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THE

NATIONAL GAZETTEER:

A Topographical Dictionary of the British Islands.

COMPILED FROM THE LATEST AND BEST SOURCES,

AND

ILLUSTRATED WITH A COMPLETE COUNTY ATLAS, AND NUMEROUS MAPS.

VOL. I.

ABBAS COMBE TO EYWORTH.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

The present Gazetteer was undertaken to meet a daily increasing want. The great changes in the political and ecclesiastical arrangements of the country, and the revolution effected in locomotion by the construction of railroads, during the last quarter of a century, have rendered former works comparatively obsolete. The census of 1861 and the Ordnance Survey have furnished new statistics both as regards population and area. The progress of manufactures and commerce has created fresh centres of industry, turned villages into towns, and changed the whole face of the country. By the Act of Parliament regulating the boundaries of counties, whole towns and parishes have been transferred from one county to another. Great alterations have likewise occurred in the ecclesiastical distribution of livings. In England numerous new parishes have been demarcated under Sir Robert Peel's Act; in Scotland the Free Church has arisen, and the National Church suffered disruption; and in Ireland great changes have taken place from various causes, among which may be mentioned emigration, the decrease of tillage and the increase of pasture, and other consequences flowing from the operation of the Encumbered Estates Act.

Under these circumstances a careful revision of the topography of the United Kingdom has been considered as likely to meet with public approval. Great exertion has been used to obtain authentic information, many of the more important articles having been contributed by gentlemen personally acquainted with the localities described in them; while, in the majority of instances, even the lesser articles have been revised by persons living in or near the neighbourhood.

To render the work more useful, a series has been added of seventy maps of the counties, drawn from the best authorities, on such a scale as to insure both efficiency and convenience, the railways and railway stations being indicated, and the whole verified on the Ordnance Survey.

For much valuable assistance and information the publishers are indebted to the clergy and landed proprietary, for whose courtesy their acknowledgments are gratefully tendered; while, in offering the National Gazetteer to the notice of the public, they venture to hope that the proportion of inaccuracies inevitable in a work of this nature will not be found to have exceeded an excusable limit.

THE

NATIONAL GAZETTEER

of

Great Britain

AND

IRELAND.

Trafalgar Square, London.

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OF

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

[List of Abbreviations.—par., parish; tnshp., township; vil., village; hmlt., hamlet; chplry., chapelry; tythg., tything; ext. par., extra parochial; lib., liberty; div., division; hund., hundred; wap., wapentake; bar., barony; prov., province; co., county; dioc., diocese; archdeac., archdeaconry; rect., rectory; vic., vicarage; cur., curacy; perpet. cur., perpetual curacy; don. cur., donative curacy; presb., presbytery; pat., patron; patron., patronage; val., value: the asterisk (*) denotes that there is a parsonage and glebe belonging to the living.]

ABBAS COMBE and TEMPLE COMBE, a par. in the hund. of Horethorne, union of Wincanton, in the co. of Somerset, 4 miles S.W. of Wincanton. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £398, in the patron. of the Rev. T. Fox.

ABBAS-STOKE. *See* Stoke-Abbas.

ABBENHALL, co. of Gloucester. *See* Abinghall.

ABBERBURY, co. of Salop. *See* Alberbury.

ABBERLEY, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Doddingtree, union of Martley, in the co. of Worcester. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford; val. £249, in the patron. of Mrs. Moillett. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There is a small free school. The village is pleasantly situated in a valley near the road from Worcester to Ludlow, at the distance of 4 miles to the S.W. from Stourport. There are fine prospects over the Vale of Severn from the hills around, which rise to the height of 800 feet, and on the slopes of which are sheepwalks and plantations. Limestone and good coal are obtained in the district. This village was the birthplace of William Walsh, the poet, a correspondent of Pope and Addison.

ABBERLEY, HIGH, a hmlt. in the par. of Kidderminster, and lower div. of the hund. of Halfshire, in the co. of Worcester, 2½ miles N.W. of Kidderminster, and a short distance from the rivers Stour and Severn.

ABBERLEY, LOW, a hmlt. adjoining the above, 2 miles W. of Kidderminster.

ABBERTOFT, a hmlt. in the par. of Willoughby, in the Wold div. of the wap. of Calceworth, in the co. of Lincoln, at the distance of 2 miles from Alford.

ABBERTON, a par. in the hund. of Winstree, union of Lexden, in the co. of Essex, 4 miles S. of Colchester. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £289, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, which is small and plain, with a brick steeple, is dedicated to St. Andrew. The Wesleyans have a chapel here. It is watered by the river Roman.

ABBERTON, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. and union of Pershore, in the co. of Worcester, near Bromsgrove. The living is a discharged rect. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £161, in the patron. of W. Laslett, Esq. There is a mineral spring, the water of which is tonic and purgative, and is said to be little inferior to that of Epsom.

ABBERWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Edlingham and north div. of Coquetdale ward, union of Alnwick, in the co. of Northumberland, 3 miles W. of Alnwick. It is situated on the river Alne.

ABBEY, or CORCOMROE ABBEY, a par. in the bar. of Burren, in the co. of Clare, and prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles S. of the town of Burren, and extending along the shores of Burren harbour in the bay of Galway. The living is an impropriate rect. This parish receives its name from an abbey of the Cistercian order, founded, some say, in 1194, by Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick; others, by his son, Donough Carbrac O'Brien, in 1200. It was called *Corcomroe*, which signifies "of the fruitful rock;" also, *Gounomonagh*, or "glen of the monks." The abbey was dedicated to the Virgin, and at one time it was connected with the abbey of Suir, in Tipperary; at a later time with the abbey of Furness, in Lancashire. It had a cell annexed to it in the adjoining barony. Among the ruins of the abbey, which are extensive, the chief object of admiration at present is a lofty pointed arch. Another object of interest is the fine tomb of the King of Thomond, who fell in battle near this spot in 1267. The land along the coast is very fertile; but in the interior the ground is hilly and unproductive. There are valuable limestone quarries, and a profitable trade is carried on in seaweed, which is abundant, and is sold as manure. Another source of employment and profit is the great oyster-bed, called the "Red Bank," established some years ago by Mr. Bindon. Finvarra is the principal seat in the parish.

ABBEY, one of the eleven ecclesiastical subdivisions of the par. of Arbroath, in Forfarshire, Scotland. The living, val. £100, is within the presb. of Arbroath, and in the gift of the pew-holders. In the year 1178, a Tyronensian mitred abbey was founded here by William the Lion, whose remains were interred here. The estate is now in the family of the Panmures.

ABBEY, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Dogmells, in the hund. of Kemess, in the co. of Pembroke, South Wales. It is not far from Cardigan.

ABBEY, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Axminster, in the co. of Devon. It is not far from the town of Axminster.

ABBEY, a vil. in the par. of Inishlounaght, in the bar. of East Iffa and Offa, in the co. of Tipperary, Ireland. It is situated on the river Suir, 2 miles to the S.W. of Clonmel.

ABBEY, a small vil. within the lib. and co. of Haddington, about 1 mile E. of Haddington, on the banks of the Tyne. Here are the ruins of a Cistercian nunnery founded in 1178 by Ada, mother of Malcolm IV. It was at this spot the parliament met in 1548 to sanction the marriage of Mary Queen of Scots with the Dauphin of France.

ABBEY, near the vil. of Mottisfont, in the hund. of Thorngate, union of Romsey, in the co. of Hants, 12 miles from Southampton, and 12 from Salisbury. The seat of Sir John Mill, Bart.

ABBEY, near Llanrwst, in the hund. of Isdulas, and co. of Denbigh, Wales. The seat of Lord Newborough.

ABBEY, near Hartland, in the par. and hund. of Hartland, in the co. of Devon, 46 miles W.N.W. of Exeter. The seat of Mrs. Orchard, a mansion built on the site of the abbey founded by Githa, wife of Earl Godwin, in the 11th century, and rebuilt by Geofrey Dinant in 1184: it passed at the Reformation to Serjeant Abbot.

ABBEY-CWM-HIR, a par. comprising the two hmlts. of Cefnpawl, in the hund. of Cefnllys, and Gollen, in the hund. of Knighton, union of Rhayader, in the co. of Radnor, South Wales, 6 miles to the N.E. of Rhayader. The name signifies "abbey in the long hollow." A Cistercian monastery was founded here in 1143 by Cadwallon-ap-Madoc, dedicated to St. Mary, and intended for sixty brethren of the order; the number of inmates, however, was not at any time so great. The situation was one of singular wildness and beauty. The monastery was completely embosomed in wooded hills, one of which has an elevation of 1,650 feet. The oak forests, which in those remote times covered the hills and hung over the rugged precipices, have long disappeared, and where they grew sheep and now their pasturage. In 1231 the abbey was threatened with destruction by Henry III., who did actually set the grange on fire, in royal revenge for the treachery of a friar who had made a false report to the garrison of Montgomery, and thus occasioned its defeat by the Welsh prince, Llewellyn. It was saved by the payment of 300 marks by the abbot. In 1401, it was much injured by Owen Glyndwr, and at the Dissolution, three monks only were found in it. The site, then given by Henry VIII. to Walter Henley and John Williams, passed afterwards to the Fowler family. The ruins consist mainly of a large part of the walls of an edifice, which was most probably the church. Many shafts and columns remain, and fragments of freestone, beautifully carved, are scattered over the ground. In the church are some tombs of the Fowlers. The living is a perpet. cur., val. £61, in the bishopric of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

ABBEY COOPER, a small hmlt. in the par. of Holme Cultram, in Allerdale-below-Derwent ward, in the co. of Cumberland, 1 mile W. of the vil. and 5 from Wigton.

ABBEY DALE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Ecclesall-Bierlow, par. and borough of Sheffield, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles from Sheffield.

ABBEYDARIG, a vil. in the par. of Moydow, in the co. of Longford, and prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It lies at the foot of the Slieve Gauldry hills, near Keenagh.

ABBEY DEMENSES, a hmlt. in the par. of Winchcomb, in the land of Lower Kiftsgate, in the co. of Gloucester, not far from Winchcomb. An abbey of the Benedictine order was founded here by Cenwulf, King of Mercia, in the year 798.

ABBEY DISTRICT, or CAMBUS KENNETH, a vil. in the par. of Stirling, in the co. of Clackmannan, Scotland. It is situated near the hill now called Abbey Craig, on which William Wallace posted his army of patriots to oppose the passage of the Forth by the English before the battle of Stirling. This was in 1297. The abbey was founded in 1147, by David I., who brought over to it, from Arras, in France, a company of monks, of the order of St. Augustine. The popes conferred by bull, from time to time, various, and some curious, privileges on this monastery. In 1559 great part of it was pulled down. It passed after the accession of James I. to the Erskine family. Little is now remaining, except a few walls, a tower, the traces of a garden, and the burial-place of James III. and his Queen Margaret. The pop. of the vil. is small, and their chief employments are weaving and fishing.

ABBEY DORE, or DORE, a par. in the hund. of Webtree, in the co. of Hereford, 13 miles S.W. of Hereford, and 2 N.W. of Pontrilas railway station. It is situated in the Golden Valley on the river Dore, which is celebrated for its trout, and falls into the Munnow near Rowstone. The Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford railway passes through the parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £680, and in the patron. of the co-heirs of the late Duchess of Norfolk, who held the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a spacious stone edifice, in the Norman style of architecture, with a square tower, and three beautiful stained glass windows. It contains a screen, several monuments and ancient vases, and a remarkable stone coffin of very early date, which was discovered under the church. It formerly belonged to the Cistercian abbey of Dore, founded by Robert de Ewyas, in the reign of King Stephen, whose monument may still be seen in the church. There is a United National and Free School, endowed by Watts with £8 per annum; and the parochial charities amount to about £37. The pop. is small, and employed in agriculture. The union of Dore comprises 28 pars. and tnshps., and the petty sessions are held here

ABBEYDORNEY, a vil. in the par. of O'Dorney, in the bar. of Clanmaurice, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles N. of Tralee. It takes its name from the abbey of Kyrie Eleison, or O'Dorney, which was founded in 1154, for monks of the Cistercian order, who were brought from the abbey of Magio in Limerick. The name of the founder is not known. Its possessions were conferred, by Queen Elizabeth, on Trinity College, Dublin. A few remains of the building may be seen a little north of the village. In 1826 a Roman Catholic Chapel was built here, with stone front, in the later English style. It has a fine altar-piece and painting. The small river Brick flows by the village.

ABBEY FARM, an ext. par. place, in the tnshp. of Thurnham, and hund. of Lonsdale, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 4 miles to the S.W. of Lancaster. It was the site of Cockerham abbey.

ABBEYFEALE, a par. in the Glenquin div. of the bar. of Upper Connello, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 37 miles to the S.W. of Limerick, and 157 miles from Dublin. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Allaghaun and Feale, in a district very wild and mountainous. It is not many years since it was almost inaccessible. This recommended it to the Rockites as a safe retreat, who, in 1822, made it their head-quarters, dating their manifestoes "from our camp at Abbeyfeale." It was not till the year 1836, that the new road was opened, which leads right through the heart of the hills, from Abbeyfeale to Glin. Improvement of the roads has naturally been followed by increase of trade, and this by improvement in the general appearance of the place. Of the 18,000 acres comprised in the par., above 3,000 are waste or bog. Large quantities of turf are cut and sent to the town of Newcastle, 10 miles distant, as fuel; limestone being brought thence in return. Near the village on the west is Wellesley Bridge, on the road from Limerick to Tralee; Goulburn Bridge is at about an equal distance on the east. In a bold situation on the river, about a mile from the village, are the ruins of Purt Castle, which was erected by the Geraldines to command the pass of the Feale. Brien O'Brien founded a Cistercian abbey here in 1188, which became, in 1200, a cell to the abbey of Nenagh. The living is an impropriate vic. in the dioc. of Limerick. The present church, which is small, and in the early English style, was built in 1812. There is a police station in the village. Fairs are held, chiefly for cattle, on the 29th June and the 24th September.

ABBEYFIELD, near the vil. of Sandbach, in the hund. of Northwich, union of Congleton, in the co. of Chester, 1 mile S.W. of Sandbach, near the Manchester Rail and Grand Trunk Canal.

ABBEY FOREGATE, a tnshp. in the par. of Holy Cross and St. Giles, Shrewsbury, in Shropshire. It is so called from a Benedictine abbey, founded here, in the year 1083, by Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury, and Adelisa his wife. Near the site of the abbey is Abbey House.

ABBEY GATE, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Leonard, in the lib. of the borough of Leicester, in co. Leicester. It is an ext. par. estate in the sole proprietorship of Lord Dysart. The Patent Solid Manure Company have extensive works here, for utilising the sewage of Leicester.

ABBEYGORMAGAN, a par. in the bars. of Leitrim and Longford, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It is situated near the Slieve Boughty hills, 7 miles to the N.W. of Eyrecourt. The chief of the O'Gormagans established a monastery here for the Augustine order, dedicating it to the Blessed Virgin. Henry VIII. conferred its possessions on Ulick, first Earl of Clanricarde. It was also called Monaster O'Gormagan, or

"of the new way." The living is a rect. united with Kiltormer, in the dioc. of Clonfert.

ABBEY GREEN, a vil. in the par. of Lesmahago, in Lanarkshire, Scotland, 6 miles from the town of Lanark, and 22 from Glasgow. Here are the ruins of a priory erected by David I. in 1140, in honour of the holy Machute, whose tomb was here. The priory was subordinate to the abbey of Kelso. The modern village is situated at a beautiful spot on the banks of the Nethan, and has a post office. The chief occupation of the people is weaving.

ABBEY HOLME, a tnshp. in the par. of Holme Cultram, in Allerdale-below-Derwent ward, in the co. of Cumberland, 6 miles N.W. of Wigton, and 15 E. of Maryport. The Carlisle and Silloth Bay railway passes through the parish and has a station at Holme. There are still some remains of the Cistercian abbey founded here in 1150 by Prince Henry of Scotland, and St. Mary's church is said to have formed part of the abbey church.

ABBEY HULTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Burslem, in the north div. of the hund. of Pirehill, in the co. of Stafford, 17 miles N. of Stafford. Here are remains of an ancient abbey. The population are chiefly engaged in the manufacture of porcelain, which was established by Wedgwood, who was born at the neighbouring village of Burslem, and there brought to perfection his marvellous inventions in pottery and porcelain.

ABBEY IN MALMESBURY, a par. in the hund. of Malmesbury, in Wiltshire, not far from the town of Malmesbury. An abbey of the Benedictine order was established here in the 7th century by Maidulf. It appears to have been one of considerable importance, second, in the west of England, only to Glastonbury. Part of the old church still remains.

ABBEY JERPOINT, a par. in the bar. of Gowran, in the co. of Kilkenny, and prov. of Leinster, Ireland, lying on the river Nore, 1 mile S.W. of Thomastown. It was formerly a corporate town. The living is a vic., one of 18 reputed pars., forming the union of Burnchurch, in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin. The abbey was founded by Donogh O'Donoghoe, King of Ossory, in the year 1180; and a company of monks of the Cistercian order were brought to it, from a distant part of Ossory. The founder died within 5 years after establishing and endowing the abbey, and his remains were interred there. In 1202 it became the burial-place of Felix O'Dullany, Bishop of Ossory, and at his tomb many miracles were believed to be performed. It was soon an object of ambition with the great families to have tombs in a place so honoured. The last abbot was Oliver Grace, who surrendered the abbey to Henry VIII. at the Dissolution. Its temporalities were subsequently granted to James Butler, Earl of Ormonde. The ruins are extensive, but are fast disappearing. The most perfect of them is the tower. The tombs of the founder, of the Graces, and of the Butlers, may be distinguished.

ABBEYKNOCKMOY, a par. in the bars. of Clare and Tyaquin, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 7 miles S.E. of Tuam. The native name of the place signifies "hill of slaughter." The Latin name of the abbey signifies "monastery of the hill of victory." Cathol O'Connor, named also Red Hand, King of Connaught, founded it after a battle with the English, in which he defeated them. Cistercian monks were called to it from the abbey of Boyle. In 1620 James I. granted it to the Blakes; from them it passed to the Forsters, in whose family it still continues. A few remains of the abbey exist. Sculptured capitals lie strewn about the churchyard. On the north wall may be seen the tomb of the founder, and some rude frescoes which appear to belong to the 13th century. They are considerably defaced and going to decay. There are about 500 acres of bog in the parish. The neighbourhood is supplied with water from a subterranean stream near the summit of Knockroe hill. The parish has a police station, and petty sessions are held. The living is a rect. united with Killererin, in the dioc. of Tuam, Killala, and Achonry. Moyne and Abbey are the principal residences. Fairs are held on the 24th June, the 21st August, and the 1st November.

ABBEY LANDS, a tnshp. in the par. and union of Alnwick and ward of Coquetdale, in the co. of Northumberland, 2 miles to the N.W. of Alnwick. It had anciently an abbey of canons. The hmlts. of Broomhouse, Heckley, Heckley Farm and Grange, and Whitehouse, are included in this township.

ABBEYLARA, a par. in the bar. of Granard, in the co. of Longford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S. of Granard. It is curiously divided into two nearly equal parts by the parish of Granard, which runs through it from north to south. The eastern half lies on Lough Kemaile, the western on Lough Gownagh. The land is mostly under cultivation, but there are large tracts of bog and some limestone quarries. The living is a vic., in the dioc. of Kilmore, Ardagh, and Elphin, val. £110, and in the patron. of the bishop. There is a police station in the parish. St. Patrick is the reputed founder of the monastery of Lara, which was refounded in 1205, by Lord Tuit, for monks of the Cistercian order, and dedicated to the Virgin. There is nothing left of the building now but one fine arch, several smaller arches, and a winding staircase. Among the gentlemen's seats may be mentioned Fernsborough, a finely planted estate, Newgrove, and Kilrea.

ABBEY LANERCOST. *See* LANERCOST.

ABBEYLEIX, a par. and market town, in the bars. of Cullinagh, Clarmallagh, and West Maryborough, in Queen's co.; and the bar. of Fassidinin, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is situated on the river Nore, not far from the Dysart hills, 9 miles S.W. of Maryborough, and 59 miles from Dublin. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, val. £139, in the patron. of Viscount de Vesci. The town consists of one long street, extending along the old coach-road between Durrow and Maryborough and Dublin. It is neatly built, and has a handsome church, erected a few years ago, in the perpendicular style, with a fine spire. The old church is not generally used. There are two chapels in the town, a market-house, sessions-house, bridewell, an almshouse for poor widows, a dispensary, and infirmary. The chief seats are Abbeyleix House, the residence of the Viscount de Vesci; and Belleview. The parish contains 13,546 acres, of which about 400 acres are bog and 300 acres wood land. There is a curious freestone quarry; much good limestone is obtained, and good potters' clay. The woollen manufactures and the flour-mills furnish occupation for many hands. There is a chief police station in the town. Quarter sessions are held in June and December; Petty sessions, weekly, on Saturday, which is the market-day. Fairs are held on the 26th January, the 17th March, the 5th May, the 20th June, the 20th September, and the 4th November. A monastery is said to have been founded here about the year 600, but nothing more is heard of it till 1183. In that year it was refounded by Conogher O'More, and occupied by Cistercian monks, from Baltinglass, in Wicklow. Here the founder was buried, the house grew famous, and the town became chief in the territory of Leix, now Queen's County. Queen Elizabeth, in the sixth year of her reign, granted the monastery and its possessions to Thomas, Earl of Ormond. It now forms part of the estate of Viscount de Vesci. Of the cathedral of Aghaboe, near Abbeyleix, the chancel is the principal vestige. It was repaired in 1818, and is now used as the parish church of Aghaboe.

ABBEY-MAHON, a par. in the bars. of Ibane and Barryroe, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is situated on the south coast of Courtmacsherry bay, 10 miles S. of Bandon. The living is an impropriate cur., in the dioc. of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, val. £34, in the patron. of the Earl of Shannon. There is no church in the par., but a private house is licensed for the performance of divine service. It was formerly part of the par. of Lislee, but was separated from it at the time of the erection of an abbey for the Cistercian order. This abbey, which was built close to the shore, was endowed by Lord Barry with 18 ploughlands, and was not

completed at the Dissolution under Henry VIII. Its possessions were then seized and conferred upon the Boyles: they are still the property of the Earl of Shannon. All that remains of the abbey are the walls of its church and a square tower, now covered with ivy. The land in the parish, which comprises about 4,482 acres, is generally good. There is a large extent of bog which yields valuable fuel. Many hands are employed in collecting sand and seaweed, which are much used in the neighbourhood as manure.

ABBEY NEW, Kirkcudbrightshire. *See* NEW ABBEY.

ABBEY ODORNEY, a vil. in the par. of Ardfert, and bars. of Trughanacury and Clanmaurice, in the co. of Kerry and prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles N.W. of Tralee. At this village are the ruins of the once celebrated abbey, built in 1154, upon the river Brick. 2½ miles from it, is Crotta, a very beautiful mansion, built by the Ponsonby family.

ABBEY PAISLEY, a par. in upper ward, in the co. of Renfrew, Scotland, 8 miles to the W. of Glasgow. It is situated on the rivers White Cart, Black Cart, and Lavern. The Glasgow and Ayr railway and canal pass through it. The town of Paisley occupies the centre of the parish, of which originally it formed a part. But in 1736, when a new church was required, the town was constituted a separate parish, and the remaining district has been since called the Abbey parish. One of the villages included in it is Elderslie, the birthplace of William Wallace. There are remains of a monastery, which was founded here by Walter Fitzallan, the first Stuart. Coal is abundant in the district. Lime also, with ironstone and alum, are found. The industry of the population is exercised in cotton spinning, weaving, bleaching, printing, and working the mines. The livings, val. respectively £376 and £363, are in the presb. of Paisley, and in the patron. of the Marquis of Abercorn, the chief heritor. In the neighbourhood stand the ancient seat of the Dundonalds, and Johnston Castle. There are also several old seats, Stewart's Raiss, Cardonald, and Hawkhead. The par. contains 15,000 acres. *See* PAISLEY.

ABBEYSHRULE, a par. in the bar. of Shrule, in the co. of Longford, and prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles N.E. of Ballymahon. The parish is divided into two parts by the river Inny, which is crossed by a stone bridge of ten arches. The Royal canal also passes through, and is conducted over the Inny on a handsome aqueduct. There is a police station, a large flour-mill, and a quarry from which black stone is obtained. The living is a rect. united with Tashinny. A monastery existed here before the 10th century. About the year 1150 it was refounded for Cistercian monks, and dedicated to the Virgin, by O'Ferrall. It was granted by Henry VIII. to James, Earl of Roscommon; and by Queen Elizabeth, in 1569, to Sir R. Dillon, then Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. Some remains of the abbey still exist, besides a large square tower and a cemetery.

ABBEYSIDE, a vil. and a suburb of Dungarvan, in the bar. of Decies-without-Drum, in the co. of Waterford and prov. of Munster, Ireland. It lies on the river Colligan, an inlet of Dungarvan bay. Here are the ruins of McGrath's castle, and of an Augustine friary, founded in 1295: the steeple of the latter is 60 ft. in height; near the altar is seen the curious monument of Donald McGrath, buried in 1400; the Gothic arch which supports the tower is worthy of notice; there are also traces of a round tower.

ABBEY ST BATHAN'S, a par. and district in the co. of Berwick, Scotland, 5 miles to the N.W. of Dunse. It extends about 6 miles in extreme length, and lies picturesquely among the Lammermuir hills. The character of the soil is various. On the banks of the Whitadder and Eye it is well cultivated, comprising about 2,000 acres of arable land; but the hilly districts, which are grey wacke, are barren, and covered with heath, principally consisting of hilly sheep-walks, rising some 300 or 400 feet above the level of the valley. A mine of copper was opened in 1828, on the estate of St Bathan's, but proved unproductive. The living, which is in the presb. of Dunse, is valued at £155 9s. 3d., glebe £13, in the patron. of the crown. The church, which is a very ancient structure, with 140 sittings, is situated on the bank of the Whitadder, surrounded by the kirktown, 7 miles N.W. from Dunse. A priory was founded here at the close of the 12th century, by Ada, daughter of William the Lion. It belonged to the Cistercian order, and was dedicated to St. Bathan, the supposed cousin of St. Columba of Iona, but no traces of it now remain. At a short distance are the ruins of the parish church of Strafontain, originally an hospital, founded by David I.; and adjoining these, on the banks of the brook Monynut, is Godscroft, once the demesne of David Hume, the author.

ABBEYSTRAND, a vil. in the bar. of Carbery-east, in the co. of Cork, and prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles from Skibbereen, on Baltimore bay.

ABBEYSTROWRY, a par. in the bar. of Carbery-east, in the co. of Cork, and prov. of Munster, Ireland; containing part of the market-town of Skibbereen. It is intersected by the river Ilen, near which are the remains of an abbey, from which the parish takes its name; but of whose age and founder nothing is known. Less than two-thirds of the land in the parish is under cultivation, the remainder being waste or bog. The bog is not very extensive, and the rest consists of rocky hills, with small tracts of pasture scattered here and there. Farming has not made much progress. It is said that the old wooden plough is used still. At Derrygoole there are some slate-quarries, but they have not been worked very extensively or profitably. Here are several fine residences of the gentry, as Hollybrook, Lakelands, Abbeyville, &c. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, val. £118, in the patron. of S. Townshend, Esq. The par. contains 9,396 acres. *See* SKIBBEREEN.

ABBEY, THE, near Castleton, in the hund. of High Peak, in the co. of Derby, 6 miles N. of Castleton and 38 N. of Derby, situated on the river Derwent.

ABBEY, THE, Cirencester, in the hund. and union of Cirencester, in the co. of Gloucester, 1½ mile from Cirencester, near the ruins of the abbey built by Henry I.

ABBEY, THE, an ext. par. place, in the hund. of Isaf, union of Llanrwst, in the co. of Carnarvon, North Wales, 4 miles S. of Conway. It derives its name from a Cistercian priory founded here in 1185 by Llewelyn-ap-Jorworth, but afterwards removed to Mayman.

ABBEY, THE, near Leek, in the north div. of the hund. of Totmanlow, in the co. of Stafford, built on the site of Dieulacres, or Dalacres Abbey, founded in 1220 by Randulph, Earl of Chester, who named it *Dieu l'enerce*, ("may God increase it") at the request of his wife. Here also stood a nunnery, the site of which was granted by Edward VI. to the Baggeholts.

ABBEY, THE, a district surrounding the abbey and palace of Holyrood, in the co. of Edinburgh, Scotland, known in Scottish law as emphatically "The Abbey," from its having possessed from a very early period the privileges of sanctuary for debtors.

ABBEYVIEW, near Boyle, in the bar. of Boyle, and in the co. of Roscommon, Ireland, 84 miles N.W. of Dublin. It derives the first affix of its name from the abbey founded here in 1148. It is not far from the Curlew hills and the river Boyle.

ABBEYVILLE, near Burrishoole Abbey, in the bar. of Burrishoole, and in the co. of Mayo, Ireland. Here was formerly a Dominican abbey, founded by the De Bourkes in 1486, some ruins of which still remain; near here also is Grace O'Malley's Castle.

ABBEYVILLE, near Ballymote, in the bar. of Corran and co. of Sligo, Ireland, 12 miles S. of Sligo. Here was a Franciscan friary, founded by the M'Donoghs. It was here the Irish Psalter of Ballymote was written.

ABBEY WOOD, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Woolwich, union of Greenwich, in the co. of Kent, 2 miles S.E. of Woolwich. It is a station on the North Kent railway. It derives its name from the ruins of Lesnes Abbey.

ABBEY WOOD, or ABBEY, a hmlt. near the vil. of

Dunkeswell, in the co. of Devon, 6 miles N. of Honiton. At Dunkeswell Abbey is a handsome district church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and endowed by the late Mrs. Simcoe with £50 per annum. It is a stone building, and has tower, Galilæan porch, and chancel with several handsome stained glass windows. There is a school for boys and girls.

ABBORN, in the co. of York. *See* AUBURN.

ABBOTRULE, formerly a separate par. in the co. of Roxburgh, Scotland, 4 miles to the S.W. of Jedburgh, on the river Rule. It is now consolidated with the pars. of Hobkirk and Southdean.

ABBOT'S, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Portbury, in the co. of Somerset, 6 miles to the N.W. of Bristol. It was anciently a cell of the Augustine order to the priory of Bromere.

ABBOT'S ANN, a par. and vil. partly in the hund. of Wherwell, partly in that of Lower Andover, union of Andover, in the co. of Hants, 2½ miles to the S.W. of Andover. It lies on a branch of the river Test, and the Andover canal passes near it. The tythg. of Little Ann is included in it. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester; val. £645, in the patron. of Miss Burrough. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. Here are national and infant schools, and a place of worship for Independents. The Rev. Thos. Best is lord of the manor. Bury Hill, in the tythg. of Little Ann, is a large double encampment, at the confluence of the Pillhill brook and the Anton river.

ABBOT'S ASTLEY, Salop. *See* ASTLEY ABBOT'S.

ABBOT'S BICKINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Great Torrington, in the co. of Devon. It is situated on the river Torridge, 6 miles to the N.E. of Holsworthy, and was formerly a cell to Hartland Abbey. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £93, in the patron. of the trustees of Lord Rolle. The church is dedicated to St. James.

ABBOT'S BROMLEY, Staffordshire. *See* BROMLEY ABBOT'S.

ABBOTSBURY, a town and par. in the hund. of Uggscombe, in the co. of Dorset; 9 miles S.W. of Dorchester, and 128 S.W. from London. It is a place of great antiquity, and was once a market town. Its situation is very picturesque and pleasant, in a valley shut in by lofty chalk hills, not far from the north end of the Chesil Bank, and open to the sea at the south-west. Its name is derived from its ancient possessors, the abbots of the monastery dedicated to St. Peter, which was founded (as it is supposed) in the year 1044, by Orking (steward of the household to King Canute) and Tola his spouse. It belonged to the Benedictine order, and became a very wealthy house. All that is now left of the building is a gateway, with portions of the walls. It was granted, at the Dissolution, to Sir G. Strangeways. A mansion was afterwards erected on the site, which was held and garrisoned by the Royalists in 1644, and was attacked and burnt by Sir A. A. Cooper. The town consists of three streets. The chief employment of the population is fishing. Some time ago cotton-weaving was introduced, but the experiment did not succeed. A fair for sheep and toys is held on the 11th July. The church, which is dedicated to St. Nicholas, was built in the reign of Edward IV. It is a large and handsome edifice, in the perpendicular style, with a square tower. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Salisbury; val. £140. The pat. is the Earl of Ilchester, who is also lord of the manor. Strangeways Castle, his seat, stands in the midst of extensive and beautiful grounds, including a large decoy for wild fowl, and a swannery. There is a free school, founded by the Earls of Ilchester, and the new school-house has just been completed by the present earl at the cost of £1000. At a short distance from the town is a cromlech. There are also traces of a Roman camp, which occupied a space of about 20 acres. On an elevation south-west of the town stands the ruined chapel of St. Catherine, supposed to have been erected in the reign of Edward IV., which now serves as a landmark for coasting-vessels.

ABBOT'S CARSWELL, Devonshire. *See* ABBOTSKERSWELL.

ABBOT'S CASTLE, or APEWOOD CASTLE, near Wolverhampton, in the co. of Stafford. Here are the remains of a British fortification, on a lofty round eminence, to the N. of the Shrewsbury and London road.

ABBOT'S CHAIR, near Huntingdon, in the hund. of Hurstingstone, and co. of Huntingdon, 4 miles N.E. of Huntingdon, and 69 N. of London. It receives the first affix of its name from an Austin friary, founded by Eustace de Lovetot, in the reign of Henry II., but of which no traces now remain.

ABBOT'S COURT, an ext. par. place, situated in the par. of Winterborne Kingston, and hund. of Bere-Regis, in the co. of Dorset, 5 miles to the S.W. of Blandford.

ABBOTSFORD, near Melrose, in the district of Melrose, and co. of Roxburgh, Scotland, 2 miles W. of Melrose, and 37 from Edinburgh, by the Hawick railway. This beautiful mansion, which is one of the attractions to the tourist in the north, is built in the old château style at a point where Gala Water falls into the Tweed. Sir Walter Scott, whose name renders it sacred, commenced it in 1816, after a design of his own, and fitted it up after his own taste. The edifice defies all the rules of architecture, and has singular features and extraordinary proportions, yet looks both beautiful and picturesque. The hall is embellished with the carved oak panels brought from Dunfermline, armorial paintings, and other antiques. There is also an armory, and a magnificent library of 20,000 volumes, which were brought together by the poet himself, as also some fine paintings by Turner, with portraits of Queen Mary, Essex, Cromwell, Claverhouse, Charles XII. of Sweden, Scott of Harden, and other historical personages. Here is preserved the old Tolbooth gate, from Edinburgh, and Erskine's pulpit. This spot, and the neighbouring ruins of Melrose Abbey, supplied many of the scenes described in "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," and in "The Monastery." The seat is still the property of the poet's family, having passed, on the death of his son, into the occupancy of his son-in-law, Mr. Lockhart.

ABBOTSFORD, a small place near the vil. of Shipley, in the par. of Heanor, in the hund. of Morleston, and co. of Derby, 31 miles from Leicester. There are coal mines near here.

ABBOTSHALL, a par. in the Kirkcaldy district of Fifeshire, Scotland. It is 14 miles from Edinburgh, near Kirkcaldy, and extends along the coast of the Frith of Forth, being, in its utmost length, not more than 4 miles, and in its greatest breadth about 2 miles. The Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway passes through it. It formerly belonged to the abbots of Dunfermline. The country is hilly and the soil fertile, the village populous and busy. There are some coal mines; and lime, brick-earth, and potters' clay are also procured. Linen, cotton, and flannel are manufactured here to a considerable extent; there are also a sail-canvas manufactory, spinning-mills, and a number of corn-mills. The place partakes of the general prosperity of Kirkcaldy. The living, in the presb. of Kirkcaldy, val. £200, is in the patron. of Ferguson of Raith, who is the chief proprietor of the village. On his estate are shown the remains of Balwearie Tower, in which the famous astrologer, Sir Michael Scot, lived. The villages of Linktown Burgh, Newtown and Chapel are in this parish.

ABBOTS-HALL, near Stowmarket, in the hund. of Stow, and co. of Suffolk, 12 miles from Ipswich, and 81 from London by East Union railway. It receives the first affix of its name from having been given by Henry II. to St. Osyth's Abbey.

ABBOTS-HALL, in the par. of Kendal, and co. of Westmoreland, adjoining the town of Kendal, 258¼ miles from London by the Lancaster and Carlisle railway. It receives the first affix of its name from having been in ancient times a seat of the abbots of St. Mary's, York.

ABBOTSHAM, a par. in the hund. of Shebbear, in

the co. of Devon, 2 miles W. of Bideford railway station, on Barnstaple bay. It contains the hmlts. of Shoppterton and Littleham, and it anciently belonged to Tavistock Abbey. The church is dedicated to St. Helen. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £159, in the patron. of the Lord Chancellor. In the neighbourhood is Kenwie or "Cynvit" Castle, from which the Earl of Devon sallied and defeated the Danes under their chieftain Hubba, when he took the banner of the sacred raven.

ABBOT'S HILL, a hmlt. 1½ mile E. of the vil. of Halstock, in the co. of Dorset, 8 miles N.E. of Beaminster, and 5 S.W. of Yeovil. A Roman mosaic pavement was discovered near this spot some years since by the Earl of Ilchester.

ABBOTSIDE, HIGH, a tnshp. in the par. of Aysgarth, and wap. of Hang, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles N.W. of Hawes. The river Ure takes its rise here. There are several beautiful falls in its course. The tnshp. includes the hmlts. of Hardrow, Cotterdale, Helbeck-Lunds, &c. The district is principally moorland.

ABBOTSIDE, LOW, a tnshp. adjoining High Abbotside and in the same par., near the picturesque waterfall called Whitefield Force. The two tnshps. are separated by Whitefield Gill. The hmlts. of Grange, Bowbridge, Helme, and Shawcote are included in this tnshp. There are almshouses for the reception of six poor widows. Many persons were formerly employed here in stocking knitting.

ABBOTS' ISLE. *See* ISLE ABBOTS.

ABBOTS' ISLE, a small island in the Bay of Stonefield, on the south side of Loch Etive, in the co. of Argyle, Scotland. Its appearance from the water is very beautiful, being clothed in verdure.

ABBOT'S KENSINGTON, a manor in the par. of Kensington and hund. of Ossulstone, in the co. of Middlesex, 4 miles W.S.W. of St. Paul's. This manor anciently belonged to the Abbey of Abingdon, from which circumstance it derives the first affix to its name. It is now the site of Holland House, a fine Elizabethan mansion built by Sir W. Cope in 1607. It is the seat of the Earl of Holland, and in it Addison died.

ABBOTSKERSWELL, or ABBOT'S CARSWELL, a par. in the Haytor div. of Teignbridge hund., in the co. of Devon, 2 miles S. of Abbots Newton; it lies near the South Devonshire railway, at a short distance from Torbay. Here was anciently a cell to Montacute Abbey. Bovey coal, potters' clay, and alum are found here. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £293, and in the patron. of the Lord Chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

ABBOT'S LANGLEY, a par. and post town in the hund. of Cashio, and lib. of St. Alban's, union of Watford, in the co. of Herts, 1 miles N.W. of Watford, and 18 from London, on the North Western railway and Grand Junction canal. The living is a discharged vic. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £270, and in the patron. of the Rev. R. Geo. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is in the perpendicular English style, with Norman tower: it has lately been restored with much taste, and contains a fine old font, besides the tombs of the Raymonds of Longbury, and some ancient brasses. The first affix of the name was derived from its having been granted to the Abbey of St. Alban's to supply it with clothing. It was the birthplace of Nicholas Breakspeare, afterwards Pope Adrian IV., the only English pope. A coin of the Roman Emperor Claudius was found here. It contains the hmlt. of Bedmont, and the Duke of York's Provident Retreat. The manor now belongs to Queen's College, Cambridge, and Trinity College, Oxford.

ABBOT'S LEIGH, a par. in the hund. of Portbury, union of Bedminster, in the co. of Somerset, 3 miles N.W. of Bristol, and 120 from London by the Great Western railway. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester, val. £77, and in the patron. of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church, which was formerly much decayed, has been lately restored by P. Miles, Esq., M.P., of Leigh Court, who has a fine picture gallery. The village, which commands a view of the Bristol Channel, is situated on the river Avon, near Rownham Ferry, and was formerly the property of St. Augustine's Abbey.

ABBOTSLEY, a par. in the hund. of Toseland, in the co. of Huntingdon, 4 miles S.E. of St. Neots. It is situated on the old Roman road from St. Alban's. The land in the parish is chiefly pasture. The living is a vic.,* val. £85, in the dioc. of Ely. The pats. are the Masters and Fellows of Baliol College, Oxford. The church, which is dedicated to St. Margaret, is an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower, in which are five bells and a clock. It was entirely repaired in 1864, and has a handsome modern altar-piece in the chancel.

ABBOT'S LINCH, or HOB LINCH, a hmlt. in the par. of Fladbury, in the middle div. of the hund. of Oswaldslow, union of Evesham, in the co. of Worcester, 4 miles E. of Pershore, and 5 miles N. of Evesham.

ABBOT'S LOW, near Hopton, in the par. of Wirksworth, and co. of Derby. Here is a large barrow, in which many British antiquities were found. *See* "Archæologia," xii. 8.

ABBOT'S-MORETON, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Blackenhurst, union of Alcester, in the co. of Worcester, near Bromsgrove. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £146, in the patron. of G. J. A. Walker, Esq. The village is situated near the Avon, 10 miles E. of Worcester, and 6 from the Birmingham and Gloucester railway.

ABBOT'S-PARK, near Moulton, in the hund. of South Moulton, and co. of Devon, 6 miles N.E. of South Moulton, a small place situated on the river Yeo, which rises near Parkham, and runs 8 miles E. to the Torridge, below Littleham.

ABBOT'S RIPTON, a par. in the hund. of Hurstingstone, in the co. of Huntingdon, 6 miles N. of Huntingdon, and 67 from London. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £630, and in the patron. of the Rev. P. P. Rooper. The church, which is dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient structure, with a low tower. There is a national school for boys and girls, supported by the inhabitants. At 1 mile distant from the vil. of Abbot's Ripton, are the hmlts. of Wennington and Wild Goose Leys. The parish was given by Henry II. to Ramsey abbey, whence it passed at the Reformation to the St. John family. Edward Fellows, Esq., is at present the lord of the manor.

ABBOT'S ROOTHING, or ABBESS ROOTHING, a par. in the hunds. of Ongar and Dunmow, union of Ongar, in the co. of Essex, 5 miles N.E. of Ongar, and 9 from Epping. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £323, in the patron. of Rev. T. Dyer. The church, which is dedicated to St. Edmond, is situated on the river Roothing, which rises in the North Weald, and after continuing its course for 30 miles, falls into the Thames, above Barking. Here is a meet of the Essex hounds. It takes its name from the circumstance of its having of old belonged to the Abbess of Barking.

ABBOT'S TOKE, in co. Dorset. *See* STOKE-ABBAS.

ABBOTSTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Itchen Stoke, in the Winchester div. of the hund. of Bountisborough, union of Alresford, in the co. of Hants, 1½ mile to the N.W. of New Alresford. The living is a rect. united with Itchin Stoke, in the dioc. of Winchester. The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter, is in ruins, and there are remains of an ancient residence of the Paulets.

ABBOTSTONE, a tythg. in the par. of Whiteparish, and hund. of Trustfield, in Wiltshire, 7 miles S.E. of Salisbury.

ABBOT-STREET, a hmlt. in the manor of Kingston Lacy, in the borough of Wimborne Minster and hund. of Badbury, in the co. of Dorset.; 2 miles W. of Wimborne Minster. Its name is derived from the nunnery founded by St. Cuthberga, which is now the collegiate church of Wimborne.

ABBOTSTOWN, near Finglas, in the bars. of Castlenock and Nethercross, in the W. div. of the co. of Dublin, Ireland. It derives its name from having been built on the site of St. Bridget's Abbey, founded by the Tyrrels. Here is the seat of Jas. H. Hamilton, Esq., M.P.

ABBOT'S WORTHY, a tythg. in the par. of King's Worthy, in the Winchester div. of the hund. of Mitcheldever, in the co. of Hants., 2 miles N.E. of Winchester. It is pleasantly situated in the vale of the Itchen.

ABB'S HEAD, ST., a promontory on the eastern coast of Scotland, a little S. of the entrance to the Frith of Forth. It lies within the par. of Coldingham, about 10 miles N. of Berwick, and the same distance S. of Dunbar, and generally swarms with sea-fowl. This promontory consists of a mass of trap-rocks—trap-tuff, amygdaloid, and felspar porphyry, being the principal components. The prevailing rocks in the district are silurian and older slates. There are various traditions as to the origin of the nunnery which once existed here. Perhaps the one most generally received is the following:—In the early part of the 7th century, Penda, King of Mercia, sought in marriage the fair Ebba, or Abba, daughter of Ethelfrith, King of Northumberland. This princess, who was a Christian, shrank from allying herself with the pagan Penda. She therefore fled and put to sea. A storm overtook her, and her vessel was driven ashore on this promontory. And here, in the solitude of rock and sea, amidst scenes of almost savage grandeur, she, with her companions, established her religious house. The summit of the rock on which the nunnery was erected, is about 300 feet above the level of the sea, and has three sides perpendicular to the sea. It is related in the chronicles of the time, that in the year 837, when the Danes invaded the land, the abbess and her nuns, in order to save themselves from pagan violence, cut off their noses and upper lips. But in vain; the pagans had no pity, and the nunnery with its occupants was burnt. On another hill, about a mile off was the chapel and the cemetery. The site of the latter is said to be still indicated by a more luxuriant vegetation.

ABBY SHEEPCOT, a hmlt. near the vil. of Clehonger, in the hund. of Webtree, in the co. of Hereford, 4 miles from the Hereford railway station, on the bank of the river Wye.

ABCOTT, a tnshp. in the par. of Clungunford and hund. of Purslow, in Shropshire, 8 miles to the N.W. of Ludlow. It is divided from Clungunford by the river Clun, which is famous for trout.

ABDICK and BULSTONE HUNDRED, in the southern part of Somersetshire; bounded on the N. by North Carry hund., part of Somerton hund., and Pitney hund.; on the E. by East Petherton and South Kingsbury hunds.; on the S. by part of South Petherton hund. and part of East Kingsbury hund.; and on the W. by Taunton and Taunton Dean hunds. It contains the pars. of Ashill, Beer-Crocombe, Bickenhall, South Bradon, Broadway, Buckland St. Mary, Cricket-Malherbe, Curland, Curry-Malet, Curry-Rivel, Donyatt, West Dowlish, Drayton, Earnshill, Fivehead, Hatch-Beauchamp, Ilminster, Ilton, Isle-Abbots, Isle-Brewers, White-Lackington, Puckington, Staple-Fitzpaine, Stoke-linch St. Magdalen, Stokelinch-Ottersay, and Swell.

ABDIE, a par. in the district of Cupar, in the co. of Fife, Scotland, 2 miles S.E. of Newburgh. It lies among the Ochill hills, on the south shore of the Frith of Tay. The par. is broken up into three separate parts. It contains the Grange of Lindores, Lindores, and Mount Pleasant. The district has no woods, and is generally well cultivated. There are no rivers, except the Tay, but it is watered by several lochs, the principal of which is the Loch of Lindores. This lake is about a mile in length and of varying breadth, and it contains an abundance of fish. The scenery of the neighbourhood is very fine. There are many ancient mansions which have fallen into decay. Freestone and whinstone are quarried here, as also granite, which is shipped in considerable quantity for paving the streets of London. A few hands are engaged in linen weaving. The living, val. £233, is in the presb. of Cupar, and in the patron. of the Earl of Mansfield. Near the old abbey church stands Lindores House, the residence of Admiral Maitland. Denmill Castle, said to have belonged to Macduff, the celebrated Thane of Fife, is in this parish. There are traces, on the highest hills of the district, both of Danish and Roman fortifications, especially on Clatchart Crag and Norman's Law, which are remarkable for their height and precipitous fronts. In 1309, a battle was fought between the English and the Scots under Wallace, at Blakearnside, in which the English were defeated.

ABDON, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Munslow, in the co. of Salop, a short distance from Bridgnorth, and 10 miles N. of Ludlow, which is a market town and railway station on the Shrewsbury and Hereford railway. It is situated near the foot of the Clee hills, and looks out upon Corve Dale, through which flows the small river Corve. The living, a discharged rect.,* val. £147, is in the dioc. of Hereford, and in the patron. of Lord Herbert. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret.

ABENBURY-FAWR, a tnshp. in the par. of Wrexham, and hund. of Bromfield, in the co. of Denbigh, North Wales, 3 miles to the N. of Wrexham. According to an arrangement made in March, 1830, this tnshp. supports its own poor.

ABENBURY-FECHAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Wrexham, in the hund. of Maylor and co. of Flint, North Wales, 3 miles N.N.W. of Wrexham. It is watered by the river Clywedog, over which is a bridge. There are iron foundries in the town. It is the only tnshp. in the par. of Wrexham that lies in Flintshire; all the other tnshps. are in Denbighshire. It has a separate assessment for the maintenance of its poor.

ABENHALL, Gloucestershire. *See* ABINGHALL.

ABER, a vil. in the par. of Llandyfriog, hund. of Troedyraur, in the co. of Cardigan, South Wales, 2 miles N.E. of Newcastle Emlyn. The river Teifi passes through it. This word Aber is Celtic, and signifies the "mouth of a river." In this sense it serves as a prefix to many ancient British names of places, as *Aberdeen*, "the mouth of the river Dee;" *Aberbrothwick*, now called Arbroath (in Scotland), "the mouth of the river Brothwick;" *Abergavenny* (in Wales), the confluence of the river Gavenny with the river Usk.

ABER, or ABERGWYNGREGYN, a par. in the hund. of Uchaf, and union of Bangor, in the co. of Carnarvon, North Wales, 4 miles E. of Bangor, and now a station on the Holyhead railway. The vil., which is small, stands at the opening of a pleasant glen, near the Lavan sands, on the Menai Straits, which at this point are about 7 miles in breadth. At low water there are 4 miles of fine sands, pleasant for walking. The small river Gwyngregyn flows through the glen and falls here into the straits. The prospect is very fine, extending over the Bay of Beaumaris, and the hills of the Isle of Anglesey, to Great Orme's Head, and the distant Island of Priestholme. The native princes had once their residence here. A castle was built near the village by Llewellyn the Great, but of this no vestiges remain. It was from this place that Llewellyn sent his wife, the daughter of King John, to intercede with her father, who was attempting the subjugation of North Wales. And hence, too, the last Llewellyn led his forces to the final conflict with Edward I. The church, which is dedicated to St. Bodvan, is spacious and old, with a square tower. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £382, in the patron. of Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley, Bart. The Independents and Wesleyans have places of worship here. There is a school in the village which was established and endowed by Dean Jones, for the purpose of teaching ten poor children of the parish to read Welsh.

ABERAËRON, or ABERAYRON, a seaport town, partly in the par. of Henfynyw, but mostly in the par. of Llandewi-Aberarth, hund. of Ilar, in the co. of Cardigan, South Wales, 21 miles N.E. of Cardigan, and 192 miles from London. It is very pleasantly situated on Cardigan Bay, at the extremity of the Vale of Aëron. The sides of the valley are here abrupt and well wooded. The river Aëron, which flows through the valley, separates the two parishes. It abounds in trout and salmon. The scenery of the vale is charming, and has attracted

many visitors of late years. The town has grown rapidly, and the population more than doubled since 1841. There is a good harbour, which was constructed in 1807 by the Rev. A. T. Jones Gwynne, under the authority of an Act of Parliament, and has since been enlarged. There is a bar at the entrance of the harbour, which is dry at low water. The port, which is a subport of Cardigan, has about fifty vessels belonging to it, and one hundred persons are engaged in shipbuilding. Quarter sessions and petty sessions, and the county-court, are held in the town-hall, which was erected in 1836, and enlarged in 1846. Saturday is the market day, and on the 13th Dec. there is a fair for horses and cattle. Here is a large school connected with the Church of England, which was established in 1849. The Dissenters also maintain another. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £50. The patron. is in the hands of the inhabitants. On the shore, near the town, is an ancient circular earthwork, called Castell Cadwgan, which is supposed to have been constructed in the middle of the 12th century by Cadwgan-ab-Bleddyn.

ABERAMMON, near Adare, in the hund. of Mirkin, in the co. of Glamorgan, 2 miles S.E. of Aberdare. Here stood the old mansion of the Matthewes, who have left considerable charities to Adare.

ABERARAD, a vil. in the hmlt. of Emlyn, par. of Kenarth, and hund. of Elvet, in the co. of Carmarthen, 1 mile distant from Newcastle Emlyn.

ABERARTH, Cardiganshire. *See* LLANDEWI ABERARTH.

ABERAVON, a par. in the hund. and union of Neath, in the co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. It lies on the road from Swansea to Cardiff, and is a station on the South Wales Railway, distant 30 miles N.W. from Cardiff, and 196 miles from London. It is a place of very great antiquity, having at one time some peculiar privileges, which have long fallen into disuse. The Norman chieftain Fitzhamon conferred it, along with other territories, on Caradoc-ab-Jestyn, who is said to have erected the castle, the foundations of which are still discernable in a field near the churchyard. The castle was laid in ruins in the middle of the 12th century, by Madoc-ab-Meredydd, Prince of Powys. The town is situated about 1 mile above the mouth of the Avon, on the shore of Swansea bay, and is protected on the north by lofty hills. The port has been very greatly improved by the construction of a floating harbour, in the year 1838. In former times, the town suffered from frequent inundations. A very destructive one occurred in 1768. The late increase and present importance of the place is almost entirely owing to the great works at Cwm Avon, which are among the most extensive in Wales. They include collieries, iron-works, copper-smelting, tin-plate, and charcoal-works, and are under the management of the governor and company of Copper Miners in England. The town is a borough by prescription. By the Reform Bill of 1832 it was made contributory to Swansea, in returning a member to parliament. It was formerly governed by a portreeve, 2 aldermen, burgesses, &c. Under a charter of incorporation granted in July, 1861, it is now governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and a body of councillors. There is a town-hall, and a bridge over the Avon. The living is a vic.• in the dioc. of Llandaff, with Baglan annexed, val. £154, in the patron. of J. Richards, Esq. The church, a handsome Gothic edifice lately rebuilt, is dedicated to St. Mary. The Baptists, Independents, Roman Catholics, Bible Christians, Primitive and Calvinistic Methodists have chapels.

ABERBAIDEN, a hmlt., parcel of the chapelry of Llanfihy, hund. of Crickhowell, in the co. of Brecon, South Wales, 4 miles S.W. of Crickhowell. It is situated at the confluence of the small river Baiden with the Usk, and is intersected by the river Clydach, which flows through a deep valley and joins the Usk. In the course of the Clydach are several cascades, the most remarkable of which is named *Pwll-y-Cwn*, "the dog's pool." Over this river the Brecknock canal is carried along an embanked aqueduct, at the height of 84 feet above the river bed. Employment is furnished by collieries, lime-works, and the Clydach iron-works, which are very extensive, producing above 200 tons a week. The hmlt. maintains its own poor. South of the hill, near the Pwll-y-Cwn, may be seen remains of an ancient British fort, called the Gaer.

ABERBECHAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanllwchaiarn, hund. of Newtown, in Montgomeryshire, North Wales, not far from Newtown. It stands at the confluence of the rivers Bechan and Severn, Aberbechan House is the residence of Sir J. Clifton, Bart.

ABER BIGA, a small place under Plinlimmon, in the co. of Montgomery, 5 miles N.W. of Llanidloes, and 15 S.W. from Montgomery, situated on the river Cywedog.

ABERBROTHICK, Forfarshire. *See* ARBROATH.

ABERCAIRNIE, a vil. in the par. of Glammis, in Forfarshire, Scotland, 8 miles N.W. of Dundee. Abercairnie House is the seat of the Earl of Strathearn.

ABERCARFAN, near Caron-ys-Clawdd, in the co. of Cardigan, 3 miles S. of Tregaron, and 6 N.E. of Lampeter; not far from Tregaron Hill, which rises to the height of 1,747 feet.

ABERCARNE, a town in the lower div. of Wentlooge hund., in the co. of Monmouth, 7 miles N.W. of Newport. It is situated on the river Ebwy and on the Crumlin canal. The Abercarne station on the Western Valleys' railway, is at the confluence of the Gwydden with the Ebwy, near Abergwydden.

ABERCASTLE, a vil., in the par. of Mathry, hund. of Dewisland, in the co. of Pembroke, South Wales, 6 miles to the N.E. of St. David's. It is situated on a creek, not far from Abercastle Shoal and Abercastle Island.

ABERCEGID, Carnarvonshire. *See* PORT PENRHYN.

ABERCHIRDER, a vil. in the par. of Marnoch, in Banffshire, Scotland, 7 miles W. of Turriff, and 8 from Banff. It was formerly the name of the whole parish, but is now confined to the village, which stands at the intersection of the roads from Huntly to Banff, and Turriff to Portsoy. It is situated on the bank of the Doveran. Besides a handsome, new church belonging to the Free Kirk, the Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, and Baptists have places of worship. There is a branch office of the North of Scotland Bank, and a stamping office. An annual fair is held on the second Tuesday of March for the sale of horses and cattle, and a weekly market for grain.

ABERCONWAY, Carnarvonshire. *See* CONWAY.

ABERCORN, a par. and district in the co. of Linlithgow, Scotland, 5 miles N.E. of Linlithgow. It is situated on the south bank of the Frith of Forth, and is a station on the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, and on the Union canal. The village and church of Abercorn, which is an old structure, are delightfully situated on an angular point, where two small rivulets unite about 100 yards before their junction with the Forth. Winchburgh is the nearest post town. Its greatest length E. and W. is about 4¼ miles, and its greatest breadth is about 2¼ miles. The surface is exceedingly diversified, and eminently picturesque, especially along the seaboard, which is rich with wood, and surpassingly beautiful. The parish contains the villages of Newton and Philpstown. It is said that a Pictish dioc. was established here at the end of the 7th century, mentioned by the Venerable Bede. A monastery, one of the most ancient in Scotland, was founded here, in 1140, by David I. The castle, which belonged to the family of the Douglases, was built on the site of a Roman fort, and was destroyed in 1455 during the rebellion of the Earl of Douglas, but no remains now exist, either of the monastery or the castle. The country is fertile and well wooded. Coal is obtained, together with limestone, ironstone, and a useful building-stone. The Earl of Hopetoun, chief heritor, is the pat. of the living, val. £189, in the presb. of Linlithgow. Hopetoun House, the seat of the Earl, is a noble mansion, situated on the brow of a hill, commanding a prospect over the Forth; 3 miles from Queensferry, and 12 from Edinburgh. George IV. on the occasion of his

visit to Scotland, was entertained here. The parish gives the British title of Marquis, and the Scotch title of Earl, to the Hamiltons of Duddingstone.

ABERCOWARCH, near Dinas Mowddwy, in the par. of Mallwyd and co. of Merioneth, 9 miles S.E. of Dolgelly, and 200 from London; a fine spot among the Aran Mowddwy mountains.

ABERCRAF, near Ystradynglais, in the hund. of Devynnock, in the co. of Brecon, 8 miles N. of Neath. Here was the Gwyns' old seat, now a farm.

ABERCROMBIE, or ST. MONANCE, a par. in the district of St. Andrew's, in the co. of Fife, 1 mile S.W. of Pittenween, 20 from Perth, and 34 from Edinburgh. With the post-office village of St. Monance, it forms a burgh or barony under the laird of Newark, and is governed by a town council of fifteen, and three bailies. The living, val. £162, is in the presb. of St. Andrew's, and in the patron. of the crown. The parish church is part of an old convent, situated on a rock projecting into the Frith, and is a stately Gothic pile in the form of a cross, originally built by David II. in 1369 after escaping shipwreck. It was granted by James III. to the Black Friars, and was restored in 1827, with much taste, as the parish church. The coast consists of free and lime-stone rocks, and the village has a tolerably good harbour, accommodating three or four trading vessels and thirty large fishing boats. It was formerly one of the most considerable towns on the coast of Fife, but is now only a village of second-rate importance. There are in the neighbourhood quarries of lime, ironstone, and coal. It gives the title of Baron to the son of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, who fell at the battle of Alexandria; and the surname of Abercrombie to Sir Robert of Birkenbog, the head of the Clan. Here are the remains of New House, the seat of General Leslie, famous in the Commonwealth time.

ABERDALGIE, a par., now united with Dupplin, in the district of East Perth, in the co. of Perth, Scotland, 3 miles S.W. of Perth. It lies on the north bank of the river Earn, which affords good fishing. Freestone is abundant, and there are some lime quarries at Milton. Dupplin Castle is the seat of the Earl of Kinnoul; it was destroyed by fire in 1827, but has been rebuilt in the Elizabethan style. The living, val. £158, is in the presb. of Perth, and in the patron. of the Earl of Kinnoul, chief heritor. The battle of Dupplin was fought here in 1332, between Baliol and the Earl of Mar. The parish was the estate of the Oliphants, from the reign of David II. to 1625, when the Earl of Morton sold it to the ancestors of the Earl of Kinnoul.

ABERDARE, a par. in the hund. of Miskin, in the co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 4 miles to the S.W. of Merthyr Tydfil, 19 miles to the E. of Neath, and 23 miles N.W. of Cardiff. It has a station on the Taff-Vale Line, by which it communicates, *viâ* Cardiff, with London, 194½ miles. It comprises the hmlts. of Cefnpennar, Cwmdare, Forchaman, and Llwydcoed. The situation and surrounding scenery of Aberdare are particularly pleasant. The village lies on the banks of the river Dâr, near the point of its junction with the Cynon, in the romantic vale of Cynon. Groves of oak and fir are intermingled with green meadows and corn-fields, with rugged rocks, and the windings of the stream. Coal and iron ore are found; and the works furnish employment for 8,000 hands. The works at Llwydcoed and Abernant are capable of producing 1,400 tons of iron weekly. There are other extensive iron-works in the parish. A canal, 7 miles in length, connects these works with the Cardiff canal, and a railway, 8 miles in length, connects them with the Taff Vale railway. There is also a railway to Neath, and another to Hereford. By the Reform Bill of 1832, Aberdare is made to form part of the borough of Merthyr Tydfil. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, with St. Elvan's and Hirwain annexed, val. £305, in the patron. of the Marquis of Bute. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is ancient, small, singularly plain, and has no steeple. There are, besides the parish church, three handsome new churches, and a fourth, dedicated to St. Fagan, which is now a perpet. cur., val. £120, in the patron. of the Bishop of Llandaff. There are also places of worship for the Independents, Baptists, Unitarians, Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. Dyffryn, in this parish is interesting as the birthplace and the residence of Owen (*Jenan dda ab Davydd-ab-Owain*), the poet and patron of bards, who lived about the middle of the 15th century. It is also the birthplace of Edward Evan, the Congregational minister, distinguished both as poet and divine, who exerted himself so zealously for the preservation of the bardic institutions in his country. He died in the year 1798. This parish was the scene of a fierce contest, in the reign of William Rufus, between the forces of the British and the Normans; the latter being led by Fitzhamon, who defeated Jestyn, and divided his territories between himself and his followers.

ABERDARGIE, a vil. in the par. of Abernethy, in Perthshire, Scotland, 1 mile from Abernethy.

ABERDARON, a par. in the hund. of Commitmaen, in the co. of Carnarvon, North Wales, 14 miles S.W. of Pwllheli. It is situated, as its name indicates, at the mouth of the river Daron, at the extremity of the peninsula of Lleyn, and opposite to Bardsey Island. On this island a famous monastery once existed which used to attract a large number of pilgrims. Aberdaron was the usual place of embarkation for the island, and was much frequented by the pilgrims. On the highest ground a chapel was erected, *Capel Vair*, or "Chapel of Our Lady," in which it was customary to invoke the protection of the Virgin before passing over to the island. There was also another chapel at a little distance from the former, and near the shore, named *Capel Anhaelog*. These have both shared the destiny of the monastery to which they were related, and have fallen into decay. The church had anciently the privilege of sanctuary attached to it; and in 1115 Griffydd-ab-Rhys, prince of South Wales, took refuge within its precincts, from Griffydd-ab-Cynan, prince of North Wales, who desired to capture and give him up to Henry I. The isolated position of the village, and the want of roads, cut it off from communication with other towns. Good limestone is quarried, and a small quantity of lead ore is found, in the parish. A fair is held on the 10th June. The living, which is in the dioc. of Bangor, and in the patron. of the bishop, is a rect. and vic.; val., with Llanfaelrhys, £120. The church, which was formerly collegiate, had privilege of sanctuary, and was dedicated to St. Hyrwyn, the tutelary saint of Bardsey Island. The Independents, and the Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, have chapels in the village. Beneath the hill on which the chapel of Our Lady stood, was the cave of Ogo Vair, and in the cave was a kind of wishing well. The devout visitor had to carry a mouthful of its water up a difficult and dangerous way to the top of the hill.

ABERDAUGLEDDAN, Pembrokeshire. *See* MILFORD HAVEN.

ABERDEEN, a city, the capital of the co. of Aberdeen, in the N. of Scotland, 110 miles N.N.E. of Edinburgh by road, and 130 by rail, through Perth, or 112¾ through Broughty Ferry. Being 526 miles from London by the Great Northern, and 542¾ by the North Western railway. It is a royal and parliamentary borough, and takes rank as fourth among the cities of North Britain. It is situated on the north bank of the river Dee, near its mouth, and about 1¼ mile from the mouth of the Don. The approach to it by sea lies along a bleak sandy coast, with low rocks and reefs, so that the impression produced upon a stranger of the magnificence of the city is heightened as he rounds the point of sudden ingress. The ancient form of its name is *Abredon*, *Aberdon*, or *Aberdoen*, signifying the "confluence of the Don and the Dee," more properly applicable to Old-Aberdeen, whence the inhabitants still bear the title of Aberdonians. The earliest mention of the locality occurs in the writings of Ptolemy, who speaks of a town existing here which he calls Devana. There is an ancient tradition which affirms that municipal privileges were conferred on the town as early as the 9th century, by King Gregory. But this is unquestionably apocryphal

The earliest historical fact in relation to the town is, that it was made a royal burgh in the year 1179, in the reign of William the Lion; it is therefore one of the oldest boroughs in Scotland. During the early part of the following century, Alexander II. built a palace, and occasionally resided here, as did also Alexander III. Both these sovereigns conferred various privileges on the town, and, amongst others, the right of holding fairs on Sundays. In 1244 it was burnt down, with seven other towns in Scotland the same year. Its inhabitants were in that age, and have always been, distinguished for their bravery. The town was defended by gates and a castle. After the death of Alexander III in 1268, English troops kept possession of the castle for Edward I., and Wallace failed in his attempt to reduce the place. After the betrayal and execution of the patriot warrior, one of his "quarters" was exposed to view here. In 1308 the citizens bravely and zealously aided Robert Bruce, defeating the forces of the English in battle, and afterwards driving the garrison out of the town. The present privileges of the borough are founded upon a charter granted by Robert Bruce in 1319, in acknowledgment and requital for the important services he had received from the citizens. The trade of the town was extensive in the 14th century, and was carried on, not only with England, but with Holland, Flanders, Brabant, and Norway. It exported at that time dried fish, salmon, corn, and bacon. Indeed, there is evidence of its being known in Norway as a commercial town in the latter half of the 13th century. In the 14th century a curiously mixed dialect was spoken; the presence of a French element is indicated by the present civic motto, "*Bon Accord*," which was given by Bruce in honour of the citizens who in one night completely destroyed the English garrison. In 1336, when Edward III. ravaged the north of Scotland, and laid waste the district of Mar, he burnt Aberdeen, and put many of its inhabitants to the sword. The Aberdonians, headed by Provost Davidson, greatly distinguished themselves by their courage and impetuosity at the battle of Harlaw, where Donald of the Isles was defeated. The town must at that period have been known to be wealthy, as it was selected, with three other burghs, to be security to England for the ransom of King James I. A royal mint was established and maintained here during the reigns of James I., James II., and James III. The lane in which it stood is still called Exchequer Row. Most of the Scottish monarchs, from Bruce to James VI., visited the town, or resided in it. James II. visited it in 1448. James IV. was frequently there. Margaret, queen of James IV., and daughter of Henry VII., was in the town once; and James V. also. The visit of Queen Margaret was commemorated in a poem by William Dunbar. When the English, under the Duke of Somerset invaded Scotland in 1547, the Aberdonians took a conspicuous part in the decisive battle of Pinkey, at which they had a cannon called the "great falcone." It is said that an unusually good feeling existed between the clergy and the people of Aberdeen for a long time previous to the Reformation, and that consequently the new faith did not at first make rapid progress there. Bishops Elphinstone and Dunbar, among the churchmen of the age, are spoken of as men of great worth and public spirit. The introduction and establishment of plays, especially of pieces, with dramatic performances similar to that known by the title of the Abbot of Unreason, were encouraged and encouraged by both clergy and civil magistrates. The town became notorious for its gaudiness; its fondness for them was particularly exhibited at baptisms; indeed, to so unreasonable a degree, that a statute law was passed to lay restraint upon the practices of the "gossips" on such occasions. At the time of the Reformation, the magistrates succeeded in restraining violence, and saved the ecclesiastical buildings from destruction, and their valuable treasures from spoliation. An interesting and curious list of these valuables has been preserved. In 1562, Queen Mary visited the city, on which occasion she was regaled, it is said, to witness from a window the execution of Sir John Gordon, who suffered death by the "maiden." James VI. was a frequent visitor of the city. In the year 1638, when the famous Covenant was adopted, the Aberdonians refused to join in taking it; for which refusal Charles I. gave them his thanks, and conferred fresh privileges on their city. In 1647 the plague broke out and raged in the city, famine accompanied the pestilence, and the number of deaths in one year was 1,600. There had been previous visitations of the plague in 1514 and 1546.—It was not till the year 1622 that a printing-press was established at Aberdeen. The first printer was Edward Raban. In 1625 he printed here the first almanacks published in Scotland, bearing the title, "A Prognostication for this Year of our Redemption 1625," &c. As the monopoly of almanack printing was secured for many years to Aberdeen, the name "Aberdeen Almanacks" became established, and is still retained and applied to those which are hawked about the streets in Scotland, although they are printed elsewhere. The *Aberdeen Journal* was the first newspaper published in Scotland. It appeared on the 5th January, 1748. This journal is still published. During the 17th century witchcraft was supposed to prevail, and many wretched victims suffered death on account of it. In the years 1596 and 1597, not less than twenty-three old women were burnt to death at the Castle Hill for witchcraft. The dean of the guild was presented by the city with a sum of money for "his extraordinarie takin' pains" in the matter. In the year 1644 the city was taken, and given up to pillage by Montrose, the greater number of the inhabitants being at that time Covenanters, and very many were put to the sword. A regular post between Aberdeen and Edinburgh was established in 1667, the journey being performed three times a week. The postage was at the rate of two shillings per letter, and four shillings for a double one. In 1715, the Chevalier de St. George was proclaimed at Aberdeen, and a contribution of £2,000 was demanded of the citizens by the Earl of Mar. In December of that year the Pretender himself passed through the town, but without winning the support of many of the townsmen. The town was occupied in 1745 by Lord Lewis Gordon, as Lord-Lieutenant for Prince Charles. It was evacuated in February, 1746, on the approach of the Duke of Cumberland. At the commencement of the present century, heavy expenses were incurred in carrying out improvements in the town, the harbour, and the roads, in consequence of which the burgh was declared insolvent in 1817. Trustees were immediately appointed, who, by their prudent plans and skilful management, in the course of a few years succeeded in clearing off the debts, and setting the town again free for progress.—Aberdeen returns one member to parliament, both for the Old and New towns; which, though included within the limits of one parliamentary borough, are perfectly distinct towns, about a mile from each other, with distinct charters and privileges; they will therefore require to be described separately. The borough of New Aberdeen is governed by a provost, four bailies, fifteen councillors, &c.—The educational institutions of Aberdeen are numerous and important. A grammar school existed here as early as the year 1418; and what is perhaps more singular, a music school was established before 1745. These facts are certainly significant of a comparatively high degree of prosperity and intelligence. Aberdeen had formerly two universities, Marischal College and University in Aberdeen, and King's College and University in Old Aberdeen, but they were united in 1858. Marischal College, which is situated in Broad-street, was founded by George Keith, Earl Marischal, in 1593. It was erected on the former site of a monastery and church of the Grey Friars, or Franciscans. The buildings, which are of granite, were entirely rebuilt in a classic and elegant style in 1840, and towards the west form three sides of a square, in the centre of which has lately been erected a statue to the late Sir James McGregor. There is a museum and an observatory in the central tower of the college. The hall is adorned with paintings, some of which are portraits by Jamieson. Marischal College was united with King's College in Old

Aberdeen by Charles I. in 1641, and this union was confirmed by Cromwell in 1654. The united colleges received the designation of the "Caroline University." The union, however, terminated in 1661, but was again revived in 1858, at the recommendation of the Royal Commissioners, so that the two colleges form now the University of Aberdeen, with one staff of officers and professors, the buildings in the Old Town being devoted chiefly to the medical school. The students are at liberty to choose their place of residence. The dress of the students at both Colleges is a red gown. Many distinguished men have been connected with this university, among whom are Bishop Burnet, Dr. Arbuthnot, Dr. Beattie, Dr. Campbell, and Dr. Reid. In addition to its university, Aberdeen has two grammar schools —one in the old and one in the new town—above forty day schools, besides Sunday and evening schools, and one of Dr. Bell's, endowed by him.—Gordon's Hospital, an institution for the maintenance and education of sons and grandsons of decayed burgesses, was founded in 1733 by Gordon of Straloch, a noted miser. The building stands on the site of a Dominican monastery. It was greatly enlarged and extended some years since, by the liberality of Alexander Simpson, Esq. Its revenue at present is very large. The period of maintenance is five years, and no boy is permitted to stay in the hospital after he is sixteen years of age. On leaving, the pupils are usually apprenticed in Aberdeen, and become entitled, on certain conditions, to a gratuity from the institution at the end of the first year of the apprenticeship, and to another at the end of the complete term. There are several other charitable institutions for the benefit of poor and orphan children, and for the sick. The infirmary, which is situated near the centre of the town, was established in 1742. There is a lunatic asylum, which was built by subscription, and also a private asylum; a dispensary, and a vaccine institution. Juvenile vagrancy and crime have been diminished by means of industrial schools, elsewhere called ragged schools, which were first devised by Sheriff Watson in this town some twenty years ago.—Aberdeen has made during the last half century great advance in wealth, and this has been followed and exhibited by great improvements in the general appearance both of the surrounding country, which is by nature extremely bleak, and of the city itself. The best view is obtained from Stocket Hill, on the north-west side of the city. The streets have been made broader and finer; a higher style appears in the public buildings; the harbour has been deepened and made more easily accessible; docks and quays of great extent have been constructed. All the public buildings of the city, and most of the private ones, are of granite, obtained from quarries in the neighbourhood. It is very hard, and shines when chiselled. The approach to Aberdeen from the south is by the two bridges across the Dee. The old bridge, which is of stone, and has seven arches, was erected by Bishop Dunbar, in 1530. It was rebuilt in 1718, and doubled in width about 1841. It is a fine structure, of seven arches. At the north end there was formerly a chapel in which travellers could pause on their way for purposes of devotion. In 1640 this bridge was the scene of a fierce conflict between the Cavaliers and the Covenanters, called the "battle of the Brig o' Dee." The new suspension bridge at the Craig Lug was erected in 1829, and is a very splendid structure of 140 feet in span. From these bridges the entrance to the town is by Union-street, one of the handsomest streets in the kingdom, and built almost entirely since 1814. It is about 70 feet broad, and a mile in length. A ravine, in which runs the rivulet Denburn, intersects Union-street, and is crossed by a noble bridge of one arch, which has a span of 132 feet, with a rise of 50 feet. It has been pronounced by some to be superior to the famous Rialto at Venice. Union-street leads to Castle-square, the most important part of the town. The name is derived from the fact that Cromwell erected a fort on this spot. Here are situated the beautiful market cross, a colossal granite statue to the last Duke of Gordon, the Athenæum, the court houses, town house, and other public buildings. The market cross is an object of great admiration. It is an octagonal structure, and has a column proceeding from its centre, with a unicorn bearing a shield. In the cornice round the upper part there are twelve compartments, with portraits in relief of Scottish monarchs. This cross was once adjudged a nuisance by the civic magistrates, and actually removed from the square; but, in 1842, it was rebuilt where it now stands, with a basement, and other improvements. About thirty feet in front of the cross is a colossal statue to the late Duke of Gordon, hewn out of a single stone. The town house was erected in 1730; it has a remarkably elegant spire of 120 feet in height. There is the new court house, and in connection with it a prison, the best, it is said, north of Edinburgh. The old name for the prison is "Mids o' Mar." which is of similar meaning to the "Heart of Mid-Lothian." The county buildings, which were erected in 1820 at the cost of £11,500, are of fine granite, and are splendidly decorated within. They are used for the assemblies and meetings of the gentry. A large music-hall has recently been added, in which the British Association met in 1859, under the presidency of the late lamented Prince Consort. To the west of the town is the Bridewell, or West-prison, a castellated structure, built in 1809. It is adapted to the solitary system, and contains 109 cells.—There are in Aberdeen twelve churches belonging to the Establishment. The church of St. Nicholas, the patron saint of the town, was the original parish church. It was an old Gothic edifice, but was reconstructed about 1750. It is now called West Church, and is a plain structure in the Italian style, containing an effigy of Provost Davidson, who was the leader of the Aberdonians at the battle of Harlaw, and fell there in 1411; adjoining this church to the east is the new East Church, a masterly and much-admired Gothic building, erected about 1838, in place of the old Gothic structure which formerly stood there. The churchyard, of 2 acres, which surrounds it, is separated from the street by a very beautiful Ionic *façade*. A division of the parish was made in 1828, and, at the same time, a new arrangement of the places of worship to suit the new parishes. Several new churches have been erected—North Church, in King-street, and the South Church, in Belmont-street. The former of these is an elegant structure, in the Grecian style, with a circular granite tower 130 feet in height. The latter has four ornamented buttresses, with pinnacles rising to the height of 110 feet. Greyfriars Church stands in a court adjacent to Marischal College, and St. Clement's is at Footdee. There are seventeen places of worship belonging to the Free Church—three of which, the South, East, and West, are built in juxtaposition, with an elegant spire rising between them, on the banks of the Denburn, and form a very conspicuous object in the town. There are fifteen other places of worship, belonging to the United Presbyterians, Independents, Baptists, Roman Catholics, and Episcopalians. The Episcopalian church dedicated to St. Andrew stands in King-street. It is a handsome Gothic structure, built in 1817. A Roman Catholic cathedral has lately been erected in Huntley-st., in the Gothic style. The episcopal see of Aberdeen was transferred thither from Mortlach by David I., in 1154. Aberdeen is the seat of a presbytery, and a synod. The synod includes the several presbyteries of Aberdeen, Alford, Deer, Ellon, Fordyce, Garioch, Kincardine O'Neil, and Turriff.—The trade of Aberdeen is considerable, and its manufactures are various and important. Towards the end of the 16th century, a Fleming settled here, permission being given him to do so on condition that he taught his art, the manufacture of grograms, worsted, and stamings, to an apprentice of the town. The woollen manufacture was important in the 17th century. The principal articles made were stockings, mits, and woollen plaiden. Since the introduction of machinery great changes have been effected. The linen manufacture was introduced in 1749, and at present employs about 5,000 hands, while cotton and wool afford occupation for about the same number. There

are several paper-mills, which give employment to about 400 hands. There are also iron foundries, at three of which the heaviest anchor work is done. Chain-making is carried on in two foundries, and boiler-making in several others. Ship-building is extensive—ten vessels of aggregately 5,678 tons having been built in 1852. There are eight rope-making works, which are on a large scale, and several smaller works. The manufacture of combs was commenced in 1788, and has been carried on on an enlarged scale and by means of steam since 1830. Among the lesser miscellaneous manufactures and industrial processes may be named, the making of quill pens, tanning, distilleries, and breweries.—The fisheries form a very important part of the industrial occupations of Aberdeen. They consist of three main branches, the whale, the salmon, and the herring fisheries. Whale fishing was commenced in 1753. In 1820, there were fifteen vessels engaged in it, and in 1823 they brought home 1,841 tons of oil, the largest quantity ever obtained in one season. From various causes the fishery has declined, and in 1845 only two vessels were engaged in it. The salmon fishery has been generally successful. About 200 men are engaged in it, and the average number of fish taken in a season is 20,000. The rents of the Dee fishings form a very large item in the revenue of the city, amounting to about £8,000 a year. Great part of the salmon are packed in ice and shipped for London. Ice packing was introduced about forty years ago. The herring fishery is of more recent growth, but is increasing. The number of boats employed in it in 1844 was sixty.—The Aberdeen Banking Company was established in 1766, the Town and County Bank in 1826, and the North of Scotland Banking Company in 1836. Besides these establishments, which transact business on a large scale, there are several branch banks. There is a Savings' Bank conducted according to a plan formed by the Rev. Dr. Duncan in 1815, the advantages of which are considered so great, that no savings' bank on the national plan has ever been introduced.—The port of Aberdeen has a geographical position very advantageous for trade with Northern Europe. It was originally a mere shallow channel near the side of the basin through which the Dee passed to the ocean; the entrance to it was impeded by a bar. By successive endeavours, and at very heavy expense, principally by the skill of Mr. Smeaton (1770), and of Mr. Telford (1810), very great improvements have been effected, and Aberdeen is now one of the most commodious harbours in Scotland. On the north side of the entrance a stone pier has been erected, extending 1,200 feet into the sea. A breakwater, of 800 feet in length, stretches out from the opposite side. The cost of these works was £140,000, and £500,000 has been expended since in extending them. All round the harbour are magnificent quays, and a spacious wet dock has been formed of a reach of the river. The area of the harbour contains thirty-four acres, an extent greater than that of any other single dock. In 1807 the canal was opened which connected the port with the river Don at Inverury, fifteen miles distant. The cost of this canal was £44,000. It is now superseded by the Great North of Scotland railway, which passes along part of its course. There is a light on the north pier, to direct vessels entering the harbour, and two leading lights to the south of the harbour. The number of vessels belonging to the port was, in 1861, 270, their total burden, 78,696 tons. The receipts of the port for the same year £93,300. The Scottish North-Eastern, the Deeside, and the Great North of Scotland railways furnish communication with other towns, and regular communication is kept up, by steam, with London, Leith, Inverness, Hull, Newcastle, &c. Besides the coasting trade, which is considerable, Aberdeen has an extensive foreign commerce, chiefly carried on with North America, the East and West Indies, the Mediterranean, the Baltic, and the port of Archangel. Its principal exports are granite, oats, beer, salmon, eggs, woollen and cotton goods, cattle, horses, &c. Its chief imports are coal, lime, cotton, flax, iron, salt, hides, wheat, &c. The police arrangements of the city are similar to those of Edinburgh. It is well supplied with gas. Water is supplied from the Dee.—There is a Mechanics' Institution, which was established in 1824. Besides the libraries of the University, the School of Divinity, the Medical Society, the Society of Advocates, and the Mechanics' Institution, there are several subscription libraries, chiefly consisting of light literature. —A weekly market for meal is held on Thursday. On Friday, a market for meat and provisions. There is a daily fish-market. A fair is held for timber, on the last Wednesday in August. A feeing-market, for hiring servants, is held on the second Friday in May and November. Fairs for the sale of horses and cattle are held in the neighbourhood of the town at short intervals: at the Bridge of Don on the first Tuesday of each month; at Mannofield on the second Monday of every month; at Ruthriestone on the third Monday, and at Old Aberdeen on the last Thursday of April, and the first Wednesday of November.—Amongst the eminent men, natives of Aberdeen, must be named John Barbour, born in 1330, author of "The Bruce," a metrical history of Robert Bruce; George Jamieson, the portrait painter, born in 1586; he studied under Rubens, and painted above a hundred portraits of distinguished persons in his time, many of which are still preserved in the collections of the nobility; James Gregory, born in 1638, the inventor of the reflecting telescope, afterwards Professor of Mathematics at Edinburgh; and David Anderson, a mechanical genius, who obtained the title of "Davie do a' thing." He removed a rock from the middle of the entrance to the harbour. Amongst the distinguished men connected with the city, though not by birth, are Dr. Robert Hamilton, Professor of Mathematics; author of the "Treatise on the National Debt," &c., Dr. Patrick Copland, Professor of Natural Philosophy; Drs. Thomas Reid, James Beattie, George Campbell, and John Abercrombie. Sir James Mackintosh and Robert Hall were students of King's College. Lord Byron once lived in Broad-street.—Aberdeen gives the title of earl to a branch of the Gordon family, royalists of the 17th century. According to the census of 1861, there were 5,901 inhabited houses within the borough, occupied by 18,784 separate families, consisting of 73,794 individuals, of whom 12,222 were children attending school between the ages of five and fifteen.

ABERDEEN, OLD, a small town, the capital of the par. called Old Machar, in Aberdeenshire, Scotland; 1 mile north of the city of Aberdeen. Its ancient name is *Aberdon*, or *Aberdon*. It is situated on the south bank of the river Don, from which the ground rises in a gentle slope, commanding a prospect of great beauty and variety over the windings of the Dee and the Don, woods and gentlemen's seats, factories, and villages. But the town itself is decayed and dull, deriving importance chiefly from its college and a few manufactures. There are seven incorporated crafts, but no guildry. It was once the seat of a bishopric. The see was transferred in 1137 from Mortlach, in the county of Banff, to Old Aberdeen, which was at the same time made a burgh of barony by David I., who granted "the hail village to God and the Blessed Mary, St. Machar, and Bishop Nectarius." On the abolition of episcopacy, the right of nominating the magistrates fell to the crown. Its charter of incorporation was renewed by George I. in 1723, who, by warrant of privy council, authorised the magistrates to elect their successors in office in future. Previous to the Municipal Act, it was governed by a provost, three bailies, treasurer, and council, &c. It possesses the magnificent edifice of King's College, and a great portion of the ancient cathedral. King's College was founded in 1494 at the instance of Bishop Elphinstone, and by virtue of a bull of Alexander VI issued at the request of James IV. The king's letter to the Pope, suggesting the foundation of this university, describes the inhabitants of the north as almost uncivilised; deplores the want of fit persons to preach and administer the sacraments; and speaks of the mountains, and the rivers, and the distances, as insuperable hindrances in the way of young men availing themselves of the advantages of the universities then existing, viz. those of St. Andrew's

and Glasgow. The bull, in response, acknowledges that a third university would do no harm, as science is not diminished but increased by diffusion. The constitution of the new university was formed after that of the university of Paris, and included the faculties of theology, canon and civil law, medicine, and the liberal arts. It was largely endowed both by the king and the bishop. The latter gave to the college twenty-four acres of land, and at his death, which took place in 1514, bequeathed to it £10,000 Scots. The first principal was Hector Boece, or Boethius, the historian and biographer. A new charter was granted by parliament in 1578. After the Reformation the college was subjected to spoliation, and was seriously injured; but, through the exertions of Bishop Forbes, was restored to its original condition. It was again a sufferer in the confusions and conflicts of the 17th century. Part of its revenues having been alienated, it received, prior to the union with Marischal College in 1858, a grant from the Crown. The college buildings stand apart from the town. They are in the form of a quadrangle, with a court in the centre. The architecture is in the pointed style. There is a chapel at the north-west corner, with a lofty square tower, surmounted by the imperial crown and a cross. From the earliest times, young men, from the most remote parts of the Highlands and Hebrides, have been in the habit of flocking to the University, every autumn, after the harvesting was over, and before steamers and coaches were known. They had to travel on foot, and many of them depended for their subsistence afterwards on obtaining one or other of the numerous bursaries, which were competed for at the opening of each winter's session. The library of the college contained from 30,000 to 40,000 volumes. — The cathedral was founded in 1154, and entirely rebuilt in 1357 by Bishop Alexander Kinninmouth. It was eighty years in building, and was nearly destroyed by the fury of the mob in the time of the Reformation. The nave is now used as the parish church, and was entirely repaired in 1832. The western end is fine, being flanked by two pointed steeples. The ceiling is of oak, and is in forty-eight compartments, containing the armorial bearings of eminent persons, whose names are given in the Latin language, but in the old Gothic character. The arrangement of these is in three columns,—one of kings, the second of churchmen, and the third of laymen. There are also some fine monuments and tombs, but no remains of the bishop's palace.—Mar's Castle is a curious object, and several streets and closes in Old Aberdeen attract attention from their ancient appearance. But perhaps the object of greatest interest and curiosity in Old Aberdeen, is the old bridge over the Don. It consists of one spacious arch from rock to rock, pointed at top like a Gothic window, and is the only one of the kind in Great Britain. The span of the arch is 72 feet, and its height 34½ feet. Its ancient name was *Polgown;* its present name, Balgownie. It was erected in the days of Bruce, and, as some believe, by Bruce himself. It had, like the Brig of Dee, a small chapel with an endowment. It is a structure of great solidity and strength. A new bridge of five arches has been erected, out of a fund established by Sir Alexander Hay in the reign of James VI. for the support of the old bridge, amounting at first to £2 *5s.* 8*d.*, and which had at last grown to the large sum of £200,000. This bridge is of granite, and is very handsome and convenient, being 500 feet in length. There are a Trades' Hospital, founded in the year 1532 by Bishop Forbes or Bishop Dunbar, for the support of twelve poor men, and a hospital for aged women. The town has one of Dr. Bell's schools.—The market is on Thursday. A cattle fair is held on the last Thursday of April, and the Wednesday after the third Tuesday of October, old style.

ABERDEENSHIRE, a co. on the eastern coast of Scotland; bounded on the N. and E. by the German Ocean; on the S. by the principal chain of the Grampian Hills, which separate it from the counties of Perth, Forfar, and Kincardine; and on the W. by the counties of Banff and Inverness. It lies between the parallels 56° 52′ and 57° 42′ N. latitude, and between 1° 49′ and 3° 48′ W. longitude. Its greatest length, which is in the direction from N.W. to S.E., is about 85 miles; its greatest breadth, in a direction at right angles to its length, is about 40 miles. The length of its coast-line is 60 miles. The area of the county is about 1,980 square miles, which is equal to a million and a half acres. Not more than one-third of it is under cultivation; the remaining two-thirds consisting of mountain or moss. It was formerly divided into five districts, the names of which were as follows: Mar, Formartin, Buchan, Garioch, and Strathbogie. Mar was again subdivided into three districts, distinguished by the names, Braemar, Midmar, and Cromar. These districts have no longer any political or administrative importance. The present divisions of the county are the following:—In the S.E., Aberdeen (answering to the old Cromar); S.W., Kincardine O'Neil (Mid- and Brae-mar); W., Alford (Mar and Strathbogie); middle, Garioch; and E., Ellon (Formartin); N., Deer (Buchan); N.W., Turriff (Formartin and Buchan); and W., Strathbogie. In respect to size, Aberdeenshire holds the fifth rank among the counties of Scotland; in respect to population, the third.—Its coast-line is regular. From the mouth of the Dee, which separates the county in the south from Kincardineshire, to the headland named Buchan Ness, it inclines to the north-east. From Buchan Ness to Fraserburgh it has a north-western inclination. And from Fraserburgh to the mouth of the Banff stream its direction is westward. Buchan Ness is one of the easternmost points on the Scottish coast. A lighthouse of granite, of the unusual height of 118 feet, has been erected on this headland. From the Dee to the Ythan the coast lies generally low. From the Ythan, northward, it rises, and at some points to the height of 200 feet, with great fissures in the rocks, and many caves, which in former days served the smuggler for hiding-places. The rocks along this part of the coast consist, for the most part, of lime-stone, black basalt, gneiss, mica slate, and red granite. North of Peterhead the coast becomes less precipitous; a range of clay hills appears, and then it becomes low and sandy, with occasional rocks. There is no important island on the coast.—The county is generally hilly, and in the south-western districts, mountainous. From the western extremity of the Grampians, a branch is given off in a north-easterly direction, which runs between Aberdeen and Banff; and from this, other branches spread themselves over the central parts of the county. The highest peaks in the principal chain bounding the county on the south, are—Cairn Taggart, whose elevation is 3,000 feet; Lochnagar, 3,815 feet; and Mount Kean, 3,126 feet. The loftiest peaks on the western chain are Cairn Toul, 4,220 feet; Breriach, of about the same elevation; and Ben Macdhui, 4,390 feet. The latter is believed, from recent measurements, to be about 20 feet higher than Ben Nevis, and therefore the loftiest mountain in Great Britain. On another branch are the peaks Bennabuird, 3,940 feet; and Morven, 2,934 feet. These mountain masses consist chiefly of granite. Their most common form is that of table-land, with precipitous sides. Only here and there is the conical form met with. In the country lying between the Don and the Dee are some rounded hills. Syenite is found, especially in the upper half of the valley of the Dee; also near the coast at Peterhead, and at some other points. The rock which prevails most in the county is mica slate. Trap rocks occur frequently in the inland parts, and some veins and dykes of trap near the coast.—The principal rivers of Aberdeenshire are the Dee, the Don, the Ythan, the Ugie, and the Dovern or Deveron; the first four having a course from west to east; the last, from south to north—all falling into the German Ocean. On the Dee are several fine falls or "linns," the principal of which is the Linn of Dee, at which there are four rapids, and the river rushes through a very narrow passage between the rocks. The length of the Dee is 96 miles. It receives several tributary streams on its course; its motion is rapid, the bed of the river between Aboyne and Aberdeen, a distance of 30 miles, having a fall of

10 feet per mile. It abounds in fine salmon. Balmoral, the favorite northern residence of Her Majesty, is situated on Dee side, 60 miles from Aberdeen, in the midst of wild and magnificent scenery. The Dee rises on the side of the mountain Breriach, at an elevation of 4,000 feet. The Don has its source in a peat moss, among the mountains on the western side of the county, at an altitude of 1,640 feet. In the upper part of its course it has many windings. Trout abound in it, and it used formerly to be frequented by salmon. These are now taken at the mouth of the river, by means of stake-nets. It is said that pearls were at one time found in this river, but they are not found now. The Ythan is a less rapid stream than the Dee and the Don. Its length is 37 miles. It is only navigable by small craft for a short distance above its mouth. It is well stocked with fish: trout, eels, and salmon. Occasionally seals have been observed in it. The pearl mussel is found. There is a tradition that the large pearl in the Scottish crown was found in the Ythan, or in one of its tributary streams. The Ugie is formed by the confluence of two streams, the north and south Ugie, and after a course of not more than 6 miles from the point of junction, it falls into the German Ocean near Peterhead. Its motion is very slow. Black or brown trout are very plentiful in it. The Dovern, or Deveron, takes its rise in Aberdeenshire, and flowing thence partly through Banffshire, partly through Aberdeenshire, and partly on the borders of these two counties, falls, after a course of 51 miles, into the German Ocean. It flows very rapidly, and for the greater part of its course, through a deep and narrow valley. The Bogie falls into it near Huntly. Aberdeenshire has no lakes of importance. On the Muick, a tributary of the Dee, there are two lochs, Dhuloch, or the "Black Lake," and Loch Muick. There are several others connected by small streams with the Dee; lochs Connor, Dawan, Drum, and Skene.—The Scottish North-Eastern railway connects the city with the principal towns in the south, passing along the coast, and parallel with it, to Stonehaven; thence taking a more inland course to Arbroath, with branches to Montrose and Brechin; and from Arbroath, close along the coast to Dundee and Perth. The Great North of Scotland, and Aberdeen and Inverness Junction railways connect Aberdeen with the north; passing by Kintore, Inverury, and Turriff, to Keith; and from Keith, through Elgin, to Inverness. There are branch lines to Alford and Old Meldrum. Another line has been opened along the valley of the Dee, from Aberdeen to Aboyne, a distance of 32 miles. The principal roads in the county are the following: from Edinburgh, passing through Montrose to Aberdeen, and thence to Peterhead; from Aberdeen to Banff; from Aberdeen to Elgin and Inverness; to Castletown in the Grampians; and from Peterhead to Banff.—The climate is cold; yet it is less liable to extreme cold than other districts lying further south and inland. The soil is of very various character. Two-thirds of the whole surface of the county consist of mountain or moss. In the highlands, about the source of the Dee, the soil is loamy, resting generally on clay or gravel. In this district are 10,000 acres of forest. The principal native timbers consist of birch, poplar, alder, and the mountain ash. Larch and Scotch firs have been extensively planted. In the forest of Mar is produced the largest and best fir timber in Great Britain. Red deer and roes abound here. In the valley of the Don the soil is generally loam, on a gravelly substratum. There are peat-mosses on many hill-tops. Lime is the usual manure in this district, and each farm has its own limekiln. Between the Don and the Ythan there is more arable and cultivated land than in the former districts. About 250,000 acres of land throughout the county are annually under crop, but the cultivation of wheat is seldom attempted, and little hay is made. Much progress has been made of late years in agriculture. Thorn hedges have been introduced, taking the place of the stone walls used previously. A better style of farm-house has been adopted. The breed of sheep is improved, and tenantry-at-will is now exchanged for leases of 19 to 21 years; but the tenant is frequently restricted in the management of his land to the five- and seven-course rotations, although the six-course shift has been proved the best adapted to the soil. In the district extending along the coast south of Peterhead, there is but a small portion of waste land or of forest. About four-fifths of this district are under cultivation. Since the facilities of conveyance to the London market have been increased, the cultivation of turnips for fattening stock has been greatly extended. The breed of horses and cattle is improved. Farmhouses and roads have shared in the general progress. The heritors are for the most part resident on their estates; and the efforts of the Highland Society have given a useful stimulus to agriculture. Aberdeenshire contains one city, Aberdeen, the capital of the North of Scotland, and a royal and parliamentary borough; three other royal and parliamentary boroughs, Inverury, Kintore, and Peterhead; and six boroughs of barony, namely, Charlestown, Fraserburgh, Huntly, Old Meldrum, Rosehearty, and Turriff. The county returns one member to parliament, and the population, according to the census of 1861, is 221,380, against 212,032 in 1851, showing an increase of 9,348 in the decennial period, and no less than 100,315 over the census of 1801, so that the population has nearly doubled since the commencement of the present century. It is governed by a Lord-Lieutenant and about seventy deputies, with a sheriff and his substitute. It is included in the Synod of Aberdeen, which comprises also parts of the counties of Banff and Kincardine. The number of parishes is 88, besides 14 *quoad sacra* parishes. The Free Kirk numbers 70 congregations in the county. There are several congregations of other Dissenters and Roman Catholics, and a large number of Episcopalians. Schools are numerous. Aberdeen has a county gaol and a Bridewell; small burgh prisons, which are not much used at present, exist at Old Aberdeen, Old Meldrum, Inverury, Kintore, Peterhead, and Fraserburgh. Peterhead has also a newly erected prison, and a sheriff's court.—Aberdeenshire has been long noted for its woollen manufactures, particularly the knitting of stockings and hose, in which numbers of the common people have for centuries been employed; and which, till lately, were exported in large quantities to Germany. The manufactures, which are principally carried on at Aberdeen, Peterhead, and Huntly, are those of flax, linen, cotton, stockings, woollens, worsted, tweeds, rope, twine, lint, combs, carpets, and paper. There are also a great number of blacksmiths, iron-founders, masons, quarriers, millwrights, and cabinet-makers, who supply not only the surrounding agricultural population with the necessaries and luxuries of life, but export largely.—The county can boast many interesting remains of ancient times: its cairns, Druidical stones, and Picts' houses. There is a Roman road in Braemar, the ancient *Tamia*, which led from Perth to Burghead; another led, by way of Ituria, Mons Grampius, and Gordon Castle, to the same place. In Chapel of Garioch parish is a remarkable stone, 10 feet high, 3 feet broad, and 1 foot in thickness, marked with hieroglyphic characters, which is supposed to be of Danish origin. It is said that this stone extends to the depth of 6 feet below the surface. At Aboyne are the remains of a Picts' house, a circle of stones laid without cement, 83 feet in diameter, on the summit of a hill. By means of dykes, this circle is connected with others at a distance. The series of circles, and their connecting dykes, may be traced for 50 miles near the Dee. In the 14th century a battle was fought between Robert Bruce and Comyn, Earl of Buchan, at or near Barra Hill, in this county, in which Comyn was defeated. In 1411, Donald of the Isles was defeated by Mar, at the battle of Harlaw, in Chapel of Garioch parish. In 1644 an engagement took place between the Royalists, under Montrose, and the Covenanters, under Burley, near Aberdeen, in which the Covenanters were worsted. Aberdeen was occupied by General Monk, in the year 1651. It was at Peterhead that the Pretender landed in 1715, when Mar set up his standard in Braemar. At the rising of '45, Lord Lewis Gordon and the troops of the Pretender occupied Aberdeen and

the royal forces suffered defeat at Inverury. Ruins of many feudal castles still exist in Aberdeenshire. On the northern coast is Dundargue, situated on a rock, which rises 60 feet above the sea, and is connected by a narrow ridge of rock with the mainland. On the same coast, near Banff, is Ken Edgar Castle, the old residence of the Comyns. Pitsligo and Pittulie Castles are near Fraserburgh. On the eastern coast stands Slains Castle, the seat of the Earls of Errol. It was destroyed, in 1594, by order of James VI., but has been rebuilt. On the Ythan was Fyvie Castle, a very fine Gothic structure. Many others might be mentioned. The monastic remains are not numerous. There was a Cistercian abbey near the village of Old Deer; and a priory of the Tyronenses, in Fyvie, which is said to have been founded in the 12th century, by Fergus, Earl of Buchan. The principal seats in the county are the following: Haddo House (the Earl of Aberdeen); Aboyne Castle (the Marquis of Huntley); Slains Castle (the Earl of Errol); Keith-hall House (the Earl of Kintore); Mar Lodge (the Earl of Fife); Philorth House (Lord Saltoun); Castle Forbes (Lord Forbes); Strichen (Lord Lovat); Monymusk (Grant, Bart.); Fintray, Crimonmogate, Scotstown, Pitsligo, Edinglassie, Rannes, Logie Elphinstone, Fyvie, &c., &c.

ABERDINAS CREEK, on the north coast of Pembroke, South Wales, not far from Dinas Head, an anchorage for small craft.

ABERDOUR, a par. in the district of Buchan, in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland, 6 miles W. of Fraserburgh. It is situated at the mouth of the river Dour, and extends for 6½ miles along the coast of the Moray Frith, which is here very rugged and broken, having not more than three points at which landing is possible. There are many caves, one of which, called the Cow's Haven cave, is of considerable size, being 90 feet in length and 22 in breadth. On a promontory stand the ruins of Dundargue Castle, formerly a seat of the Earls of Buchan. Here King David Bruce was once confined and besieged by the Regent Murray. The parish contains the villages of Aberdour New, and Pennan. It is chiefly a moorland district. There are two millstone quarries. Fishing forms the principal occupation of the people. The living is in the presb. of Deer, val. £204, and in the patron. of Gordon of Aberdour House. The par. contains above 20 square miles.

ABERDOUR, a par. in the Dunfermline district, of Fifeshire, Scotland, 3 miles W. of Burntisland. Its name is Gaelic, and signifies the "mouth of Dour." It is a port and favourite bathing-place, situated on the Frith of Forth, at the ferry to Leith. It is near the Edinburgh and Northern railway, and the Cullelo hills. The living is in the presb. of Dunfermline, val. £208, and in the patron. of the Earl of Morton. The par. includes the vils. of Aberdour Easter and Aberdour Wester, New Town and Inchcolm Island. The district is less bleak and much more cultivated than it used to be. Coal and iron are obtained here, as are also lime and stone; and there are manufactures of muslin and coarse linen. The Earl of Morton, whose seat is Aberdour Castle, takes hence the title of Baron, and the popular one of "Carle" or "Gudeman of Aberdour." The nuns commonly called "Poor Clares," had a convent here; and there is still an hospital for four widows, founded by Anne, Countess of Moray. The small island of Inchcolm, upon which are the ruins of Inchcolm monastery, founded in the 12th century by Alexander I., belongs to this parish, and is held by the Morays.

ABERDOVEY, a vil. in the tnshp. of Cefnrhos, in Merionethshire, North Wales, 4 miles S.E. of Towyn. It is a bathing-place at the mouth of the river Dovey, which here falls into the bay of Cardigan, and is a subport to Aberystwith. The harbour is good, with a bar north of the entrance to it. The vessels belonging to it are engaged in the coasting trade. There is a ferry to Cardiganshire. The new road from Pennal to Powyn, constructed in 1827, passes through Aberdovey, that part of it which lies between Pennal and Aberdovey being cut through the solid rock. Here are some extensive slate quarries, and mines of copper and lead. Petty sessions for the hundred are held in the village. Ienan Dyvi, a bard of the 15th century, was born in this parish The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bangor, in the patron. of trustees.

ABERDULAIS, a hmlt. in the par. and union of Neath, in the co. of Glamorgan, 2 miles N.E. of Neath, at the confluence of the rivers Dulais and Neath. Here are considerable iron and tin works.

ABEREDW, a par. in the hund. of Colwyn, and union of Builth, in the co. of Radnor, South Wales, 3 miles S.E. of Builth. It is situated at the mouth of the Edwy, a small stream abounding in trout and eels which falls into the Wye. The surrounding scenery is highly picturesque: the ground generally rocky and uneven. The church, which is dedicated to St. Cewydd, stands on a precipitous rock overlooking the Edwy, which flows by in a deep and narrow channel between the rocks, which are partly bare, partly wooded. Llewellyn is said to have resorted to a small cave here during his last struggles with the English. He had a castle at the head of the dell, of which part of the tower and a wall still remain. The inhabitants of the town are said to have sent intelligence to the English of his place of retreat, which led to his being surprised and overpowered. For this they were called the "traitors of Aberedw." The living is a rect., with Llanvareth annexed, val. £355, in the dioc. of St. David's. The bishop is patron.

ABERERCH, a par. in the hund. of Dinlaen, union of Pwllheli, in the co. of Carnarvon, North Wales, 1 mile N.E. of Pwllheli. It lies pleasantly on the shore at the mouth of the river Erch, and the surrounding scenery is very agreeable. It has a large ancient church dedicated to St. Cwrda. The living is a perpet. cur. with the cur. of Penrhoss annexed, val. £96, in the patron of the Lord Chancellor. The Independents, and the Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, have chapels in the parish.

ABER-ESCIR, or ABER-ESGAIR, Brecknockshire. *See* ABERYSCIR.

ABERFELDIE, a vil. in the pars. of Dull and Logierait, in the co. of Perth, Scotland, 6 miles from Kenmore. It stands in the midst of the finest scenery on the river Tay, at the foot of the Grampians, near the falls of Moness. The "birks of Aberfeldy" are the theme of one of the most graceful songs of Burns. A bridge, built by General Wade, crosses the river here. The Marquis of Breadalbane has his seat here, and there are a few Druidical remains.

ABERFFRAW, a par. in the hund. of Malltraeth, in the co. of Anglesey, North Wales, 16 miles S.W. of Beaumaris. It is a station on the Holyhead railway. Bangor is the post town. The vil. is situated on the bay of Carnarvon, and the port is subordinate to Beaumaris. The par. includes 9 tythgs., and was formerly a market town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £888, in the patron. of the Prince of Wales. The church is dedicated to St. Beuno; its tower was destroyed many years ago. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. Fairs are held on the 7th March, Tuesday after Palm Sunday, Wednesday after Trinity Sunday, the 15th August, the 23rd October, and the 11th December. At a very remote period, Aberffraw was the principal residence of the princes of North Wales. A palace was erected, it is said, as early as the middle of the 5th century. In the year 870 the seat of government was re-established here after it had been removed to Carnarvon by Roderic the Great; and here it was fixed till the death of Llewellyn in 1282. One of the three copies of the laws of Hywel Dha was deposited here. Here too was held the Eistedvodd, or triennial assembly of the bards of the district. No traces of the ancient palace exist, but at the south-eastern extremity of the village there is an enclosure still called *Gardd-y-Llys*, or the "palace garden." "Snake Gems," which are large beads of blue glass, and are supposed to be of Roman manufacture, are sometimes found near this village, and are even at the present time used superstitiously as charms.

ABERFOIL, a par. in the district of West Perth, in the co. of Perth, Scotland, 15 miles N.W. of Stirling. It is situated in a valley, which is considered one of the loveliest and most picturesque in Scotland, 11 miles in length, and about 5 in breadth, forming a pass between the Highlands and Lowlands. The most striking feature of the scenery is the series of lakes and streams which water the valley. At its head is Loch Ard, and beyond this lake is seen the noble form of Ben Lomond. The other lakes in the series are Loch Chon and Loch Dhu, all of which abound with trout and pike. Near the Clachan, the two sources of the Forth unite, which here bears the name of Avon-dhu, or the black river, from the dark colour of its waters. The river Foyle also falls into it here, whence is taken the name of the parish. The scenery is wild and beautiful at the point where the Duchray joins the Forth. The rocks are principally granite, but there is also limestone, marble, and slate. Near the lakes the soil is mostly fertile; on many of the hills there are sheepwalks, and others are covered with forests of oak. The botanist finds some rare plants in this district. The scenery of this parish, which confines on Loch Katrine, has been immortalised by Sir Walter Scott, in his adventures of "Rob Roy," and his poem of the "Lady of the Lake." The Duke of Montrose is chief heritor, and the pat. of the living, which is included in the presb. of Dumblane, val. £158.

ABERFORD, a par. in the wap. of Lower Skyrack, in the West Riding of York, 5 miles S.W. of Tadcaster, and 16 miles S.W. of York. Milford Junction is the nearest post town. The town, which consists mainly of one long street, stands on the slope of a limestone rock, near the small river Cock, and not far from the York and North Midland railway. A handsome stone bridge crosses the river here. The par. includes the tnshps. of Parlington and Thornton. There are many villas and gentlemen's residences in the environs of the town, which are very pleasant and agreeable. Formerly it was a market town, and in Camden's time, it is said that a pin factory existed here. Coal is obtained in the parish, and there are some quarries of limestone. The church is an ancient one, and is dedicated to St. Richard. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £305, and is in the patron. of the Master and Fellows of Oriel College, Oxford. The vestiges of a Norman fortress may be seen about a mile north of the town. Near this fortress, which is called Castle Cary, the battle of Towton was fought in the year 1461. Fairs are held on the last Monday of April and May, on the first Monday of October, and the first Mondays after the 18th October and the 1st of November. They are principally for the sale of cattle and sheep.

ABERFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Sherburn in the upper div. of the wap. of Barkstone Ash, union of Tadcaster, in the West Riding of York, 13 miles S.W. of York, and near the North Midland, and Hull and Selby railways. There are traces of an old Roman way.

ABERFORD, Yorkshire. *See* LOTHERTON-CUM-AMPLETON.

ABERGARW, a vil. in the par. of Llangeinor, in the co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 8 miles N. of Bridgend.

ABERGAVENNY, a par. and market town in the hund. of Abergavenny, in the co. of Monmouth, 14 miles to the W. of Monmouth, and 143 miles from London, or 165¼ by the Great Western railway. It is situated in a range of pleasant meadow grounds at the confluence of the Usk and Gavenny. The mountains here rise abruptly near the town, and the scenery is very picturesque. One of the hills, called the Sugar Loaf, rises to the height of nearly 1,900 feet. Another lofty one is the Skirrid Vawr. The town itself is long and straggling, with narrow streets, and houses not regularly built, but the enlargement of the market-place, and the removal of some unsightly projections, has improved the general appearance of the place. An ancient bridge, of fifteen arches, plain yet noble in aspect, crosses the river Usk. There are some remains of a castle built by Hammelino de Baladun, or Balun, one of the followers of William the Conqueror, now held by the Neville family, and from which they take the title of Earl of Abergavenny. A priory of the Benedictine order was founded here soon after the Conquest, and of this there are still some slight vestiges. There are also traces of a Roman camp near the town, with a balneum, or sudatory; and many Roman coins and other remains have been discovered in the neighbourhood. The place is considered to have been the Roman *Gobannium*, a station so named from the river *Gobannius* (Gavenny). The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient and spacious building in the Norman style, and contains some curious and interesting old monuments of the Herberts, Hastings, Beauchamps, &c. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £510, in the patron. of Sir John Guest, Bart. The free grammar school was founded in 1543, having a fellowship and exhibitions at Jesus College, Oxford. National and British schools have been established in the town. Besides the ancient one, there is a district church, called Trinity Church, the living of which is a perpet. cur. in the patron. of Miss Rachel Herbert; and there are chapels belonging to the Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics. The chief trade of Abergavenny is in wool; but from the abundant supply of coal and iron in the mountains, many works have been established in the surrounding district, among which are those of Blaenavon and Clydach; and the trade is greatly promoted by the facilities for transport afforded by the Monmouthshire and Brecon canal, which passes within half a mile of the town, and the Hereford railway. The town had anciently a charter of incorporation, but this became forfeited during the reign of William III. Abergavenny is the seat of a poor-law union, and the head of a county-court district. There is a town-hall, gas-works, a union poor-house, and a large hall, erected for the use of the Abergavenny Cymreigyddion Society. This society was established in the year 1832, for the purpose of promoting the study of Welsh literature and music, and for the encouragement of native industry and manufactures. Large numbers of persons from all parts of the principality assemble at the annual festival of this society, which is held in the month of October, in the great hall. It is said this hall is capable of holding 2,000 persons. Cantilupe, a bishop of the 13th century, and Baker, the Benedictine chronicler, were natives of Abergavenny. The market is held on Tuesday and Saturday. Fairs are held on the 14th May, the Monday after Trinity, the 25th September, and the 19th November. Races take place annually in April.

ABERGAVENNY HUNDRED, in the northern part of Monmouthshire, is bounded on the N. by Herefordshire; on the E. by Skenfreth, Rayland, and Usk Hundreds; on the S. by Wentlooge Hundred; and on the W. by Wentlooge Hundred and the county of Brecknock. It is separated into the upper and lower divisions. The upper division, which comprises about 43,300 acres, includes the parishes of Aberystruth, Goytrey, Llanellan, Llanfoist, Llangattock-nigh-Usk, Mamhilad, Llanhileth, Llansaintfread, Llanover, Llanvair-Kilgidin, Llanvihangel-nigh-Usk, Trevethan with Pentypool, and part of Abergavenny, and of Llanwenarth. The lower division, which contains 32,990 acres, includes the parishes of Llangattock-Llingoed, Llanthewy-Rhytherch, Llanthewy-Skirrid, Llantillio-Pertholey, Llanvapley, Llanvetherine, Oldcastle, with part of Abergavenny, of Cwmyoy, of Llanarth, of Llanvihangel-Crucorney, and of Llanwenarth.

ABERGELDIE, a mansion on the banks of the Dee, in the pars. of Crathie and Glengairn, in the co. of Aberdeen, 6 miles from Ballater, and adjoining the royal park of Balmoral. The house is principally modern, with an old turreted, square tower, but the grounds are pre-eminently picturesque, and well sustain the ancient fame of the "birks of Abergeldie." This estate was purchased in 1848 by the late Duchess of Kent.

ABERGELE, a par. in the hund. of Isdulas, in the co. of Denbigh North Wales, 10 miles N.W. of Den-

bigh, and 213¾ miles from London, being a station on the Holyhead railway. Rhyl is the nearest post town. The town is situated in the valley through which the river Geley flows, which here falls into the Irish Sea. In the neighbourhood, the scenery is bold and picturesque, the mountains rising to a great height south of the town. It is believed that the sea has considerably encroached on this part of the coast. At some points there are sandy cliffs overhanging the sea, and at low water a wide tract of loam is exposed, in which oaks, nearly entire, have been found. The place has not a few historical associations. Before the Norman conquest was achieved, Harold the Saxon encountered Grufydd-ab-Llewellyn, Prince of North Wales, in the vicinity of the great rock Cevn Ogo. A bloody battle was fought, which terminated in the defeat of Harold. During the reign of William the Conqueror, the Welsh attacked Hugh Lupus in the pass of Cevn Ogo, which is very narrow, as he was on his way to invade and take possession of Anglesey. In the reign of Henry II., Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, made a stand against the English on this ground and succeeded in repulsing them; and it was near this pass that Richard II., having been invited by Earl Percy to a friendly conference with Bolingbroke, while on his way was betrayed, and carried off as a prisoner to Flint Castle. Traces of an ancient camp are found on a limestone hill near the town, and bear the name of Castell Cawr. On another hill, at a little distance from the former, called Mount of the Watch-tower, are remains of an ancient British fort. Cevn Ogo is a limestone rock, about 2 miles W. of the town, in which there are several caves, one very large and magnificent. The entrance to this principal cave is by an arch 48 feet in height. The large chamber to which it leads is 30 feet high, and is said to extend an unknown distance into the rock. The sides and roof are rich in beautiful stalactites, and the floor is covered with stalagmites of a deep orange colour. A large quantity of limestone is obtained from the Llysfaen quarries, in the mountains south of the town, and shipped to Liverpool. There is a telegraph in communication with Liverpool on these mountains, at the height of above 700 feet. The church is very low and plain, but of great length, and has a lofty square tower. It is dedicated to St. Michael. The living is a vic., val. £400, in the dioc. of St. Asaph, and in the patron. of the bishop. The Independents, Baptists, Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists have chapels here. Petty sessions are held in the town; Saturday is the market day. Fairs for cattle and horses are held on the 2nd April; on the Wednesday before Holy Thursday; 18th June, 20th August, and 9th October. Gwyrch Castle, the seat of the Hesketh, stands on the summit of a rock between the town and Cevn Ogo. It is a very large structure, recently erected, with spacious terraces and eighteen embattled towers.

ABERGLASNEY, near the vil of Llandilofawr, in the co. of Carmarthen, 14 miles N.E. of Carmarthen. It is situated on the river Glasney, at a short distance from Grongar Hill.

ABERGORLECH, a vil. in the par. of Llanybyther, hund. of Cathinog, in the co. of Carmarthen, South Wales, 6 miles N.W. of Llandilofawr, at the confluence of the rivers Gorlech and Cothy. The living is a cur., val. £60, in the dioc. of St. David's, and in the patron. of the vicar.

ABERGWILLY, a par. in the hund. of Elvet, in the co. of Carmarthen, South Wales, 2 miles N.E. of Carmarthen, on the road from Carmarthen to Llandilofawr. It is pleasantly situated on the Gwilly, at its confluence with the Towy, amidst the meadow grounds watered by these streams. The Gwilly is here crossed by a stone bridge of three arches. A fierce conflict took place on this ground in the year 1020, between Llewellyn-ap-Sytsyllt, Prince of Wales, and a Scottish chief, named Rhûn, who pretended that he was the son of Meredydd-ap-Owain; the pretender was defeated and slain. The chief points of interest in the place at present are the old church and the episcopal palace. The church, dedicated to St. David, is very plain, and consists of two aisles, separated by a series of pointed arches and octagonal columns. It has no tower. The churchyard is planted with evergreens. The church was made collegiate in 1287, but its establishment was removed by Henry VIII. to Brecknock College. The episcopal palace stands on the Towy, which winds through the grounds. It is a recent structure, in the Elizabethan style of architecture, the old palace having been allowed to fall into decay. The living is a vic.,* val. £172, in the dioc. of St. David's. It is in the patron. of the Dean and Canons of Windsor, but the bishop is by courtesy allowed to present. He is also lord of the manor. Besides the parish church, there has lately been erected a new one at Llanvihangel Uwahgwilly, which is a perpet. cur., val. £75, in the patron. of the vicar. Slate is obtained from quarries in the parish, and many hands are employed in working it. Petty sessions are held once a month. Fairs, chiefly for cattle, take place on the 2nd and 27th October. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Methodists. Twelve poor children of the parish are educated by means of an endowment of £6 a year, originated by some unknown benefactor. At White Mill, near the village, is a wood, on ground rising steeply from the road, and called Merlin's Grove, where the great enchanter, sage, or sorcerer, resided and was buried. Tradition speaks of a cave in the centre of this wood as the scene of the incantations to which allusion is made in Spenser's "Faery Queen." The principal seats are Cwm-Guilly, and Gallt-y-Gôg.

ABERHAFESP, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. and union of Newtown, in Montgomeryshire, North Wales, 2 miles N.W. of Newtown. This place derives its name from its situation at the confluence of the river Hafesp with the Severn. The Roman road from Caer-sws to Mediolanum, passed through the parish, and traces of it still remain on a farm named Llwydd Coed. The views from the church and the rectory are very fine, over the rich and varied scenery of the Vale of Severn, bounded in the distance by Plinlimmon and other mountains. The living is a rect.,* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £356, and in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an ancient edifice, in the early English style, and is dedicated to St. Cynog (Gwynnog). The Baptists and Independents have places of worship here. The principal occupations of the inhabitants are flannel-weaving, fishing, and working in the quarries. A medicinal spring, named Black Well, is much thought of and resorted to for relief in cases of scrofula.

ABERHALE, a tnshp. in the par. of Tregynon, in the co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 5 miles to the N. of Newtown.

ABERHALL, a small place in the par. of Hentland, in the co. of Hereford, 4 miles N.W. from Ross railway station, near the junction of the road from Hereford to Monmouth.

ABERHONDDHU. *See* BRECKNOCK.

ABERKENFIGG, a vil. in the tnshp. of Higher Newcastle, par. and hund. of Newcastle, in the co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, near Bridgend.

ABERLADY, a par. and district in the co. of Haddington, Scotland, 5 miles N.W. of Haddington, and 15 E. of Edinburgh. It is situated at the head of an extensive, flat, sandy beach, where the river Peffer, or Leddie, as it is conjectured to have been once called, falls into the Frith of Forth. David I. made a grant of the parish to the bishopric of Dunkeld, which he established. In 1522 it passed from Gavin Douglas, at that time the bishop, to his brother, Archibald Douglas. It was converted into a temporal barony by James VI. The village is large and clean. The soil near the sea is light and sandy, and a rabbit warren extends along the shore. The views from the village are very fine, embracing the Frith of Forth, the Pentland Hills, Arthur's Seat, Edinburgh, with its churches, and spires, and castle, and the Grampian Mountains in the far distance. Gosford House, the seat of the Earl of Wemyss, and its beautiful grounds, are situated along the Forth, and extend to a

distance of 2 miles west of the village. Ballencrieff, the seat of Lord Elibank, and Luffness, the seat of Sir Alexander Hope, are in this parish. The living is in the presb. of Haddington, val. £281, in the patron. of the Earl of Wemyss. In the church is a monument to Lady North. It has been conjectured by some that an establishment of the Culdees once existed near this village; for a fortalice between the village and the shore, of which no traces are now left, bore the name of Kilspindy, which signifies "cell of the black-heads" or "black-hoods." This "cell" was probably connected with the Culdee monastery at Dunkeld.

ABERLEMNO, a par. in the district and co. of Forfar, Scotland, 4 miles N.E. of Forfar. There is a railway station at Aulbar. It lies at the confluence of the river Lemno with the south Esk. The district is undulating, the surface in the higher parts covered with broom and heath, that in the lower fertile, and subject to inundations from the Esk. There are several quarries of slate and stone, both for building and paving. The living, val. £288, is in the presb. of Forfar, in the patron. of the Crown and Smythe of Morven. The extensive remains of Melgund Castle, which is said to have been built by Cardinal Beaton, and to which he was accustomed to retire for purposes less innocent than mere relaxation from business, are to be seen here. The property is now in the Panmure family. Many interesting indications exist of this parish having been the scene of a battle in remote times, such as cairns, coffins, and monumental stones; one of the most perfect of the stones is in the churchyard, it has on one side a curious cross in bold relief. It has been conjectured that these "Cross Stones of Aberlemno" commemorate a defeat of the Danish army which was sent into Scotland early in the 11th century. On the highest point in the parish are remains of an ancient fort, now called Camp Castle, bearing some resemblance to a summer camp of the Romans. The Castle of Auldbar, another ancient fort, is of feudal origin. There were several of these strongholds on this border-ground between the Braemen and the Lowlanders. The Arbroath and Forfar railway passes south of this parish.

ABERLLUNVEY (*Aberllynfi*), a par. in the hund. of Talgarth, and union of Hay, in the co. of Brecon, South Wales, 4 miles S.W. of Hay. It is situated at the confluence of the Llunvey and the Wye. The par. is united with Glasbury, and is commonly considered a hmlt. or chplry. thereto. There is no church. The inhabitants marry and bury at Glasbury, but they pay no church-rates. No tithes have been paid here within the memory of man. An old yew-tree tells where once a church stood, and persons lately living could recollect tombstones. The ground is now covered with fir-trees. Aberllunvey is on the south bank of the Wye, and in the midst of scenery beautiful and diversified.

ABERLOUR, a par. and district in the co. of Banff, Scotland, 11 miles S.W. of Keith. It is situated on the south bank of the river Spey, at the confluence of the Lour with that river, and at a short distance from Craigellachie Bridge. The district is mountainous. In the centre of the parish Ben Rinnes rises to the height of 2,747 feet. A deep and narrow gorge separates this hill from the Convals, two dome-shaped hills, of much less elevation than Ben Rinnes, and covered with heath. The soil is generally fertile. Traces of an old monastery exist here, as also some ruins at a place called Leachell Beandich, (*i.e.*, the Blessed Chapel, from a circular stone monument, which formerly stood near it. The living, val. £287, is in the presb. of Aberlour, synod of Moray. The Earl of Fife, who is chief heritor, is the patron.

ABERLUTHNOTT, Kincardineshire. *See* Marykirk.

ABERMARCHNANT, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant, hund. of Llanfyllin, in the co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 4 miles to the N.W. of Llanfyllin.

ABERMARLAIS, an ancient seat of the Griffiths, 1½ mile N.W. of the town of Llangadock, in the hund. of Perfodd in the co. of Carmarthen, situated in a pleasant spot on the river Towy, and not far from the Sawdde. It was here that the famous Sir Rhys-ap-Thomas resided. There are traces of the Roman road called the Via Julia Montana.

ABERMAW, Merionethshire. *See* Barmouth.

ABERMULE, a vil. in the par. of Llandyssil, in the co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 5 miles N.E. of Newtown. It is pleasantly situated at the confluence of the river Mule with the Severn.

ABERNANT, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Elvet, in the co. of Carmarthen, South Wales, 5 miles N.W. of Carmarthen. It is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Cywyn. Silver coins of the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I., have been found at the vicarage. Some years since, a Roman urn was discovered containing some ashes. From this circumstance, and from the vicinity of the village to Newchurch, where a battle between the Romans and the Britons took place, of which a memorial stone still exists, it is conjectured that this may have been the place of burial of those who fell in the fight. The Carmarthen races formerly were held in this parish. Petty sessions are held once a month. The living is a vic.,* with the perpet. cur. of Conwil annexed, val. £131, in the dioc. of St. David's, and in the patron. of the Duke of Leeds. The church, small and neat, is situated in a retired spot, and is dedicated to St. Lucia. Pant-y-Cendy is the seat of the Evanses.

ABERNANT, in the par. of Aberdare, in the hund. of Miskin, in the co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, close to Aberdare. Here are extensive iron works, which, with those at Llwydcoed in the same parish, are capable of producing above 1,500 tons of iron weekly.

ABERNCHILL CASTLE, an old mansion built in the commencement of the 17th century, in the district of Middle Perth, in the co. of Perth, Scotland, situated on a beautiful spot near the falls of the river Earn, renowned in story for the conflicts of the Campbells and Macgregors.

ABERNETHY, a par. lying partly in the co. of Elgin, partly in the co. of Inverness, Scotland, 4 miles S.W. of Grantown. It formed originally the two parishes of Abernethy and Kincardine. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Nethy and Spey, and is bounded on the south by the Cairngorm, or Blue Mountain, one of the loftiest peaks of the Grampians, which separates it from Braemar. This hill rises to an elevation of 4,050 feet. Below this, about a mile from its base, lies Loch Aven, which is the source of the river Aven. At one end of this loch is a large natural cave called Chlachdhian, or the Sheltering Stone. The Cairngorm yellow or brown rock crystals are found here. The parish is of considerable extent, being 15 miles in length and 12 miles in breadth. It contains several lakes, Morloch, Loch Aven, Green Loch, and others. There are fine hilly sheep-walks, and extensive woods of fir, which is of excellent quality. Granite and freestone are quarried here. Abernethy is the seat of a presbytery. The living, val. £234, is in the patron. of the Earl of Seafield, who is chief heritor. Castle Roy, formerly the residence of Bailie Roy, is at a short distance from the church. Chief Justice Grant, and John Stuart, a Gaelic poet of the 17th century, were natives of this parish.

ABERNETHY, a par. partly in the co. of Perth, and partly in the Cupar district of the co. of Fife, Scotland, 6 miles S.E. of Perth. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Earn and Tay, and on Balloburn in the Glens of Abernethy. It is a station on the Edinburgh and Northern railway, and has a ferry to the Carse of Gowrie. The village of Aberdargie is contained in this parish, which is itself a burgh of barony under Lord Douglas. Its name is traditionally derived from the Gaelic *Obair Neachtain*, "the work of Nectan, or Nethan," and the place is supposed to have been made the capital of a Pictish kingdom about the year 456. It was afterwards the seat of an archbishop, until the Picts were conquered by Kenneth II., King of Scots, who removed the archbishopric to St. Andrew's in 840. At a later time the cathedral became a collegiate church. A Culdee

house, or university, was established here, which was converted into an Austin priory in 1273. The most striking evidence of the antiquity and early importance of the place is its round tower. There is only one other structure of this kind in Scotland, that at Brechin. It stands in a corner of the churchyard, and is used at present as a steeple, a clock and bell being placed in it. This circumstance may give a clue to the real origin of these towers, which, from their peculiar construction, appear well adapted to answer the purpose of the minarets of the East, and to have been employed to call the people to church before the invention of bells. This would account for their being found so frequently near the ruins of ancient churches in Ireland. It is 74 feet in height, its circumference at the base is 48 feet, and the walls are 3½ feet thick. It has only one door, facing the north, and four windows near the top, equidistant, and each supported by two small pillars. On the side of the tower, in the period of persecution, there was an iron collar and a chain in readiness as a pillory for persons convicted of breaking the law of the church. It is similar to the round towers of Ireland, and was probably built by the Hibernians in some of their incursions into Scotland. During the Pictish era, Abernethy was far more extensive than at present, and was the seat of a royal residence, which tradition asserts to have stood on the hill called "Castle-law." The land in the parish is fertile; the houses are irregular and thatched. Linen-weaving is the chief occupation of the people. The living is in the presb. of Perth, val. £256, and in the patron. of the Earl of Mansfield. Fairs are held, principally for the sale of cattle, on the 12th February, the fourth Wednesday in May, and the second Thursday in November.

ABERNYTE, a par. in the co. of Perth, Scotland, 10 miles N.E. of Perth. Its post town is Inchture. The village lies in a valley, with braes and rocks surrounding it. There is a ravine leading to the Carse of Gowrie, with a waterfall at the head of it. King's Seat is a spot on the edge of this ravine, so called from a castle said to have been built there by King Edgar. A farm-house now occupies its site. The view from this point, which is 1,155 feet above the sea, is very extensive and varied, with the Frith of Forth bounding it on the south. The soil is poor, but well cultivated. The living, val. £160, is in the presb. of Dundee, and in the patron. of the Crown. The parish church was built in 1736, and can accommodate the whole population. There is also a free church for Abernyte and Rait.

ABERPERGWYN, a chplry. in the par. of Cadoxton, hund. of Neath, in Glamorganshire, South Wales, 9 miles N.E. of Neath. It is situated at the head of the rich and beautiful vale of Neath. There is a colliery, which gives employment to above 150 hands. The living is a cur. united with Cadoxton. Aberpergwyn House is an ancient seat of the Williams family. Oliver Cromwell is said to have halted here on his way to Milford Haven, when going to embark for Ireland.

ABER PORTH, a par. in the hund. of Troedyraur, in the co. of Cardigan, South Wales, 6 miles N.E. of Cardigan. It is situated on the shore of Cardigan Bay, in a cove near the mouth of the river Howny. There are some small craft belonging to the village, which are employed in the carriage of limestone from Carmarthen and Pembroke; and of coal from Glamorgan and Liverpool. Others are employed in the bay fishery. Cribach Roads, off this village, afford good shelter for ships, and in time of war have been frequently resorted to by the French. The surrounding district is hilly, and has several rapid streams, of which the principal is the Howny. The church, which is of considerable antiquity, is very small and plain, not exceeding 45 feet in length, by 22 in breadth. It stands on a hill about a mile from the village. The font is a square basin, supported by a round pillar. The living is a rect., val. £100, in the dioc. of St. David's and in the patron. of the bishop.

ABERPWL, a vil. in the par. of Bangor, hund. of Uwchgorfai, in the co. of Carnarvon, North Wales, not far from Bangor.

ABERRHEIDOL. *See* ABERYSTWITH.

ABERRHIW. *See* BERRIEW.

ABERSOCH, a vil. in the hund. of Gaflogian, in the co. of Carnarvon, North Wales, 6 miles S.W. of Pwllheli. It is situated on the shore of St. Tudwell's Bay.

ABERTANATT, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanyblodwell, hund. of Oswestry, in Shropshire, 4 miles S.W. of Oswestry. It is situated on the river Tanat, near Clawd Coch, the *Mediolanum* of the Romans.

ABERTARFF, a par. in the co. of Inverness, Scotland, now united with Boleskine. It is situated near Fort Augustus, at the mouth of the river Tarff, which here falls into Loch Ness. It is the seat of a presbytery.

ABERTAWE, Carmarthenshire. *See* SWANSEA.

ABERTEIFI, Cardiganshire. *See* CARDIGAN.

ABERTHAW, a small vil. in the par. of Penmark, in the co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 5 miles S.E. of Cowbridge. It is situated on the Bristol Channel, at the mouth of the river Thaw, or Ddaw. The harbour is small and the port is subordinate to Cardiff. It is frequented only by coasting vessels of small size. The principal produce of the district is lias limestone, here called Aberthaw tarras, and is used in making cement for subaqueous works, canal locks, &c.

ABERTHIN, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanblethian, hund. of Cowbridge, in the co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 1 mile N.E. of Cowbridge. The scenery around it is of a pleasing character.

ABERUTHVEN, Perthshire. *See* AUCHTERARDER.

ABERWHEELER (*Aber-chwiler*), a tnshp. in the par. of Bodfary, in the hund. of Ruthin, co. of Denbigh, North Wales, 3 miles N.E. of Denbigh. It stands at the confluence of the river Chwiler with the Clwyd. The course of the Chwiler here lies through a deep and well-wooded valley between lofty mountains. Llewellyn-ab-Grufydd, the last Prince of Wales, had a residence at Maes Mynan in this tnshp., the foundations being traceable till within a few years.

ABERYSCHAN GELLYWOOD, a vil. in the par. of Trevethan, hund. of Abergavenny, in the co. of Monmouth, 2 miles N.W. of Pont-y-pool. It is situated at the junction of the river Sychan with the Afon, and in the neighbourhood of the British iron-works. The living is a cur., value £44, in the dioc. of Llandaff, and in the patron. of the incumbent.

ABERYSCIR, ABER-ESGAIR, or ABER-ESCIR, a par. in the hund. of Merthyr Cynog, in the co. of Brecknock, South Wales, 2 miles W. of Brecknock. It derives its name from its situation on the river Yscir, near its junction with the Usk. The Yscir is here crossed by two bridges, the Pont ar Yscir, and the Pont ar Vrau; and the Usk by Aberbran Bridge, two stone bridges in private grounds, and a small suspension bridge. The lordship of the parish was granted by Bernard Newmarch to Sir Hugh Surdwall, whose seat is fixed by tradition on a spot now occupied by a farm-house. The site of the keep of the old mansion of the Surdwalls is supposed to be indicated by an artificial mount, surrounded by a moat near the Usk. Hywel Surdwall, one of the heraldic bards of the 15th century, was a member of this family. A Roman road passed through this parish, and the station called *Caer Bannan* is on the eastern bank of the Yscir, nearly opposite the church. From this station the Sarn Helen joined the *Via Julia Maritima*. The living is a rect., val. £136, in the dioc. of St. David's, and in the patron. of the Rev. D. Jones. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, or, as some say, to St. Cynidr. It is a mean building in a beautiful situation on the western bank of the Yscir, and formerly belonged to the priory of Malvern.

ABERYSTRUTH (*Aberystwith*), a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Abergavenny, in the co. of Monmouth, 8 miles S.W. of Abergavenny. Tredegar is the post-town. Of the population, above 4,000 are employed in the Beaufort coal and iron works, and nearly 3,000 in those of Sirhowy and Ebbw Vale. The living is a perpet. cur., val. £265, in the dioc. of Llandaff. The pat. is the Earl of Abergavenny. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. Besides the parish church, there are two

district churches, one at Beaufort, which is a perpet. cur., val. £150, and another at Nantyglo, also a perpet. cur., val. £150, both in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. This par. is sometimes named *Blaen Gwent*, or "corner of Gwentland."

ABERYSTWITH, or ABERRHEIDOL, an assize and petty sessions town, port, and bathing place. It is a chplry. in the par. of Llanbadarn Fawr, in the hund. of Geneur Glynn, in the co. of Cardigan, South Wales, 37 miles N.E. of Cardigan, and 208 miles from London. It was originally called Llanbadarn Gaerog, and was fortified at an early period. The village at that time stood westward of the present site, on ground now covered by the sea. The town stands now at the junction and the mouth of the rivers Ystwyth and Rheidol, which fall into Cardigan Bay. Its origin is traced back to the erection of a castle in 1109 by Gilbert de Clare, in defence of his recently acquired possessions. In 1114, an unsuccessful attack was made on the castle by the Welsh. Owain Gwynedd and Cadwalader, with a large force, took and demolished it in 1135, slaying nearly all the Saxons and Normans who had settled there. It was rebuilt by Cadwalader, and in 1142 was besieged and burnt by his brother Owain. These changes of possession and fortune were frequent during the struggles between the Welsh and the English. In 1277 it was rebuilt by Edward I., and a strong garrison of English placed in it. It was once captured by the Welsh when they were roused by the oppression of their English governors, but it was soon given up again. In the reign of Henry IV. it was assailed and taken by Owain Glyndwr, who held it for three years, and after having given it up to Prince Henry, recovered it by stratagem. From 1408 the English held the place unmolested. William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, was appointed captain of the castle and the town of Aberystwith by Henry VIII., in the thirty-fifth year of his reign. In 1631, Charles I. gave permission to Mr. Bushell, owner of the royal mines of Cardiganshire, to establish a mint in the castle, for the convenience of paying the miners. Some silver coins then struck, bearing the crest of the Prince of Wales, have been found. During the civil war the fortifications were strengthened and held for the king till 1647, when the place was besieged and taken by the parliament and soon dismantled. There are no remains of the town walls or gates. Aberystwith is pleasantly situated in the valley of the Rheidol, here bounded by lofty hills, and overlooks the Bay of Cardigan. It consists chiefly of two long streets, crossed at right angles by others leading to the shore. The houses are well built, the modern ones being of stone. The streets are lighted with gas. The Rheidol is crossed by a stone bridge of five arches, forming the approach to the town from the south. Its delightful situation on the bay, its pure air, and some mineral springs in the neighbourhood, have made it a favourite resort for invalids, and one of the most fashionable watering places on that coast. The beach is pebbly, and is bounded by steep rocks of dark slate, which are worn by the waves into caverns and fantastic forms. The harbour is small, with a bar at the entrance; but since the improvements planned by Mr. Bush and carried on by Mr. Page, craft of 400 tons burden are admitted to the pier. There were 300 vessels belonging to the port in 1860, principally engaged in the coasting trade. The principal exports are lead ore and oak bark; the imports, corn, butter, coal, timber, hemp, tar, &c. The custom-house, a small, neat building, was erected in 1828, at the expense of the government. Aberdovey and Aberaeron are sub-ports. Markets are held on Monday and Saturday—the former in the townhall, for corn, butter, cheese, &c.; the latter for butchers' meat, in the new market-place erected in 1822, in the street leading to Castle Hill. The principal occupations are flannel weaving, the fisheries, and the shipping trade. Aberystwith is the seat of a poor-law union. The borough, which under the Reform Bill of 1832 is contributory to Cardigan, received its first charter from Edward I. It is governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, under the style of the "mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, of the town, borough, and liberty of Aberystwith." The mayor is the returning officer. The townhall which was built in 1770, and stood in the principal street, has been taken down and a clock tower erected on its site. A handsome new townhall has been built on the marsh, in which the magistrates hold their meetings. There is a small prison. The new assembly rooms were opened in 1820. There are several libraries in the town. A theatre was commenced some years since, but the funds failed, and the building was converted into dwelling-houses. Races take place annually in August, in a field near the town. Water was formerly supplied from the Ystwyth and the Rheidol; it was brought into the town in barrels, on one-horse sledges, and sold at a cheap rate. Waterworks have been established on the hills to the north-east of the town, and the inhabitants are now supplied by pipes to the houses.—The living is a perpet. cur., united with Llanbadarn-Vawr, val. £170, in the dioc. of St. David's, and in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, was built by subscription in 1787, and rebuilt in 1833. It is neat and plain, and stands in the grounds of the castle. Service is performed in Welsh on Sunday afternoon. There are also chapels belonging to the Baptists, Independents, Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, &c.—The remains of the castle, on the summit of a rock standing out into the bay, consist of portions of the towers, still forty feet high, the principal gateway, and fragments of the walls. The area was originally an irregular pentagon, and of considerable extent, but it has been greatly diminished by the action of the sea, which has undermined the rock. It is now laid out in walks and pleasure grounds, under the directions of Mr. Probart, of Shrewsbury. There are traces of encampments in the neighbourhood; and a small rock called Bryn Dyoddef, or Suffering Mount, was formerly a place of execution. A British celt, and a gold angel of Henry VII., have been found on Pendinas Hill, adjoining the town.—About the year 1779, a mineral spring was discovered near the east end of the town, on the road to Llanbadarn-Vawr, which is prized for its chalybeate properties. Several other springs impregnated with iron exist in the parish, and at Penglais there are traces of sulphur.—Fairs are held on the Monday before the 5th January, on Palm Monday and Whit Monday, and on the first Monday after the 15th November for hiring servants.

ABINGDON, a municipal and parliamentary borough and market town, having separate jurisdiction, locally in the hund. of Hormer, in the co. of Berks, of which it is the chief town, 6 miles S.W. of Oxford, and 56 miles N.W. of London. It is on a branch of the Great Western railway, the Abingdon-road station being about 2¼ miles from the town. It consists of several large streets, diverging from the market-place, and is pleasantly situated on the Thames, where the small river Ock falls into it. In the time of the Britons it was a city of importance, and a royal residence, where the councils of the nation were held. Its earliest name was *Scouchesham* or *Scuckesham* (Chron. Abbend.). In the year 680, a Benedictine monastery, which had been previously founded at Bagley Wood by Cissa, viceroy of the King of Wessex, was removed to this place, which then took the descriptive name of *Abbandune*, or *Abbendon*, the "town of the abbey." King Offa afterwards erected a palace here, in which he and his immediate successors occasionally resided. In 871, during the reign of Alfred the Great, the monastery was destroyed by the Danes. A new house was commenced by Edred, the grandson of Alfred, completed by the Abbots Ethelwold and Ordgar, and more largely endowed and privileged by Edgar and Canute, so that it attained the dignity of a mitred abbey. William the Conqueror was entertained at Abingdon during Easter, 1084, by Robert d'Oilly, a powerful baron, and he left his son Prince Henry, afterwards named Beauclerc, to be educated in the monastery. Two other royal visits were paid to this town, one in 1267, by Henry III., and another in 1518, by Henry VIII. In 1431 an insurrection of the Levellers took place here, under Mandeville.

The town was garrisoned for Charles I. early in the civil war, and the head-quarters of his cavalry was fixed here. But in 1644, when the royalist forces retreated to Oxford, the Earl of Essex took Abingdon, and it was garrisoned for the parliament. Many attempts were subsequently made by the royalists to recover possession of it, but without success, and the garrison used to put to death every Irish prisoner they took, without trial; hence arose the phrase, "Abingdon law."—The borough received its first charter of incorporation from Philip and Mary, in 1557, by which its government was vested in a mayor, high steward, recorder, twelve principal and sixteen secondary burgesses, two bailiffs, a town clerk and chamberlain. Under the Reform Bill, it is governed by a mayor (who is returning officer), four aldermen, twelve councillors, with the style of the "mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Abingdon." It returns one member to parliament. It is a polling town and place of election for the county members, who are nominated at Reading. Borough sessions are held quarterly, and borough petty sessions weekly, on Tuesday. The county magistrates hold a petty session once a fortnight for the Abingdon division. The town is the centre of a county court, and assizes are held here alternately with Reading. Since the census of 1851, the population of the town has considerably declined, having been then returned at 5,954 against 5,691 in 1861, showing a diminution of 263 inhabitants in the decennial period. The number of inhabited houses has likewise fallen from 1,244 in the former period to 1,187 in 1861.—The manufacture of woollen cloths was anciently carried on here to such an extent that Leland says, "The town standeth by clothing;" but this had declined before the time of Queen Mary. This branch of trade has lately been revived with great success, and at present gives employment to above 3,000 men and women This, with malting, the dressing of hemp, the manufacture of carpets, sacking, and sail cloth, furnishes the principal occupation of the industrious classes. The Wilts and Berks canal joins the Thames here, near the confluence of the Ock with that river, and wharfs and warehouses have been erected at this point. The market days are Monday and Friday, the former for corn principally, the latter for provisions only. Fairs are held on the first Monday in Lent, the 6th May, the 20th June, the 5th August, the 19th September, the Monday before Old Michaelmas Day, the Monday after October 12th, and the 11th December, for horses and horned cattle.—Abingdon includes the two pars. of St. Helen and St. Nicholas, in the archdeac. of Berks and dioc. of Oxford. The living of the former is a vic., with the perpet. cur. of Drayton, val. £225, in the patron. of the bishop of the diocese. The church is in the early English style, and has a square embattled tower with a lofty spire. It was built before 1573, and contains brasses of Barber and another, the former of the date of 1417. The living of St. Nicholas is a sinecure rect., value £30, the vicarage being annexed to St. Helen's, and is in the patronage of the Lord Chancellor. The church, which stands close to the abbey, was built by the Abbot Nicholas about the close of the 13th and commencement of the 14th century. It is partly Norman, and partly Gothic. There is an arch in the Norman style, and the circular door at the west end, with zigzag ornaments, appears to be of a much earlier date. Nothing is left of the abbey but the west gate-house, with some remnants of the old buildings occupied as a brewery by Miss Spenlove! It had 136 charters, and its revenue at the Dissolution amounted to £1,876 10*s.* 9*d.* It contained the tombs of its founder, and its abbot, Geoffrey of Monmouth, and others. A beautiful octagonal cross formerly stood in the market-place, and around it, in 1641, a company of two thousand singers celebrated the accommodation with the Scots. When Waller's army, which had been stationed at Wantage, entered the town, a few days after Essex had taken possession of it, this cross was destroyed. It formed the model of one subsequently erected at Coventry. There are four chapels in the town belonging to the Society of Friends, the Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists.—There is a large and elegant market-house, built of freestone in 1678, containing a hall in which the County Court and the Nisi Prius Court are held, and borough or county business transacted. The county gaol, in Bridge-street, a handsome stone building, was erected in 1811, at a cost of £26,000, and includes a court-house in which the Crown Court at the summer assizes, and the January and July county sessions, are held. Near the town are Burford and Culham bridges, with a causeway uniting them, forming an agreeable promenade. They were constructed in the reign and by licence of Henry V., by the fraternity of the Holy Cross. The bridges have been widened and improved. There is an oval race-course of a mile and a quarter, on which races take place in July. The town has a mechanics' institution, a reading-room, horticultural and philanthropic societies, and a savings-bank.—There are several free schools, and other charitable institutions. The revenues of the charities amount to the large sum of £1,953. The free grammar school was founded by John Royse in 1563, for the education of three-score and thirteen boys. It was endowed with two messuages, called at that time "the Bell and the Unicorn," situated in Birchin Lane, London. These were afterwards burnt down, and the site now forms part of the premises of the London Assurance Company. There are ten scholarships at Pembroke College, Oxford, connected with this school. It had Goodwin the antiquary for a master; and among its pupils have been several men afterwards distinguished: Chief Justice Holl, Graves, author of the "Spiritual Quixote," Holwick, the Greek scholar, and Morant, the antiquary. In 1608, William Bennett left lands for the maintenance of six poor scholars in this school; and in 1609, Thomas Tesdale gave lands to support an usher. Mayott's free schools were founded in 1756 by Robert Mayott, for the education of poor children of Abingdon. There are at present ten boys and six girls on this foundation. They are nominated by the feoffees, and are educated, clothed, and apprenticed. Another free school was founded in 1703 by John Provost, for the instruction of ten boys in reading and writing, and for apprenticing poor children. Richard Belcher, in 1713, gave £14 per annum, and in 1753, Joseph Tomkins gave £100, South Sea Stock, for the education of children in this borough. There are also national and British schools.—St. Helen's, or Christ's Hospital, which is situated on the west side of St. Helen's church, was built in 1446, and belonged to the fraternity of the Holy Cross. In 1553 it was refounded by letters patent of Edward VI., granted on the application of the inhabitants of the town, who lamented the loss of the establishment by its dissolution in 1547. It was placed under the government of twelve persons who were incorporated by the name of "The Master and Governors of the Hospital of Christ." It consists of almshouses for twelve poor men and twenty-two women, and a nurse, with cloisters in front, and a turret and dome in the centre, with a handsome hall and council chambers, containing portraits of the founder and other benefactors to the hospital, in which the governors meet, and where prayers are read morning and evening. Additional almshouses have been built, and donations made to the hospital from time to time. St. John the Baptist's Hospital, endowed before the Reformation, for six poor men, was rebuilt in 1801. There are also almshouses endowed by Twitty in 1707, and by Tomkins in 1733. The poor have the benefit of several charitable bequests by Mr. Klein, Mr. Beasley, and others.—St. Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, who died in 1240; Sir John Mason, British Ambassador at the Court of France, and Chancellor of the University of Oxford, who was born in 1500, and had for his motto, "Do, and say nothing;" Sir T. Smith, who died in 1609; E. Moore, author of "The Gamester;" and W. Stevens, a poet, born in 1755, died in 1800, were natives of Abingdon.—It confers the title of earl on the family of the Berties, of Wytham Abbey.

ABINGER, a par. in the first div. of the hund. of Wotton, in the co. of Surrey, 4 miles S.W. of Dorking, and 3 from Gumshall railway station. It is situated

at the foot of Leith Hill, on a branch of the river Wey. The living is a rect.,* val. £453, in the dioc. of Winchester, and in the patron. of W. J. Evelyn, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. James, is in the early English style of architecture. The manor belongs to the Scarlett family of Abinger Hall, who take the title of baron from this parish. It is a place of meeting for the Surrey Union hounds.

ABINGHALL (*Abenhall*), a par. in the hund. of St. Briavell, in the co. of Gloucester, 1 mile S.E. of Mitcheldean. Newnham is the post-town. It is situated in a pleasant district of the Forest of Dean, and had at one time a seat of the abbots of Flaxley. There is a mineral spring in the parish, called St. Anthony's, which is in repute for its efficacy in cases of cutaneous eruption. Gun's paper-mills, a large establishment, gives employment to many hands. The living is a rect.,* val. £142, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol. The pat. is the Rev. J. Probyn.

ABINGTON, a vil. in the par. of Crawford-john, in the co. of Lanark, Scotland, 13 miles S.E. of Lanark. It is a station on the Caledonian railway, 5 miles from Leamington, and 48½ from Edinburgh. It is situated on the river Clyde, where the Gonnar rivulet falls into it. It is a neat and picturesque place, and is the rendezvous for the coursing matches in which the best dogs of England and Ireland are pitted against those of the West of Scotland. Great excitement was caused by the discovery of a few particles of gold here in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

ABINGTON, a par. partly in the bars. of Owneybeg and Clanwilliam, in the co. of Limerick, partly in the bar. of Owney-Arra, in the co. of Tipperary, and partly in the co. of the City of Limerick, in the prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles E. of Newport. It was at an early period a place of importance, and had a Cistercian abbey which was founded in 1189, or, according to other authorities, in 1205, by Theobald Fitzwalter, ancestor of the Butlers, Earls of Ormond. Its ancient name was Wotheney or Woney. King John endowed the abbey with lands and several advowsons, and its abbot was a peer of the Irish House of Lords. Queen Elizabeth granted the abbey and its possessions to Captain Walshe, who erected here a fine mansion. The estate was forfeited to the crown in 1641. Only a few fragments of the abbey and the mansion now remain. The parish contains the village of Moroe, and towards its north-eastern boundary includes part of the Slieb Phelim Mountains. Although a large portion of the ground is barren mountain, there are some lands well cultivated and some valuable meadows. The living, which is united with Tuogh, val. £788, is a rect., in the dioc. of Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore, and is in the patron. of the bishop. Here is a police station, and petty sessions are held on alternate Tuesdays. Fairs are held on the 29th May and 31st August, and at Moroe on the 29th April and 27th October. Deer Park is the seat of the Earl of Carbery. There are several other seats in the par.

ABINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Spelhoe, in the co. of Northampton, 1½ mile N.E. of Northampton. It is situated near the river Nen, and the Northampton and Peterborough railway. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £200. The pat. is Lord Overstone. The church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, and is in various styles of architecture, chiefly the early English. It contains the tombs of the Bernards. Abington Abbey has been converted into a private lunatic asylum. The favourite granddaughter of Shakspeare is buried here, and there is on the spot a mulberry-tree planted by Garrick.

ABINGTON, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Chilford, in the co. of Cambridge, 2 miles N.W. of Linton. Cambridge is the post town. It is situated on the south bank of the river Granta, 6 miles from the Chesterford station of the Eastern Counties railway. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £120, and in the patron. of T. Mortlock, Esq., whose seat is Abington Park. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and is in the early English style.

ABINGTON, LITTLE, a par. and vil. in the hund. of Chilford, in the co. of Cambridge, close to Great Abington, and on the north side of the river Granta. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £87, and in the patron. of T. Mortlock, Esq. The church, which formerly belonged to Pentney Abbey, is dedicated to St. Mary. It has a double niche in the chancel, and contains the tombs of the Daltons.

ABINGTON-IN-THE-CLAY, or ABINGTON PIGOTT'S, a par. in the hund. of Armingford, in the co. of Cambridge, 4 miles N.W. of Royston station, and 42 from London. It is situated on a branch of the river Cam. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £310. The patron. is with M. G. F. Pigott, Esq., of Abington Hall, who is the representative of a family which has held the manor from the time of the Conquest. The church is dedicated to St. Michael, and has nave, chancel, south porch, and tower, with two bells. The register extends as far back as 1600. There was formerly a market on Fridays, granted to the Bassingbourns about the year 1335.

AB-KETTLEBY, a par. in the hund. of Framland, in the co. of Leicester, 3 miles N.W. of Melton Mowbray, and 2½ N. of Kirby railway station. It is situated near Broughton hill, on a branch of the river Wreak, and contains the chplry. of Holwell. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £297, in the patron. of the Rev. T. Bingham, the vicar, whose residence is Ab-Kettleby Hall. The church, which formerly belonged to Laund priory, is dedicated to St. James, and has a square embattled tower, surmounted by a lofty spire. It was restored in 1853. There is a neat Wesleyan chapel, erected in 1843.

ABLINGTON, a tythg. in the par. of Bibury, and hund. of Brightwell's Barrow, in the co. of Gloucester, 5 miles N.W. of Fairford, on the river Coln. Ablington House is the principal residence.

ABLINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Figheldean, and hund. of Amesbury, in the co. of Wilts, 4 miles to the N. of Amesbury, on the river Avon.

ABNEY and ABNEY GRANGE form a joint tnshp., consisting of two small hmlts. in the par. of Hope, and hund. of High Peak, in the co. of Derby, 4 miles N.E. of Tideswell. At the time of Domesday Survey this manor belonged to William Peveril, or Peveril of the Peak. It is situated on a branch of the river Derwent, and was for some time the seat of the Abneys, who became afterwards, through the family of the Gunstons, possessors of Abney Park, near London, in the south-eastern part of Middlesex. This park derives its interest from the circumstance of Dr. Watts having resided in the old house. It is now converted into a cemetery, having a chapel and a monument to Dr. Watts.

ABOVE-DERWENT, a tnshp. in the par. of Crosthwaite, Allerdale ward, in the co. of Cumberland, 2 miles W. of Keswick. It is situated near the foot of Derwent-water, and commands an extensive view of the lake, with the surrounding hills.

ABOVE-PARK, a hmlt. in the par. of Cheadle, hund. of Totmonslow, in the co. of Stafford, not far from Cheadle.

ABOVE-SAWTHE (*Sawddy*), a hmlt. in the par. of Llangadock, and hund. of Perfedd, in Carmarthenshire, South Wales, near Llangattock. It is situated between the rivers Sawddy and Sevin, near the western slope of the Black Mountains.

ABOYNE, a par. united with Glentanmar, in the district of Kincardine O'Neil, in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland, 26 miles S.W. of Aberdeen, with which it is connected by the Dee-side railway. It lies on both banks of the Dee at the confluence of Tannar Water with that river, and at the foot of the Grampian Mountains. The Braes of Angus partly bound it on the south-west. The ground is hilly, and there were extensive woods chiefly of oak and fir; but they are fast being cleared. About a mile to the south, the Dee is crossed by an elegant suspension-bridge. The parish is noted for its goat's whey, which is taken by consumptive patients. The living is in the presb. of Kincardine, val. £161, in the patron. of the Marquis of Huntley. Aboyne Castle is the seat of that

nobleman, who is chief heritor, and takes hence the title of earl. The earldom was created by Charles II. in 1660, in recompense for the services of Charles, third son of the Marquis of Huntley, during the civil war.

ABRAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Wigan, and hund. of West Derby, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 3 miles S.E. of Wigan. It is situated on the Leigh canal and the Newton railway. The population has been increasing of late years, and is chiefly employed in the collieries. The living is a cur., val. £120, in the dioc. of Chester, and in the patron. of the rector.

ABRIDGE, a hmlt. of Lambourne, in the hund. and union of Ongar, and co. of Essex, 4 miles S. of Epping, and 7 from Romford, its post town. It is seated on the small river Roding, about 13¼ miles from Whitechapel and Shoreditch, and is a cur. united with the rect. of Lambourne, in the dioc. of Rochester.

ABSON, or ABSTON, a par. in the hund. of Pucklechurch, in the co. of Gloucester, 5 miles S.W. of Chipping Sodbury, and 7 miles N.E. of Bristol. It is united with Wick, and contains the hmlts. of Holbrook and Bridge-Yate. It is situated on a branch of the river Avon on the Cotswolds, at the foot of a rocky hill which rises to the height of 200 feet, and consists of alternate strata of limestone and petrosilex. An ancient camp exists here which is considered to be of British origin. This parish was formerly a possession of Glastonbury Abbey. Toghill, the scene of an engagement in 1642, in which Waller suffered a defeat, and Sir B. Granville was killed, is included in it. Coal and lime are obtained here. Roman coins, urns, bricks, &c., have been found. The living is a perpet. cur. united with the vic. of Pucklechurch, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is dedicated to St. James.

ABTHORPE, a par. in the hund. and union of Towcester, in the co. of Northampton, 3 miles S.W. of Towcester. It is situated on the small river Tove, and contains the hamlets of Charlock and Foscote. The Duke of Grafton is lord of the manor. The charities of the parish amount to £191 a year, and are applied partly to the support of a school founded in 1646 by Jane Leeson for the instruction of poor children, and partly to the relief of the poor in this and 29 other places. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £215, and is in the patron. of the Bishop of Lichfield and trustees of Leeson's Charity alternately. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

ABURY, Wiltshire. *See* AVEBURY.

ABY, a par. in the Marsh div. of the hund. of Calceworth, in the co. of Lincoln, 3 miles to the N.W. of Alford. It contains the hamlet of Greenfield. The living is a vic. united to the rect. of Belleau in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

ACASTER MALBIS, or MALBYSSE, a par. chiefly in the wap. of Ouse and Derwent, partly in the ainsty of the City of York, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles S. of York. It was the estate of the Malbisses after the Conquest. It is situated on the river Ouse, which is navigable, and near the North Midland railway. It has a charity school, which was founded and endowed with land by John Knowles in 1603. Fourteen poor children appointed by the feoffees are educated in it. The living is a cur., val. £56, in the dioc. of York, in the patron. of F. Lawley, Esq. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

ACASTER SELBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Stillingfleet, in the ainsty of the City of York, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 7 miles S.W. of York. Tadcaster is the post town. It was formerly part of the possessions of Selby Abbey. It is pleasantly situated on the Ouse, near the junction of the Wharfe with that river. A college for a Provost and Fellows was founded here by Robert Stillington, one of the fellows being required to instruct children. Its revenue at the Dissolution was £33 10*s.* 4*d.* The living is a cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £40, in the patron. of Sir W. M. Milner, Bart.

ACCOT, a hmlt., 2½ miles distant from Swinbridge, in the hund. of Southmolton, in the co. of Devon, 5 miles E. from Barnstaple railway station. It is situated in a valley surrounded by hills.

ACCRINGTON, a chplry., post-town, and considerable vil. in the par. of Whalley, and hund. of Blackburn, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 4 miles N.W. of Haslingden. It includes the two townships of Old and New Accrington, and has become within the last few years a place of some consequence. The population has increased at a very rapid rate. It is situated on the river Henburn, near the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and is a station on the East Lancashire railway. Its importance is derived from its position in the centre of the calico-printing trade. Several large cotton-mills and print-works have been established, which afford abundant occupation to the working classes. Many hands are employed in the coal-mines and quarries. The living of Old Accrington is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £300, in the patron. of Hulme's Trustees. The church was taken down and rebuilt in 1826. The living of Christ Church is a cur., in the patron. of trustees. There is a national school which was erected in 1806.

ACHARACLE, Inverness-shire. *See* AHARACLE.

ACHARN, a vil. in the par. of Kenmore, in Perthshire, Scotland, 2 miles S.W. of Kenmore. It is situated near the south shore of Loch Tay, on Acharn Burn, which has a fall of 80 feet, and runs into Loch Tay.

ACHILL, a par. in the bar. of Burrishoole, in the co. of Mayo, in the prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 14 miles to the N.W. of Newport. It comprehends the islands of Achill and Achillbeg, and the peninsula of Currawn Achill. The parish lies between Clew or Newport and Black Sod bays, and was formerly the property of the O'Donnells. The Island of Achill is the largest off the Irish coast, from which it is separated by Achill Sound. It is about 16 miles in length, and 7 in breadth, and has a coast line of about 80 miles in circuit. It consists entirely of mountain and bog. The eastern side is well sheltered, the western is mostly rocky and precipitous. At its south-western extremity is the promontory called Achill Head, and at its northern extremity, that called Saddle Head. The smaller Island of Achillbeg is separated from Achill by a narrow sound called Achill Hole, an excellent and safe harbour for vessels of large size in all weathers. It has a coastguard station and a fishing-pier. Its western side is very wild and unapproachable, even in still weather, on account of the Atlantic swells, which run to a great height. Currawn Achill, which is also named the Hook of Achill, lies east of the island. The isthmus of Pollranny connects this peninsula with the mainland. The hill of Currawn has an elevation of 1,715 feet above the level of the sea. At Slievemore, the hills rise to the height of 2,204 feet; at Mincelin, 1,530 feet, and at Knockmore, 1,190 feet. On Mincelin Hill, there is a precipice rising abruptly from the sea to the height of 700 feet. There were no roads in Achill till about forty years ago. The people are in a very primitive state, and are principally occupied in fishing. There is no church, glebehouse, nor glebe. The living is a rect., val. £89, in the dioc. of Tuam, Killala, and Achonry, and in the patron. of the bishop. A Protestant mission was established at Dugarth in 1832, and divine service is performed at the mission house there twice each Sunday in the English and Irish languages. A paper, called the *Achill Herald*, is also published there. There is a coastguard station at Keel. Amethysts are found there. Remains of churches and burial-grounds exist at Kildavnet and Slievemore, and at Kildavnet are traces of an ancient castle, which belonged to Grace O'Malley.

ACHINDAVY, or AUCHENDAVY, a vil. in the par. of Kirkintilloch, in the co. of Dumbarton, Scotland, 2 miles E. of Kirkintilloch. It is situated on the river Kelvin, and was formerly a Roman station on the wall of Antonine.

ACHMUTHIE, Forfarshire. *See* AUCHMUTHIE.

ACHNACRAIG, a vil. in the par. of Torosay, in the Isle of Mull, co. of Argyle, Scotland, 8 miles W. of Oban. It is situated on Achnacraig Loch. There is a ferry for cattle to the mainland, across Kerrera Island.

ACHONRY, a par. and the head of a dioc. in the bar. of Leyney, in co. of Sligo, Ireland, 5 miles to the S.W. of Ballymote. An abbey was founded here in the 6th century by St. Finian, Bishop of Clonard, to whom the place was granted about 530, by the chief of the territory of Luigny. His disciple, St. Nathy, or Dathy, whom he set over the abbey, was afterwards appointed Bishop of Achonry, or Luigny, as it is sometimes called in the ancient annals from the district in which Achonry is situated. In the year 1623, this bishopric was permanently united to that of Killala. The par. contains the vils. of Tobercurry, Bellaghy, &c., besides several elegant seats. A large part of the surface is mountain and bog; the rest arable and pasture land. Limestone and granite are quarried here. The living is a rect., val. £614, in the dioc. of Tuam, Killala, and Achonry, in the patron. of the crown. The church is a plain building with a tower and spire; the ruins of the old church are near it. Petty sessions are held at Tobercurry every week.

ACHRIS, a hmlt. in the bar. of Ballinahinch, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 8 miles N.W. of Clifden, and not far from Claggan Bay.

ACHURCH THORPE. *See* THORPE ACHURCH.

ACKENTHWAITE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. and par. of Heversham, Kendal ward, in the co. of Westmoreland. It lies close to Milnthorpe, which is a station on the Lancaster and Carlisle railway.

ACKERGILL, a vil. in the par. of Wick, in the co. of Caithness, Scotland, 2 miles N. of Wick. It is situated near Sinclair Bay, and contains Ackergill Tower, a strong castle, which was once the residence of the Earls Marischal. It is now the property of Lord Duffus.

ACKLAM, or EAST ACKLAM, a par. in the wap. of Buckrose, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles S. of Malton. It comprises the tnshps. of Acklam with Barthorpe and Leavening. It is situated on the Wolds, and commands an extensive prospect. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £108, in the patron. of the Chancellor of the Cathedral Church of York. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The Wesleyans and the Primitive Methodists have chapels here.

ACKLAM, WEST, a par. in the western div. of the lib. of Langbaurgh, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles S.E. of Stockton-upon-Tees. Yarm is the post town. It lies near the river Tees and the Darlington railway. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of York, val. £44, in the patron. of T. Hustler, Esq., of Acklam Hall.

ACKLETON, a tnshp. in the par. of Worfield, Bridgnorth div. of the hund. of Brimstree, in the co. of Salop, 5 miles to the N.E. of Bridgnorth, and 2½ miles N.E. from the parish church, which is an old red sandstone building in the early decorated style of architecture.

ACKLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Forden, hund. of Cawrse, in the co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 3 miles N. of Montgomery.

ACKLINGTON, and ACKLINGTON PARK, tnshps. in the par. of Warkworth, Morpeth Ward, in the co. of Northumberland. They are situated on the small river Coquet, near the coast, and have a station on the York and Berwick railway, 7 miles S.S.E. of Alnwick. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Durham, val. £250, and in the patron. of the Duke of Northumberland. Coal is obtained here, and the population are chiefly employed in coal mining and blanket weaving.

ACKTHORPE, a hmlt in the par. of South Elkington and hund. of South Ecke, in the co. of Lincoln. It is situated on the Wolds, 2 miles to the W. of Louth.

ACKWORTH, a par. in the upper div. of the wap. of Osgoldcross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles S.W. of Pontefract. It is in a healthy situation, and is near the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. It contains High Ackworth and Low Ackworth. A school was established here in 1758, in connection with the Foundling Hospital. In 1777, the Society of Friends purchased the premises with eighty-five acres of land, and founded a school for the education of youth in their own religious principles. There is a free school for the education of twenty children, and a hospital founded by Lowther, for six women. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £403, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Llandaff. The church is small and ancient, and is dedicated to St. Cuthbert. There are several seats: Ackworth Park, Ackworth Grange, Ackworth House, and Ackworth Moor Top.

ACLARE, a vil. in the bar. of Leyney, in the co. of Sligo, Ireland, 27 miles to the S.W. of Sligo, and 140 miles from Dublin. It is situated near the river Moy, and has a police station. A market is held on Saturday.

ACLE, a par. and small town in the hund. of Walsham, in the co. of Norfolk, 8¾ miles W. of Yarmouth—a new road having been cut through the marshes in 1833, which shortens the distance 3½ miles,—and 5½ miles distant from each of the Brundall, Buckinham, and Reedham stations on the Norwich and Yarmouth railway. It is 10 miles E. of Norwich. The village is pleasantly situated, with some genteel and good houses, on slightly rising ground, on the banks of the river Bure, which is navigable, and joins the Yare near this place. Here is a stone bridge of one arch, called Acle-bridge in Weybridge, which is an important point, as there is no other bridge between this and the mouth of the Yare. This parish was a fief of the crown after the Conquest, and when the Conqueror conferred it on Roger Bigod, it obtained the privilege of a market and fair. Richard II. granted the inhabitants further privileges, including freedom from all tolls. In the reign of Edward I. a priory of Augustine canons was founded at Weybridge by Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk. Its revenue at the Dissolution was £8. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £605, in the patron. of Lord Calthorpe. The church is dedicated to St. Edmund, and contains an old font. A fair is held on the 24th June.

ACOL, sometimes called WOOD, is a vil. or lib. in the hund. of Ringslow, in the Isle and union of Thanet, in the Lathe of St. Augustine, Kent, 4 miles S.W. of Margate. It is a member of the Cinque Port liberty of Dover, and is situated on the London road. There was formerly a chapel belonging to the liberty at the small hamlet of Woodchurch, 2 miles N.W., which was attached to the living of Monkton, but the service was discontinued there in the reign of Elizabeth, and the chapel allowed to fall into ruins, of which traces still remain. The ancient name of the village was Mill Burgh.

ACOMB, a par. in the ainsty of the city and in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles W. of York. It is situated near the river Ouse and Sivers Hill, the spot on which the body of the Roman Emperor Severus was burnt. The Great Northern railway passes through it. It contains the tnshps. of Drinkhouses and Knapton. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York, val. £109, in the patron. of E. Barlow, Esq. It is a peculiar which formerly belonged to the treasurer of the Cathedral Church of York, and was surrendered with the rectory to the crown in 1547. James I., in 1609, granted it to Thomas Newark and his heirs. The church, which is small and ancient, stands on rising ground, and is dedicated to St. Stephen. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here. There are two lunatic asylums, a free school founded by Lady Hewley, and a national school. The new waterworks for the city of York are at Acomb.

ACOMB, EAST, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Peter's Bywell, in Tynedale Ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 7 miles E. of Hexham. It lies near the river Tyne and the Newcastle railway.

ACOMB, WEST, a tnshp. in the par. of St. John Lee, in Tynedale Ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 2 miles North of Hexham. The river Tyne forms its southern boundary. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in the collieries.

ACONBURY, or ACORNBURY, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Wormelow, in the co. of Hereford, 4 miles S. of Hereford, and 2½ S.W. from Holme Lacy railway station. It is situated on the turnpike road

from Hereford to Ross, and possesses scenery of romantic description, which is blended with woodland. In the reign of King John, Margery, wife of Walter de Lacy, founded here a nunnery of the Augustine order, to the honour of the Holy Cross. Its revenue at the Dissolution was £75. There are some stone coffins still preserved, but the remains of the building have been converted into a farm-house. On Aconbury Hill, from which there is an extensive view, are traces of a large Roman encampment, with the eastern rampart clearly distinguishable. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £258, in the patron. of the governors of Guy's Hospital, to whom the manor belongs, with Aconbury wood.

ACRE, SOUTH, a par. in the hund. of South Greehoe, union of Swaffham, in the co. of Norfolk, 1 mile from Castle Acre, and 3 miles N. of Swaffham station, on the Eastern Counties railway. The living is a rect. in the archdeac. of Norfolk, and dioc. of Norwich, val. £572, in the patron. of Andrew Fountain, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The church is dedicated to St. George, and is situated in a pleasant valley watered by the river Nar. It is an ancient structure, with nave, chancel, aisles, and a tower containing three bells. There are several monuments and a brass.

ACRE, WEST, a par. in the hund. and union of Freebridge, Lynn, in the co. of Norfolk, 5 miles N.W. of Swaffham, and 2 miles N.E. of Narborough station, on the Eastern Counties railway. The living is a donative in the archdeac. of Norfolk and dioc. of Norwich, val. £31, in the patron. of Anthony Hamond, Esq., who is lord of the manor. Near the church, which is dedicated to All Saints, are the ruins of an old priory. The village lies in a deep valley on the north side of the river Nar, and the soil is sandy and clay.

ACRES, a small place near the vil. of Kilburne, in the par. of Horsley, in the co. of Derby, 3 miles N.E. of Duffield.

ACRISE, a par. in the hunds. of Loningborough and Folkestone, in the lathe of Shepway, in the co. of Kent, 5 miles N.E. of Hythe, and 10 from Dover, being about 4½ N. of Folkstone railway station. It is mentioned in Domesday Survey as Acres, and is situated in a wild, dreary country. There is no village, the houses being scattered; but an annual fair is held on the first Tuesday after the 10th October. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £171, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. Acrise Place is the residence of T. Papillon, Esq, who is lord of the manor. This par. is a meet for the East Kent hounds.

ACTON, a vil. in the bar. of Lower Orior, in the co. of Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It was founded by Sir Toby Poyntz, of Iron Acton, in Gloucestershire, who, for military services, received a grant of 500 acres of land, part of the forfeited estates of the O'Hanlons. He erected a large barn, a house for himself, and twenty-four cottages for English settlers, and named the place after his native village. It now consists of one principal street, and contains about fifty houses. The parish is intersected by the Newry canal. The inhabitants are engaged in the weaving of linen cloth, diapers, checks, and calicoes. The living is a perpet. cur., val. £98, in the dioc. of Armagh and Clogher. It is in the patron. of the incumbent of Ballymore. The church is situated at Poyntz Pass, and was erected in 1789. It is in the early English style. There are some remains of the old church built by Sir Toby Poyntz in the midst of a wood, and a tablet to his memory is still preserved. He was interred beneath the chancel. Acton Lodge is the seat of P. Quinn, Esq., who is a descendant of the founder of the village. Fairs are held on the 4th May and 11th December.

ACTON, a par. in the hund. of Nantwich, in the co. palatine of Chester, 1 mile N.W. of Nantwich. It is situated on the Grand Junction and Ellesmere canals, and contains the tnshps. of Acton, Aston-juxta-Mondrum, Austerson, Baddington, Brindley, Burland, Cholmondstone, Cool-Pilate, Eddlestone, Faddiley, Henhull, Hurleston, Newhall, Poole, Stoke, and Worleston, and a part of Sound. It was the seat of the Saxon Earl Morcar, and has descended to the Earl of Dysart through the families of the Lovels, Ardens, and Wilbrahams. Here are two almshouses, endowed by Sir R. Wilbraham, and charities producing about £80 per annum, £40 of which is devoted to the maintenance of four poor widows, and apprenticing poor girls. There is a free school. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £627, in the patron. of J. Tollemache Esq., M.P., of Tilstone. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and has some curiously ornamented windows. It is partly in the early English style, and contains the tombs of the Mainwarings, &c. This church and Dorfold Hall, the seat of the Tomlinsons, were occupied by the royalists in October, 1643, and on their retreat were garrisoned by the parliament. They were taken again by Lord Byron, but the garrisons surrendered to Fairfax after the raising of the siege of Nantwich. In addition to the parish church, there is a district church at Burley Dam, which is now a perpet. cur., val. £100, in the patron. of Viscount Combermere.

ACTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Wrexham, hund. of Bromfield, in the co. of Denbigh, North Wales, 1 mile N.E. of Wrexham.

ACTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Langton Matravers, in the Isle of Purbeck, hund. of Rowbarrow, in the co. of Dorset, 3 miles to the S.E. of Corfe Castle, and 2 W. of Swanage, near the seacoast.

ACTON, a par. in the Kensington div. of the hund. of Ossulstone, in the co. of Middlesex, 2 miles N.E. of Brentford, and 5¾ W. of London, on the Oxford road. It is a station on the Hampstead Junction railway. The name, which is composed of the Saxon *ac*, "oak," and *tun*, "town," indicates that the neighbourhood formerly abounded in oak timber. There is a tract in the parish from time immemorial called Old Oak Common. In 1642, the Earls of Essex and Warwick had their head-quarters here; and it was at this place, in 1651, that the Lord President, the Council of State, the members of the House of Commons, and the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens of London met Cromwell, to offer him congratulations on the great victory at Worcester. It formerly belonged to Bartholomew Priory. The village consists chiefly of one long street. The houses are mostly of great antiquity, but the place is cleanly and healthy. It is near the Great Western railway, and the Paddington canal passes through the parish. There is a mineral spring on Old Oak Common, but it has lost the repute it once enjoyed. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of London, val. £963, in the patron. of the bishop, who is also lord of the manor. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is partly in the early English and partly in the perpendicular style, and has lately undergone great alterations at a cost of £3,000. It contains two brasses, and the tombs of Ladies Conway and Southwell. The Independent chapel was erected in 1815. Some private buildings are used as a chapel by the Roman Catholics. At East Acton are some almshouses, founded and endowed by the Goldsmiths' Company, for twelve men and twelve women. There is a Lancasterian school. Baxter, Sir Matthew Hale, Bishop Lloyd, one of the seven bishops imprisoned by James II., and Thicknesse, the traveller, have been residents at this place. The village stands on rising ground, and contains many gentlemen's seats, the most picturesque of which is Berrymead Priory, the former seat of the Savilles and Evelyns. A fair is held on the 24th August.

ACTON, a tnshp., joined with Old Felton, in the par. of Felton, ward of Coynetdale, in the co. of Northumberland, 7 miles to the S. of Alnwick. It is near the river Coquet. Acton House is the principal residence.

ACTON, a tnshp. in the par. of North Lydbury, hund. of Purslow, in Shropshire, 3 miles from the parish church, and 4. E. of Bishop's Castle.

ACTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Swinnerton, hund. of Pirehill, in the co. of Stafford, 3 miles to the S.W. of Newcastle-under-Lyme.

ACTON, a par. in the hund. of Babergh, in the co. of Suffolk, 3 miles N.E. of Sudbury station, 71 from

London, and 1 E. from Long Milford, not far from the river Stour. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £255, in the patron. of Earl Howe, who is also lord of the manor. The church is dedicated to All Saints, and contains five monumental brasses, the earliest dated 1302, of the families of the Bures, Brians, and Daniells of Acton Place, besides a beautiful marble monument to Robert Jennings, Esq., and his lady. There are some ancient paintings, and other curiosities, in the old mansion.

ACTON, ACKTON, or AIKTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Featherstone, in the wap. of Agbrigg, West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles W. of Pontefract.

ACTON BEAUCHAMP, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Doddingtree, in the co. of Worcester, 11 miles to the S.W. of Worcester. Bromyard is the post town. It was formerly the estate of the Beauchamps. Part of the land is laid out in hop-grounds. There are some mineral springs in the parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £320, in the patron. of the Rev. R. Cowpland. The church is dedicated to St. Giles.

ACTON BURNELL, a par. in the hund. of Condover, in the co. of Salop, 8 miles to the N.W. of Much Wenlock, and 9 S.E. from Shrewsbury, the post town. It includes the chplrys. of Acton-Pigott and Ruckley with Langley. In this parish are the remains of an ancient castle, situated on Acton Hill, and which belonged to the Burnells. In the year 1282, a great council or parliament of Edward I. was held here, at which the "Statutum de Mercatoribus" was passed, a law to facilitate the recovery of debts by merchants. It is called the "Statute of Acton-Burnell." The castle at that time belonged to Robert Burnell, who was Bishop of Bath and Wells, and Lord High Chancellor. The king and his court were entertained at the castle, the lords met in the hall, and the commons in a large barn belonging to Shrewsbury Abbey, which stands there to this day. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £350, in the patron. of Sir E. J. Smythe, Bart., who resides at Acton Park. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains a canopied brass of a Burnell. The parish is a meet for the Wheatland hounds.

ACTON DELAMARE, a tnshp., vil., and railway station of the London and North Western, in the par. of Weaverham, and hund. of Eddisbury, in the co. palatine of Chester, 4 miles to the N.W. of Northwich, and 172¾ miles from London. It is situated on the river Weaver, at the bridge, which was built of the remains of Vale Royal Abbey, and is a station on the London and North Western railway. A branch of the Chester canal passes through the township.

ACTON GRANGE, a tnshp. in the par. of Runcorn, hund. of Bucklow, in the co. palatine of Chester, 2 miles to the S.W. of Warrington. The old Roman way, called Watling Street, passes through it. The river Mersey, which is navigable, forms the northern boundary of the township; and the Mersey and Irwell canal, the Duke of Bridgewater's canal, and the London and North Western, and Lancashire, and Cheshire railways pass through it.

ACTON, IRON, Gloucestershire. *See* IRON ACTON.

ACTON-PIGOT, a chplry. in the par. of Acton-Burnell, and hund. of Condover, in the co. of Salop, 1 mile N.E. of Acton-Burnell.

ACTON REYNOLD, a tnshp. in the par. of Shawbury, hund. of North Bradford, in the co. of Salop, 7 miles to the N.E. of Shrewsbury. It is near the river Roden.

ACTON ROUND, a par. in the hund. of Stottesden, in the co. of Salop, 6 miles to the N.E. of Bridgnorth. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £85, in the patron of Sir F. R. E. Acton, Bart., of Aldenham, who is lord of the manor. The church is an ancient stone building in the Tudor style, and was repaired with much taste in 1850. It consists of a small tower, nave, transepts, porch, and chancel, with three handsome monuments to the memory of the Acton family. Cardinal Acton was a member of this family.

ACTON SCOTT, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Munslow, in the co. of Salop, 3 miles to the S. of Church Stretton, and 1 mile from Marsh Brook station on the Shrewsbury and Hereford railway. It is situated under Wenlock Edge, near Watling Street and the river Onny. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £238, in the patron. of F. W. Pendarvis. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret.

ACTON STONE, a tnshp. in the par. of Rushbury, hund. of Munslow, in the co. of Salop, 3 miles to the E. of Church Stretton.

ACTON TRUSSELL, a chplry. united with Bednall, in the par. of Baswich, hund. of Cuttlestone, in the co. of Stafford, 2 miles to the N.E. of Penkridge. It is situated on the river Trent, and the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal; and is near the London and North Western railway, and the great heath called Cannock Chase. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £234, and in the patron. of Hulme's trustees. The church is dedicated to St. James.

ACTON TURVILLE, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Grumbald's Ash, in the co. of Gloucester, 5 miles to the E. of Chipping Sodbury. It is situated near the Cotswold hills, and the ancient British and Roman road called Fosse Way. There are traces of a Saxon sanctuary in the parish. The living is a vic. united with Tormarton. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

ADAM'S ROW, a vil. in the par. of Newton, in the co. of Edinburgh, Scotland, 4 miles to the S.E. of Edinburgh.

ADAM'S WOOD, a small place in the par. of Upper Sapey, in the co. of Hereford.

ADAMSTOWN, or MURNEVAN, a par. in the bar. of Bantry, in the co. of Wexford, and prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles to the N.E. of New Ross. It is situated in a pleasantly undulating district, near the rocky hill of Carrickburn, which has an elevation of 766 feet, and commands a fine prospect. The land is light, and under good tillage. There are quarries of granite and limestone. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, val. £625, and in the patron. of the bishop. There is a Roman cross in the burial-ground, considered to be of great antiquity. Here are also remains of Devereux Castle, which was built in 1556, by Nicholas Devereux and his wife Katherine; consisting of a square tower in a quadrangle, surrounded by a wall, with turrets at the angles. A Latin inscription on a shield, over the gateway, preserves the names of the founders, and the armorial bearings of their family. In 1798, a large number of Protestants, nearly 200 in all, were burnt by the rebels at Scullabogue barn, in this parish. Merton is the principal seat.

ADARE, a par. in the bars. of Coshma, Kenry, and Upper Connello, in the co. of Limerick, and prov. of Munster, Ireland, 10 miles to the S.W. of Limerick, and 129 miles from Dublin. Its name signifies the "lord of the oaks." A castle and a church appear to have existed here in the reign of Henry II. In 1279, John Fitzgerald, first Earl of Kildare, founded and endowed a monastery here, for the redemption of Christian captives. After the Dissolution, Queen Elizabeth granted it, with other religious houses, to Sir Henry Wallop, Knt. It is now called the Black Abbey; and the remains of the church, consisting of the tower, nave, and part of the choir, have been fitted up as a Roman Catholic chapel. Within the demesne of Adare Manor are extensive and interesting remains of another abbey, including the nave, choir, and south transept of the church, with a square tower rising from the intersection. The cloisters are nearly perfect, and around them are the principal offices and domestic buildings. In the enclosure there is a very fine old yew-tree. A Franciscan abbey was also founded, by Thomas, seventh Earl of Kildare, the remains of which are on the south side of the river, close to the bridge, and now used as the parochial church. Part of the offices have been converted into a school-house, by the Countess of Dunraven. Adare was a corporate town before the year 1810. The castle was built by the O'Donovans, rebuilt and fortified by the Earls of Kildare, and was forfeited to the crown by

Gerald, one of the earls, who supported Perkin Warbeck. The castle was frequently besieged during the 16th century, and in 1657 it was dismantled, by the orders of Cromwell; the walls are of great strength, and the remains extensive, and they were put in good repair by the late Earl of Dunraven. The town is situated on the western bank of the river Maigue, which is broad and, by means of a short canal, navigable up to the town. The river is crossed by a fine bridge of fourteen arches, which was erected by the fifth Earl of Kildare. Two quays have been constructed at the expense of the Earl of Dunraven. The appearance of the place has been much improved by the removal of some of the old houses, and the erection of better ones. A post-office has been established, and a police station; and petty sessions are held once a fortnight. Fairs are held twice a-year for the sale of farming stock. The land is good, and well cultivated; about two-fifths are arable, the rest is meadow and pasture land. There is no bog nor waste land. There is an abundance of valuable limestone, black, grey, and porphyritic. The surrounding scenery is fine, and adorned with many handsome seats. The principal of these is Adare Manor, the residence of the Earl of Dunraven, a descendant of "Con of the Hundred Battles." It is on the west bank of the river, commanding a fine view of the castle and abbeys. It is built of limestone, found on the estate. The earl takes from Adare his title of viscount and baron. At a little distance is Currah, the seat of Sir Aubrey de Vere, Bart., in the midst of a fertile and well wooded estate. About the year 1740, a number of German Protestants, called Palatines, settled in this parish. They still remain a distinct body, and are the principal occupants of the farm-houses, with their gardens and orchards. The living is a vic., val. £284, in the dioc. of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe, and in the gift of the Earl of Dunraven. There is a parochial school, supported by the Countess of Dunraven; the fever hospital and dispensary are now converted into a monastery.

ADBASTON, or ABDASTON, a par. in the hund. of Pirehill, in the co. of Stafford, 4 miles to the W. of Eccleshall. It comprises the tnshps. of Abdaston, Bishop's Offley, Flashbrook, and Tunstall. It is situated near the Great Junction canal. The living is a perpet. cur.,* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £100, in the patron. of the Dean of Lichfield. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. There is a small endowed school, founded by John Wright, in 1724, and another endowment, for like purposes, founded in 1764, by Richard Whitworth. This parish gave the title of viscount to Earl Whitworth.

ADBEER, a hmlt. in the par. of Trent, hund. of Horethorne, in the co. of Somerset, 4 miles to the N.E. of Yeovil. A chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, formerly existed here, but it was destroyed during the civil war of the 17th century.

ADBOLTON, formerly a par., but now a hmlt., in the par. of Holme Pierrepoint, and wap. of Bingham, in the co. of Nottingham, 1 mile to the S.E. of Nottingham. It is situated on the river Trent, and is near the Radcliffe and Nottingham stations. The living is a cur. united with the rect. of Holme Pierrepoint, in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church was taken down in 1746.

ADBURY, near Burghclere, in the hund. and union of Kingsclere, in the co. of Hants, 4 miles N.W. of Kingsclere, and 5 miles S. from Newbury station, on the Great Western railway, situated on the river Emborne.

ADCOT, a tnshp. in the chplry. of Little Ness, par. of Baschurch and hund. of Pimhill, in the co. of Salop, 6 miles to the N.W. of Shrewsbury. The river Perry flows near the township.

ADDERBURY, a par. in the hund. of Bloxham, in the co. of Oxford, 3½ miles to the S. of Banbury. Deddington is the post town. It comprises the tnshps. of East and West Adderbury, and the chplrys. of Barford St. John, Bodicott, and Milton. It is situated on Sorbrook, a branch of the river Cherwell, not far from the Oxford canal. In Domesday Book it is named *Edburghberie*, and, a century later, was called *Ebberbury* and *Abberbury*. In 1219, a religious impostor was sentenced, by the bishops at Oxford, to be crucified here. There are several charities in the parish, the revenue of which amounts to £257. Of this sum, the Feoffees' land, for the support of the poor and the maintenance of a school, and other benevolent purposes, produces £249. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, united with the perpet. curs. of Barford and Milton, val., £818, in the patron. of the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is a cruciform structure, in the perpendicular style, with a tower surmounted by a lofty octagonal spire. The chancel was erected, by William of Wykeham, in 1385, and had anciently a grange attached to it. It contains some interesting specimens of early sculpture. The porch is of the decorated style; there are two fonts, and the church contains family monuments of the Oldys, Bustards, and Cobbs, of Adderbury Green. The bust of William of Wykeham, with his armorial bearings, is sculptured on the external walls, over the east window of the chancel, and his arms are also carved in the roof of the same. Here is a chapel for Wesleyans, and an endowed school for 50 boys, also a school for girls on the national system. The poor have the benefit of annual charities amounting to £100. In addition to the parish church, there is a district church at Bodicote, which is a perpet. cur., val. £150, in the patron. of New College, Oxford. The celebrated Rochester, who had the title of Baron Adderbury, had a seat here, at which he died. The mansion is now gone to decay. It was here that Pope visited the Duke of Argyll, who was occupying this seat at the time.

ADDERGOOLE, a par. in the bar. of Dunmore, in the co. of Galway, and prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles to the N.W. of Dunmore. It is situated on the river Clare, and on the road from Dunmore to Castlebar. Petty sessions are held once a fortnight, and a police station is established here. The land consists chiefly of moor with bog. In 1745, a lough of 300 acres in extent was formed by the bursting of this bog after heavy rains. The living is a vic. united with Tuam, in the dioc. of Tuam, Killala, and Achonry. There is a chapel of ease at Kilconly.

ADDERGOOLE, a par. in the bar. of Tyrawley, in the co. of Mayo, and prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 6 miles N.E. of Newport. It is situated on Lough Conn, which forms its northern boundary, and contains the greater part of the hill of Nephin, which rises to the height of 2,640 feet. The surface is chiefly mountain and bog. There are quarries of limestone. The living is a vic. united with Crossmolina, in the dioc. of Tuam, Killala, and Achonry. An abbey formerly existed here, of which there are still some remains. There are also some vestiges of an ancient castle. Castle Hill and Woodpark are the principal residences.

ADDERLEY, or ATHERLEY, a par. in the hund. of North Bradford, in the co. of Salop, 4 miles to the N.W. of Market Drayton. It is situated on the Grand Junction canal and the river Weaver. It comprises the tnshps. of the Morrey and Spoonley. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £665, in the patron. of Richard Corbet. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The parochial charities amount to £68 a year. Shavington Hall, the residence of the Earl of Kilmorey, and Adderley Hall, are the principal seats.

ADDERLEY GREEN, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Weston Coyney, par. of Caverswall and hund. of Todmonslow, in the co. of Stafford, 1 mile to the E. of Lane End. The Adderleys, of Warwick, take their name from this hamlet. The North Staffordshire hounds meet here.

ADDERSTONE, a tnshp. in the par. of Bambrough, Bambrough Ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 3 miles to the S.E. of Belford. Adderstone House is the chief residence.

ADDES, a hmlt., 2 miles N.E of the market and union town of Petersfield, in the South Alton div. of the hund. of Finch Dean, in the co. of Hants.

ADDINGHAM, a par. in Leath Ward, in the co. of Cumberland, 6 miles to N.E. of Penrith. It comprises the

tnshps. of Gamblesby with Unthank, Glassonby, Hunsonby with Winskill, and Little Salkeld. It is situated near the river Eden, and the Roman road, called Maiden Way, can be traced, at various points, through the parish. There is a Druidical monument at Little Salkeld, called "Long Meg and her Daughters," which consists of a circle of sixty-seven stones, of various form and height; the diameter of the circle is about 350 feet. A chapel formerly stood at the same place, in a village bearing the name of Addingham, which has disappeared. Human bones, crosses, and other remains, have been discovered here. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £253, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The celebrated Dr. Paley, author of the "Evidences of Christianity," and "Natural Theology," held this living from 1792 till his death, which took place here in 1805. There are two free schools, at Maughamby and Hunsonby, liberally endowed. The church stands detached, about a mile from the village of Glassonby, in the township of Glassonby. It is dedicated to St. Michael, and was repaired in 1850. There are also, at the adjoining villages of Gamblesby and Hunsonby, chapels belonging to the Independents and Wesleyans. There are quarries of good red freestone in the parish. The enclosed land is very fertile, and, since the introduction of guano, nearly all under cultivation.

ADDINGHAM, a par., comprising the tnshp. of Addingham and part of the tnshp. of Beamsley, the former being in the wap. of Staincliffe and Ewcross, the latter in the wap. of Claro, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles to the S.E. of Skipton. It is situated on the river Wharfe, and is near the Midland railway. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in the manufacture of cotton, worsted, and woollen goods. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £360, in the patron. of Mrs. M. Cunliffe. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. It is ancient, and stands in a pleasant spot, on rising ground, near the Wharfe. The Wesleyans have a chapel here, and in the vicinity is one belonging to the Society of Friends. There are vestiges of a Roman camp.

ADDINGTON, a par. in the hund. and co. of Buckingham, 5 miles to the S.E. of Buckingham, and 2 miles N.W. of Winslow, the nearest post town. A branch of the river Ouse flows by it. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £200, in the patron. of J. G. Hubbard, Esq., M.P., who resides at Addington House. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome structure, with a square tower and four bells. In the reign of Edward III. the barony was held by the Molines, who had the power of trying and executing criminals. By one of that family a gallows was erected on the border of the parish, on a spot now called "Gallows Gap."

ADDINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Larkfield, lathe of Aylesford, in the co. of Kent, 3 miles E. of Wrotham and 8 miles to the N.W. of Maidstone. It is situated on a branch of the river Medway. On an eminence near the church, there is a Druidical monument, consisting of a circle of stones similar to Stonehenge, with a smaller circle near it on the north-west. This has been supposed to mark the spot where Catigern, the brother of Vortimer, was buried after the battle of Aegleshorpe, now Aylesford, in which Horsa, the brother of Hengist, was also slain. Copper swords, British coins, and other remains of antiquity have been found here. This parish has one of those singular periodical landsprings, which abound in the eastern part of Kent, called the Nailbourn. It breaks out with great force once every seven or eight years, flowing along a trench dug for it to the Leybourn rivulet. It is said that the trout in the rivulet, at other times white, are turned red by this stream. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £253. The pat. is the Hon. Colonel Stratford, whose seat is at Addington Place. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret, and contains two monumental brasses of the year 1400.

ADDINGTON, a par. in the first div. of the hund. of Wallington, in the co. of Surrey, 3 miles to the S.E. of Croydon, and 13 from London. It is near the London and Brighton railway. William the Conqueror granted a carucate of land here to Tezelin, his cook, to be held by the singular tenure of presenting a mess of pottage to the king at his coronation. The manor of Addington, which now belongs to the primate, is held subject to this condition, and is mentioned in Domesday Survey. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Canterbury, value £206, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is ancient, and contains two brasses of the year 1540. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and has undergone some very extensive repairs. It has a flint tower, containing four bells. The register dates from 1559. There is a national school. Addington Place, near the village, is the seat of the archbishop. It was purchased of Alderman Trecothick in 1807, when the palace at Croydon was sold. Archbishop Sutton enlarged it, and it has been rebuilt by Archbishop Howley. Tradition makes the site a hunting-seat of Henry VIII. There is a fine view from the hills near Addington Common, and urns have been dug up in the tumuli there, which are twenty-five in number, one of them measuring 40 feet in diameter. On the adjoining common, called Thunderfield, there is a circular encampment of two acres, surrounded by a double moat, the history of which is unknown.

ADDINGTON, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Huxloe, in the co. of Northampton, 4 miles to the S.W. of Thrapston, and 1 from Woodford, near a railway station. It is situated on the river Nen, and the Northampton and Peterborough railway passes through it. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £420, in the patron. of Mrs. Clay. The church is dedicated to All Saints. Addington House is the principal residence.

ADDINGTON, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Huxloe, in the co. of Northampton, 1 mile to the S. of Great Addington. It formed part of the possessions of the monastery of Sulby. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £245, in the patron. of J. Boodle, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The river Nen and the Northampton canal pass through the parish. There is a small free school, and a Wesleyan chapel. The land is chiefly arable.

ADDLE, or ADEL, a par. in the upper div. of the wap. of Skyrack, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles to the N.W. of Leeds. It contains the tnshps. of Addle-cum-Eccup and Arthington, with the hmlts. of Breary and Cookridge. The water-works for the supply of Leeds are in this parish. Its ancient name was Adhill. On the moors in the neighbourhood of the village some remains of the Roman *Burgodunum* still exist. Stones, bearing Latin inscriptions, and portions of urns have been found. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £623, in the patron. of John Murray, Esq. The church, which was built before the commencement of the 12th century, is a very fine example of Norman architecture; it is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. There are several charities, including a free school endowed by some person whose name is unknown.

ADDLESTONE, a vil. in the par. of Chertsey, and hund. of Godley, in the co. of Surrey, 1 mile S.E. of Chertsey. It is seated near the river Thames, and is a station on the South Western railway. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £150, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Paul, and was endowed by Miss Winifred Wightwick, of Sandgate. Near this village is the celebrated hill of St. Anne, commanding views of the valley of the Thames as far as Richmond, and the former residence of the late Charles James Fox.

ADDLESTROP, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Slaughter, in the co. of Gloucester, 3 miles E. of Stow-on-the-Wold. It is a station on the North Midland railway. It is in a pleasant situation on the river Evenlode, near Daylesford, and was formerly among the possessions of the abbey of Evesham. The living is a rect. united with Broadwell, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. It was rebuilt in the year 1764, and owing to some fault in the work, had to be rebuilt a second time the same year. The manor belongs to Lord Leigh, who has his seat at Addlestrop House.

ADDLETHORPE, a par. in the wap. of Candleshoe, in the co. of Lincoln, 9 miles to the N.E. of Spilsby, and very near the sea coast. Boston is the post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £72, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. The parish charities, which amount to £16 a year, include some cottages for the poor.

ADENEY, a tnshp. in the par of Edgmond, hund. of South Bradford, in the co. of Salop, 1 mile S.W. of Edgmond, and 3 from Newport. It is situated on the Shropshire Union canal. The manor belongs to Lady Tyrwhitt, who is the sole landowner. Bricks and tiles are made here.

ADERRIG, a par. in the bar. of Newcastle, in the co. of Dublin, and prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Lucan.

ADFORTON, a tnshp. united with those of Stanway, Paytoe, and Grange, in the par. of Leintwardine, hund. of Wigmore, in the co. of Hereford, 7 miles to the S.W. of Ludlow, and 2 miles from the village of Leintwardine, near the confluence of the rivers Teme and Clun, which abound in trout and grayling.

ADGARLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Urswick, hund. of Lonsdale, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 4 miles to the S.W. of Ulverstone. It is situated near the coast of Morecombe Bay.

ADISHAM, a par. in the hund. of Downhamford, in the lathe of St. Augustine, in the co. of Kent, 5 miles to the S.W. of Canterbury. Wingham is the post town. The living is a rect., united with the cur. of Staple, in the dioc. of Canterbury, val., £952. It is in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is in the form of a cross, and is in the early English style. It has a low tower, and is dedicated to the Holy Innocents. A portion of the land in this parish is laid out in hop-grounds. A court leet and court baron are held for this manor. Adhisham Street is a small village half a mile south.

ADLINGFLEET, a par. in the lower div. of the wap. of Osgoldcross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 10 miles to the N.E. of Thorne. Howden is the post town. It includes the tnshps. of Eastoft, Fockerby, and Haldenby. It is situated near the confluence of the rivers Trent and Ouse with the Humber. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £330, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. Besides the parish church, which is dedicated to All Saints, there is a new church at the hamlet of Eastoft, which is a perpet. cur., val. £150, in the patron. of Lady Strickland. The charities amount to £69, and include an endowment by Mary Ramsden for apprenticing and educating poor children.

ADLINGTON, a chplry. in the par. of Prestbury, in the hund. of Macclesfield, in the co. palatine of Chester, 5 miles to the N. of Macclesfield. It is situated in a picturesque neighbourhood, on the small river Bollin, and is a station on the Macclesfield branch of the London and North Western railway. The parish contains some coal mines and quarries of flagstone. Silk weaving is the principal employment of the working classes. Adlington Hall is an old seat of the Legh family. During the civil war it was garrisoned for the king, but was taken in Feb. 1645, after a siege of fourteen days, by the forces of the parliament. There is a small chapel in it which received the bishop's licence in the reign of Henry VI.

ADLINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Standish, and hund. of Leyland, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 4 miles to the N. of Wigan. Chorley is the post town. It is near the Preston and Bolton railways, and the Leeds and Liverpool canal. The living is a cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £150, in the patron. of the rector of Standish. The chief occupation of the people is in the cotton factories. Adlington Hall, the old seat of the Adlingtons, has a pleasant prospect, and contains some valuable pictures.

ADMARSH, or BLEASDALE, a chplry. in the par. of Lancaster, hund. of Lonsdale, in the co. palatine of Lancaster. Garston is the post town. It is a cur.,* val. £80, in the dioc. of Manchester, and in the patron. of the vicar of Lancaster.

ADMASTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Blithfield, hund. of Pirehill, in the co. of Stafford, 2 miles to the W. of Abbots Bromley.

ADMASTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Wrockwardine, hund. of South Bradford, in Shropshire, 1 mile to the S.W. of Wellington, and half a mile S. from Admaston railway station.

ADMINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Quinton, hund. of Kiftsgate, in the co. of Gloucester, 5 miles to the N.E. of Chipping Campden. Admington House is the principal residence.

ADMISTON, or ATHELAMPTON, a par. in the hund. of Piddletown, in the co. of Dorset, 5 miles to the N.E. of Dorchester. It is situated on the river Piddle, and is pointed out by an uncertain tradition as the seat of the Kings of Wessex. The living is a rect. united with that of Burleston, in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £200, in the patron. of the Earl of Mornington. The church, dedicated to St. John, was originally a chapel of ease to Burleston, and is a plain stone building in the perpendicular style. The register dates from 1693. Admiston Hall is an ancient edifice, built before the year 1503, by Sir W. Martin, whose tomb is in the church.

ADMORGILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Barnoldswick, wap. of Staincliffe and Ewcross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles to the N.W. of Colne. It is situated on a branch of the river Ribble, and is united with the township of Brogden.

ADNEY. *See* ADENEY.

ADPAR, or ATPAR, a town in the par. of Llandyfriog, in the hund. of Troedyraur, in the co. of Cardigan, South Wales, 10 miles to the S.E. of Cardigan. It stands on the north bank of the river Teify, which is here crossed by a stone bridge connecting the town with Newcastle Emlyn. The town is a borough by prescription, and is now, with Newcastle Emlyn, contributory to Cardigan, in returning one member to parliament. Petty sessions are held here. There are markets every month for the sale of cattle. Adpar Hill is an elegant villa.

ADSTOCK, a par. in the hund., union, and co. of Buckingham, 4 miles to the S.E. of Buckingham. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £444, in the patron. of the Rev. J. Hart. The church is dedicated to St. Cecilia, and is a very ancient structure, with square embattled towers and two bells; there are several very handsome windows. In the chancel is a monument to three successive rectors of the same family, named Thomas Egerton, who held the living from 1587 to 1720. Here is also a Wesleyan chapel. During the plague which raged at Buckingham and Winslow in 1665, the market was held in this village.

ADSTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Wentnor, hund. of Purslow, in Shropshire, 4 miles to the W. of Church Stretton. It lies at the foot of the hill named the Long Mynd, and a branch of the river Onny flows through it.

ADSTONE, a chplry. in the par. of Canons Ashby, hund. of Greens Norton, in the co. of Northampton, 7 miles to the N.W. of Towcester. It is at a short distance from a branch of the river Tove. It has a chapel dedicated to All Saints, and a boys' free school, established in 1846. There is also a Wesleyan chapel, erected in 1849.

ADVENT, or ST. ADVEN, a par. in the hund. of Lesnewth, in the co. of Cornwall, 1 mile S. of Camelford. It is bounded on one side by the river Camel, which separates it from Lanteglos. Part of the parish is moorland, having a substratum of granite and felspar. There is a copper mine, but only a few hands are employed in working it. The living is a rect. united with that of Lanteglos, in the dioc. of Exeter. The parish contains Trethym, formerly a seat of the Vivians.

ADVIE, a par. in Scotland, now united with the par. of Cromdale, in the cos. of Inverness and Elgin, 8 miles N.E. of Grantoun, containing the ancient baronies of Advie and Tulchen on the Spey, which anciently belonged to the Earls of Fife, from whom they passed to the Ballendalloch family in the 15th century, and were lately purchased by Brigadier Alexander Grant.

ADWALTON, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Drighlington, and par. of Birstall, in the wap. of Morley, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles to the S.W. of Leeds. Adwalton Moor was the scene of an engagement in 1642, in which Fairfax and the forces of the parliament suffered defeat by the royalist forces under the Earl of Newcastle. This hmlt. was formerly a market town. Fairs for the sale of horses, cattle, &c., are held on the 26th January, the 26th February, Easter Thursday, and fortnightly on Thursday from Easter till Michaelmas, on the 5th November and the 23rd December.

ADWELL, a par. in the hund. of Lewknor, in the co. of Oxford, 4 miles to the S. of Thame, and 2 miles S.E. of Tetsworth, the post town. It is situated near the Chiltern Hills. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £125, in the patron. of J. W. Birch, Esq. The church is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, and is a small ancient structure with a square tower. Adwell House is the principal residence. Adwell Cop is an ancient entrenchment, said to have been constructed by the Danes.

ADWICK-LE-STREET, a par. in the northern div. of the wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles to the N.W. of Doncaster. It includes the tnshp. of Hampshall with Stubbs. It was situated on the ancient road called Ermine-street. A branch of the river Don passes through the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of York, val. £450, in the patron. of J. Fullerton, Esq., of Thriberg. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. There is a small endowed free school, which was founded by the Rev. W. Hedges. The water of a spring here is valued as a remedy for weak eyes.

ADWICK-UPON-DEARNE, a par. in the northern div. of the wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles to the S.W. of Adwick-le-street. Rotherham is the post town. It is situated on the river Dearne and the Dearne and Dove canal, and is near the North Midland railway. The living is a cur. united with the vic. of Wath, in the dioc. of York, and in the patron. of the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford.

AFFANE, a par. in the bar. of Decies-without-Drum, in the co. of Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles to the S.E. of Lismore. It is situated on the banks of the river Blackwater, which forms its boundary on the south-west, and is here navigable. Its ancient name was Arthmean or Aghmean. In 1564 it was the scene of a battle between the Earls of Desmond and Ormond, in which the latter was defeated. Here was for a long time the chief seat of the Fitzgeraldsde Decies, one of whom entertained here Sir Walter Raleigh. The place is still noted for a fine species of cherry, which was first introduced by Sir Walter, and continues to flourish in the neighbourhood to this day. The old castle was burnt down, and on its site the present noble mansion, Dromana, was erected, now the seat of Lord Stuart de Decies. Affane House and Belleville Park, are the principal seats. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore, val. with Aglish, £289. It is in the patron. of the Duke of Devonshire. Fairs are held on the 14th May, the 12th August, and the 22nd November.

AFFLINGTON, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Corfe Castle, in the co. of Dorset, not far from Corfe Castle.

AFF-PIDDLE, or AFF-PUDDLE, a par. in the hund of Hundred's Barrow, in the co. of Dorset, 8 miles to the N.E. of Dorchester. It was anciently called Aspenhall. In 1849 the livings of Tomers Puddle and Affpiddle were united by order of her Majesty in council. It contains the hmlt. of Pallington and the tythg. of Bryant's Puddle, and is situated on the river Trent. It was formerly a possession of Cerne Abbey. On the summit of Blackdown, a hill between Puddletown and Poole, there are above a hundred large pits, remarkable for holding no water. One of the largest of them has a diameter of 180 feet. Some small tumuli are near them. The living is a vic. with the rect. of Tomers Puddle, in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £210, in the patron. of J. Frampton, Esq. The church is an ancient structure, with nave, chancel, aisles, and a fine decorated embattled tower of the reign of Edward IV. At the dissolution of the monasteries the vicarage was given to Thomas Lyllyington, one of the monks of Arne Abbey, who caused the beautiful carved pulpit and seats to be erected in the nave of the church. There is a small endowed school founded by Milbourne.

AFTON, a vil. in the lib. of West Medina, in the Isle of Wight, in the co. of Southampton, 2 miles S. of Yarmouth. It is situated near Freshwater Bay, at the foot of Afton Down, which has an elevation of 500 feet, and on the summit of which are some tumuli.

AFTON BRIDGEND, a vil. in the par. of New Cumnock, in the co. of Ayr, Scotland. It is situated near New Cumnock on Afton Water, a small river which rises under Black Larghill, flows through Glen Afton, and falls into the Nith. Afton Water is the subject of one of the songs of Burns. The population of the village is small, and a few hands are engaged in the lead mines.

AGAR TOWN, a hmlt. of St. Pancras par., in the hund. of Ossulstone, in the co. of Middlesex, 2 miles to the N.W. of St. Paul's, London. It lies between the Great Northern and North London railways, and the Regent's canal; and was named after its founder, W. Agar, Esq., of Elm Lodge.

AGATON, a small place in the par. of St. Budeaux, in the hund. of Roborough, in the co. of Devon, 4 miles N. of Plymouth railway station, and 4 from Devonport. The soil is strong and loamy, and there is a lead mine in the vicinity.

AGBRIGG, a vil. in the par. of Warmfield, in the wap. of Agbrigg, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles to the E. of Wakefield.

AGBRIGG WAPENTAKE, one of the 9 waps. of the West Riding of the co. of York, is bounded on the north by Morley wap.; on the east by Osgold Cross wap.; on the south by Staun Cross wap.; and on the west by Lancashire and Cheshire. It comprises two divs. the upper and the lower, the latter of which includes the pars. of East and West Ardsley, Methley, Mirfield, Normanton, Rothwell, Sandall-Magna, Thornhill, Wakefield, Wormfield, and part of Batley, of Dewsbury, of Emly, and of Featherstone. The upper div. contains the pars. of Almondbury, Huddersfield, Kirk-Burton, and Kirk-Heaton, with parts of Emley and Rochdale. The wap. contains about 68,090 acres.

AGDEN, a tnshp. in the pars. of Bowdon and Rostherne, in the hund. of Bucklow, in the co. palatine of Chester, 4 miles S.W. of Altrincham.

AGDEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Malpas, in the hund. of Broxton, in the co. palatine of Chester, 2 miles to the S.E. of Malpas. It is on the Duke of Bridgewater's canal.

AGGLESTONE, a huge mass of rock, estimated to be of 400 tons weight, lying detached near Studland Bay, in the south-eastern part of Dorsetshire. There is a curious tradition to explain its position. It is said that the devil was desirous of utterly destroying Corfe Castle, and to effect his purpose hurled this rock over from the Isle of Wight. The people name it now the Devil's Nightcap. There are some tumuli near it.

AGGLETHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Coverham, in the wap. of Hang, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles to the S.W. of Middleham.

AGHA, or AUGHA, a par. in the bar. of Idrone East, in the co. of Carlow, and prov. of Leinster, Ireland, containing part of the market town of Leighlin Bridge. It is situated on the east bank of the river Barrow, on the road from Carlow to Kilkenny. It was the site of an abbey named Achadfinglass, founded at a very remote period by St. Finian, and plundered by the Danes in 861. The land is good and is all under cultivation. Limestone is quarried for burning. The living is a vic. united with Dunleckny. Fairs are held on Easter Monday, on the 14th May, the 23rd September, and the

27th December, for the sale of live stock. Rathwade and Steuart Lodge are the principal residences.

AGHABE, a vil. in the bar. of Upper Massarene, in the co. of Antrim, 2 miles to the N. of Moira.

AGHABOE, or AUGHAVOE, a par. in the bars. of Clandonagh and Clarmallagh, in Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, containing the town of Borris-in-Ossory and the vil. of Ballycolla. Its name (originally *Achadh-Bho*) signifies the "field of an ox," and was derived from the richness of its pastures. A Culdee monastery was founded here in the 6th century by St. Canice, whose reputation for wisdom and piety soon attracted a large number of disciples, and gave origin to a town. A bishopric was soon established and retained here till the close of the 12th century, when it was transferred to Kilkenny. The parish lies in a rich valley between the mountains of Cullahill, on the south east, and the Slieve Bloom hills, on the north-west. The soil is mostly good, but there is a large tract of bog. There are several limestone quarries, and a brown slate is found at Knockarnadh. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, val. £462. The patron. is with the Rev. G. Carr. The church is part of the ancient cathedral, and was enlarged in 1818. Near the church are some remains of a Dominican abbey. There is a large mount north of the church, surrounded by a fosse, and encircled at the summit by a wall; at a distance from this is an old fortification, called the "Rath of Lara," or the "Moat of Monacoghlan." There are some other remains of ancient forts. Fairs are held at Burros eight times in the year, and petty sessions are held weekly at Burros and Cuffsborough by turns.

AGHABOG, a par. in the bar. of Dartree, in the co. of Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 6 miles to the S.E. of Clones. It contains five lakes, which cover above 200 acres of land, and a tract of bog of somewhat greater extent. The soil is fertile with a substratum of stiff clay. The linen manufacture constitutes the staple employment of the population. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh and Clogher, val. £538, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected in 1775.

AGHABULLOGE, or AGHABOLOGUE, a par. in the bar. of East Muskerry, in co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles N.E. of Macroom. It is pleasantly situated on the Dripsey rivulet, a branch of the river Lee, near the Bograh hills. It contains some lofty hills, and the greater part of the land is bog. The scenery in the glen of Mullinassig is singularly picturesque. Between the fine woods that beautify the sides of the glen the river flows, passing over a fall and entering a lake below. Several energetic proprietors have exerted themselves for the improvement of agriculture, and the reclamation of the waste lands. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, val. £673, in the patron. of the bishop. St. Olan's Well is at a short distance from the church, and in the churchyard is an Ogham stone, called St. Olan's Cap, with inscriptions still legible. It is six feet in height, and of a square form. The people take oaths on it.

AGHACREW, or AUGHACREW, a par. in the lower div. of the bar. of Kilnamanagh in the co. of Tipperary, and prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles to the N.E. of Tipperary. The living is a rect. united with the vic. of Toem, in the dioc. of Tuam, Killala, and Achonry. The people attend divine service at Toem, as there is no church in the parish, nor is there any school. High Park is the principal residence.

AGHACROSS, or AHACROSS, a par. in the bar. of Condons and Clongibbons, in the co. of Cork, and prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles to the W. of Mitchellstown. It is situated on the small river Funcheon, at the foot of the Galtee hills, and on the borders of Limerick county. The living is a rect. united with that of Clenore, in the dioc. of Cork, Ross, and Cloyne. The land is principally pasture. Fairs for cattle are held on the 25th January and the 3rd October.

AGHADA, or AHADA, a par. in the bars. of Imokilly and Barrymore, in the co. of Cork, and prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles to the S.W. of Cloyne. It comprises the vils. of Upper and Lower Aghada, Farsid, and Whitegate, and is situated on Cork harbour, at a little distance from Cove. Whitegate is a fishing port, and has a small pier, which was erected by subscription. The Cork steamboats call weekly during the summer months. The plaiting of straw and a peculiar kind of grass is carried on here, giving employment to about fifty or sixty women. The land is chiefly arable, the rest pasture, with little waste. Building stone is quarried at Whitegate. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, val. £258, in the patron. of the crown. The church, erected in 1812, is in the village of Aghada, on a hill by the harbour. Aghada House and Whitegate House are the principal residences. There is an endowed school at Whitegate Hill, founded by R. U. Fitzgerald, Esq., in 1827.

AGHADE, a par. in the bar. of Forth, in the co. of Carlow, in the prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles to the S. of Tullow. It is situated on the river Slaney, where the Derreen joins it. The prevailing character of the land is marshy. Limestone and fine granite are procured here. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, val. with Ballon, £106, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is old, and is situated on a hill. Ballykealy is the chief residence.

AGHADERG, or AGHADERRICK, a par. in the bars. of Upper and Lower Iveagh, in the co. of Down, in the prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 10 miles to the N.E. of Newry. It contains the villages of Loughbrickland, Pointzpass, and Scarva, and has the Newry canal for its western boundary. There are also two lakes, Loughbrickland, and Loughadian. In 1585, Queen Elizabeth granted this place, among other possessions, to Sir Marmaduke Whitchurch. The castle which he erected was demolished by Cromwell's forces, and its site is now occupied by a dwelling-house. There are remains of the camp formed by William III. in 1690, and many Dutch coins are found. The soil is very fertile, mostly arable, a large proportion of the remainder pasture, and some highly valuable bog. Clay-slate for building and repairs of the roads is quarried here. The linen manufacture furnishes occupation to many of the people, who carry on at their houses the weaving of diaper, shirtings, &c. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Down, Connor, and Dromore, val. £234, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1688. A tower with an octagonal spire has been added to it. There are three Presbyterian chapels in the parish, and one belonging to the Primitive Methodists. There are numerous schools. At a short distance from Loughbrickland stand the "Three Sisters of Greenan," three stones, probably the remains of a cromlech; and there is a very large cairn at Drummillar.

AGHADOE, a par. in the bars. of Dunkerron and Magunihy, in the co. of Kerry, in the prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles to the N. of Killarney. It comprehends part of the town of Killarney and the island of Innisfallen, and is situated on the upper lake of Killarney, on the roads to Tralee and Cork. It was the seat of an ancient bishopric, afterwards consolidated with that of Ardfert. Some ruins of the old cathedral still exist on the low hills by the lake. Part of a round tower stands near them, now named the "pulpit," and a little further off are remains of an ancient castle, called the "bishop's chair." It is said that an abbey was founded here by one of the O'Donoghues, and it is conjectured that the castle was erected by him. The land consists chiefly of rock and bog, with some gravel. Under the management of Lord Headley, the owner of the manor, much has been done to improve the cultivation of the land. Roads have been made, and drains and fences, and good farm-houses have taken the place of the poor huts previously occupied by the tenants. Aghadoe House, Lord Headley's seat, is a beautiful villa in the Italian style, overlooking the lower lake, with plantations covering 100 acres. Grena, on the river Lane, or Laune, is the seat of John O'Connell, Esq.

There are several other seats in the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe, val. £391, in the patron. of the bishop.

AGHADOWEY, or AGHADOEY, a par. in the bar. of Coleraine, in the co. of Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 7 miles S.W. of Coleraine. The river Bann forms its boundary on the north-east, into which the Aghadowey rivulet, which intersects the parish, falls at Garvagh Bridge. It contains the villages of Caheny and Meobill. In the 7th century, a cell to the abbey of Agivey was founded here by St. Goarcus. The surface is on the whole barren, but part of it is very fertile. There is much bog, and an abundance of ironstone. About the middle of the last century this place attracted the notice of some linen manufacturers, as affording great advantages for the bleaching trade, and the first bleach-greens were established in 1744. The number has laterly greatly increased, and large quantities of linen are bleached here annually. The pieces are of the kind called "Coleraines." The manufacture of linens is also carried on here, as also that of earthenware, bricks, &c. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry and Raphoe, val. £913, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is small but has a handsome tower. It is situated in a valley. Of the seats, which are numerous, may be named Rushbrook, Landmore, Flowerfield, &c.

AGHADOWN, or AUGHADOWN, a par. in the eastern div. of the bar. of Carbery West, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles to the S.W. of Skibbereen. It is situated on the river Ilen, which is navigable, and communicates with Baltimore harbour, near Cape Clear. It includes the islands of East and West Calf, East and West Innisbeg, Hare, and Scheams. About one-third of the land is rock and bog, the rest is cultivated, and the soil by the river is very fertile. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, val. £272, in the patron. of the bishop. There are ruins of a castle erected in 1495, and of an abbey called the Abbey of Our Lady. Aghadown House stands on high ground, and is surrounded by fine woods. Fairs are held on the 6th May and the 7th October for the sale of cattle, sheep, &c.

AGHADRUMSEE, a chplry. in the bar. and co. of Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, not far from Clones. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Armagh and Clogher, and in the patron. of the rector.

AGHAGALLON, or AUGHAGALLON, a par. in the bar. of upper Massareene, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 10 miles to the W. of Lisburn. It is situated on the Lagan canal, at its junction with Lough Neagh, which is the western boundary of the parish. About one-third of the area of the parish is covered with the waters of the Lough. The soil is good, and the bog valuable. There is no waste land. Spinning and weaving are the chief occupations of the inhabitants. The living is a vic. united with that of Aghalee, in the dioc. of Down, Connor, and Dromore. The church is in ruins.

AGHAGOWER, or AUGHAGOWER, a par. in the bars. of Burrishoole and Murrisk, in the co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Westport. The parish, which extends over an area of 55,048 acres, consists almost entirely of mountain and bog, not more than a tenth part of the land being under cultivation, and the methods of farming are rude. The living is a vic., united with Westport, or Oughaval, in the dioc. of Tuam, Killala, and Achonry. The church is modern, and has a square tower. A few persons are employed in the linen manufacture. A round tower, and the ruins of Doone Castle, constitute the antiquities of the parish. A monastery was founded here by St. Patrick.

AGHALEE, or AGHANALEE, a par. in the bar. of upper Massareene, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 8 miles to the W. of Lisburn. It has Lough Neagh for its western boundary. The soil is very good and well cultivated, with abundance of limestone, which is sent by canal to Belfast, and slight traces of lead. There is no bog nor waste land in the parish. Weaving of linen and cotton is carried on by the people in their own houses. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Down, Connor, and Dromore, val., with those of Aghagallon and Magheramesk, £285, in the patron. of the Marquis of Hertford, whose seat is Portmore House, where Jeremy Taylor once lived.

AGHALOO, or AUGHALOO, a par. in the bar. of Dungannon, in the co. of Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It contains the village of Caledon, and is situated on the river Blackwater, which bounds it on the east. The land is fertile and in high cultivation, and the surface is pleasantly diversified with hills and woods. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Armagh and Clogher, value £96, in the patron. of the archdeacon. Caledon Hill is the seat of the Earl of Caledon, and has a wide prospect.

AGHALURCHER, a par. in the bars. of Magherastephana, in the co. of Fermanagh, and Clogher, in the co. of Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It is situated on Lough Earne, and the river Colebrook, and includes the towns of Maguire's-bridge and Lisnaskea, extending seventeen miles in length and five miles in breadth. About one-fourth part of the land consists of mountain and bog, with pasture. The rest is moderately fertile, and well cultivated. Good freestone is obtained at Slushill quarry, and there is abundance of limestone and millstone. Farming, spinning, and weaving, employ the inhabitants. The river, which flows through nearly the whole length of the parish, is navigable, and contains pike, perch, trout, and eels in abundance. It is crossed by two bridges, one at the town of Maguire's-bridge, the other, of seven arches, at Balindanaford. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh and Clogher, val. £822, in the patron. of the provost and fellows of Trinity College, Dublin. The old church is in ruins. It was erected in the 9th century, and was dedicated to St. Ronan. Colebrooke is the seat of Sir A. B. Brooke, Bart. The Presbyterians and Primitive Methodists have chapels here, and the Roman Catholics have two. There are remains of several ancient castles, which belonged to the Maguires.

AGHAMORE, or AGHAVOWER, a par. in the bar of Costello, in the co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles N. of Ballyhaunis. A monastery was established here, it is said, by St. Patrick. The parish contains several lakes, and a large tract of bog. The rest is principally under cultivation. Black marble is quarried here. The living is a rect. joined to that of Killultagh, in the dioc. of Tuam, Killala, and Achonry. The ruins of the old church still exist. Fairs are held on the 3rd June, the 8th August, the 19th October, and the 18th December.

AGHAMORE, a vil. in the bar. of Ballintober, in the co. of Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles N.E. of Strokestown.

AGHANAGH, or AUGHANAGH, a par. in the bar. of Tiraghrill, in the co. of Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles N.W. of Boyle. It is situated on Lough Arrow, and has the Cesh Corran hills on the south. The village of Ballinafad is included in it. More than a thousand acres are covered with water, and a large proportion of the surface is bog and mountain. A good limestone, very much like marble, is quarried here, and used for building-stone. The living is a vic. united with that of Boyle, in the dioc. of Kilmore, Ardagh, and Elphin. Hollybrook, the principal seat, stands by the lough in a pleasant situation, and has well wooded grounds. An abbey once existed here, of which there are still remains.

AGHANCON, a par. in the bars. of Ballybritt and Clonlisk, in King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N. of Roserea. It is near the Slieve Bloom hills. The soil is not very good. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh, val. £112, in the patron. of the bishop. There is some bog in the parish, and a mineral spring. Ruins of Ballybritt Castle exist.

AGHANLOO, or AGHANLOE, a par. in the bar. of Keenaght, in the co. of Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles to the N. of Newtonlimavady. It is situated on the river Roe and Lough Foyle, into which

the Roe flows, at the foot of the mountain Ben Evenagh. This mountain, which is of basalt, rises to the height of 1,260 feet, and was one of the points selected for the measurements under the Ordnance survey. The soil is mostly fertile and well cultivated. There is abundance of limestone found under the basalt throughout the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry and Raphoe, val. £296, in the patron. of the bishop. Here are ruins of Bally Castle, which was built in 1619 by the London Haberdashers' Company, for the defence of the territory allotted to them on the plantation of Ulster.

AGHANUNSHIN, or AUGHANUNCHON, a par. in the bar. of Kilmacrenan, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles to the N.E. of Letterkenny. It lies at the upper end of Lough Swilly. The soil is fertile. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry and Raphoe, val. £362, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is old and dilapidated.

AGHARNEY. *See* ARARNEY.

AGHARRA, a par. in the bar. of Shrule, in the co. of Longford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles to the N.E. of Ballymahon. It is near the royal canal, and has some tracts of bog. The living is a vic. united with the rect. of Kilglass, in the dioc. of Kilmore, Ardah, and Elphin.

AGHAVALLEN, or AGHAVALAH, a par. in the bar. of Iraghticonnor, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles to the S.W. of Tarbert. It is situated on the river Shannon, near the road from Tralee to Limerick, and includes the village of Ballylongford and Carrigafoyle Island. The O'Connors had a castle here, which was their principal seat, the bastions and part of the wall of which are still remaining. The barony and castle were forfeited by them in 1666, and were settled upon Trinity College, Dublin. Two-thirds of the land are arable, the rest is mountain, with pasture and bog. A brown building-stone is obtained here. A large traffic in potatoes and turf, oyster dredging, and fishing are the chief employments of the people. The living is an impropriate vicarage. There are several pleasant seats in the parish.

AGHAVEA, or AUGHAVEA, a par. in the bar. of Maghera-stephana, in the co. of Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It includes the town of Brookeborough, and is situated on the river Colebrook, near Maguire's-bridge. One fourth of the land is mountain and bog, yielding pasturage and fuel, the rest is mostly under cultivation. A good building-stone is quarried here. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh and Clogher, val. £300, in the patron. of the bishop. Nutfield is the residence of Lady Brooke; Abbey Lodge, of J. Macartney, Esq.; and there are several other seats. The Wesleyans have a chapel at Brookeborough.

AGHAVILLER, or AUGHAVILLER, a par. in the bar. of Knocktopher, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles to the S.W. of Knocktopher. It contains the vils. of Boolyglass and Hugginstown. A large part of the parish is moorland. There is a quarry of freestone. The living is a rect. joined with that of Knocktopher, in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin. Castle Morris is the principal seat. Part of a round tower remains near this mansion, almost on the spot where the old church stood.

AGHER, a par. in the bars. of Upper and Lower Deece, in the co. of Meath, and prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Summerhill. The Royal canal passes near it on the south, and the parish of Laracor intersects it, the separate parts being named Ager and Ginnets. It has a hilly surface, and the soil is generally good. There is some bog, and a large proportion of pasture. Limestone is obtained. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. £104, in the patron. of the crown. The church was built in 1804, partly by subscription, and partly by a rate on the parish. A stained window which was formerly in the private chapel of the Wellesleys, at Dangan, was presented by them to this church. It is painted by Gervaise, and is copied from the cartoon of Raphael, representing Paul preaching at Athens. Agher House is pleasantly situated on a large and well-wooded estate.

AGHERN, or AHERN, a par. in the bar. of Kinnatalloon, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles to the E. of Rathcormack. It lies on the road from Cork to Tullow, and the river Bride flows through it. The land is mostly good and under cultivation, with about 400 acres of bog, and 200 acres of mountain. There is a police station, and petty sessions are held once a month. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cork, Ross, and Cloyne, val., with the rect. of Britway, to which it is united, £365, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1817, and stands near the bridge. There are interesting ruins of the castle built by the Fitzgeralds at the close of the 14th century, to defend the passage of the river. It was a place of considerable strength. The Bride is crossed by a stone bridge of three arches. Aghern House stands near the old castle, and has beautiful grounds.

AGHERTON, or BALLYAGHRAN, a par. in the lib. of Coleraine, in the co. of Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles to the N.W. of Coleraine. It is situated on the river Bann, near the coast of the Atlantic, and includes the promontory between the river and the ocean, with the watering-place of Port-Stewart. Nearly the whole surface is under tillage, and fertile; a small part forms a rabbit-warren, and the rest is pasture land. Trap-rock and basalt lie beneath, and some iron ore and coal have been found. The linen manufacture gives employment to a few of the inhabitants, and many hands are engaged in the Bann salmon fishery. By this river Lough Neagh discharges itself into the Atlantic. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Down, Connor, and Dromore, val. £399, in the patron. of the bishop. J. Cromie, Esq., the principal proprietor, and lord of the manor, resides at Cromore, a fine seat, with extensive plantations. There are several other seats. The early years of Dr. Adam Clarke were spent in this parish, and he frequently revisited it in his latter years. A dial is preserved which he erected in the grounds of Mr. Cromie. Here are ruins of a castle, and of the old church, and several caves.

AGHIART, or BALLINAKILTY, a par. in the bar. of Killian, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles to the N. of Castle-Blakeney. The soil is good, and well tilled. There is some reclaimable bog. The living is a rect. united with that of Moylough, in the dioc. of Tuam, Killala, and Achonry. Mount Bellew is the principal seat.

AGHINAGH, or AHINAGH, a par. in the bar. of East Muskerry, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 1 mile to the S.E. of Macroom. It is situated on the river Lee, and has remains of ancient forts, one belonging to the Macartheys, named Carrigadrohig, and one to the Mac Sweeneys, named Mashanaglass. The soil is generally fertile, with some bog, and stone quarries. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cork, Ross, and Cloyne, val. £630, in the patron. of the bishop. There is an old bridge at Carrigadrigoh, which was erected by Cromwell's order. Near the castle of Mashanaglass there is a wild glen called Glen Laum, and there are several Danish forts.

AGHMACART, AGHAMACART, or AUGHAMACART, a par. in the bar. of Clarmallagh, in Queen's County prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Castle Durrow. A priory of the Augustine order was established here, in the 6th century, of which there are still remains. There are also ruins of an ancient castle. The land is fertile, with some mountain waste. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, val., with those of Cahir and Killeen, £210, in the patron. of the Ladies G. and F. Fitzpatrick, of Aghmacart Cottage. The priory was the burial-place of the Fitzpatricks, princes of Ossory.

AGHNAMADLE, or AGHNAMEADLE, a par. in the bar. of Upper Ormond, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles to the S. of Monygall. It contains the town of Toomyvara, and is situated at the foot of the Devil's Bit hills. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh, val. £319, in the patron. of the bishop. Here are the

ruins of Aghnamadle Court, the old seat of the O'Egans, the remains of Blane Castle, and the ancient church.

AGHNAMOLT. *See* ANNAMULT.

AGHNAMULLIN, or AUGHNAMULLEN, a par. in the bar. of Cremorne, in the co. of Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles to the S. of Ballybay. It includes the vil. of Ballytrain. There are many lakes in the parish, the principal being Loughs Eagish, Avean, Chantinee, and Ballytrain. A large part of the land is mountain and bog. Crieve Hill, also called Bunnaninnna, rises to the height of 886 feet, and is six miles in circuit. Lead and slate have been found. Numerous bleaching-mills have been erected on a stream flowing from Lough Eagish, which lies S.E. of Crieve Hill, to Ballybay Water. A large number of persons are employed in the flax-mills at Crieve and Laragh. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh and Clogher, val. £839, in the patron. of the bishop. There are many seats in the parish, the chief of which are Mountain Lodge, Lough Bawn, Chantinee, &c.

AGHOWLE, AGHOLD, or AGH-UAILL, a par. in the bar. of Shillelagh, in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles to the N.W. of Carnew. Much of the surface is mountain and bog. Here is a police station, and petty sessions are held once a fortnight. The living is a rect. united with the vics. of Mullinacuff, Crecrin, and Lisselman, in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, val. £600, in the patron. of the bishop. There was formerly a monastery in this place, of which there are some ruins. Stone crosses are also to be found here.

AGIVEY, a par. in the bar. of Coleraine, in the co. of Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 7 miles to the S.E. of Coleraine. It is situated on the river Bann, where the Agivey rivulet joins it, after a course of 12 miles from Carntogher, where it rises. It was formerly a grange or ext. par. district, contained within the parish of Aghadowey, and formed part of the possessions of the London Ironmongers' Company. In 1834, a light wooden bridge, of 6 arches, and 203 feet in length, was erected over the Bann, over which is carried the road from Newtown Lamagavy to Ballymony. A few remains exist of an ancient religious house, founded here at the commencement of the 7th century; and a cemetery, with tombs of the Cannings. The soil is fertile, but not well cultivated. Coarse earthenware is made from clay found here. Ironstone, and traces of coal and lead, are also found. There is no church nor chapel. A cattle fair is held on the 12th November, under a very ancient charter, granted to the monks of Coleraine.

AGLIONBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Warwick, in the ward and co. of Cumberland, 3 miles to the E. of Carlisle.

AGLISH, a par. in the bar. of East Muskerry, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 10 miles to the S.W. of Cork. It lies between the rivers Lee and Bride, the former flowing north, and the latter south of it. The land is good, mostly arable, with a large extent of pasture, and some woodland and bog. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cork, Ross, and Cloyne, val. £265, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is in ruins. A police station is established here. The par. contains 6,771 acres. The Irish word *eglish*, or *eglish*, signifies a church, and is derived from the Greek, *ecclesia*. There are similar forms in the Gaelic and Welsh.

AGLISH, a par. in the bar. of Magunihy, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles to the N.W. of Killarney. It is situated on the river Lane. Most of the land is very good, and well tilled. There is some bog, and a quarry of good building-stone. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe, val. £95, in the patron. of the Earl of Cork. The ivy-covered ruins of the old church adjoin the new one, which was built in 1822.

AGLISH, or AGLISHMARTIN, a par. in the bar. of Iverk, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles to the W. of Waterford. It is situated on the river Suir. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, val. £98, in the patron. of the crown. There is no church. Grandison Castle is in this parish, which was erected by the Butlers.

AGLISH, a par. in the bar. of Carra, in the co of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It contains the market town of Castlebar. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Tuam, Killala, and Achonry, united with Breaty and 3 others, val. £665, in the patron. of the bishop. *See* CASTLEBAR.

AGLISH, a par. in the bar. of Decies-within-Drum, in the co. of Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles to the S. of Cappoquin. It contains the village of Villierstown, and is bounded on the west by the river Blackwater. The land is generally good, but there is a large surface of waste, and also of bog. The living is a vic. included in the union of Affane, in the dioc. of Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore. There is an endowed chapel at Villierstown, and several schools are in the parish. Here are remains of Bewley Abbey, and of a fort erected by King John.

AGLISHCLOGHANE, a par. in the bar. of Lower Ormond, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles to the N.E. of Borrisokane. It lies at the upper end of Lough Derg. It contains much bog and waste land, with limestone of good quality, for building purposes. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh, and is held by the Archdeacon of Killaloe, with whom is also the patron. of the perpet. cur.

AGLISHCORMICK, or LISCORMUCK, a par. in the bars. of Clanwilliam and Coonagh, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles to the S.W. of Pallas Grean. The living is a rect. forming part of the union of Ballybrood, in the dioc. of Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore. The old parish church is in ruins.

AGLISHDRINAGH, or AGLISHDRIDEEN, a par. in the bar. of Orrery and Kilmore, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles to the S.W. of Charleville. The land is good, partly arable, but chiefly hilly pasture. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cork, Ross, and Cloyne, val. £224, in the patron. of the bishop. There is no church, only some slight traces of the ancient one.

AGMONDESHAM, Buckinghamshire and Hertfordshire. *See* AMERSHAM.

AGNES, ST., or ST. ANN'S, a par. and market town in the hund. of Pyder, in the co. of Cornwall, 8 miles N.N.W. of Truro, and 267 miles from London. Its ancient name was Broanick. It is situated on the coast of the Bristol Channel, in the midst of scenery wild and picturesque. It is the centre of a very rich and important mining district. The houses are mostly cottages, and their inhabitants workers in the mines. The prevailing character of the rocks is granitic, and they are rich in minerals. At one time, tin was the only mineral obtained here. It was this metal for which the Phœnician traders visited this part of the coast, before the Christian era. The principal mine, after yielding a very large supply, is at length exhausted. Copper is now the chief product of the mines. The principal mine, which is named Wheal Towan or Huel Towan ("Huel" signifying a work or pit), is 150 fathoms in depth, and is worked by 800 men. Others are named South Wheal Towan, Wheal Charles, West Pink, and Polperro, the last two being tin mines, and Polperro, the exhausted one. There is a pier-harbour, capable of holding eight or ten small vessels, which can only enter it at high water. It was formed in 1794, and has been enlarged and improved since. It is a sub-port of St. Ives. There is a large traffic with Ireland and Wales in slate and coal. Some hands are engaged in the pilchard fishery, which was commenced in 1802. St. Agnes' beacon is formed from an ancient British cairn, called *Carn Brunnach*, and consists of a mass of schist-ore, felspar, and quartz. It is situated on the summit of a rock, rising 621 feet above the level of the sea. During the French revolutionary war, this beacon was always held in readiness to transmit the tidings of invasion constantly expected. The rock on which it stands, was an important centre of observation and measurement, in the trigonometrical survey of these islands. There are shell beds of recent origin, lying

20 feet above high-water mark, at St. Agnes Head. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £280, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The church, which is dedicated to St. Agnes, is built of granite; it consists of a nave and chancel, with a spire and bells. The chapelries of Mithian and Mounthawke are formed in part out of the parish of Perranzabuloe; and there once existed a chapel at Dingle Combe, near to the seaside. There is also a chapel of ease in the hamlet of Mounthawke. The Independents and Wesleyans have chapels here, and there are a mechanics' institute, national schools, Odd Fellows' lodge, and Tradesmen's club. St. Agnes' Well, famed for miraculous efficacy, is in a dell, near a ruined chapel. This parish was the birthplace of the painter Opie. The market is held on Thursday, and a fair on the 30th April.

AGNES, ST., the southernmost of the Scilly Islands, on the western coast of Cornwall, about 1 mile in length, and half a mile in breadth. A lighthouse, 50 feet in height, with a revolving light of Argand lamps and reflectors, seen all round once a minute, has been erected on one of the highest points of the island. It is an important mark for seamen, and is visible to a distance of 16 miles. It was first established by Adam Walker, in the year 1680. The Gilstone Rock, where Sir Cloudesley Shovel was lost, in 1707, lies a little westward of this island. The island comprises an area of nearly 550 acres, and in 1851 had 204 inhabitants. The church of St. Agnes is a small, plain edifice, containing a nave, one aisle, chancel, and transept. The clergyman is appointed by A. Smith, Esq., lord proprietor of the isles. There is an infant school, and a meeting-house of the Bible Christians.

AHACROSS. *See* AGHACROSS.

AHAMLISH, or AHAMPLISH, a par. in the bar. of Lower Carbery, in the co. of Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 9 miles to the N. of Sligo. It includes the vils. of Ballintemple, Grange, and Kilkilloge, and the islands of Innismurray and Dhernish, and is situated near the entrance to the bay of Sligo. Lord Palmerston is proprietor of almost the whole parish, which extends over an area of about 16,414 acres, and under his directions much of the bog has been reclaimed, and great improvements have been made. Limestone is quarried at the hill, Ben Albin, which lies between this parish and Drumcliffe. The fisheries, especially the salmon fishery, in the river Bunduff, form an important part of the occupations of the inhabitants. There is a coast-guard and police station at Grange. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Kilmore, Ardagh, and Elphin, val. £92, in the patron. of the Bishop of Kilmore. There are three schools, chiefly supported by Lord Palmerston, besides several private schools.

AHAPHOND, or AHAPHONA, a vil. in the bar. of Iraghticonnor, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 8 miles to the S.W. of Ballylongford.

AHARA, Longford. *See* AGHARRA.

AHARACLE, or ACHARACLE, an ecclesiastical subdivision of the par. of Ardnamurchan, in the cos. of Inverness and Argyll, 7 miles to the S.W. of Arisaig. It is situated near the coast, and comprises the islands of Shonaveg, Portavata, and Shona. The living is in the presb. of Mull, and in the patron. of the crown.

AHARNEY, AGHARNEY, or LISDOWNEY, a par. in the bars. of Galmoy, in the co. of Kilkenny, and Clarmallagh, in Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N.W. of Ballyragget. It is situated on the river Nore. The land is partly arable, and partly pasture, with abundance of limestone, which is used both for building and burning. There are large corn-mills at Ballyconra and at Ballyragget. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, val., with the vic. of Athanagh, £289, in the patron. of the crown. Ballyconra, a fine ancient seat on the banks of the Nore, is the residence of the Hon. Col. Butler.

AHASCRAGH, a par. and market-town in the several bars. of Clonmacknowen, Killian, and Kilconnel, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 33 miles to the N.W. of Galway, and 99 miles from Dublin. It is situated in a fertile corn district, on the Ahascragh rivulet, which falls into the river Suck, at Ballinasloe. It contains a large extent of bog, and quarries of good limestone. It has a police station, and petty sessions are held once a fortnight. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Kilmore, Ardagh, and Elphin, val. £278, the patron. being with the crown and the bishop alternately. An abbey once stood here, which was founded by St. Cuan. The principal seats are—Clonbrock, partly in this parish, the seat of Lord Clonbrock; Castlegar, that of the Mahons; Castle French, of Lord French; &c. Fairs are held here on Easter Monday, Trinity Monday, the 25th August, and the 24th November.

AHINAGH, Cork. *See* AGHINAGH.

AHOGHILL, a par. in the bars. of Lower Antrim, Kilconway, Upper and Lower Toome, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles to the S.W. of Ballymena. Its old name was *Maghrahoghill*. From the remains of forts, many barrows, and bones, found here, it is believed to have been, in remote times, the scene of many severe conflicts. It is situated on the rivers Bann and Maine, the former of which has a northerly course, from Lough Neagh; and the latter a southerly course, and falls into that lake. Portglenone, formerly a part of this parish, was made a separate parish in 1825. The villages of Carnearny, Cullybrackey, Galgorm, and Gracehill, are still included in it. The parish, which extends over an area of 35,288 acres, has a great variety of soil. Part is hilly, and the valley of the Maine picturesque. There are extensive bogs. The linen manufacture is carried on, and employs most of the workpeople. Bleachfields are established on the Maine. A linen market is held once a month. Cattle fairs take place on the 4th June, the 26th August, the 12th October, and the 5th December. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Down, Connor, and Dromore, val. £968, in the patron. of the crown. Galgorm Castle, built by Dr. Colville, is the seat of the Earl of Mountcashel. There are several other seats in the parish and neighbourhood. Serious outrages were committed here, in 1771, by the "Steel Men," and volunteers were organised to resist them.

AIGAS, or EILEAN-AIGA, a beautiful island in the par. of Kilmorack, in the co. of Inverness, Scotland, 5 miles S.W. of the town of Beanly, and about 3 from the celebrated falls of Kilmorack. It is only about a mile and a half in circumference, surrounded by the waters of the Beanly, which here divides into two branches, but is richly covered in wood, and is much frequented by roes, and occasionally by red deer. It was to this island retreat that Lord Lovat retired in 1697 with the dowager Lady Lovat, to escape the fiery indignation which had gone forth against him; and here reside at present, in Lord Lovat's castle, the only descendants of Prince Charles Edward Stuart.

AIGBURTH, ST. ANNE, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Garston, par. of Childwall, and hund. of west Derby, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 4 miles to the S.E. of Liverpool. It is on the river Mersey. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Chester, in the patron. of trustees. Aigburth Hall is the chief residence.

AIGHTON, or OVERHACKING, a hmlt. in the par. of Mitton, hund. of Blackburn, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 4 miles to the S.W. of Clitheroe. It includes the hamlets of Bailey and Chaigley. It is situated on the Mersey, near Longridge Fell. The Roman Catholic College of Stonyhurst is in this hamlet. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the cotton manufacture. There is a free school, and some almshouses.

AIKBAR, or AKEBAR, a tnshp. in the par. of Finghall, wap. of Hang, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles to the E. of Leyburn. The tnshp. contains 750 acres.

AIKE, a tnshp. in the pars. of Lockington and St. John, in the borough of Beverley, wap. of Harthill, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles to the N.E. of Beverley. It is near the river Hull. The tnshp. contains 630 acres.

AIKTON, West Riding of Yorkshire. *See* ACTON.

AIKTON, a par. in the ward of Cumberland, in the co. of Cumberland, 3 miles to the N.E. of Wigton, and 9 W. by S. from Carlisle. It is situated near the river Wampool, and includes the several tnshps. of Aikton, Bigland with Ganelsby, Wampool, and Wiggonby. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £546, in the patron. of the Earl of Lonsdale. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew, and is a small ancient structure. The parochial charities amount to £179, the whole of which, with the exception of £3, the endowment of Watson's school, belongs to the grammar school of Wiggonby, which was founded in 1792 by Margaret Hodgson.

AILBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Rigsby, hund. of Calceworth, in the co. of Lincoln, 1 mile to the N.W. of Alford. It is supposed by some that a monastery once existed here.

AILESWORTH, a hmlt. in the par. of Castor and lib. of Peterborough, in the co. of Northampton, 5½ miles to the W. of Peterborough. The river Nen passes near it. The land is principally arable.

AILEY, a vil. in the hund. of Huntingdon, in the co. of Hereford, 5 miles to the W. of Weobley.

AILSA, or AILSA CRAIG, a remarkable rock on the coast of Scotland, also named the Perch of Clyde. It is included in the parish of Duilly, in Ayrshire, and lies at the distance of 8 miles from the coast. Its circumference is 2 miles, and it rises to the height of 1,098 feet above the sea, having an elliptical base of 3,300 feet in the major, and 2,200 in the minor axis. It is a mass of columnar syenitic trap, and assumes the form of a cone, when looked at from the N. Its sides slope rapidly, and on the N.W. strike perpendicularly into the sea. Only at one point has a small beach been formed. In some parts the columnar structure appears, the columns having a thickness of 6 feet, and a height of 100 feet. They are of much larger size than those of Staffa. The island has abundant vegetation, and swarms with sea-fowl, goats, and rabbits. The gannets build on the flat tops of the columns, whose fracture is perpendicular to their length. On the summit of the rock are the remains of an old castle. A little below the summit are two springs, one of which has formed a little marsh-land round it, with plants of most luxuriant growth. The family of Kennedys, of Culzean, to whom the island belongs, take from it the title of marquis and baron. Its name and stern character have passed into the proverbial phrase, "Deaf as Ailsa Craig."

AILSTOW, a vil. in the par. of Atherston-on-Stour, hund. of Kington, in the co. of Warwick, lying 3 miles to the S. of Stratford-on-Avon.

AILWELL, a hmlt. 1 mile N.W. of the vil. of Gedling, in the south hund. of Thurgarton, in the co. of Nottingham, and 4 miles N.E. from Nottingham, pleasantly situated near the vale of the Trent, and a short distance from the Midland railway.

AINDERBY-MYERS, a tnshp. joined with Holtby, in the par. of Hornby, wap. of Hang, in the North Riding of the co. of York, lying 3 miles to the N.W. of Bedale. It had formerly a chantry.

AINDERBY-QUERNHOW, a tnshp. in the par. of Pickhill, wap. of Hallikeld, in the North Riding of the co. of York, lying 6 miles to the S.W. of Thirsk. It is near the river Swale, and Leeming Lane, which is a station on the Leyburn branch of the North Eastern railway.

AINDERBY STEEPLE, a par. in the eastern div. of the wap. of Gilling, North Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles to the S.W. of Northallerton. It includes the tnshps. of Morton, Thrintoft, and Warlaby, and is situated on the river Swale, and the York and Berwick railway. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £200, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Helen.

AINSDALE, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Formby, par. of Walton-on-the-Hill, and hund. of West Derby, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 11 miles to the N.E. of Liverpool. It is a station on the Southport branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway.

AINSTABLE a par. in Leath ward, in the co. of Cumberland, 10 miles to the N.E. of Penrith. It is divided into two tnshps., called the High and Low Quarters, and includes the hmlt. of Ruckcroft. It is situated on a very pleasant spot on the river Eden, which bounds it on the west, and the Croglin which flows by it on the eastern and southern sides. The scenery, especially in the valley of the Croglin, is beautiful and picturesque, and its natural charm is increased by the construction of cascades and agreeable walks on the banks of the river, adjoining the grounds of the mansion named Nunnery, which stands on the site of the nunnery of Armathwaite, founded by William Rufus, belonging to the Benedictine order. The only remnant of the nunnery is a stone pillar inscribed with a cross, and the words "Sanctuarum, 1088." The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £225, in the patron. of the representatives of Mrs. Aglionby. The church is an ancient building, in the Norman style, and has been repaired since 1815. It is dedicated to St. Michael, and contains the tomb of John de Dentoren. This parish was the birthplace of Dr. Leake, founder of the Lying-in Hospital at Westminster. There is abundance of freestone, and a chalybeate spring. The new vicarage was erected in 1855. The Earl of Carlisle holds his manorial court here annually.

AINSTY, a distinct jurisdiction, contiguous to the city of York, on the western side, and formerly deemed one of the waps. of the West Riding of Yorkshire, which it was again made in 1837. It is bounded on the E. by the East Riding and the city of York; on the N. by the North Riding; on the W. by the Claro wapentakes; on the S. by the wapentake of Barkstone Ash. It contains the pars. of Acaster-Malbis, Acomb, Askham-Bryan and Richard, Bilborough, Bilton, Bishopthorpe, Bolton Percy, Healaugh, Long-Marston, Moor-Monkton, Nether-Poppleton, Rufforth, Thorpe-Arch, Walton, and Wighill, with parts of Holy Trinity in Micklegate, Kirk Hammerton, St. Mary Bishophill Senior and Junior, Stillingfleet, and Tadcaster. Its area is about 49,720 acres.

AINSWORTH, or COCKEY, a chplry. in the par. of Middleton, and hund. of Salford, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 2 miles to the S.W. of Bury. Bolton is the post town. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £136, in the patron. of the rector. There is a small endowed school. The cotton manufacture forms the chief occupation of the people.

AINTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Danby, lib. of Langaburgh, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 9 miles to the S.E. of Gainsborough. It is situated on the Moors.

AINTREE, a tnshp. in the par. of Sephton, and hund. of West Derby, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 6 miles to the N.E. of Liverpool. It is situated on the Leeds canal and the river Alt, and is a station on the Southport branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Chester. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. There is a racecourse and large stand in the township.

AINTREE, a hmlt. in the par. of Stanton Lacy, in the hund. of Munslow, in the co. of Salop, 3 miles N.W. of Ludlow.

AIR, or AYRE POINT, at the mouth of the river Dee, on its western side, in the co. of Flint, North Wales. It is an important landmark for sailors, having a lighthouse 42 feet in height, with a fixed red light. The lighthouse was erected in 1844, and is supported on piles.

AIRD, a hmlt. in the par. of Inch, in the co. of Wigton, Scotland, 2 miles to the E. of Stranraer. Its name signifies a peninsula or headland. It is not far from Loch Ryan.

AIRD, CASTLE OF, in the island of Arran, in the co. of Kintyre, Scotland. This extensive ruin is supposed to have been the work of the Danes, and is situated on a promontory a little to the north of Caradell Point.

AIRDRIE, a market town and parliamentary burgh in the par. of New Monkland, Middle Ward, in the co. of Lanark, Scotland, 10 miles to the E. of Glasgow, and 32 miles S.W. from Edinburgh. It is situated on the great road between those towns, and on the Airdrie

railway and the Monkland canal. It is also near the river Calder and the Caledonian railway. It is a place of great antiquity. Its British name was *Arderyth*, and it was the scene of a battle in 577, between Ryderech, King of Strath Clyde, and Aidan, the perfidious King of Kintyre, in which the latter was defeated, and Givendolan, the patron of Merlin, who was also engaged in the battle, slain. Its recent growth and present importance and prosperity are due to its position on the great coal field of Scotland, and the "black band" ironstone peculiar to this district. About a hundred years ago a farm-house or two stood here alone, and now it is a town of twelve or thirteen thousand inhabitants. It was constituted a borough of barony in 1821, and contains four *quoad sacra* parishes. By a special act passed in 1849, it acquired all requisite powers for its municipal government, and for all matters of police. It is also a parliamentary borough, united with Falkirk, and is governed by a provost, three bailies, twelve councillors, &c., and its revenue amounted, in 1852, to £1,665 16*s*. 7*d*. The town consists chiefly of one long street, with side streets and lanes. It is regularly built and lighted with gas. A large number of the people are employed in the neighbouring collieries, and the Calder and other iron works. The cotton manufacture and the distillation of spirits also form important parts of the occupation of the place. The canal communicates with the Forth and Clyde canal, and is connected with the collieries and iron-works by railways. There are three churches, East Church, West Church, and High Church, all in the presb. of Hamilton; the livings of East Church and High Church being in the patron. of the heads of families, and that of West Church, val. £105, in the patron. of the male communicants. There are four places of worship for the Free Church, two each for United Presbyterians and Roman Catholics, and one each for Reformed Presbyterians, Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists. There is a new town-house, which is a very neat structure, containing a good townhall, a prison, and police office. The principal school, called the Academy, is a neat edifice, built by R. S. C. Alexander, Esq., of Airdrie House. There are several good schools, a mechanics' institution, and three banks, two savings-banks, and offices of ten insurance companies. Airdrie House is situated in beautiful grounds west of the town. There are many pleasant modern residences in the environs. The market is held on Tuesday and Saturday, and fairs take place on the second Tuesday in February, the last Tuesday in May, the fourth Tuesday in August, and the third Tuesday in November. There is a mineral spring at Monkland Well.

AIRDRIE, CASTLE, in the par. of Crail, in the co. of Fife, Scotland, situated on a wooded height 2½ miles from the sea. It comprises an ancient tower, which commands a panoramic view of the rocky shores of the Frith of Forth, and the whole east coast of Scotland from St. Abb's Head to the Bell-Rock Lighthouse. This estate, which belonged in the 15th century to the family of Lumsden, became the property of the late Methven Erskine, Esq., afterwards Earl of Kellie, who died here in 1830.

AIRD'S MOSS, a large tract of elevated moorland, or morass, extending over about 10 square miles, in the district of Kyle, in Ayrshire, Scotland, 3 miles to the N. of Cumnock. A profound interest attaches itself to the spot, for here, in 1680, the covenanter Richard Cameron and a party of his friends were slaughtered by dragoons. "Cameron Stone," as the people call it, a large flat stone, with an inscription to their memory and words of pious cheer, at a little distance from the highway, formerly marked the spot where the fiercest struggle took place; but it has long disappeared, and been replaced by a modern structure. It was one of the simple monuments that aroused the enthusiasm and exercised the patience and skill of "Old Mortality."

AIRD, THE, a hmlt. in the par. of Stornoway, in the island of Lewes and co. of Ross, Scotland. It is situated on a peninsula of the same name, and was formerly called Uig. The old chapel is in ruins, so that the inhabitants now attend the government chapel at Knock.

AIRLIE, or AIRLY, a par. in the co. of Forfar, Scotland, 4 miles to the S.W. of Kirriemuir. It is situated partly among the Grampian hills, and in the Valley of Strathmore, and is watered by the rivers Isla and Dean. It was formerly a moss, but is now cultivated and fertile. The Castle of Airlie, the seat of the Ogilvies, Earls of Airlie, stands at the confluence of the Isla and Melgum, on the site of the old castle, the "Bonnie House of Airlie," which was destroyed in 1640. The rocks, with their trees and streams and glens, make a scene of rare and striking beauty. There are some ruins of Balrie Castle, the seat of the last Viscount Fenton. The living is in the presb. of Meigle, val. £219, in the patron. of the Earl of Strathmore.

AIRNTULLY, a vil. in the par. of Kinclaven, in the co. of Perth, Scotland, 8 miles to the N. of the city of Perth.

AIRSHOLME, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Linthorpe, par. of Middlesborough and lib. of Langbaurgh, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles to the E. of Stockton. The river Tees passes within a short distance of the hamlet.

AIRTH, a par. in the co. of Stirling, Scotland, 5 miles to the N. of Falkirk. It stands at the junction of the river Pow with the Frith of Forth, on the south bank of the Forth, and contains the vil. of Dunmore. The par. extends over an area of about 16,400 acres. A large part of it was formerly moss or peat, which has been removed, and the land is now well cultivated and wooded. At Airth Hill and Dunmore, coal and stone are obtained. There are two ferries across the Forth to Alloa and other places in the county of Fife. Some small vessels are engaged in the coasting trade, and there is a prosperous salmon fishery. The living is in the presb. of Stirling, val. £282, in the patron. of Graham of Airth Castle. The parish contains three ancient towers. One is called Wallace's Tower, and is in the grounds of Airth Castle. Wallace is said to have got secretly into this tower, and surprised and slain the garrison of a hundred men with their captain. Dunmore House is the seat of the Earl of Dunmore. In 1745 the shipping in this port was burnt by the rebels.

AIRTHRIE, or AIRTHSAY WELLS, a hmlt. in the vil. of Causeyhead, in the cos. of Stirling and Clackmannan, Scotland, 2 miles to the N.E. of Stirling, situated among the skirts of the Ochill hills. It has a mineral spring which has become celebrated and is much frequented. Airthrie Castle, near the loch, is the seat of Lord Abercromby. Some traces of copper have been found here.

AIRTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkby-in-Malhamdale, in the wap. of Staincliffe and Ewcross, West Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles to the S.E. of Settle. It is situated on the river Aire. The twist manufacture is carried on here. There is an endowed free school. The tnshp. contains about 2,790 acres.

AISBY, a hmlt. in the par. and wap. of Corringham, in the co. of Lincoln, 4 miles to the N.E. of Gainsborough.

AISBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Haydor, in the co. of Lincoln, 5 miles to the N.W. of Folkingham.

AISHOLT, or ASHOLT, a par. in the hund. of Cannington, in the co. of Somerset, 7 miles to the S.W. of Bridgwater. It includes the hmlt. of Lower Aisholt. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £280, in the patron. of the Rev. J. West, the incumbent. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

AISHOLT, LOWER, a hmlt. in the par. of Aisholt, hund. of Cannington, in the co. of Somerset, close to Aisholt.

AISKEW, or ASKEW, a tnshp. in the par. of Bedale, in the wap. of Hang, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 1 mile to the N.E. of Bedale. The Bedale and Leyburn branch of the North Eastern railway crosses this tnshp. It contains the hmlt. of Little Leeming, and is situated on Leeming Lane and a branch of the river Swale. There is a small free school. The Roman Catholics have a chapel here, and the Baptists have two.

AISLABY, a tnshp. in the par. of Eaglescliffe, Stockton ward, in the co. palatine of Durham, 5 miles to the S.W. of Stockton. It is on the river Tees, and near the Stockton and Darlington railway. Aislaby House was for a long time the seat of the Pemhertons.

AISLABY, a tnshp. in the par. of Middleton, lythe of Pickering, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles to the N.W. of Pickering, and near the Whitby railway.

AISLABY, a chplry. in the par. of Whitby and lib. of Langbaurgh, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles to the S.W. of Whitby. The river Esk and the Whitby branch of the North Eastern railway pass through it. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of York, val. 487, in the patron. of Mrs. Boulby. There is a small endowment for the benefit of the poor, amounting to £11 a year. The stone used in the building of Whitby Abbey, the docks at Sheerness, and St. Katherine's Docks, was obtained from Bolton's limestone quarry in this place.

AISMUNDERBY, a tnshp. united with Bondgate, in the par. and lib. of Ripon, in the West Riding of the co. of York, near the city of Ripon.

AISTHORPE, or EAST THORPE, a par. in the wap. of Lawress, in the co. of Lincoln, 6 miles to the N.W. of Lincoln. It is situated on the Wolds, near the ancient British road called Ermine Street. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. with the vic. of West Thorpe, which is annexed to it, £289, in the patron. of J. Milnes, Esq., who resides at Aisthorpe Hall. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

AITHSTING, a par. united with Sandsting, in Mainland, the principal of the Shetland Isles, 15 miles to the N.W. of Lerwick. The islands of Little Papa and Vementry are included in this parish. It is hilly and adapted only for pasture land. Fishing and a small coasting trade form the occupations of the inhabitants. The living is in the presb. of Lerwick, val. £168, in the patron. of the Earl of Zetland. The united pars. contain an area of about 15 square miles.

AKEBAR, Yorkshire. *See* AIKBAR.

AKELD, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirk-Newton, Glendale ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 2 miles to the N.W. of Wooler. It is near the river Glen, and has traces of an ancient graveyard.

AKELEY, a par. in the hund. of Buckingham, in the co. of Buckingham, 2½ miles to the N.E. of Buckingham. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £255, in the patron. of the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. James the Apostle. There is a Methodist chapel and Sunday-school.

AKENHAM, a par. in the hund. of Bosmere and Claydon, in the co. of Suffolk, 2½ miles to the N.W. of Ipswich, and 2 miles S.E. from Claydon railway station. It is on a branch of the small river Gipping. The living is a rect. united with that of Claydon, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small old building, and was repaired in 1854. Rise Hall is the principal residence.

ALAN, or CAMEL RIVER, a small stream which rises at Davidstow, in the co. of Cornwall, and after a course of about 27 miles, passing the towns of Camelford, Bodmin, and Wadebridge, falls into the Bristol Channel near Padstow. A special interest attaches to it from its connection with the legends of King Arthur. The battle of Camblan, fatal both to the "flower of kings," and his foe, the wicked Modred, was fought near this river.

ALAXTON, a tythg. in the par. of Lydney, in the co. of Gloucester, 4 miles to the N.W. of Berkley. It is near the Severn.

ALBAN'S, St., a municipal borough, and market town, locally in the hund. of Cashio, but having a separate jurisdiction, in the co. of Hertford, 12 miles to the S.W. of Hertford, and 24 miles N.W. of London, by the North Western railway, with which it is connected by a branch line of 7 miles to Watford. It was also till 1852 a parliamentary borough, returning two members, but was disfranchised in that year for bribery and corrupt practices in elections. The town stands on the top and northern slope of a hill, on the small river Ver, or Colne, which flows at the foot of it. It is the seat of a Poor-law Union, containing eight parishes.—The Ver separates St. Alban's from the ancient Roman town of *Verulamium*, which, from its position on the famous highway called Watling Street, received from the Saxons the name of *Watling-ceaster* during their occupation of it in the 5th century. To the highway itself they gave also the name *Werlacm Street*, because of its passage by the walls of Verulam. This town had a British origin, and rivals London in antiquity. Julius Cæsar speaks of it as the principal station of Cassivelaunus, and well defended by marshes and woods. British coins are extant bearing the name of this town. Afterwards it became a *municipium*, or free town, the inhabitants enjoying some privileges of Roman citizens. On occasion of the great rising of the Britons, headed by Queen Boadicea, against their foreign rulers in the reign of the Emperor Nero, Verulam was suddenly taken, and most of its inhabitants, both Roman and British, were slaughtered. It recovered from the injuries it had suffered, and was one of the most important stations of the Romans while they remained in the island. About the year 300 a citizen of distinction, Albanus by name, afterwards St. Alban, suffered as a martyr for his steadfast adherence to the Christian faith. He was beheaded on Holmshurst Hill, and was the first of English martyrs. Five hundred years after his death, a monastery was founded on the spot consecrated to his memory by King Offa, of Mercia. It was for a hundred monks of the Benedictine order, and flourished till the Dissolution, having had a succession of forty abbots. The ancient seal of the abbey, cut in ivory, is preserved in the British Museum.—The origin of the modern town of St. Alban's dates from the middle of the 10th century, when Ulsig, or Ulsinus, sixth abbot of the monastery, founded three churches, one on each of the chief roads, planned a market-place, and gave money and materials to promote the building of houses. William the Conqueror, having found an energetic foe in Frederic, the thirteenth abbot, was only prevented from destroying the monastery by the influence of Archbishop Lanfranc. It was besieged by the followers of Wat Tyler, aided by the inhabitants of the town, who often quarrelled with the monks. Soon after, the king came with a large body of troops, when trial was had of the insurgents, and many were executed. During the wars of the Roses, two battles were fought near St. Alban's; one in May, 1455, when the Yorkists took Henry VI. prisoner, winning a great victory; the other in February, 1461, when the Earl of Warwick was defeated by the queen, Margaret of Anjou. A printing-press was established in the abbey as early as 1480. The elective franchise was first given to the town in the reign of Edward I., and was, after a long suspension, restored to it by Edward VI., who also, in 1553, conferred the charter of incorporation. It is, however, called a borough in Domesday Book, and had at that time forty-six burgesses. Under the Reform Bill, the borough is governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, under the style of the "mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of St. Alban's." The mayor was the returning officer. The revenue of the borough is £760. It extends over an area of 425 acres, comprising 1,500 inhabited houses, with a population of 7,675, according to the census of 1861, showing an increase of 675 inhabitants in the decennial period (1851—1861). A county court is established here, and quarter and petty sessions for the liberty are held.—The abbey church, the glory of the town, stands on the hill near the point of meeting of the three principal streets. Its great size and elevated situation give it a very imposing aspect, seen from the surrounding country. It is built in the form of a cross, and measures about 550 feet in length, and nearly 190 feet in breadth, through the transepts. It includes a nave, aisles, choir, Virgin chapel, presbytery, and transepts. At the intersection of the transepts is a noble square tower, resting on four arches, and crowned with battlements rising to the height of 144 feet. Between

the nave and the choir is St. Cuthbert's screen. There is a fine carved screen over the altar, of the reign of Edward IV. The ceiling is partly groined, and partly painted. There are several monuments of great interest; among them the tombs of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, the "good Duke," and of the Abbots Ramayge, and Whethamsted; also eight monumental brasses, the earliest dating from 1360; and the grave of the historian, Matthew Paris, who was one of the monks. The architecture is not uniform, and the materials employed in the building are very various. It contains examples of every style, from Norman or Saxon down to the late perpendicular of the reign of Henry VIII. The central parts are the oldest. Roman tiles from Verulam formed the materials for the tower, transepts, and part of the choir, rebuilt by the abbot Paul about the year 1077. For the rest of the structure, flints, bricks, &c., were used. The abbot was mitred, and sat as a peer in parliament, having also a palatine jurisdiction, and many privileges. Adrian IV. (the Englishman, Nicholas Breakspeare) conferred on him a grant of precedence over all English abbots, and exemption from Peter's pence. At the Dissolution the revenue of the abbey amounted to £2,510. It was given by Henry VIII. to Sir Richard Lee. The church was sold by Edward VI. to the town for £400, and a small fee farm rent, afterwards redeemed. It received much damage during the civil war from the parliamentary troops, and the prisoners confined in it. Since 1832, when part of the south-west wall fell, the building has been restored, under the direction of Mr. Cottingham. — The town includes four parishes, St. Alban's, or Abbey par., St. Michael's, St. Stephen's, and St. Peter's. The living of the first parish is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £200, in the patron. of the Rev. Dr. Nicholson. The living of St. Michael's is a vic.,* val. £300, in the patron. of the Earl of Verulam. The church is one of those erected by the abbot Ulsig. It is the burial-place of Francis Bacon, and contains a fine sitting figure of him in alabaster, which was placed there by Sir. T. Meautys. The living of St. Peter's is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £303, in the patron. of the Crown. The church has been rebuilt on the site of the old one erected by Ulsig. It has the tomb of Dr. Cotton. There is also a new church, named Christchurch, built in the Byzantine style of architecture, and two other churches, one at Colney Heath, and another at Leverstock Green. There are chapels belonging to the Baptists and Independents, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, and Old Presbyterians.—A free grammar school was founded here by Edward VI., to which Queen Elizabeth granted additional endowments. Under a statute passed in 1844, the plan of education has been altered and fitted to the times, and the school, which had very much declined, is now flourishing. It is no longer free, but boys living in the town are educated at a charge one-third less than others. The beautiful Lady Chapel of the abbey is used as the school-room. The blue-coat school, for educating boys in the principles of the Church of England, is supported partly by endowment and partly by subscription. There are national schools for the several parishes, British and infant schools, and a girls' school supported by the Verulams.—There are numerous almshouses, and various charitable institutions: Marlborough Buildings, which were erected and endowed by Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, are the principal. They stand on the site of an old manor-house, the seat of the Robothams, and form three sides of a quadrangle. They have apartments for eighteen men and eighteen women. A dispensary has been established. The townhall, built in 1830, stands on the site of the charnel-house of the monastery, which had served as the townhall previously, and contains, besides the corporation rooms, an assembly room, and a court room for the liberty. Part of the abbey gatehouse is converted into a gaol. There is a house of correction, and a union poorhouse. The manufacture of straw plait gives employment to several thousand hands. Several hundred young people are engaged in the silk mill, which stands on the site of the abbey mill. Berlin wool canvas and cotton wicks for candles are made here. There are iron foundries and rope-walks, breweries, and many corn mills. The market is on Saturdays, and two fairs are held annually, one on the 25th and 26th March, for cattle, &c., the other on the 10th October, and two following days.—Among the distinguished men connected by birth with St. Alban's are, besides the martyr himself, John de St. Alban's, who lived in the 12th century; the physician Giles, in the 13th; Alexander Neckam, abbot of Cirencester, poet and divine, who died in 1227; Sir John Mandeville, the great traveller, who was born in 1300; Sir Francis Pemberton, chief justice of England, born in 1625; Sir John King, an eminent lawyer, born in 1639; and Humphrey, the Nonconformist, born in 1622; and last, not least, Nicholas Breakspeare, who rose to the chair of St. Peter, as Pope Adrian IV., was born in a farm-house near the town, now called Breakspeare's Farmhouse.—Remains of the walls, ditches, &c., of Verulam, still exist to the west of the town, and many valuable relics have been found. The camp of Ostorius has left traces on a spot near the town, and in the name vulgarly given to it, "Oyster" hills. South-east of the town was Sopwell nunnery, founded in 1140, built chiefly of Roman tiles and bricks; fine ruins of it remain. St. Alban's gives the title of duke to the Beauclercs; and the Grimstons, of Gorhambury, once the seat of Lord Bacon, take the title of earl from Verulam. Lord Bacon had the titles of Baron Verulam, and Viscount St. Alban's.

ALBANY, ALBAIN, or ALBYN, the ancient Gaelic name for Scotland, still in local use as a designation of the Highlands, especially of the districts of Appin, Athole, Breadalbane, Glenorchy, and Lochaber. It is formed, according to some authorities, from the root *albin*, which signifies "high;" according to others, from the root *alb*, "white," and thus is akin to Albion. It still appears in the names Breadalbane, a part of Perthshire probably so called as the highest district of Scotland, and *Glen Mhor nan Albyn*, the "great glen of Scotland," the name of the strath along which the Caledonian canal runs. The modern name Scotland was imported by the tribe of Scots from Ireland in the sixth century, in the same way as England was fixed by the settlement of the Angles in the south part of the island. Albany, though no longer a recognised name of any place, remains a ducal title. The king's second son bears the title of Duke of Albany, in addition to that of Duke of York. The first Duke of Albany was a son of Robert II. The Pretender, Prince Charles, took as his incognito, the title of Count d'Albany.

ALBERBURY, a par. in the hund. of Ford, in Shropshire, and the hunds. of Cawse and Deythur, in the co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 9 miles to the N.W. of Shrewsbury railway station. It is situated on the river Severn, which forms part of its boundary, and on the Roman road called Watling Street, which runs through it. It contains the chplries. of Great Wollaston and Criggion, and the tnshps. of Bauseley Alberbury, Benthal with Shrawardine, Eyton, Rowton with Amaston, and several others. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £187, in the patron. of the Warden and Fellows of All Souls' College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Michael, and is an old stone building, with nave, chancel, and tower. There is an ancient stained-glass window in the aisle, and seven memorial windows in the chancel. In addition to the parish church, there are two chapels of ease, one at Criggion, built in 1788. It is a perpet. cur., val. £108, in the patron. of V. Vickers, Esq. The other, at the hamlet of Wollaston, also a perpet. cur., val. £95, in the patron. of the vicar. This district was closely settled by the Romans, and on Bausley Hill is a Roman encampment. There are also several barrows. In the reign of Henry II. a castle was built here by Fulk Fitzwarren, who also founded White Abbey as a cell to Grandmonte, in France. There are remains of both. The site of the abbey was given by Henry VI. to All Souls' College, when alien priories were dissolved.

ALBION, the most ancient name of Great Britain, and that by which it was known to the Greeks and Romans. It is used by Pliny, and is probably derived from the root *alb*, signifying "white," in allusion to the white cliffs on that part of the coast which was first seen by settlers from Gaul.

ALBLESTHORPE, Nottinghamshire. *See* APPLESTHORPE.

ALBOURNE, a par. in the hund. of Tipnoak, and rape of Bramber, in the co. of Sussex, 6 miles to the S.W. of Cuckfield. It is near the Brighton railway. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £225, in the patron of J. Goring, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. At Albourne Place Bishop Juxon once resided, and afterwards Sir R. Fagge.

ALBRIGHTLEE, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Alkmond, Shrewsbury, in Shropshire, 3 miles to the N.E. of Shrewsbury. It is at a short distance from Sundorne Castle.

ALBRIGHTON, a chplry. in the par. of St. Mary, Shrewsbury, and in the hund. of Pimhill, in Shropshire, 3 miles to the N. of Shrewsbury. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val., £52, in the patron. of W. Spurrier, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

ALBRIGHTON, a par. in the hund. of Brimstree, in the co. of Salop, 5 miles to the S.E. of Shiffnal, and 8 miles N.W. of Wolverhampton. It is a station on the Birmingham and Shrewsbury railway. It was once a market town, and formed part of the possessions of Dore Abbey. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £651. The patron. is with the Master and Wardens of the Haberdashers' Company, and the Governors of Christ's Hospital, London, who present by turns. The church is in the early English style, and is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. It has been lately restored, and has a tower with six beautiful bells. The charities amount to £65, including poor's land, and a free school for six children. A parochial school was built for boys and girls in 1856. Albrighton Hall is a neat stucco building, the property of G. J. Barker, Esq. Cattle fairs are held on the second Monday in January, first Monday in March, 23rd of May, and third Monday in October.

ALBURGH, a par. in the hund. of Earsham, in the co. of Norfolk, 3 miles to the N.E. of Harleston, and 5 miles E. of Tivetshall railway station. It lies in several manors, and is near the river Waveney. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £395, in the patron. of the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge. The church, which has a tower and an old Norman porch, is dedicated to All Saints. The parish charities amount to £223, of which sum the town estate produces £181. The register dates from 1640.

ALBURY, a par. in the hund. of Edwinstree, in the co. of Hertford, lying 4 miles to the N.W. of Bishop-Stortford. It is situated in a pleasant spot on the river Ash. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £300, in the patron. of the Treasurer of St. Paul's. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains a brass of Sir R. Verney, and a tomb of De la Lee, a former owner of Albury Hall. A fair is held on the 17th July.

ALBURY, a par. in the hund. of Bullingdon, in the co. of Oxford, 4 miles to the S.W. of Thame, and 9 miles from Oxford. It contains the hmlt. of Tiddington, and is near the river Thame. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £276, in the patron. of the Earl of Abingdon. The church, which has been rebuilt by the earl, is dedicated to St. Helen. There is a free school for twelve boys, endowed by Lady Mary Bertie in 1737.

ALBURY, a par. in the second div. of the hund. of Blackheath, in the co. of Surrey, 4 miles to the S.E. of Guildford. It is situated on a branch of the river Wey, at the foot of the great chalk ridge called Hog's Back Down, not far from the South Western railway. The prospect from Albury Hill is very fine, with the sea visible in the distance. The living is a rect.,* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £429, and was lately in the patron. of H. Drummond, Esq., M.P., of Albury Park. The church is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. It contains tombs of the Duncombes and Finches, former owners of the hall, and two remarkable pillars, eight-sided, on circular marble bases, taken from a Roman temple formerly existing here. Near the site of this temple are a ditch and rampart of an old intrenchment. There are chalk-pits, and a quarry of the Sussex marble in the parish. Some of the inhabitants are employed in Magnay's paper-mills. The rectory was once held by Bishop Horsley, and some of the Arundelian marbles were collected here.

ALBY, a par. in the southern div. of the hund. of Erpingham, in the co. of Norfolk, 5 miles to the N.E. of Aylsham, and 7 miles S. of Cromer. It is near the river Bure. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £140, in the patron. of the Earl of Orford. The church is dedicated to St. Ethelbert, and is a small old building, with square tower. The rectory was rebuilt in 1843. The register dates from 1558.

ALCANCOTES, Lancashire. *See* ALKINCOATES.

ALCASTON, or ALCISTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Acton Scott, in the hund. of Munslow, and co. of Salop. It is situated about 1 mile from the parish church, and 1¼ mile from Marsh Brook station, on the Shrewsbury and Hereford line of railway. It was formerly a Roman settlement. Loxdale Warren, Esq., is lord of the manor.

ALCESTER, or AULSTER, a par. in the Alcester div. of the hund. of Barlichway, in the co. of Warwick, 8 miles N.W. of Stratford-on-Avon, 13 miles to the S.W. of Warwick, and 103 miles from London. Its name, position, and the Roman remains found near it, point it out as the ancient *Alaunes*, one of the stations on the Roman road named *Ikneild*, or *Rykneild Street*, and vulgarly, *Ickle Street*. It was a large and important town in the time of the Saxons, and became a seat of their kings. A synod is said to have been held here in the 8th century. It was constituted a free borough by Henry I. About the middle of the 12th century, Ralph de Boteler founded a monastery of the Benedictine order here, which in the 15th century was so poor that it was made a cell to the abbey of Evesham. Enclosed by the river Arrow and a moat, it received the name of the Church of our Lady of the Isle. Its revenue at the Dissolution was £102, and it was granted by Henry VIII. to the Grevilles. Roman urns, coins, and pavements have been dug up in and near the town, and in one spot some ancient foundations have been traced. The town is situated in a pleasant valley on the river Alne, near the junction of the Arrow with it, each of these rivers being crossed by a stone or brick bridge. The surrounding hills are well-wooded. The town has one principal street, with a market-place from which smaller streets branch out. It has several ancient houses. It is lighted with gas, and well supplied with spring water. There is a handsome town-house and market, supported on arches, in Priory Place, in which the courts of the manor are held. A corn exchange has been erected in High-street, in 1857, at the cost of £2,000. The manufacture of needles, which was formerly carried on here, is now removed to Redditch; but there are still extensive implement works and brickfields. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £259, in the patron. of the Marquis of Hertford, who is also lord of the manor. The church was rebuilt in 1732, and is dedicated to St. Nicholas. It was previously dedicated to St. Andrew. The ancient tower, with battlements and pinnacles, still remains. The roof of the church rests on Grecian columns of the Doric order. Here are the tombs and effigies in alabaster of Fulke Greville and his lady, and tombs of the Beauchamps, who had a seat in the neighbourhood; also a marble figure of the Marquis of Hertford, by Chantrey. The Quakers, Wesleyans, Unitarians, and Baptists have chapels here. The parochial charities amount to £270. Of these the principal are the free grammar school, founded in 1592 by Walter Newport, the school for twenty-four boys and girls endowed by Bridges in 1780, and an almshouse for eight poor men. The Marquis of

Hertford gave the ground for the national school which was established in 1844. There is a savings-bank, and two other banks. A county court and petty sessions are held in the town. Tuesday is the market day. Fairs are held on the Tuesdays before the 29th January and the 25th March, the third Tuesday in April and May, the last Tuesday in July, the third Tuesday in September, the Tuesday after the 16th October, and the first Tuesday in December, for the sale principally of cattle and cheese. On a hill a short way from the town, there are remains of the walls and terraces of Oversley Castle, the seat of the Butlers, one of whom was executed by Edward IV. for a treasonable saying on the king having shot his favourite buck.

ALCISTON, a par. in the hund. of the same name, Pevensey rape, in the co. of Sussex, 6 miles to the S.E. of Lewes. It lies near the South Coast railway, and the small river Cuckmere, in a hilly district. The living is a vic. united with Selmeston. In the church there are specimens both of Norman and early English architecture. Portions of coffins of different kinds have been found.

ALCISTON HUNDRED, one of the 19 hunds. of the rape of Pevensey, in the co. of Sussex. It contains the pars. of Alciston, Alfriston, and Lullington, and is 1,620 acres in extent.

ALCISTON, in Salop. *See* ALCASTER.

ALCOMBE, a hmlt. in the par. of Dunster, hund. of Carkampton, in the co. of Somerset, lying 1 mile to the N.W. of Dunster. It is not far from the coast of the Bristol Channel. Alcombe House is the principal residence.

ALCONBURY, a par. in the hund of Leightonstone, in the co. of Huntingdon, 4 miles N.W. of Huntingdon. It is situated near the British way called Ermine Street and the Eastern Counties railway, and at the foot of Alconbury Hill. Alconbury Brook runs through the parish. It has a course of about 13 miles, rising near Lullington and joining the Ouse at Huntingdon. There is on the hill an ancient chapel dedicated to St. Anne, which commands an extensive prospect. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. with Weston, £162, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The church is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here. A fair is held on the 21st June. Alconbury Lodge is the principal residence.

ALCONBURY WESTON, a vil. in the hund. of Leightonstone, in the co. of Huntingdon, 1 mile N.W. of Alconbury. The living is a vic. united with that of Alconbury.

ALCUMLOW, Cheshire. *See* MORETON-CUM-ALCUMLOW.

ALDBOROUGH, in Suffolk. *See* ALDEBURGH.

ALDBOROUGH, a par. in the wap. of Upper and Lower Claro, in the West Riding, and of Hallekeld in the North Riding, of the co. of York, 15 miles to the N.W. of York. It comprises the chplries of Boroughbridge, Dunsforth, and Rocliffe, with the tnshps. of Humberton, Minskip, and Ellenthorpe, and is situated on the south bank of the Ure, and on the Roman road Watling Street. It is a very ancient town, having been a station of great importance in the time of the Romans, and probably a chief place among the Brigantes at an earlier period. Its Roman name was *Isurium*. Its present name was given by the Saxons, and indicates its great age in their time, Ald-burgh signifying Old Town. The old city appears to have occupied a square space, each side of which extended about the third of a mile. This is shown by the remains still traceable of the foundations of the ancient walls. In 1783, a mound called Borough Hill, which stood near the middle of the square, was removed, and from the pavements and other Roman remains then brought to light, it is supposed that a temple stood on the spot. The coins were of various dates, from the reign of Trajan to that of Constantine. In recent years, on several occasions, other pavements have been found, one of a very large size, measuring 14 feet in length and 13 feet in breadth, with pieces of urns, signets, &c. Near the south wall is an outwork 200 feet long, in the form of a half circle, forming a terrace with a slope of 30 feet. Some of the walls and pavements in Aldborough and Boroughbridge have been formed out of the materials of the old Isurium. Near Boroughbridge are three obelisks roughly shapen of ragstone, about whose origin and character antiquarians are not agreed. They are locally named the Devil's Arrows or Bolts, and by different authorities have been assigned to a British, a Roman, and a Celtic origin. Aldborough was made a borough in 1558, receiving the elective franchise from Philip and Mary, and returning two members to parliament from that time till 1832, when it was disfranchised under the Reform Act. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £380, and in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of York. The church, which is old, is dedicated to St. Andrew, and contains a Saxon gravestone and a brass of the 14th century. There are three chapels of ease—one at Boroughbridge, a perpet. cur.,* val. £115; one at Dunsforth; and the other at Roccliffe; and a parish school with a small endowment at Boroughbridge. Petty sessions are held in the town. Its trade is inconsiderable, and the houses poorly built. A fair is held on the 4th September.

ALDBOROUGH, or ALBOROUGH, a par. in the northern div. of the hund. of Erpingham, in the co. of Norfolk, 4 miles N. of Aylsham, and 7 miles S. of Cromer. It is on the river Bure. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £173, in the patron. of Lord Suffield, whose seat is Gunton Park. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains a brass. The church, with the exception of the tower, was restored in 1849. The register dates from 1558.

ALDBOROUGH HATCH, a chplry. belonging to Great Ilford, in the hund. of Becontree, in the co. of Essex, 5 miles W.S.W. of Romford, and 7 from London, being a station on the Eastern Counties railway. It is situated near Epping Forest, close to the river Roding. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of London, val. £20, in the patron. of the Woods and Forests.

ALDBOURN, a par. in the hund. of Selkey, in the co. of Wilts, 7 miles to the N.W. of Hungerford. It contains the tythgs. of Upham and Preston, and is situated in a pleasant valley near the Great Western railway. It was at one time a market town, but has ceased to be such for nearly 150 years. Seymour, Duke of Somerset, had a royal chase here, which was granted him by Henry VIII., and which, after being long a rabbit warren, is now enclosed and brought under cultivation. A skirmish took place in this parish during the civil war in the reign of Charles I. John of Gaunt had a hunting seat here, of which a part is thought still to remain in one portion of the present vicarage house. An ancient British camp has left some traces near Pierce's Lodge, a farm-house here. The land in the district is fertile. The population has been decreasing, and the fustian manufacture, once important, has greatly declined. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £367, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, ancient and partly Norman, is dedicated to St. Michael. It contains a monumental brass of 1508. The Wesleyans have a chapel here.

ALDBROUGH, or ALDBURGH, a tnshp. in the par. of Skirlaugh, in the wap. of Middle and North Holderness, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 7 miles to the N.E. of Hedon. It is situated on the coast, and is united with the tnshps. of East and West Newton, and Little Cowden, or Colden Parva, besides four hmlts. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York, val. £476, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is a large and ancient one, dedicated to St. Bartholomew. It was erected by one Ulf, who was at an early period lord of the place, and had a stronghold there. This fact is recorded and preserved on a curious circular stone in the church, supposed to be of Danish origin. No trace of the fort itself now exists. There are some almshouses and a school endowed by Mr. Towry, which with other charities amount to £200. There is a Wesleyan chapel. A fair is held on the 4th September, for the sale of cattle and pedlery.

ALDBROUGH, a tnshp. in the par. of Stanwick St. John, wap. of West Gilling, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 7 miles to the N.E. of Richmond. A free school, founded by Mr. Barrett, is supported by subscription. The Wesleyans have a chapel here. Aldbrough House is the prinicpal residence.

ALDBURY, a par. in the hund. of Dacorum, in the co. of Herts, 3 miles to the N.E. of Berkhampstead. It lies pleasantly below the range of the Chiltern hills, whose summits are wooded, and at a little distance from the London and North Western railway and the Grand Junction canal. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £448, in the patron. of Earl Brownlow. The church is old, and in the early English style, and is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. It contains two altar tombs of the Verneys and Andersons, richly sculptured: one with the figure of a knight recumbent and his lady, the other with fine brasses of a knight and lady and their twelve children. There are also tombs of the Hydes, who owned the manor, which now belongs to the Duke of Leeds. There are three poor's cottages in the village, for five widowers and widows, endowed by some person unknown.

ALD CAMUS, a par. in the co. of Berwick, Scotland, now united with Cockburnspath. It had a chapel dedicated to St. Helen, of which there are some remains.

ALD CATHIE, a par. in the co. of Linlithgow, Scotland, now united with Dalmeay.

ALDCLIFFE, a tnshp. in the par. of Lancaster, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 1 mile to the S.W. of Lancaster. It is on the Preston canal and the river Lune. Aldcliffe Hall is the principal seat.

ALDEBURGH, or ALDBOROUGH, a par. in the hund. of Plomesgate, in the co. of Suffolk, 24 miles to the N.E. of Ipswich, and 94 from London. It is a seaport and municipal borough, with a separate jurisdiction. It was formerly a market town. It was also a parliamentary borough, returning two members, from the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who conferred on it the elective franchise, till the passing of the Reform Act, by which it was disfranchised. It is very pleasantly situated on the river Alde, in the vale of Slaughden, with a fine sea view to the east, a good beach at low water, and high ground behind it, and has become a favourite resort for sea-bathing. There is a beautiful walk along the beach, of nearly two miles, and many pretty summer villas facing the sea, besides a spacious hotel. It lies near the East Suffolk line of railway. Its charter of incorporation was conferred by Charles I., under which it is governed by two bailiffs and thirty-four burgesses, twelve of whom are capital, and the rest inferior. The townhall is ancient and built of timber. Most of the inhabitants are seafaring people, and many of them pilots, who go far out in their cutters to meet incoming vessels. The herring and lobster fisheries constitute the chief occupation of the other part of the population. The port has about forty small vessels belonging to it, which are employed in the coasting trade. Orford is a subport. The harbour is good, and there is a custom-house near the quay, also a coast-guard station, brewery, and some boatbuilding. A subscription library, a theatre, billiard tables, and assemblies offer amusement to the summer visitors. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £383, in the patron. of F. J. V. Wentworth, Esq., of Slaughden House, who is lord of the manor. He is a descendant of the Earl of Strafford, who had the title of Viscount Aldborough. The church stands on a hill west of the town, and has lately undergone entire reparation. It is built of flint, and, with its tower, which is embattled, and surmounted by a turret, forms an important landmark. It is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, and contains a handsome stained window, representing the four Evangelists and the Adoration, besides many fine monuments; the most notable is one to the memory of the poet Crabbe. In the middle of the 16th century, it stood ten times farther from the shore than it does at present, the sea having encroached on the town, and destroyed the market-place and one whole street. There are three chapels, belonging to the Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyans. Great Casino is the residence of the Hon. A. Thellusson. Adair Cottage, of Sir R. S. Adair, Bart. Aldborough was the birthplace of the poet Crabbe. Markets were formerly held on Wednesday and Saturday, but are now discontinued, and fairs, chiefly for toys, on the 1st March and the 3rd May.

ALDEBY, a par. in the hund. of Clavering, in the co. of Norfolk, 3 miles to the N.E. of Beccles, and 16 miles S.E. of Norwich. It is situated on the river Waveney, and is a station on the East Suffolk railway. A small priory, founded by Agnes de Kia, in the reign of Henry I., formerly existed here, which was a cell to the Benedictine abbey at Norwich, and was granted at the Dissolution to the cathedral of that city. The living is a cur.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £120, in the patron. of the dean and chapter, who are impropriators, the tithes having been commuted for £735 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains a fine Norman doorway at the west end, and an early font. The register dates from 1541.

ALDENHAM, a par. in the hund. of Cashio, in the co. of Hertford, 3 miles to the N.E. of Watford. It is near the London and North Western railway, and the river Colne, and contains the hamlet of Theobald Street. It formed part of the possessions of St. Alban's Abbey, and at the Conquest was conferred on Westminster. The parochial charities are large, amounting to £1,165 per annum. Of this sum, £1,141 goes to the support of the six almshouses and the free grammar school, founded in 1599, by Richard Platt. The school was established for 60 children, to be elected from the Aldenham poor, and from the families of the Brewers' Company, London. It is governed by the master and wardens of that company, who, in 1825, rebuilt the school, and constituted an upper and lower school. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £425, in the patron. of the trustees of P. Thellusson, Esq. The church is built of flint, in the early English style, and is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. It contains some interesting antiquities, several monumental brasses, the earliest of 1520, a pillared font, and some effigies in the chapel. The chief residences are Aldenham Abbey and Aldenham Lodge.

ALDERBURY, a par. in the hund. of the same name, in the co. of Wilts, 3 miles to the S.E. of Salisbury. It contains the chplries. of Farley and Pitton, and is situated near a branch of the South Western railway, and the river Avon. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val., with the two curacies, £162, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel and a small endowed school. Alderbury House and Ivy Church, which occupies the site of a monastery, are the principal seats. Alderbury is the seat of a Poor-law Union, and of a County Court district.

ALDERBURY HUNDRED, one of the 28 hunds. of the co. of Wilts, situated in the south parliamentary div. of the co., and bounded on the N. by Amesbury and Medwitch hundred; on the E., by Hampshire; on the S., by Downton hundred; on the W., by Cawden and Cadworth hundred. It contains the pars. of Alderbury, West Dean, West Grimstead, Idminston, Laverstock, Melchet Park, Plaitford, Winterbourne-Dantsey, Winterbourne-Earls and Winterbourne-Gunner, Winterston and Clarendon Park liberty.

ALDERFORD, a par. in the hund. of Eynsford, in the co. of Norfolk, 10 miles to the N.W. of Norwich. Reepham is the nearest post town. It is on the river Wensum. It was formerly included among the possessions of the cathedral of Norwich. The living is a rect.* united with the vic. of Attlebridge, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £219, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and is a small old building with a square tower. The register dates from 1813.

ALDERHOLT, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Cranborne, in the co. of Dorset, 4 miles to the E. of Cranborne. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £105, in the patron. of the vicar. The

church is new, having been erected in 1849, by the Marquis of Salisbury. Alderholt Park is the principal residence.

ALDERLEY, a par. in the hund. of Macclesfield, in the co. palatine of Chester, 5 miles to the W. of Macclesfield, and 14 miles S. of Manchester. It is distant 1½ mile from Alderley and Chorley station, on the Manchester and Birmingham railway, and a branch of the small river Bollin flows through the parish. It comprises the tnshps. of Over and Nether Alderley, with the chplries. of Great Warford and Birtles. The land is fertile and highly cultivated, and the surface pleasantly undulating. Rocks of the New Red sandstone appear at various points, and form a bold ridge, at Alderley Edge, rising steeply from the level pasture lands, on the north side, to the height of 360 feet. The view from the Edge is extensive and very picturesque, the fine ranges of hills on the border of Derbyshire, bounding it to the east. Rich woods cover a great part of this high ground, and slope down the hollows on its sides. Many handsome residences have been built, during the last few years, on the Edge, which are occupied by wealthy Manchester men, and the place has become a favourite and frequent resort of holiday and pleasure-seeking people. Cheap excursion trains run from Manchester, weekly, through the summer. Alderley Park is the seat of Lord Stanley of Alderley. It is an extensive, rich, and well-wooded demesne, containing a fine sheet of water called Radnor Mere, and woods with some of the noblest beech-trees in England. Lead, copper, and cobalt have been found, but in too small quantities to repay the cost of working the mines, which have, at different times, been opened. The copper mines, however, have been recently re-opened, and are now paying well. They were visited in September, 1861, by the members of the British Association, on occasion of their meeting at Manchester. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £750, in the patron. of Lord Stanley of Alderley, who is also lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a stone building in the township of Nether Alderley, and the chancel was rebuilt in 1855. There are several stained glass windows; one in the chancel was inserted by the parishioners in 1855, in memory of John, Baron Stanley of Alderley. There is also a handsome monument of Caen stone, by Westmacott, in memory of the first Baron Stanley of Alderley, and another to Dr. Stanley, who was for 32 years rector of this parish, and 12 years bishop of Norwich. A new church has been recently erected in the township of Chorley (which is in Wilmslow parish) near the railway station, for the accommodation of the residents on the Edge. There is a free school, founded in 1628, by the Rev. Hugh Shaw, and subsequently endowed; and another small endowed school in Lower Alderley. The Baptists have a chapel at Great Warford.

ALDERLEY, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Grumbald's Ash, in the co. of Gloucester, 6 miles to the N.E. of Chipping Sodbury. Wotton-under-Edge is the post town. The village stands among the Cotswold hills, between two small streams, which meet and join the Avon. It is not far from Kingswood forest. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £200, in the patron. of R. H. B. Hale, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Kenelm. The weaving of fine cloth is carried on here by some of the inhabitants. This was the birthplace of the great lawyer and judge, Sir Matthew Hale, who was born in November, 1609, and died in 1676. His remains lie in the church. Alderley House is the seat of his descendant, R. H. B. Hale, Esq.

ALDERMAN HAW, a vil. in the chplry. of Woodhouse, par. of Barrow-on-Soar, hund. of Goscote, in the co. of Leicester, 2 miles to the W. of Mount Sorrel. A cell to the abbey of Bermondsey formerly existed here.

ALDERMASTON, or ADMISTON, a par. in the hund. of Theale, in the co. of Berks, 10 miles to the S.W. of Reading, and 9 S.E. of Newbury. It is situated in a pleasant district, in the valley of the Kennet, near the junction of the Emborne with that river, and is a station on the Hungerford branch of the Great Western railway. The Kennet is navigable, and there is a wharf, which has a good traffic in coal and timber. There is also an extensive brewery and malting establishment. This place was formerly a market town. The liv. is a vic. in the dioc. of Oxford. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, stands in the park. It is a large and ancient structure, in the decorated style, with a Norman doorway, and contains some brasses and tombs of the Orchards and Delameres. There is a handsome marble tomb of George Foster and his lady, which is a fine specimen of ancient workmanship, and a monument in memory of Ralph Congreve. Near the village is Aldermaston Court, a fine new mansion in the Tudor-Elizabethan style of architecture. Aldermaston Park was the seat of Mr. Congreve, a member of the family of the dramatist of the 18th century. The mansion is the old manor house, a fine hall, with stained windows. At Aldermaston Soak are some remains of a camp. There are some almshouses, endowed by Dixon, and a national school. Horse and cattle fairs are held on the 6th May and the 7th July, and a fair for horses, &c., on the 13th October.

ALDERMINSTER, a par. in the upper div. of the hunds. of Pershore and Oswaldslow, in the co. of Worcester, locally within the limits of the co. of Warwick, 4 miles to the S.E. of Stratford-on-Avon. It is situated on the river Stour, and a tram railway, from Stratford to Moreton in the Marsh, passes through it. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £170, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is in the form of a cross, the nave being in the Norman style. It has a low tower.

ALDERNEY, one of the Channel Islands, named by the French, Aurigny. It is the most northerly of the group, and the nearest to the coast of France, lying about 7 miles W. of Cape La Hogue, in Normandy, in north latitude 49° 44′ and west longitude 2° 25′. It is separated from the main-land of France by a strait, called the Race of Alderney, in which the flood-tide runs rapidly, and from opposing currents it becomes a dangerous passage in rough weather. The island lies about 15 miles N.E. of Guernsey, and about 55 miles S.S.E. of Portland Bill. It extends in length, from N.E. to S.W., about 4 miles, and has a circumference of about 12 miles, comprising an area of rather more than 4 square miles, being the third in size and population of the Channel Islands. It consists mostly of elevated ground, but not without valleys and meadow land. The cliffs, on the south-east side, rise to the height of 200 feet, and at some points to nearly 300 feet. On the north-east the land is shelving, and intersected by deep valleys and small bays. The numerous rocks, islands, and shoals surrounding it, and the variety of currents, make it difficult and dangerous to approach at times. There is only one harbour in the island, and that capable only of admitting vessels of small size. Eastward lies the Blanchard cluster of rocks; southward, the Coquelhou and Noire Putes, with the Chole bank, which is 6 miles in length, and has, in one part, only 10 feet of water over it; on the south-west, the Susurouais bank; on the north-west, the Burhou reef, the Ortach and Pierre-aubrach rocks, and beyond these the cluster called the Caskets. It was off these that Prince Henry, Duke of Normandy, son of Henry I., together with many of his nobility in the *Blanche nef*, perished in 1119. There are three lighthouses on this cluster, bearing the names of St. Peter, St. Thomas, and Donjon, arranged as the points of a triangle. It was through the Race of Alderney that the French fleet, under Tourville, escaped, in 1692, after its defeat, by the English and Dutch, under Admiral Russell. The soil of Alderney in the interior is good, about one-third of its surface consisting of pasture land. Good corn and potatoes are produced in the valleys. The climate is mild, and there is abundance of good water. The Alderney cow is in high repute; she is of very small size, straight in the back, and gives excellent milk. These cattle, however, are said now to come mostly from Jersey. Fish is abundant. Seaweed is used for manuring the land.

St. Anne's, usually spoken of as "the town," stands in a pleasant valley, in the middle of the island. It is small, and irregularly built, but has been considerably increased of late years, by reason of the Government works going on in the island. The old church is in ruins, and a new one has been erected. It is in the form of a cross, and in the early English style of architecture, with a tower 104 feet high at the intersection of the transepts. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £120, in the patron. of the Governor of Guernsey. There are chapels belonging to the Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. Education is general. About half the natives speak French, the other half English, but English is understood by all. There are roads leading from the town to the small bays of Braye to the west, and Longy to the east. At Braye, which is considered the port, many of the gentry reside, and through the neighbouring harbour of Crabby a small traffic is carried on with Guernsey. At Longy are ruins of an ancient fort, now called Essex Castle, but formerly the castle of Longinus, in allusion to a curious discovery of a giant's tomb, and a legend of St. Longinus, who pierced our Saviour's side with a spear, became a convert afterwards, and sailed from Jerusalem in a stone coffin! The "Monk's chair" and the "Lover's seat," are two stones having the form of rude chairs, one on the north-west, the other on the south-west side of the island. Alderney is a dependency of Guernsey, which, with Jersey, were part of the duchy of Normandy. They are subject to the crown, but not to the laws, of Great Britain, unless they are mentioned by name. Alderney is governed, the same as Guernsey, by a deputy-governor, by a judge, nominee of the crown, six jurats, chosen for life by the people, and twelve douzainiers, these last named having no vote in the assembly. The criminal jurisdiction is in the court of Guernsey. A new court-house and gaol have recently been erected in New-street. There is a local militia. It is doubtful whether Alderney be, as has been asserted, the *Riduna* of the Romans. The island was known to them, and Roman remains have been found in it. In a MS. of the Itinerary of Antoninus, it is named *Arinia*, which is easily connected with its present names, French and English, by several intervening forms of different periods. In 1847 the government undertook the construction of a harbour of refuge and breakwater on the north side of the island, and established works for that purpose. After that time, the population of the island, which had long been decreasing, rapidly increased, so that within the first three years, following the commencement of the works, it had more than tripled itself. Strong fortifications are also erected on the island.

ALDERSEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Coddington, in the hund. of Broxton, in the co. palatine of Chester, 9 miles to the S.E. of Chester. It is watered by a branch of the river Dee. In the 16th century some salt-works were in operation here. Aldersey Hall is the seat of S. Aldersey, Esq., to whom the township belongs.

ALDERSHOTT, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Crondall, in Hampshire, 3 miles to the N. of Farnham, 4 S.W. from Farnborough railway station, and 37 from London. It is situated on the river Blackwater, near the Basingstoke canal, and gives name, with Ash, to a station on the Reading branch of the South Eastern railway. It was formerly one of the possessions of the priory of Merton, and the Tichborne family had a seat here. The living is a cur.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £64, in the patron. of the chief proprietors. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. Aldershott Heath is the site of an extensive military camp, with handsome stone barracks for cavalry, infantry, and artillery, erected in 1856. There are also a pavilion for the Queen, several club-houses, a hospital, riding-school, and a police station. A new chapel for Wealeyans was built in 1857, which was given by the Wealeyan Conference for the use of the soldiers. The par. comprises an area of 4,144 acres, chiefly common and heath.

ALDERSTONE, a tythg. in the par. of Whiteparish, hund. of Trustfield, in the co. of Wilts, 7 miles to the S.E. of Salisbury.

ALDERTON, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Tewkesbury, in the co. of Gloucester, 4 miles to the N.W. of Winchcomb. It contains the hmlt. of Dixton, and is near the Cotswold hills. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £450, in the patron. of the Rev. C. Covey, the rector. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. A Saxon camp has left some remains here.

ALDERTON, a par. in the hund. of Cleley, in the co. of Northampton, 3 miles to the S.E. of Towcester. It is situated near the Grand Junction canal, the river Tove, and the Roman road, Watling Street. The living is a rect.* united with that of Grafton Regis, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret, and was rebuilt in 1848, except the tower. It is in the perpendicular style of architecture, and has a fine painted window at the east end. Among the parochial charities are five poor's cottages. The Duke of Grafton is lord of the manor.

ALDERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Great Ness, hund. of Pimhill, in Shropshire, 1¼ mile S.W. of the parish church, and 7 miles to the N.W. of Shrewsbury, not far from the river Severn. Earl Powis is lord of the manor, and sole landowner.

ALDERTON, a tnshp. in the chplry. of Hadnall, par. of Middle, and hund. of Pimhill, in Shropshire, 7 miles to the N. of Shrewsbury.

ALDERTON, a par. in the hund. of Wilford, in the co. of Suffolk, 7 miles to the S.E. of Woodbridge. It is situated near Hollesley Bay and the small river Deben. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £270, in the patron. of T. Archer, Esq., and the Bishop of Norwich every fourth turn, who present by turns. The old church of St. Andrew is in ruins, and serves as a landmark on the coast. The modern church of St. Bartholomew is a brick building. Giles Fletcher, the poet, once held the rectory of this parish, and died here in 1623.

ALDERTON, a par. in the hund. of Chippenham, in the co. of Wilts, 6 miles to the S.W. of Malmesbury. The British road called Akeman Street, which led from Bath to Cirencester, passes near it, and at a short distance is Badminton Park, the seat of the Duke of Beaufort. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, in the patron. of Sir J. Neeld, Bart., of Red Lodge. The church is dedicated to St. Giles. This parish was the birthplace of Gore the antiquary, who resided at Alderton House, and whose tomb is in the church. He was born in 1631, and died 1681.

ALDERWASLEY, a chplry. in the par. of Wirksworth, hund. of Appletree, in the co. of Derby, 2 miles to the E. of Wirksworth. It is situated near the river Derwent and the Cromford canal. The population is chiefly employed in the colliery, and the iron and lead works. The living is a don. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £120, in the gift of F. Hurst, Esq., who resides at Alderwasley Hall.

ALDFIELD, a tnshp. in the par. of Ripon, and wap. of Claro, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles to the S.W. of Ripon. It is situated on a branch of the river Ure, in the midst of beautiful scenery. There is a mineral spring in the village impregnated with sulphur, and much resorted to. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. with that of Studley, £72, in the patron. of Earl de Grey, of Studley Park.

ALDFORD, a par. partly in the upper, partly in the lower div. of the hund. of Broxton, in the co. palatine of Chester, 5 miles to the S. of Chester. It is situated on the river Dee, which forms its western boundary, and is now crossed by a good bridge, in place of the "old ford" alluded to in the name of the parish. It is near the Shrewsbury railway. It includes the chplry. of Churton Heath and the tnshps. of Great Boughton and Edgerley, and was formerly a market town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £330, in the patron. of the Marquis of Westminster. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The courts, leet and baron, for the manor are held here. There is a free grammar school with a good endowment, and a school supported by subscription, the school-room

being built by Earl Grosvenor. There are also six almshouses for poor widows. Near the church are some earthworks of a castle built in the reign of Henry II., by Robert de Aldford. During the siege of Chester, in the civil war, this castle was garrisoned by Sir W. Brereton. There are some traces of a Roman road.

ALDHAM, a par. in the hund. of Lexden, in the co. of Essex, 4 miles to the N.E. of Coggeshall. It lies near the Eastern Counties railway and the river Roman. The manor once belonged to the De Veres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. 327, in the patron. of the bishop. Morant, the local antiquary and historian of the county, and of Colchester, once held this rectory. The charities of the parish amount to £52. This place is a meet for the East Essex hounds.

ALDHAM, an old par., in the co. of Haddington, Scotland, now united with Whitkirk. It contains the ruins of a chapel near Tantallon Castle.

ALDHAM, a par. in the hund. of Cosford, in the co. of Suffolk, 2 miles to the N.E. of Hadleigh railway station, and 71 from London. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £290, in the patron. of T. B. Lennard, Esq. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is very old, with a Norman round tower, and a porch of wood. The register dates from 1666. A priory cell formerly existed in this parish. Near it is Aldham Common, which, in 1555, was the scene of the martyrdom of Rowland Taylor.

ALDHOUSE, a small vil. in the par. of East Kilbride, in the co. of Lanark, Scotland.

ALDIE, a hmlt. in the par. of Fossaway, in the co. of Perth, Scotland, 2 miles S.E. of the Crook of Devon. Aldie Castle, once the family seat of the Mercers of Meiklour, is now in ruins. The barony originally belonged to the Earls of Tullibardine, and is now the property of Baroness Keith of Aldie.

ALDINGBOURN, a par. in the hund. of Box and Stockbridge, rape of Chichester, in the co. of Sussex, 3 miles to the E. of Chichester. It includes the hmlts. of Lidsey and Westergate, and is near the South Coast railway. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £220, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and has a font of black marble. Aldingbourn House is the seat of Lady H. Howard.

ALDINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of North Lonsdale, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 4 miles to the S.E. of Dalton-in-Furness. It includes, besides the tnshps. of Upper and Lower Aldingham, those of Gleaston and Leece, and the chplry. of Dendron. It is situated on the coast of Morecombe Bay. The sea has encroached and washed away a considerable part of the parish, so that the church is within reach of a high tide, although formerly it stood in the centre of the parish. On a spot now covered by the sea, once stood Aldingham Hall, an ancient seat of the family of the Flemings. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £1,093, in the patron. of the crown. The church is dedicated to St. Cuthbert. In addition to the parish there is a district church at Dendron, which is a perpet. cur., val. £80, in the patron. of the rector. There is an endowed school founded by Dickenson. There are ruins of a castle in Gleaston township. Traces of two encampments, one circular, the other square, are found.

ALDINGTON, a par. in the franchise and bar. of Bircholt, and lib. of Romney Marsh, lathe of Shepway, in the co. of Kent, 6 miles to the S.E. of Ashford. Hythe is the post town. It lies near the South Eastern railway, and the military canal. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £1,014, with the cur. of Smeethe, which is annexed to it, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is dedicated to St. Martin, and is mostly in the early English style, with a fine stained window. Erasmus was once rector of this place.

ALDINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Badsey, hund. of Blackenhurst, in the co. of Worcester, lying 2 miles to the E. of Evesham.

ALDON, a tnshp. in the par. of Stokesay, hund. of Lower Munslow, in the co. of Salop, 6 miles to the N.W. of Ludlow. It is not far from the small river Onny.

ALDON, a hmlt. partly in the par. of Addington, partly in that of Ryarsh, hund. of Larkfield, and lathe of Aylesford, in the co. of Kent, 6 miles from Maidstone.

ALDRETH, or ALDERWITH, a hmlt. in the par. of Haddenham, in the hund. of South Witchford, Isle of Ely, in the co. of Cambridge, 1 mile from Haddenham and 7 S.W. of Ely, situated in the remote part of the fen land, which is well cultivated, and yields crops of wheat, barley, oats, and turnips.

ALDRIDGE, a par. in the southern div. of the hund. of Offlow, in the co. of Stafford, 3 miles to the N.E. of Walsall. It contains the chplry. of Great Barr, and the lib. of Bentley, and is situated on the Wyrley and Essington canal, and near the South Staffordshire railway. Good clay is obtained here, of which the finest pottery and tiles are manufactured. The population are employed in the potteries, the collieries, and a large distillery. The canal is an important auxiliary to the trade of the place. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £375, in the patron. of the Rev. J. F. Smith. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. In addition to the parish church there is a district chapel of ease at the village of Great Barr, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £405, in the patron. of Sir E. D. Scott, Bart. The charities of the parish amount to £182, the larger part of which constitutes the endowment for the support of two free schools, one for boys, the other for eight poor girls, which were founded in 1718 by the Rev. John Jordan. There is also a curious provision of "sixpence" custom money, for every housekeeper in the parish who will ask the rector for it. Remains of a Roman camp exist.

ALDRINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Blything, in the co. of Suffolk, 3 miles to the N.W. of Aldborough. It lies near the coast, and contains the hmlt. of Thorpe. It was formerly a market town. The living is a perpet. cur., in the dioc. of Norwich, val., with Thorpe, £59, in the patron. of the Rev. E. Hollond. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is built in the Saxon style, and was formerly thatched. It had a tower, which was taken down at the time of its undergoing a thorough repair. The roof is now slated, and it has a new ceiling. There are two fairs, one a statute fair for hiring servants, October 11, and the other, December 11, a pleasure fair held on Coldfair Green, about 2 miles W. of the village of Aldring, which is a small straggling place, containing, with the hamlets of Thorpe and Potter's Street, scarcely 350 inhabitants, principally fishermen. The Baptists have a chapel here.

ALDRINGTON, or ATHERINGTON, once a separate par., now joined to Portslade, in the hund. of Fishergate, rape of Lewes, in the co. of Sussex, 3 miles to the N.W. of Brighton. The sea has made advances, and carried off the church and a great part of the village. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £294, in the patron. of the Master and Fellows of Magdalene College, Cambridge.

ALDSTONE, Cumberland. *See* ALSTON.

ALDSWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Brightwell's Barrow, in the co. of Gloucester, 4 miles to the S.E of Northleach. It lies near the small river Leach, and was once a possession of the abbey of Gloucester. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £66, in the patron. of the Master and Fellows of Christ Church, Oxford. The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter, stands on high ground, commanding a fine prospect.

ALDSWORTH, a tythg. in the par. of Westbourne, hund. of Westbourne, rape of Chichester, in the co. of Sussex, 6 miles to the N.W. of Chichester. It is near Stanstead Park, and is a meet for Colonel Wyndham's hounds.

ALDWARK, a tnshp. in the par. of Bradborne, hund. of Wirksworth, in the co. of Derby, 3 miles to the S.W. of Winster. It is in the neighbourhood of Mouldridge Hill, and the High Peak railway.

ALDWARK, a tnshp. in the par. of Alne, wap. of Bulmer, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 11 miles to the N.W. of York. It is situated on the river

Ouse, which is here crossed by Aldwark Bridge. The living is a cur. united with Almy.

ALDWARK, a vil. in the tnshp. of Ecclesfield, wap. of Strafforth, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles to the N.E. of Rotherham. It is situated on the river Don and the North Midland railway. Aldwark Hall is the principal residence.

ALDWICK, a tythg. in the par. of Pagham, hund. of Aldwick, in the co. of Sussex. It lies near the coast, 3 miles to the W. of Bognor.

ALDWICK HUNDRED, one of the seven hunds. in the rape of Chichester and co. of Sussex, situated in the west parliamentary div. of the co., contains the pars. of Bersted, East Lavant, Pagham, Slindon, and Tangmere.

ALDWINKLE ALL SAINTS, a par. in the hund. of Huxloe, in the co of Northampton, 2 miles to the N.E. of Thrapston. It is watered by the river Nen, and the Northampton and Peterborough railway passes through the parish. It is an ancient place, and its Saxon name was *Aldewingle*. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £311, in the patron. of the Rev. R. Roberts, D.D., the rector. The church is in the later English style, and has a fine tower, decorated windows, and a beautiful chapel adjoining the chancel. It contains a brass of an Aldwinkle of the year 1463. The father of the poet Dryden held this rectory, and the parsonage-house was the birthplace of the poet (1631). There is a free school for the benefit of this and the adjoining parish of St. Peter, founded and endowed in 1671 by Richard Thorpe.

ALDWINKLE ST. PETER'S, a par. in the hund. of Huxloe, in the co. of Northampton, 4 miles N.E. of Thrapston. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £230, in the patron. of Lord Lilford, of Lilford Hall. This parish has a share in the charities of Aldwinkle All Saints. The river Nen, on which the village is situated, communicates with the Northampton canal, and is navigable to the ocean. Thomas Fuller, author of the "Church History," and "History of the Worthies of England," was born here in 1608, his father, the Rev. T. Fuller, at that time holding the rectory. Aldwinkle House is the seat of the Hon. and Rev. F. Powys. Here are ruins of a structure called Liveden, built by the Treshams, which is in the form of a cross, and has some interesting sculpture.

ALDWORTH, or ALLDER, a par. in the hund. of Compton, in the co. of Berks, 4 miles S.E. of East Ilsey, and 12 from Reading, its post town. It is an ancient place, and is situated near the Roman Icknield Street. It is thought by some to have been a Roman settlement. At Beach Farm there was formerly a castle, which was the seat of the family of the De la Bêches, who were lords of the manor. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £449, in the patron. of the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It is very old, and in the early English style. It contains nine tombs, with finely sculptured monuments of the De la Bêches. Six are effigies of armed knights, one of a person in the common dress of the time, and two of women. They are all richly canopied, and are probably the work of the 14th century. In the churchyard is a fine yew-tree, measuring twenty-seven feet in circumference.

ALE, a small river of Scotland, flowing through the cos. of Selkirk and Roxburgh. It takes its rise in the western heights of the parish of Roberton, and flowing through Alemoor Loch, falls into the Teviot, after a course of 20 miles, a little below the town of Ancram. There is a stream of the same name in Berwickshire.

ALEMOUTH, Northumberland. *See* ALNMOUTH.

ALETHORPE, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Gallow, in the co. of Norfolk, 2 miles to the N.E. of Fakenham.

ALEXANDRIA, a vil. and *quoad sacra* par., in the par. of Bonhill, in the co. of Dumbarton, Scotland, 3½ miles N. of Dumbarton. It is situated on Leven Water, and is a station on the Dumbartonshire railway. An iron suspension bridge connects this thriving and growing place with Bonhill on the opposite side of the Leven. Bleaching and print works furnish the principal employment for the inhabitants of the village. The living is in the presb. of Dumbarton, and in the gift of the male communicants. Besides the par. church, there are places of worship belonging to the Free Church, United Presbyterians, Independents, and Roman Catholics. Near the village is Tullichewin Castle, a fine seat, with good views of the river and the scenery on its banks. A fair is held on the first Thursday in February.

ALEXTON, or ALLEXTON, a par. in the eastern div. of the hund. of Goscote, in the co. of Leicester, 6 miles to the N.W. of Rockingham. It lies on the border of the co. of Rutland, and on the river Eye. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £140, in the patron. of Lord Berners, who is lord of the manor. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. Alexton Hall, a mansion in the Elizabethan style, is the seat of Lord Berners.

ALFOLD, a par. in the first div. of the hund. of Blackheath, in the co. of Surrey, 8 miles to the S.E. of Godalming. Part of the par. is within the co. of Sussex. The Arun and Wey Junction canal passes through it. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £205, in the patron. of the Rev. L. W. Elliott. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas.

ALFORD, a par. in the district of Alford, in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland, 28 miles to the N.W. of Aberdeen. It is situated on the river Don, in a district partly flat, and partly hilly and moorland, with good soil near the river. Peat is used for fuel, coal having to be brought from Aberdeen, 30 miles distant. The village is the seat of a presbytery. The living, in that presb., val. £207, is in the patron. of the crown. The church is ancient. In July, 1645, a battle was fought here in which the covenanters, under General Baillie, were defeated by the Marquis of Montrose. A stone is still pointed out as marking the spot where Lord Gordon fell during the pursuit. On the top of a hill named *Carnaveran*, or "Cairn of Sorrow," is a very large cairn, in the form of a truncated cone, in which have been found an earthen urn, with ashes, bones, and charcoal. The cairn measures 120 feet in diameter, and about twenty-five feet in height. There is a circle of stones called "Auld Kirk," and traces, now nearly obliterated, of two extensive entrenchments, the hill on which one of them is seen being called Da-mill. The manse in this parish was the birthplace of Patrick Forbes, Bishop of Aberdeen from 1652 to 1680, whose father held the living. Cattle fairs are held monthly. The par. extends over an area of 10,000 acres, being 7 miles in its greatest length from east to west, and 3 miles broad. The road from Aberdeen to Corgarff, a military station on the sources of the Don, is here crossed by the great north road, from Fettercairn to Huntly, which has a bridge of three arches over the Don, built in 1811.

ALFORD, a par. and market town in the Wold div. of the hund. of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 30 miles to the E. of Lincoln, and 130 miles by rail from London. It is a station on the East Lincolnshire section of the Great Northern railway. Its name indicates its position on an old ford over a stream that runs through the town. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. with the perpet. cur. of Rigsby, £180, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is of stone, with a thatched chancel, and is dedicated to St. Wilfrid. It has several ancient monuments, among which is a fine one to Sir Robert Christopher, Knt., and his lady. The Reformed and Primitive Wesleyan Methodists, and the Baptists have chapels here. A court of requests was established here in the reign of George III., which is held once a month. Petty sessions are held, and polling for the north div. of the county takes place here. Spanning's free grammar school was founded in 1565. Its revenue, at first small, has been raised by several endowments to £350. In 1576, a charter was granted by Queen Elizabeth, by which it was made a royal foundation, and the governors a corporation with a common seal. It has in connection with it two fellowships at Magdalen College, Oxford, and one at Jesus College, Cambridge. There is a national

school for 130 children, boys and girls, partly supported by endowment. Its income is now £60. In 1668, Sir Robert Christopher built and endowed some almshouses for six poor persons, which were further endowed in 1716 by Lord Harborough. There are various other charities. In 1854 a handsome building was erected for the Mechanics' Institute, which includes a library and lecture hall. There are some tumuli in the parish, and a mineral spring. The market is held on Thursday, and fairs on Whit-Tuesday, and the 8th November. Alford gives the title of viscount to Earl Brownlow, of Belton.

ALFORD, a par. in the hund. of Catsash, in the co. of Somerset, 2 miles to the W. of Castle Cary. It is situated on the small river Brue, and has a mineral spring at a farm, called Alford Well, which was formerly much frequented for the cure of scurvy and jaundice. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val., with that of Hornblotton, £788, in the patron. of the Rev. J. G. Thring, rector.

ALFORD DISTRICT, in the central portion of Aberdeenshire, Scotland. It is surrounded on every side by hills and mountains, and the river Don traverses it. It contains the pars. of Alford, Auchindoir, Clatt, Glenbucket, Keig, Kildrummie, Kinnethmont, and Christ's Kirk, Lochell-cushnie, Rhynie and Essie, Strathdon, Tough, Towie, Tullynessle, with Forbes and part of Cabrach. There are Free kirks at Auchindoir, Keig, Kinnethmont, and Rhynie; and a railway, to deflect from the Great North of Scotland at Kintore, was projected in 1846.

ALFRETON, a par. and market town in the hund. of Scarsdale, in the co. of Derby, 13 miles to the N.N.E. of Derby, and 3½ N.W. from Pye Bridge railway station, on the Erewash Valley railway. A branch of the Midland railway, now constructing, will pass through the parish. The town is situated on a hill, and has two streets, with a market-place, where they cross each other. It is well paved, and lighted with gas. Its ancient name was *Alfredingtune*, which occurs in a charter granted to Burton Abbey by King Ethelred. From this name some infer that it was founded by Alfred, the traditional site of whose palace is still pointed out. It belonged at one time to Beauchief Abbey. It contains the chplry. of Riddings, with the hmlts. of Greenhill-lane, Summercotes, Swanwick, Birchwood, Codnor Park, and some others. The population has largely increased of late years, and find employment in the collieries and iron-works, the stone-quarries, and the manufactures of brown pottery and stockings. Some of the houses are ancient, and most of them are irregularly built. It is a polling place for the county. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £150, in the patron. of W. P. Morewood, Esq. The church, which is dedicated to St. Martin, has an embattled tower with pinnacles. It is partly in the early English, and partly in the decorated and later perpindicular style, and one portion of it was probably built before the reign of Henry II. Besides the parish church, there are three district churches; that at Riddings is a perpet. cur.,* val. with the cur. of Somercotes, £150, in the patron. of the vicar of Alfreton; that at Ironville is also a perpet. cur., val. £150, in the patron. of F. Weight, Esq.; the other is at Swanwick. There are chapels belonging to the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists; and a handsome new chapel built by the Independents in 1850. A savings-bank and two other banks have been established here. There is a free school for 140 boys and girls of Swanwick and Greenhill-lane, founded in 1740 by Mrs. Eliza Turner, and endowed with 40 acres of land. A county court and petty sessions are held in the town. A small prison has been recently erected. The market is held on Friday and Saturday, and fairs on the 26th January, Easter Tuesday, Whit Tuesday, 31st July, which is very large, 6th October, and the 24th November. Alfreton Hall is the seat of W. P. Morewood, Esq., lord of the manor, which has descended to him through the houses of the De Alfretons, Chaworths, Babingtons, and Zouches. Some Roman remains have been discovered in the parish.

ALFRICK, a chplry. in the par. of Suckley, in the hund. of Doddingtree, in the co. of Worcester, 7 miles to the S.W. of Worcester. It is near the river Teme. The living is a perpet. cur. united with the rect. of Suckley, in the dioc. of Worcester. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a free school endowed by Lloyd, with a present revenue of £8.

ALFRISTON, a par. in the hund. of Alciston, rape of Pevensey, in the co. of Sussex, 5 miles to the S.E. of Lewes. Seaford is the post town. It is on the river Cuckmere, near the South Coast railway, and was formerly a possession of the priory of Michelham. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £135, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. It is partly in the decorated, partly in the perpendicular style of architecture, and contains stone stalls, a piscina, a Norman arch, the tomb of the founder, and an ancient cross. On the neighbouring downs, called Wendover hills, there are several barrows, which have been opened, and urns, spear-heads, and other relics have been discovered. Roman coins have been dug up, and interesting specimens of sculpture are preserved at the inn. The prospect from the downs is extensive and beautiful. Alfriston is celebrated for its apple; in the collection of the Horticultural Society, there is preserved a white rennet grown in this parish, which measures 15 inches in circumference, and weighs nearly twelve pounds. Fairs are held on the 12th May and the 30th November.

ALGARKIRK, a par. in the wap. of Kirton, parts of Holland, in the co. of Lincoln, 6 miles to the S.W. of Boston. Spalding is the post town. It is situated near Fossdyke Wash, and is a station on the Great Northern railway. It is said to be named after the Saxon Algar, Earl of Mercia, who defeated the Danes here in the year 870, and who was himself defeated and killed the day after that victory, at Thockingham. The district is fenny. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. with the perpet. cur. of Fossdyke, £1,310, in the patron. of the Rev. B. Berridge, rector and lord of the manor. The church is in the early English style, with specimens of Norman in some parts of it, and is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. It has a brass of 1498, and some monuments of the Berridges. In the burial-ground is a statue of stone, said to be a monument of Earl Algar. Algarkirk House is the seat of the Rev. B. Berridge.

ALHAMPTON, a tythg. in the par. of Ditcheat, hund. of Whitstone, in the co. of Somerset, 2 miles to the N.W. of Castle Cary. It is near the river Brue, and had formerly a chapel.

ALKBOROUGH, or AUKBOROUGH, a par. in the northern div. of the wap. of Manley, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 10 miles to the N.W. of Brigg. It is situated very near the confluence of the river Trent with the Humber, and contains the hamlet of Walcot. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. with the rect. of Whitton, to which it is annexed, £209, in the patron. of the bishop and the Rev. C. Constable. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. There is an endowed free school, an almshouse for the poor, and a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Remains of a large Roman encampment exist in this parish; they comprise an area 300 feet square, and are in the neighbourhood of Julian's Bower.

ALKERTON, a tythg. in the par. of Eastington, in the hund. of Whitstone, in the co. of Gloucester, 4 miles to the W. of Stroud. Alkerton House is the principal residence.

ALKERTON, a par. in the hund. of Bloxham, in the co. of Oxford, 6 miles to the N.W. of Banbury. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £153, in the patron. of the Rev. R. Hughes, rector. The church, which is dedicated to St. Michael, is in the early English style of architecture, and stands upon an eminence. The manor belonged to the family of the Lydiats. This village was the birthplace of Thomas Lydiat, the mathematician and chronologist, who also held the rectory. He was born in 1572, and died in 1646.

ALKHAM, a par. in the hund. of Folkestone, latho of Shepway, in the co. of Kent, 4 miles to the N.W. of Dover. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. with the perpet. cur. of Chapel-le-Ferne, £152, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, which is partly in the Norman, partly in the early English style, is dedicated to St. Anthony. Alkham House is the residence of R. Halford, Esq. It is believed that a church existed here as early as the reign of Edward the Confessor.

ALKINGTON, a tythg. in the par. of Berkeley and hund. of the same name, in the co. of Gloucester, 1 mile from Berkeley. It is not far from the Gloucester and Bristol railway.

ALKINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Whitchurch and hund. of Bradford, in Shropshire, 2 miles to the S.W. of Whitchurch. The Ellesmere canal passes near the township.

ALKMERE, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Chad, Shrewsbury, in the co. of Salop, 2 miles to the S.E. of Shrewsbury. It is now united with Belton, a hmlt. of Drayton.

ALKMONTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Longford, hund. of Appletree, in the co. of Derby, 5 miles to the S.E. of Ashborne. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £60, in the patron. of W. Evans, Esq. A hospital, dedicated to St. Leonard, was established in this parish before the year 1474.

ALKRINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Prestwich-cum-Oldham, hund. of Salford, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 1 mile to the S. of Middleton. The small river Irk flows through the township. The cotton manufacture affords the principal employment of the inhabitants. Alkrington Hall was once the seat of Sir Aston Lever, whose well-known museum was formed here.

ALLALEIGH, a hmlt. in the par. of Cornworthy, hund. of Coleridge, in the co. of Devon, 4 miles from Totness.

ALLAN, BRIDGE OF, a vil. in the pars. of Lecropt and Logie, in Perthshire, Scotland, 3 miles to the N.W. of Stirling, and 2 miles S. of Dunblane, having a station on the Scottish Central railway. It is situated in a picturesque spot, at the junction of the river Allan with the Forth, and possesses, in a high degree, all the characteristics of a village as poets love to imagine it: thatched cottages irregularly set among fine trees, a river, bridge, and mill, old inns, old women knitting out of doors, and young ones carrying milkpails. There are also some neat modern houses occupied in the summer by persons who visit the mineral wells of Airthrie. There is a Free church and a United Presbyterian church, and in the vicinity are a paper manufactory and a spinning mill.

ALLANTON, a vil. in the par. of Edrom, in the co. of Berwick, Scotland, 4 miles to the E. of Dunse. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Whittadder and Blackadder, over the former of which a new bridge was erected a few years ago. There is a Free church in the village, the receipts of which amounted to £195 16*s.* 2*d.* in 1853. There are paper-mills at Allanbank which afford employment to many of the population, and a mineral well in the vicinity.

ALLAN WATER, a small river which rises at Glen-eagles, near Blackford, among the Ochil hills, in the co. of Perth, Scotland. It takes a south-westerly course through the beautiful valley called after the stream Strathallan, receiving several streamlets, and joining the Forth after a course of 14 miles at the Bridge of Allan, and 2 miles above Stirling. It flows past the ancient city of Dumblane. Its name is Celtic, and signifies river. It abounds in good trout.

ALLARD'S, Buckinghamshire. *See* BURNHAM, E.

ALLARTHORP, Yorkshire. *See* ALLERTHORPE.

ALLBRIGHTS, a vil. in the hund. of Hinckford and co. of Essex, near Clare. The living is a perpet. cur. united with the rect. of Ovington in the dioc. of Rochester.

ALLCANNINGS, a par. in the hund. of Swanborough, in the co. of Wilts, 5 miles to the E. of Devizes. It contains the chplry. of Etchilhampton and the tythgs. of Allington and Fullaway, and is situated on the Wiltshire and Berkshire canal. It is near the Avon and Wans-Dyke. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. with the cur. of Etchilhampton, £1,100, in the patron. of Lord Ashburton. The church is dedicated to St. Anne. There is an endowed free school. A fair is held on the downs on the 6th August, for the sale of cattle and horses.

ALLDER, Berkshire. *See* ALDWORTH.

ALLEN, BOG OF, a vast swamp or series of swamps, in the middle of Ireland, extending from Kildare in the east, through King's County and Queen's County, to Westmeath, where it is bounded by the Shannon. Its length is about 50 miles, and its breadth about 25, and it comprises an area of nearly 240,000 English acres. It lies about 250 feet above the level of the sea, and is divided at intervals by ridges of more elevated and dry ground. The peat bed has an average thickness of 25 feet, and varies from a moss at the top, to a dark peat in the middle, and a hard black bed at the bottom. Underneath it is clay and a limestone gravel. The Royal and Grand canals traverse this morass, and the rivers Barrow, Boyne, and Brosna take their rise in it. The Isle of Allen is a small cultivated tract in the midst of bog, in Kildare county. The Hill of Allen is near the Isle, and rises to the height of 676 feet, having the village of Allen at its foot. This bog is visible from the Hill of Croghen near Philipstown. Some attempts have been made to reclaim parts of it, but hitherto without much success. It still remains almost entirely waste.

ALLENDALE, a par. and market town in the southern div. of Tindale ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 10 miles to the S.W. of Hexham, and 286 miles N.N.W. of London. It takes its name from the river Allen, on the eastern bank of which the town is situated; it is irregularly built on the slope of a hill rising from the river side. The scenery is remarkably fine. The river is crossed by a bridge erected in 1825, and is a tributary of the South Tyne, into which it falls near Ridley Hall. The par. comprises the market town of Allendale, and the tnshps. of East and West Allen, Broadside, Catton, Low Forest, High Forest, Keenley, and Park. It is a polling place for the county. The surrounding district is principally moorland, and contains some large and valuable lead mines, the produce of which is about one-fourth of the entire quantity raised in England. There are several smelting-houses, with flues extending under ground three miles in length, and a large quantity of silver is separated from the ore during the process of smelting. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £170, in the patron. of W. B. Beaumont, Esq., lord of the manor. The church was rebuilt in 1807. Besides the church there are four chapels of ease—St. Peter's, one at Nine Banks, a third at Carr Shields, or West Allen, and the fourth at Allenheads. The cur. of Allenheads chapel, val. £50, is in the patron. of Mr. Beaumont; the others in the patron. of the vicar. There are also places of worship belonging to the Quakers, the Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists. The free grammar school, the income of which is £62, was founded in 1693, by Christopher Wilkinson and others. A new school-house has been recently erected. There are several other schools, libraries, and a savings-bank. The market day is Friday. Cattle fairs are held on the last Friday in April, and the first Friday after the 29th October, and a cattle and sheep fair on the 22nd August. There are remains of a square entrenchment at Old Town, about 2½ miles N.W. of Allendale. It is supposed to have been a Roman station, having a portway, 7 yards broad, paved with stone. Coalcleugh, in the greaveship of West Allen, is the highest inhabited village in England, and the chief centre of the lead-mining population: here, and at Allenheads, which is 3 miles W., are several levels, extending near a mile in length, excavated to communicate with the mines under the hills.

ALLENFORD FARM, an ext. par. place in the par. of Martin, hund. of Damerham, in the co. of Wilts, 8 miles to the S.W. of Salisbury.

ALLENHEADS, or ALLONHEAD, a vil. in the

greaveship of High Forest, once a separate par. in the par. of Allendale, southern div. of Tindale ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 7 miles to the S.W. of Allendale. It is here that the east branch of the river Allen has its source. Coal and rock crystal are found here, and there are valuable lead mines, which have been worked for centuries, and give employment to nearly the whole of the inhabitants. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Durham, val. £50, in the patron. of W. B. Beaumont, Esq. The chapel was rebuilt in 1826, by Colonel Beaumont, on the site of an older one. There is also a private chapel erected by W. B. Beaumont, Esq., for the use of the labouring classes.

ALLENSMOOR, or ALLENSMORE, a par. in the hund. of Webtree, in the co. of Hereford, 4 miles to the S.W. of Hereford, and 1½ mile N.W. from Tram Inn railway station. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Hereford, and in the patron. of the bishop. Allensmore Court is the principal residence. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels here.

ALLEN, ST., a par. in the western div. of the hund. of Powder, in the co. of Cornwall, 4 miles to the N. of Truro. Allen river flows through it, and joins the river Fal at Truro. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £174, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Alleyn. There is an old encampment with a triple fosse, called Gwarnike, in this parish. A farm near it was formerly the seat of the Bevills. It is the custom to hold a parish feast on Rogation Sunday. The par. contains 3,501 acres.

ALLENSTOWN, a vil. in the bar. of Lower Navan, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S. of Kells. Allenstown Hill, near the village, is the principal seat.

ALLENTON, or ALWINTON, a par. in the western div. of Coquetdale ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 9 miles to the N.W. of Rothbury, and 313 miles N. of London. Alnwick is the post town. It is situated on the river Allen or Alwin, at its confluence with the river Coquet, which flows in a winding course through the parish. It contains the tnshps. of Allenton, or Alwinton, Biddleston, Burrowdon, Clennell, Fairhaigh, Farnham, Linbriggs, Netherton north and south sides, Peals and Sharperton. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. with the cur. of Hallystone, £200, in the patron. of the Duke of Northumberland. The church is dedicated to St. Michael, and is a handsome stone building, erected in the 12th century, and restored in 1853, in the early English style. The register dates from 1719. There is a free school for 26 children, endowed by John Dixon and others. Barrow Peel and Ridlee Cairn Hill, on the south bank of the Coquet, are remains, probably, of ancient British burial-places.

ALLEN, WEST, HIGH, and LOW, grieveships in the par. of Allendale, Tindale ward, in the co. of Northumberland. They are situated on the West Allen river, which joins the East Allen near Whitfield. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Durham, val. £157, in the patron. of the vicar.

ALLER, a hmlt. in the par. of Hilton, hund. of Whiteway, in the co. of Dorset, 8 miles W.S.W. of Blandford. It is situated on a branch of the river Trent.

ALLER, a par. in the hund. of Somerton, in the co. of Somerset, 2 miles N.W. of Langport. It lies near the river Parret. It was at Oath, in this parish, that Guthrum the Dane and his followers were baptized, after having been defeated by Alfred at Ethandune. In 1645, a skirmish took place at Aller Moor, between the forces of the king and the parliament. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £623, in the patron. of the Master and Fellows of Emanuel College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. It is an ancient edifice, and contains a Saxon arch and a monument of a Botreaux. Ralph Cudworth, the metaphysician, author of "The Intellectual System of the Universe," was born here in 1617, at which time the rectory was held by his father.

ALLERBY, a tnshp. united with Oughterside, in the par. of Aspatria, ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, in the co. of Cumberland, 3 miles to the N.E. of Maryport. It lies near the Solway Frith and the Carlisle railway. It is in the ownership of the Dykes of Dovenby.

ALLERDALE-ABOVE-DERWENT WARD, one of the five wards of the co. of Cumberland, bounded on the N. and E. by Allerdale-below-Derwent ward, and on the E. also by Bassenthwaite Lake, or Broadwater, Derwentwater, Westmoreland, and Lancashire, and on the S. and W. by the Irish Sea. It contains the pars. of Arlecdon, Bootle, St. Bridget Beckermet, Brigham, Cleator, Corney, Dean, Distington, Drigg, Egremont, Gosforth, Haile, Harrington, Irton, St. John Beckermet, Lamplugh, Lorton, Loweswater, Millom, Moresby, Muncaster, Ponsonby, Waberthwaite, Whicham, Whitbeck, and Workington; with parts of the pars. of St. Bees and Crosthwaite; the towns of Cockermouth, and Ravenglass; and the ext. par. district of Salter. This ward covers an area of about 276,000 acres.

ALLERDALE-BELOW-DERWENT WARD, one of the five wards of the co. of Cumberland. It is bounded on the N. by Cumberland Ward, on the E. by Leath ward, on the S. by Allerdale-above-Derwent ward, and on the W. by the Irish Sea; and contains the pars. of Allhallows, Aspatria, Bassenthwaite, Bolton, Bridekirk, Caldbeck, Cammerton, Canonby Cross, Dearham, Flimby, Gilcrux, Holme Cultram, Ireby, Isell, Plumbland, Torpenhow, Uldale, and Westward, with parts of Bromfield and Crosthwaite, and the towns of Allenby, Keswick, and Maryport. Its area is about 170,400 acres.

ALLERFORD, a tythg. in the par. of Selworthy, hund. of Carhampton, in the co. of Somerset, 4 miles to the W. of Minehead.

ALLERSTON, a par. in Pickering Lythe, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles to the S.E. of Pickering. It is near the river Derwent. The living is a perpet. cur. united with the vic. of Ebberston. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

ALLERTHORPE, a par. in the Wilton Beacon div. of the wap. of Harthill, and the lib. of St. Peter of York, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles S.W. of Pocklington. It includes the tnshp. of Waplington, and is near the canal. The living is a cur. united with the vic. of Thornton, in the dioc. of York, val. £210, in the patron. of the archbishop. The charities amount to £19, and there are two poor's cottages.

ALLERTHORPE, or ALLARTHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Pickhill, and wap. of Hallikeld, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles to the S.E. of Bedale. It is a joint township with Swainby, and is near Leeming Lane and the river Swale.

ALLERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Childwall, hund. of West Derby, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 4 miles to the S.E. of Liverpool. It is near the river Mersey. Allerton Oak is an ancient tree standing on a farm in this parish. Here too is the rude monument called Calder Stones, considered by some to be Druidical. Urns of clay, with human bones, have been dug up near it. Allerton Hall was once the seat of William Roscoe, the historian, author of the Lives of Lorenzo de Medici and Leo X. Allerton Priory is another seat here.

ALLERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Bradford, and wap. of Morley, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles to the N.W. of Bradford. It includes eight hmlts., one of which is Allerton Lanes. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the collieries and factories. The living is a perpet. cur. united with that of Wilsden, in the dioc. of Ripon.

ALLERTON BYWATER, a tnshp. in the par. of Kippax, lower div. of the wap. of Skyrack, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles to the N.W. of Pontefract. It is near the North Midland railway, and the river Aire flows through it. The tnshp. contains 870 acres.

ALLERTON CHAPEL, a par. in the hund. of Bempstone, in the co. of Somerset, 3 miles to the S.W. of Axbridge. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £223, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Wells.

ALLERTON CHAPEL, a chpdry. in the par. of St. Peter, in the lib. of the town of Leeds, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles N.E. of Leeds. The hmlts. of Allerton Gledhow, Moor Allerton, and Meanwood were formerly included in it, but they have now churches of their own. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £561, in the patron. of the vicar of Leeds. It has a hospital for ten poor widows, established and endowed by Robert Parker.

ALLERTON, EAST AND WEST, vils. in the co. of Northumberland, lying 4 miles to the S.W. of Berwick-on-Tweed.

ALLERTON MAULEVERER, a par. in the upper div. of the wap. of Claro, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles to the N.E. of Knaresborough. It contains the tnshp. of Clareton, and is situated on a branch of the river Nidd. It is a station on the York and Harrogate branch of the North Eastern railway. Its name is taken from an ancient proprietor, Richard Mauleverer, who founded here, in the reign of Henry II., a priory of the Benedictine order, as a cell to the abbey of Marmoustier, in France. On the abolition of alien priories, its revenue was given by Henry VI. to King's College, Cambridge. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £65, in the patron. of Lord Stourton. The church is dedicated to St. Martin. Allerton Mauleverer House, near Claro Hill, is the seat of Lord Stourton.

ALLERTON, NORTH, Yorkshire. *See* NORTHALLERTON.

ALLERTONSHIRE WAPENTAKE, one of the 11 waps. or subdivisions of the North Riding of Yorkshire, is bounded on the N. by the river Firs and the co. of Durham, on the E. by Langbaurgh liberty, on the E. and S. by Birdforth wapentake, and on the W. by East Gilling wapentake. It contains the pars. of Birkley, Hutton Conyers, North Allerton, Osmotherley, West Runcton, Sessay, Sigston Kirby, and Thornton-le-Street, and parts of Leak, North Otterington, Great Smeaton, Sockburn, and Weath.

ALLESLEY, a par. in the Kirby div. of the hund. of Knightlow, in the co. of Warwick, 2 miles to the N.W. of Coventry. At Allesley Gate is a station on the London and North Western railway. The parochial charities amount to £114. Of this sum, £46 is the revenue of the free school, which was endowed in 1705, by Mrs. Flint, with land and a house for the master. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £749, in the patron. of the Rev. W. T. Bree, the rector. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There are traces of an old castle, which belonged to the Hastings. Allesley Park was once a seat of the Hastings family.

ALLESTREE, or ALLESTREY, a par. in the hund. of Morleston and Litchurch, in the co. of Derby, 2 miles to the N. of Derby. It lies near the Midland railway and the river Derwent. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £54. The church, which is ancient, and has a tower, contains some monuments of the Mundys of Allseley Hall and Markeaton, and is dedicated to St. Andrew. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here. The charities, including the income from church lands, amount to £32. This parish is part of the duchy of Lancaster.

ALLHALLOWS, a par. in the ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, in the co. of Cumberland, 7 miles to the S.W. of Wigton. The river Ellen flows along the southern boundary of the parish, and the Maryport and Carlisle railway passes near it. Coal is obtained here, but not of good quality; and there are quarries of limestone and freestone. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £80, in the patron. of the bishop. Allhallows was formerly a chapelry included in the parish of Aspatria.

ALLHALLOWS, a par. in the hund. of Hoo, and lathe of Aylesford, in the co. of Kent, 8 miles to the N.E. of Rochester. It is situated on the river Thames, which forms its northern boundary, and a coastguard station is established at Yantlet Creek. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £247, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

ALLIHIES, or BEARHAVEN, a vil. in the bar. of Bear, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles W. of Castletown Bearhaven. It is situated on the bay of Ballydonagan, and has one of the richest and most productive copper mines in the country. Six thousand tons have been obtained in one year, and 1,200 hands have been employed in working it.

ALLINGHAM, a hmlt. in the hund. of Eyhorne, lathe of Aylesford, in the co. of Kent, 3 miles to the N.E. of Maidstone. The living is a vic. united with the rect. of Thornham, in the dioc. of Canterbury.

ALLINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Gresford, hund. of Bromfield, in the co. of Denbigh, North Wales, 3 miles to the N. of Wrexham.

ALLINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Godderthorne, in the co. of Dorset, less than a mile to the N.W. of Bridport. It is situated on the river Brit. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £103, in the patron. of the Rev. H. Fox. The church has been rebuilt, and is dedicated to St. Swithin. This place was formerly a chapelry to Bridport, to which place the dead are now taken for burial. Flax and hemp are grown here, and there is a flax-mill, which gives employment to many of the inhabitants. There was formerly a hospital for lepers, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, which was valued, at the Dissolution in 1553, at £7. A fair is held on the 22nd July, for the sale of cheese and pedlery.

ALLINGTON, a tythg. in the par. of South Stoneham, hund. of Mainsbridge, in the co. of Hants, 5 miles to the N.E. of Southampton. It is not far from the river Itching and the Gosport railway.

ALLINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Larkfield, and lathe of Aylesford, in the co. of Kent, 1 mile to the N.W. of Maidstone. It is on the river Medway, which is its eastern boundary, opposite the town of Aylesford, and near Allington Knoll, a hill which rises to the height of 326 feet. It was formerly a market town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £145, in the patron. of the Earl of Romney, lord of the manor, whose seat is The Mote. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. A fair is held on St. Lawrence's day. Allington Castle, which was founded by Stephen de Penchester, has fallen to decay, and its remains now serve as a farm-house. This castle was the birthplace of the elder Sir Thomas Wyatt, a poet of the reign of Henry VIII.

ALLINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Amesbury, in the co. of Wilts, 3 miles to the S.E. of Amesbury. It lies on a branch of the river Avon, and near the Roman way, Icknield Street. It was formerly a possession of the priory of Farleigh. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £236, in the patron. of the Earl of Craven. It has a small endowed free school.

ALLINGTON, a tythg. in the par. of Alleannings, and hund. of Swanborough, in the co. of Wilts, 4 miles to the N.E. of Devizes. The Wiltshire and Berkshire canal passes near it.

ALLINGTON, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Chippenham, in the co. of Wilts, lying 2 miles to the N.W. of Chippenham.

ALLINGTON, or ALVINGTON, EAST, a hmlt. in the par. of Chivelstone, hund. of Coleridge, in the co. of Devon, 5 miles to the S.E. of Kingsbridge.

ALLINGTON, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Stanborough, in the co. of Devon, 3 miles to the N.E. of Kingsbridge. It is a considerable village and parish, widely scattered, containing the hmlts. of Combe, Harleston, Mounts, Yetson, Cole's Crop, Venn, and Weare Bridge. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £510, in the patron. of W. B. Fortescue, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew, and contains a screen of wood and a pulpit, both richly carved, some brasses and monuments of the Fortescues. The parish is a meet for the Slapton harriers.

ALLINGTON, EAST, a par. in the wap. of Winnibriggs and Threo, in the co. of Lincoln, 4 miles to the N.W. of Grantham. It is a cur. united with Sedgebrook.

ALLINGTON, WEST, a par. in the wap. of Winnibriggs and Threo, in the co. of Lincoln, 4 miles to the N.W. of Grantham. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £262, in the gift of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. There are charities amounting to £17. Allington House, a mansion in the Elizabethan style, is the seat of the Dowager Lady Welby.

ALLINGTON, WEST, Devonshire. *See* ALVINGTON WEST.

ALLITHWAITE, UPPER and LOWER, tnshps. in the par. of Cartmel, hund. of Lonsdale, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 2 miles to the N.E. of Cartmel. Allithwaite Lodge is the principal seat.

ALLOA, a par., burgh of barony, seaport, and market town, in the co. of Clackmannan, Scotland, 2 miles to the N.W. of Clackmannan, 7 from Stirling, and 32 miles from Edinburgh. It contains the vils. of Cambus, Collyland, Holton Square, and Tullibody, and is situated on the northern bank of the Frith of Forth, where the river Devon falls into it. It is a station on a branch of the Stirling and Dunfermline railway. It became the property of the Erskines in 1365, when David II. conferred it on Lord Erskine, in exchange for Strathgartney, in Perthshire. The par. of Alloa extends about 4 miles in length, but its extent of bank along the winding Forth is about 5½ miles, and 2 miles in breadth, consisting for the most part of braes, "bonnie links o' Forth," which slope up from the water's edge. The burn of Alloa intersects it, and the land is good and fertile. There are extensive coal-fields, yielding coal of good quality, which is one of the principal articles of export, the annual average yield being from 76,000 to 80,000 tons. The town, part of which is very ancient, stands on level ground by the Forth, and is backed by pleasant hills. The old streets are narrow and irregular, but clean, and the town has been greatly improved. Many pleasant residences have been erected on the hill behind the town to the west. It is a bonding port, and has a ferry at the head of the Frith of Forth, which is here 500 yards in breadth. There is a good quay, and the harbour has a depth of water of twelve to twenty-two feet, enabling vessels of large size to lie close up to the quay at any state of the tide, which cannot be done at any other port on the Frith. There is a dry dock, in which vessels of 400 tons burden can be repaired. A wet dock is now being formed. The trade of Alloa has increased very much during late years, but not in proportion to its natural advantages. There were five steam vessels belonging to the port in 1851, besides sailing vessels, the aggregate tonnage of which were above 20,000 tons. These vessels are chiefly engaged in the coasting trade, which is considerable; others visit the colonies and foreign ports, especially Holland and the Baltic. The harbour is under the charge of trustees. The chief articles of export are coal, glass, ale, and woollens; the chief articles of import, flax, linseed, corn, wool, timber, and iron. There are eight ale breweries, large glassworks established in 1825, woollen manufactories, spinning mills, brick and tile works, and two ship-building establishments. There are also a pottery, brass and copper works, and a steam engine and machine manufactory. Assembly rooms, a custom-house, gas and water works, and a court-house, are the principal public institutions. The town is a burgh of barony, and a sheriff's court is held. The affairs of the town are now managed by a board of nine Commissioners. The market is held on Wednesday and Saturday. Cattle fairs take place on the second Wednesday in the months of February, May, August, and November.—The living is within the presb. of Stirling, val. £299, in the patron. of the crown. The church, built in 1819, is an elegant Gothic edifice, with a handsome spire 200 feet in height, and stands on the hills. There are two Free churches in the town, and one at Tullibody, two chapels belonging to the United Presbyterians, and others to the Episcopalians, Baptists, Primitive Methodists, and Swedenborgians. There are parish and free schools, ragged, and industrial, and infant schools, and various charitable societies. Two weekly newspapers are published, called the *Alloa Advertiser*, and *Alloa Journal*. One of the most interesting objects in the district is Alloa House, the ancient seat of the Erskines, Earls of Mar. Of the old building there remains only a tower of the 13th century, ninety feet high, with walls eleven feet in thickness, the rest having been destroyed by fire in 1800. It stands secluded in a beautiful park. It is believed that Mary, Queen of Scots, spent part of her early life in Alloa House, as one of her guardians was Lord Erskine. Her son, James VI., also was here in his boyhood, in charge of the Earl of Mar, as was afterwards his son, the Prince Henry. A stoutly made cradle and chair used to be shown as those of the "infant Solomon." Alloa was the birthplace, in 1748, of David Allan, the historical painter. Tullibody, now united with Alloa, was the birthplace of Generals Sir Ralph and Sir Robert Abercrombie. The par. extends over an area of about eight square miles.

ALLONBY, a chplry. in the par. of Bromfield, ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, in the co. of Cumberland, 22 miles to the S.W. of Carlisle. Maryport is the post town. It is situated on the Solway Frith, on that part of the coast which forms the bay of Allonby, and is near the railway from Carlisle to Maryport and Whitehaven. It has a good beach of firm sand, and is a favourite bathing-place. The herring fishery which was once carried on has declined, the herrings not now haunting that part of the sea. Allonby is a subport to Carlisle. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £94, in the patron. of the vicar of Bromfield. There is a free school for ten children, endowed by Mrs. Thomlinson, and there are six poor's cottages erected by Thomas Richardson. This village was the birthplace (1741) of Captain Joseph Huddart, the hydrographer and naval engineer.

ALLOSTOCK, a tnshp. in the par. of Great Budworth, in the hund. of Northwick, in the co. palatine of Chester, 4 miles to the N.E. of Middlewich. It is situated on a branch of the river Weaver. The Unitarians have a chapel here.

ALLOWAY, once a separate par., now united to Ayr, in the co. of Ayr, Scotland, 2 miles S. of Ayr. It is situated on the right bank of Doon, a little below the point where the road from Ayr to Maybole is carried across that river by the new bridge, for the "Auld Brig o' Doon" is no longer used, and a quarter of a mile from the cottage on Doon-side, in which the peasant bard was born on the 25th of January, 1759. The poet's father was interred here at his own request, and the village derives its chief interest now from its association with Burns and his poetry. The walls of the "haunted kirk," the scene of the "Tam o' Shanter," still stand, but ruined and roofless, with the kirk bell at one end. An attempt to remove this bell by the magistrates was resisted by the peasantry, and the relic is preserved. The beautiful monument, in the form of a Greek temple, of white stone, recently erected to his memory, stands on a hill between the kirk and the bridge. Snuff-boxes and other portable treasures have been made of the woodwork of the kirk of Alloway.

ALLOWENSHAY, a hmlt. in the par. of Kingston, hund. of Tintinhull, in the co. of Somerset, 2 miles to the N.W. of Ilchester.

ALLSAINTS, a par. in the bar. of Raphoe, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles N. of St. Johnstown. It is situated between the river Foyle and Lough Swilly. The soil is fertile, and stone is quarried in the parish. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Derry and Raphoe, val. £89, in the patron. of the incumbent of Taughboyne.

ALLSCOT, a tnshp. in the par. of Worfield, hund. of Brimstree, in the co. of Salop, 2 miles to the N.E. of Bridgnorth, and 1½ N.W. from Worfield. It is not far from the river Severn.

ALLSCOTE, a tnshp. in the par. of Wrockwardine, hund. of South Bradford, in the co. of Salop, 3 miles to the N.W. of Wellington. It is a station on the Shropshire Union railway, and is close to the parish church of Wrockwardine. The river Tern runs through it.

ALLSTONEFIELD, a par. in the northern div. of the hund. of Totmonslow, in the co. of Stafford, 11 miles to the N.E. of Cheadle. Ashborne is the nearest post town. It contains the chplries. of Upper Elkstone, Longnor, Quarnford, and Warslow, and the tnshps. of Lower Elkstone, Fairfield Head, Heathy Lee, and Hollinsclough, and is situated on the river Dove, which here forms part of the boundary of the parish and the county, separating them from the counties of Chester and Derby. It belongs to the duchy of Lancaster. Coal, copper, and lead mines are worked here, and there is a silk-mill, and two button manufactories at Fairfield Head and Heathy-Lee, in which most of the population find employment. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £300, in the patron. of Sir John Crewe, Bart., who resides at Caulke Abbey. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is large, and in the early English style, with an embattled tower and pinnacles. In addition to the parish church there are four chapels of ease. The charities amount to £54, and include a small free school, founded in 1726 by German Pole. The poet Cotton had a fishing-house at Allstonefield, and used to enjoy rambling here with his friend Izaac Walton. The pulpit in the church and some of the church furniture were the gift of Cotton.

ALL-STRETTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Church Stretton, in the hund. of Munslow, in the co. of Salop, 1¼ mile N. of the town of Church Stretton, and 13 S. of Shrewsbury. Many of the population are Welsh. The famous British fortress, Caer Caradoc, one of the last strongholds held by Caractacus, is in the vicinity.

ALLT, a tnshp. in the par. of Berriew, in the co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 3 miles to the N.W. of Montgomery. The name signifies "a hill."

ALLTGREIG, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanguick, hund. of Llangafelash, in the co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 5 miles to the N.W. of Neath.

ALLTGYMBYD, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanarmon, hund. of Yale, in the co. of Denbigh, North Wales, 9 miles to the N.W. of Wrexham.

ALLTMAWR, a par. in the hund. of Builth, in the co. of Brecon, South Wales, 3 miles to the S.E. of Builth. It is situated on the river Wye. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £48, in the patron. of the vicar of Llanavan-Vawr.

ALLTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Wirksworth and hund. of Appletree, in the co. of Derby, 2 miles to the S. of Wirksworth. It is now united with Idridgehay.

ALLTYGAR, a hmlt. in the par. of Llangathen, hund. of Cathinog, in the co. of Carmarthen, South Wales, 3 miles to the W. of Llandilofawr.

ALLWESTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Folke, and hund. of Sherborne, in the co. of Dorset, 2 miles to the S.E. of Sherborne.

ALMELEY, a par. in the hunds. of Stretford and Wolphy, in the co. of Hereford, 4 miles to the W. of Weobley. It comprises the tnshps. of Hopley's Green and Logaston, and the Kington tram-road runs through it. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £254, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, which had once a chantry, is dedicated to St. Mary, and is a fine old Gothic building, with a handsome oak ceiling, restored in 1843. Near it are two barrows and a Roman camp.

ALMER, a par. in the hund. of Loosebarrow, in the co. of Dorset, 5 miles to the S.E. of Blandford. It contains the hmlt. of Mapperton, and lies on a branch of the river Stour. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £284, in the patron. of T. S. Drax, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The church, which is small, and was rebuilt by General Erle, is dedicated to St. Mary.

ALMER COOMBE, a tythg. in the par. of Sturminster Marshall, hund. of Loosebarrow, in the co. of Dorset, near Almer.

ALMHOLME, a hmlt. in the par. of Bentley, wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles to the N.E. of Doncaster. It is not far from the river Don.

ALMINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Drayton-in-Hales, north div. of the hund. of Pirehill, in the co. of Stafford, 1 mile to the E. of Market Drayton. It is situated on the river Tern, and was formerly a lordship of the Butlers. Almington Hall is the principal residence.

ALMINGTON, or AMINGTON, a tnshp. joined to Stony-Delph, in the par. of Tamworth, Tamworth div. of the hund. of Hemlingford, in the co. of Warwick, 3 miles to the N.E. of Tamworth. It lies on the river Anker, near the Midland railway, and the Coventry canal. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, united with Tamworth. Almington Hall was once the seat of the Clintons.

ALMODINGTON, once a par., now a tythg. in the pars. of Earnley and Siddleham, in the hund. of Manhood, rape of Chichester, in the co. of Sussex, 4 miles to the S.W. of Chichester. The living was a rect., and was consolidated in 1524 with that of Earnley. The church is in ruins.

ALMOND. There are two streams in Scotland bearing this name: (1) one has its rise in the co. of Lanark, not far from Shottskirk, and, after a course of about 20 miles, falls into the Frith of Forth at Cramond. The scenery through which the river flows is very picturesque, and near the Cant hills there are several falls. Briech Water, which rises on the Pentland hills, joins it near Livingston. Through the greater part of its course, the Almond forms the boundary line between the counties of Edinburgh and Linlithgow. It passes near the towns of Whitburn, Blackburn, Livingston, Mid-Calder, and Kirkliston. The Glasgow railway and the Union canal are carried across this river,—the former by one of the most magnificent works on any line of railway, consisting of an immense viaduct of 43 arches of 50 feet span each, and varying in height from 60 to 85 feet. Trout abound in it. (2) Another stream, called also Almon river, in the co. of Perth, which rises in a glen among the Grampian hills between Loch Tay and Loch Earn, passes through the parishes of Monzie and Foulis, and falls into the Tay about two miles above Perth. It is a very rapid river, with many waterfalls and several tributary streams. Its whole length is about eighteen miles. The upper part of its course lies through a glen named after it, Glenalmond, abounding in exceedingly fine scenery, the rocks in several parts approaching each other very closely, and rising to the height of 1000 to 1200 feet. This is the traditional burial-place of Ossian, and has furnished the theme of a graceful poem by Wordsworth. On one of the highest hills are ruins of a Celtic fort, and on the opposite hill is a cairn. The river abounds in fine white trout. It flows past Lynedoch House, the seat of Lord Lynedoch, and past the woods of Methven Castle. It is crossed by three bridges. One, the old bridge of Almond, a single arch, erected in 1619; another, a little below that, of three arches, erected in 1827; and a third, a little above the old bridge, a semicircular arch of eighty feet span, erected at the cost of Lord Lynedoch. The foundation was laid in 1832. This bridge is at Dalcruive, on the Dunkeld road.

ALMOND BANK, a vil. in the par. of Methven, in the co. of Perth, Scotland, 4 miles to the N.W. of Perth. It is situated on the river Almond, and is a station on the Perth and Methven branch railway.

ALMONDBURY, a par. in the upper div. of the wap. of Agbrigg, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles to the S.E. of Huddersfield. It lies near the Manchester and Leeds section of the London and North Western railway, near the canal and the river Colne. It comprises the chplries. of South Crossland, Farnley-Tyas, Honley, Linthwaite, Lockwood, Meltham, Netherthong, Upperthong, Holme Bridge, Meltham Mills, Milns Bridge, Armitage Bridge, Helme, and part of that of Marsden, with the tnshps. of Almondbury, Austonley, and Lingarths, besides several hmlts. This place was probably the *Campodunum* mentioned in the Itinerary of Antoninus. The Saxon kings had a palace here, and on a neighbouring hill remains of an ancient fort are still in existence. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of

Ripon, val. £571, in the patron. of Sir J. W. Ramsden, Bart. The church is dedicated to All Saints, and is in the perpendicular style. Fourteen new district churches have been erected in the parish. There are chapels belonging to the Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. The parochial charities are considerable, amounting to £423, of which sum £75 is the revenue of the free grammar school founded in 1609 by letters patent of James I., and subsequently endowed by Robert Nettleton and others. The revenue of the charity established by Israel Wormall in 1724 for teaching and apprenticing children amounts to £168; and that of Nettleton, for maintenance of bridges and giving of marriage-portions, to £138. There are many woollen manufactories and some cotton and silk mills, which, with the collieries, furnish employment to many of the inhabitants.

ALMONDSBURY, a par. in the lower divs. of the hunds. of Langley and Swinehead, Thornbury and Berkeley, in the co. of Gloucester, 4 miles to the S.W. of Thornbury. It contains the tythgs. of Hempton with Patchway, Over Tockington, Lower Tockington, Almondsbury, and three other tythgs., and is situated at the foot of the Cotswold hills, near the Bristol and Birmingham railway. The small stream, Boyd, which falls into the Avon, runs near the village. From the summit of the rocks under which the village stands, there is a fine prospect over the Severn to the Welsh coast. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £915, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a handsome edifice in the form of a cross, and in the early English style. It has a tower and spire at the centre, and a beautiful western door. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and was formerly a cell to the priory of St. Augustine, at Bristol. There are church lands, of which the yearly income amounts to £236, a poor's house, and a small free school. It is said that here was the burial-place of Alemond father of King Egbert. Knole House is the principal seat.

ALMORITIA, Westmeath. *See* BALLYMORIN.

ALMSFORD, or ANSFORD, a par. in the hund. of Catsash, in the co. of Somerset, within 1 mile of Castle Cary, and near the river Brue. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £297, in the patron. of F. Woodforde, Esq., of Almsford Park. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

ALNE, a par. in the wap. of Bulmer, in the North Riding, and partly in the lib. of St. Peter of York, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles to the S.W. of Easingwold, and 11 miles N.E. of York. It is a station on the York and Berwick railway. The par. contains the tnshps. of Aldwark, Alne, Flawith, Tholthorp, Tollerton, and Youlton. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. with the cur. of Aldwark, £415, in the patron. of Sir C. Codrington. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here. There are charities amounting to £47. Alne House is the principal seat.

ALNE, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Barlichway, in the co. of Warwick, 2 miles to the N.E. of Alcester. It is situated on the river Alne, which, after a course of twelve miles from its source near Umberslade Park, joins the river Arrow at Alcester. The living is a cur. united with the rect. of Kinwarton, in the dioc. of Worcester. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. There are charities amounting to £28.

ALNE, LITTLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Aston Cantilow, hund. of Barlichway, in the co. of Warwick, 2 miles to the N.E. of Great Alne.

ALNESBOURNE PRIORY, an ext. par. place in the par. of Nacton, hund. of Colneis, in the co. of Suffolk, 4 miles to the S.E. of Ipswich. The river Orwell flows near it.

ALNESS, a par. in the co. of Ross, Scotland, 9 miles to the W. of Cromarty. Its name signifies "brook of the headland," and alludes to the promontory named Alness Point. It extends from the frith of Cromarty, along the south bank of Alness Water, formerly called the river Averon, to the mountains in which the river takes its rise. In the higher part of the parish there are fine straths and glens, and two lakes, Loch Glass and Loch Moir. Iron ore is obtained in the district, and small quantities of silver have been found. Part of the land is under tillage, and part is used for sheep-walks. Trout abounds in the river. The living is in the presb. of Dingwall, val. £231, in the patron. of the Marchioness of Stafford. The parish church was built in 1780, has been repeatedly repaired, and contains about 800 sittings. There is a Free church, two society's schools, an assembly's school, and a private school. The par. extends over an area of about fifty square miles.

ALNESS-BRIDGE, a vil. with a post-office, in the pars. of Alness and Rosskeen, in the co. of Ross, Scotland, 12 miles N.E. of Dingwall. It stands on the bank of Alness-Water. Fairs are held chiefly for the sale of cattle once a month, from January to September.

ALNHAM, a par. in the northern div. of the ward of Coquetdale, in the co. of Northumberland, 7 miles to the N.W. of Rothbury. Alnwick is the post town. It comprises the tnshps. of Alnham, Prendwick, Screnwood, and Unthank. The river Alne, which flows by Alnwick and falls into the North Sea at Alnmouth, rises near this village. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £200, in the patron. of the Duke of Northumberland. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, was built in 1310. The old vicarage is also an interesting structure, having been built in the reign of Edward III. It fell into ruins in 1643, but was restored by the Duke of Northumberland in 1844. The upper part of the old fabric, called the Peel Tower, is strongly supported with square embattled stonework. In 1850, during some excavations, an ancient road, six feet wide, was discovered two feet below the surface. Near the village, on the moors to the west, are remains of an encampment in the form of a semicircle, with a double rampart and trench, enclosing a space measuring 100 yards in diameter.

ALNMOUTH, or ALEMOUTH, a small seaport and tnshp. in the par. of Lesbury, southern division of Lambrough ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 4 miles to the S.W. of Alnwick. It is situated on Alnm uth Bay, at the mouth of the river Alne, and is resorted to as a bathing-place. The port is subordinate to that of Berwick. The York and Berwick railway passes near the village. A few small vessels belong to the port, which are engaged in the coasting trade, carrying goods to and from London, and the manufacturing districts of Yorkshire. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Durham, val. £100, in the patron. of the Duke of Northumberland. The old chapel, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, which formerly existed here, was blown down in 1806, and the site of it has since become an island at the mouth of the river, but a new church has lately been erected, and was opened in 1860. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here. The discovery of some large bones led to a belief that giants had lived here. The bones proved to be not human, but remains of horses.

ALNWICK, a par. and market town in the eastern div. of the ward of Coquetdale, in Northumberland, of which it is the county town, 30 miles S.S.E. from Berwick-upon-Tweed, 34 miles N. by W. from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 306 miles from London by road, and 314 miles by the Great Northern and York, Newcastle, and Berwick railways. It comprises the several tnshps. of Alnwick, Alnwick South Side, Abbey Lands, Canongate, Denwick, and Hulme Park, with seven hmlts. Its name is derived from its situation on the river Alne, the town being built on the sides of the hills rising from the river on the south, amidst beautiful and romantic scenery. It is a place of great antiquity, but the precise date of its origin is not known. It is believed that a fort existed here in the time of the Romans, and that the castle was erected on its site by the Saxons, who named the place *Ealnwic*. Just before the Conquest Gilbert Tyson owned the castle and barony; and on his death at the battle of Hastings, the Norman lords de Vesci became the possessors. The possession remained with them till about 1297, at which time the castle and barony were bequeathed by the licence of Edward I. to the Bishop of Durham. They were shortly after-

wards purchased by Lord Henry de Percy, from whom they have been regularly transmitted to the present noble owner, the Duke of Northumberland. Opposite the railway station, at the entrance of the town, is a noble column, erected by the Percy tenantry, 100 feet high, surmounted by the Percy crest, and inscribed, "To Hugh, Duke of Northumberland, K.G., this column is erected, dedicated, and inscribed by a grateful and united tenantry. A.D. 1816." Alnwick, situated so near to the northern limit of England, was the scene of numerous forays and conflicts in the fierce border warfare of the middle ages. It was besieged in 1093 by Malcolm III., King of Scotland, surnamed *Ceau-mohr*, or "Greathead," and was defended by Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland. Malcolm and his son, Prince Edward, both fell during the siege. King David gained possession of the town in 1135. William the Lion, who took part with young Richard, afterwards Cœur de Lion, against his father, Henry II., entered Northumberland in 1174, with a host of eighty thousand men, and laid siege to Alnwick. William was taken prisoner by a troop of English horse under Ralph de Glanville. He was only liberated on pledging himself as Henry's liegeman, and binding himself to do homage for Scotland. Subsequently, on payment of 10,000 marks, this humiliating treaty was annulled by Richard. The place was nearly burned to the ground in 1215 by King John, but appears to have been soon rebuilt. The Scots, under Robert Bruce, made an attempt on it in 1328, but failed. A wall was built round the town in 1411, and at the same time battlements were erected on the castle. The town was again burnt in 1448 by the Scots, after Dumfries was burnt by the English.—Alnwick is a borough by prescription. The ancient style of the corporation was the "burgesses of Alnwick;" the present style, the "chamberlains, common council, and freemen of the borough of Alnwick." It is now governed by a bailiff nominated by the Duke of Northumberland, four chamberlains, and twenty-four common-councilmen. The chamberlains are elected from the council, and the councillors from the body of freemen. The freemen become such either by inheritance or by servitude. There was a curious and absurd custom, not many years discontinued, in connection with admission to the freedom, which tradition traces back to a decree of King John; and this tradition looks less improbable than it did, since the publication of an itinerary, which shows that King John was at Alnwick on the 24th April, 1209. St. Mark's day, 25th April, is the day of admission for freemen, and after admission they had to ride the bounds of an extensive common. In the course of their ride they came to a muddy pond, named the "Freeman's Well," where the bailiff bids them dismount and make their way through it from end to end. This they did, in a cotton dress, and usually before a crowd of delighted and applauding spectators. So, it is said, decreed King John, because the townsmen of his day left their roads in so bad a condition that he himself was well-nigh lost in the bogs. Petty sessions are held once a fortnight by the county magistrates, and quarter sessions are held here in turn with Newcastle, Hexham, and Morpeth. Polling and the election for the north div. of the county take place here. A county court is held once a month in the townhall. The town is regularly built, the streets are broad, well paved, and the houses mostly modern and built of stone. It is lighted with gas, and has a good supply of water. There were formerly four square towers with gateways in the town wall, of which only one, that named Bondgate, remains. It was built by Hotspur, and was formerly used as a prison. The market-place is a large square in the centre of the town, on the north side of which is the townhall, a handsome stone building with a square tower, erected in 1731; and on the western side, the market-house, containing reading and assembly rooms, with shambles and stalls for fish and poultry beneath. It was erected by the Duke of Northumberland in 1827, and is in the early English style of architecture. The house of correction was built in 1807, and the poor-law union house in 1842. There is an infirmary, a theatre, a subscription library, founded in 1783, a scientific and mechanics' institute, founded in 1824, a tradesmen's and mechanics' newsrooms, and a savings-bank. A new and spacious courthouse for the holding of petty sessions, and a corn exchange are now being erected. The town is well drained, under the provisions of the Public Health Act. Fire-plugs are fixed in the streets about fifty yards apart. A stone bridge of three arches crosses the Aln at the northern end of the town.—The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Durham, val. £175, in the patron. of the Duke. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary and St. Michael, is a large structure in the perpendicular and decorated styles of architecture, with groined chancel, carved stalls, and a niche in the south aisle with three effigies recumbent. A new district church, dedicated to St. Paul, was erected in 1846 by the late Duke. The living is a cur., val. £200, in the patron. of the Duke. There are places of worship belonging to the Roman Catholics, Unitarians, Independents, Wesleyan and New Connection Methodists, English Presbyterians, and United Presbyterians. The last-named body have two chapels here. There is a corporation school, in which, besides English, classics and mathematics are taught, an infant school, a national school founded in 1810, and supported by the Duke, and several Sunday schools.—The trade and manufactures of the town are small and unimportant. There are two extensive tobacco and snuff manufactories, besides several breweries, a tannery, and flour-mills. Coal is found in the parish, and there are quarries of limestone, freestone, and marble. Bricks and tiles are made. The market is held on Saturday. Fairs are held on the eve of Palm Sunday, the 12th May, the last Monday in July, the first Tuesday in October, for sheep, cattle, and horses. A wool fair is held on the first Saturday after the 5th July; and statute fairs, for hiring servants, the first Saturday in March, the 12th May, and the first Saturday in November. A cattle market is held every alternate Monday.—Alnwick Castle, the noble seat of the Duke of Northumberland, stands on the site of a Roman camp, to the north-west of the town. About a hundred years ago considerable transformations were effected, which destroyed, in great measure, its characteristics as a Border castle. But in 1858 his grace, the present Duke, caused it to be repaired at a very large cost, and as closely as possible according to the ancient design. It is now one of the finest examples of a feudal fortress in the kingdom. The walls enclose an area of five acres, and the grounds, which are watered by the Aln, extend five miles in length. The family residence is in the centre of the inner court. The interior decorations are of extraordinary splendour and magnificence. The ceiling of the chapel is constructed after that of King's College Chapel, Cambridge; and the paintings on the walls are copied from those in Milan cathedral. The walls of the castle are flanked by sixteen towers. Very extensive and important works have long been, and are still, going on at the castle. The park abounds in scenery of rare and various beauty, and contains ruins of two abbeys; one that of the Premonstratensian Canons, founded in 1147, by Eustace Fitz-John; the other, Hulne Abbey, founded by a crusader, in 1240. Malcolm's Cross, a memorial of the fall of King Malcolm and his son during the siege of Alnwick in 1093, was rebuilt in 1774, on the spot where he fell, by the Duchess of Northumberland, a lineal descendant of the king. Alnwick was the birthplace of Friar Martin of Alnwick, and of Bishop William of Alnwick, the latter of whom lived in the first half of the 15th century. Alnwick gives the title of baron to the Earl of Beverley.

ALOESBRIDGE HUNDRED, one of the twelve subdivisions of the lathe of Shepway in the co. of Kent, bounded on the N.E. and S.E. by Langport, St. Martin's hundred, and on the S.W. and N.W. by Oxney hundred. It contains the par. of Brookland, Fairfield, Snargate, Snave, and part of Brenzett, and extends over an area of 7,240 acres.

ALPERTON, a hmlt. of the par. of Harrow-on-the-

Hill, hund. of Gore, in the co. of Middlesex, lying 8 miles to the N.W. of the city of London. It is not far from the river Brent. The London and North Western railway and the Paddington canal pass near it.

ALPHAMSTONE, a par. in the hund. of Hinckford, in the co. of Essex, 4 miles to the S. of Sudbury. The river Stour runs near it. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £257, in the gift of the lord chancellor. The parochial charities amount to £13 a year.

ALPHETON, a par. in the hund. of Babergh, in the co. of Suffolk, 8 miles to the N. of Sudbury. A feeder of the river Stour runs through it. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £275, in the patron. of the Rev. W. J. Aislabie, the rector.

ALPHINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Wonford, in the co. of Devon, 2 miles to the S. of Exeter. The Alphin, a branch of the river Exe, runs through the parish, as does also the Exeter canal, in a parallel course with the river. The South Devonshire railway passes near it. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £987, in the patron. of the Rev. F. A. Savile. There are some almshouses here, and an ancient cross stands in the chief street. The church is dedicated to St. Michael, and contains a font in the Norman style, with pillars and intersecting arches. The tower was repaired in 1853. Cattle fairs are held here on the first Wednesday after June 20th, and on Michaelmas day. Alphington House is the principal residence.

ALPHINGTON, or ALPINGTON, a vil. in the par. and hund. of Ottery St. Mary, in the co. of Devon, 1½ mile N. of the town of Ottery St. Mary, and 10 E. from Cullompton railway station. The living is annexed to the vic. of Ottery St. Mary. The church, which is dedicated to St. James and St. Anne, is a new brick building in the early English style, erected in 1849 at the sole expense of the Hon. Justice Coleridge, who also made a present to the village of a parsonage-house and schoolroom. The church contains a painted window at the east end, and a font of Devonshire marble, with a sacrarium.

ALPINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Loddon, in the co. of Norfolk, 6 miles to the S.E. of Norwich. The living is a rect. united with Yelverton, in the dioc. of Norwich. The tithes of the united pars. have been commuted for £408 per annum. No vestige of the church now exists. A new school-house was built in 1854. Alpington Hall is the principal residence.

ALPORT, a hmlt. in the tnshps. of Rowsley and Youlgreave, in the co. of Derby, 5 miles to the N.W. of Castleton. Alport Brook runs through the hamlet. It takes its rise in the Peak and joins the Ashop at Gillop Hey, not far from the lofty Alport rocks, which rise to a height of nearly a thousand feet. The calcareous deposit from streams which run through a limestone district, called *Tufa*, is obtained here, and is employed in the construction of ornamental rockwork.

ALPRAHAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Bunbury, first div. of the hund. of Eddisbury, in the co. palatine of Chester, 6 miles to the N.W. of Nantwich. The Chester and Crewe railway and the Birmingham canal pass near it. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here.

ALRESFORD, a par. in the hund. of Tendring, in the co. of Essex, 5 miles to the S.E. of Colchester. It is situated on a branch of the river Colne. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £378, in the patron. of Hulme's trustees. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The par. has an area of 1,583 acres.

ALRESFORD (commonly called ALSFORD) NEW, a par. and market town in the Alton div. of the co. of Hants, 7 miles to the N.E. of Winchester railway station, and 57 miles from London by road, or 75 miles by the South Western railway. It is a neat and well-built union and market town, situated near the head of the river Itchen. Its name imports that there was a ford, overshadowed by alder trees, on the spot; but, by a mistake, the river here is often called the Alre. Conwalch, King of Wessex, after his baptism, gave the manor to the Bishop of Winchester. The market, which in the early part of the 13th century had been discontinued, was restored about the year 1220, by Godfrey de Lucy, Bishop of Winchester. The town was incorporated at an early period. It returned one member to parliament in the twenty-third and thirty-fifth years of the reign of Edward I., which privilege has long since been lost. The town has suffered on several occasions from fire. In 1690 and 1710 it was nearly destroyed, and it was subject to a like calamity in 1736. The church of St. John the Baptist is a neat building, and has a low embattled tower, with a peal of eight bells. The living was formerly a chplry. of Old Alresford, but now is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £240, in the patron. of the bishop, who is also lord of the manor. The Independents have a chapel here. There is a grammar school, founded and endowed in 1698 by H. Perrin, Esq., for 19 boys, sons of tradesmen in the town and in the villages of Old Alresford, Sutton, and Tichbourne, which, besides a house for the master, has fifty-two acres of land, yielding at present an income of £149 per annum. Petty sessions are held fortnightly by the county magistrates for the Winchester division. At Michaelmas, a court leet is held by the Bishop of Winchester. Alresford used to be within the jurisdiction of the Cheyney Court, at Winchester. There is a national school and a savings-bank in the town. The former remarkable prosperity of this place is said to have been owing to the fact of the river Itchen having been made navigable up to the town, for which purpose in the reign of King John an embankment was constructed by Bishop Godfrey de Lucy; and the small lake, now called Alresford Pond, which covers an area of about 40 acres, was formed, but the navigation does not extend now beyond Winchester. The bishop and his successors received, as compensation for his great work, the royalty of the river from the pond to the sea. The market, which is chiefly for corn, is held on Thursday; where sheep are also sold in the three months before Christmas. Fairs are held on the last Thursday in July, the first Thursday in September, the first Thursday after October the 16th, and the last Thursday in November, for the sale of cattle. There are several mansions in the neighbourhood: Tichbourne House, the seat of the Tichbourne family, and the Grange, the seat of Lord Ashburton. The latter is built in imitation of the Parthenon at Athens.

ALRESFORD, OLD, a par. in the hund. of Fawley, in the Alton div. of the co. of Hants, close to New Alresford. It lies on the other side of the river Itchen. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £556, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, which was rebuilt in 1753, has a fine tower, and is dedicated to St. Mary. Admiral Lord Rodney formerly resided in Old Alresford House, now belonging to his descendant Lord Rodney. This village is within the jurisdiction of the Cheyney Court of Winchester. A very neat free school has been erected, at the sole expense of Miss Onslow.

ALREWAS, a par. in the northern div. of the hund. of Offlow, in the co. of Stafford, 5 miles to the N.E. of Lichfield. It comprises the hmlts. of Fradley, Orgreave, and Overley. It is a station on the South Staffordshire railway. The par. is bounded on the N. by the river Trent, and on the E. by the river Tame, and is intersected by the Grand Trunk canal, which joins the Trent here. The Coventry canal also passes through the parish. Early in the 9th century, Alrewas became the possession of the cathedral of Lichfield. The living is a discharged vic. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £328, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There is a chapel belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists. A worsted-mill furnishes employment to some of the population. There are charities amounting to £26 per annum.

ALREWAS HAYES, an ext. par. lib., in the northern div. of the hund. of Offlow, in the co. of Stafford, close to Alrewas.

ALSAGER, a chplry. in the par. of Barthomley, hund. of Nantwich, in the co. palatine of Chester, 4 miles to the S.E. of Sandbach. It is situated near the Trunk canal and the river Wenlock, and is a station on

the North Staffordshire railway. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £100, in the patron. of the landowners. The chapel was erected and endowed by Mary, Judith, and Margaret Alsager. There is a free school for boys and girls, which was also founded and endowed by them. There is a chapel belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists.

ALSOP-LE-DALE, a chplry. in the par. of Ashbourne, hund. of Wirksworth, in the co. of Derby, 6 miles to the N.W. of Ashbourne. The river Dove runs near it. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £49, in the patron. of the inhabitants and freeholders. The chapel, originally in the Norman style, but considerably altered, is dedicated to St. Michael. Alsop lies within the Duchy of Lancaster and the jurisdiction of a court held at Tutbury once a fortnight for the recovery of small debts.

ALSTOE HUNDRED, one of the 5 hunds. in the co. of Rutland, bounded on the N. by Leicestershire and Lincolnshire, on the E. by East hundred, on the S. and W. by Martinsley hundred and Oakham Soke hundred; it contains the pars. of Ashwell, Burley, Cottesmore, Exton, Greetham, Horn, Market Overton, Stretton, Teigh, Thistleton, Whissendine, and Whitwell. The hund. extends over an area of about 27,900 acres.

ALSTON, or ALSTON MOOR, a par. and market town in Leath ward, in the co. of Cumberland, 29 miles to the S.E. of Carlisle, or 35 miles by rail; and 281 miles from London, or 290 by the Great Northern and York, Newcastle and Berwick railways. It contains the curacies of Garrigill and Nenthead, and the hmlts. of Clarghyll, Nentsbury, Leadgate, and Nenthall. The town stands on the slope of a hill, on the right bank of the south Tyne, near the confluence of the Nent with that river. Each of these rivers is crossed by a stone bridge, that over the Tyne being a handsome new one. In the western part of the parish are some traces of the Roman road called Maiden Way, and at Hall Hill, a little below Tyne bridge, are the foundations of an ancient fortress surrounded by a moat. The surrounding district is chiefly moorland, shut in on all sides by lofty hills. On the west are the mountains Cross-fell and Hartside. Large flocks of black-faced sheep are pastured on the moors. There are magnificent views, at several points on the new road from Hexham to Penrith, over the lake of Ullswater, the mountains of Cumberland and Westmoreland, the Solway Frith, and the coast of Scotland. The sterility of the surface in this district is compensated by the wealth of its mines. The parish of Alston contains about forty large and productive lead mines, yielding usually about nine thousand tons per annum. A small proportion of silver is contained in the ore, not exceeding on the average, ten ounces per ton. In the ore, from one of the mines, a much larger proportion has been found, nearly a hundred ounces per ton. Copper is also obtained. There are some magnificent caverns in the mountain limestone, splendid with variously coloured crystals of fluor-spar, the yellow copper-ore, and pyrites One of the caverns, called Tutman's Hole, extends for a mile from its entrance. There are large smelting furnaces, and machines for breaking and cleansing the ore. Thread and flannel are manufactured on a large scale. There is a grand subterranean aqueduct, called "Nent Force," 5 miles in length, from the town to the Nenthead shaft. This was constructed by the trustees of Greenwich Hospital, the owners of the estates, which were forfeited in 1715, by James, Earl of Derwentwater, and were conferred on them by act of parliament. The town is irregularly built, the houses mostly of stone and roofed with slate. A very handsome building has just been erected in the centre of the town, consisting of news-rooms, mechanics' institution, and reading-room, with board-room and townhall above; costing upwards of £2,000, which has been raised by voluntary contributions. The market cross was erected by Sir William Stephenson, Bart., who was lord mayor of London, in 1764. The living is a discharged vic.* in the dioc. of Durham, val., with the cur. of Garrigill, £139, in the patron of the governors of Greenwich Hospital. The church, which was rebuilt in 1770, is dedicated to St. Augustine. There is a chapel of ease at Garrigill, 4 miles to the S.E. of the town, and a handsome new district church at Nenthead, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £140, in the patron. of the vicar. There are also places of worship belonging to the Independents, the Society of Friends, and the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists. The grammar school, which was rebuilt in 1828, has an endowment of £22 per ann. The subscription library was established in 1821. The national school, at Nenthead, was founded in 1820, by the London Lead Company, who still support it in conjunction with the governors of Greenwich Hospital. Petty sessions are held in the town, once a month, by the county magistrates; the county court is also held once in two months, and the board of guardians meet every fortnight. Saturday is the market day. Fairs take place on the third Saturday in March, the last Thursday in May, the Saturday on or before the 27th September, and the first Thursday in November; a tup fair, and also a cattle show, in October.

ALSTON, a tnshp. united with Hothersall, in the par. of Ribchester, hund. of Amounderness, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 7 miles to the N.E. of Preston, and not far from Long Ridge fell. Alston Lodge is the principal residence.

ALSTONE, a tythg. in the par. of Cheltenham, hund. of Cheltenham, in the co. of Gloucester, less than 1 mile from Cheltenham. The Gloucester and Birmingham railway passes through it. There is here a chalybeate spring. The chief residence is Alstone Villa.

ALSTONE, a hmlt. in the par. of Gnosall, hund. of West Cuttlestone, in the co. of Stafford, 5 miles to the S.W. of Stafford.

ALSTONE, a chplry. in the par. of Overbury, hund. of Oswaldslow, in the co. of Worcester, 4 miles to the N.W. of Winchcomb, and at a short distance from the Cotswold hills. Tewkesbury is the post town. The living is a cur. united with the vic. of Overbury, in the dioc. of Worcester. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret.

ALSTONEFIELD, Staffordshire. *See* ALLSTONEFIELD.

ALT, a hmlt. in the district of Knott Lanes, in the par. of Ashton-under-Lyne, hund. of Salford, in the co. palatine of Lancaster.

ALTARNUN, or ALTERNON, a par. in the hund. of Lesnewth, in the co. of Cornwall, 7 miles to the S.W. of Launceston. It is the largest parish in Cornwall, and comprises the curacy of Bolventer and the hmlts. of Trewint, Tredawl, Trelyn, Treveage, and four others. It is pleasantly situated on the river Inny, not far from the fine granite peak and seamark named Brown Willey, which rises to the height of 1,360 feet, and on which most of the streams in the district take their rise. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £320, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The church is dedicated to St. Nunn, or Noneth, whose burial-place it was, and who was the mother of St. David of Wales. The tower of this church is loftier than any other in Cornwall, except that of Probus. The Wesleyan Methodists and Bible Christians have chapels here. There is also a district church at the village of Bolventer, and a chapel for Bible Christians. Tregune Consols is a copper and tin mine. In this parish is Trehawney, the ancient seat of the family of that name. A little to the north of Altarnun is a pool, or lake, called Dosmery Pool, the only lake in the county, and concerning which some "strange conceits" were held of old. It is in the midst of the moors, and is about a mile in circumference, having no visible spring, nor any outlet. Cattle fairs are held at Five Lanes, one of the hamlets in this parish, on the second Monday after the 7th of July, and the last Thursday in October.

ALTAVIG, or ALTIVAIG, the southernmost of a group of flat islets, to which it usually gives name, on the N.E. coast of Skye, Scotland. There was formerly a little old chapel on it, dedicated to St. Turos.

ALTBOUGH, a tnshp. in the par. of Hentland, in the lower div. of Wormelow hund., in the co. of Hereford,

4 miles to the N.W. of Ross railway station. The soil is red loam.

ALTCAR, a par. in the hund. of West Derby, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 6 miles to the S.W. of Ormskirk. It is a station on the Liverpool and Southport branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. The river Alt passes through it. The hamlet of Little Altcar is included in this parish. The living is a cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £150, in the patron. of the Earl of Sefton. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There is a school, with a small endowment.

ALTCONLACHAN, or ALTACHOGLACHAN, a small river in the pars. of Mortlach and Inveraven, in the co. of Banff, Scotland. On its banks a famous battle, commonly named from Glenlivet, was fought in 1594.

ALTHAM, a chplry. in the par. of Whalley, and in the higher div. of the hund. of Blackburn, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 4 miles to the W. of Burnley. It is on the river Henburn, and not far from the Leeds and Liverpool canal. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £150, in the patron. of R. T. R. Walton, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. James. There are some coal mines in the neighbourhood.

ALTHORNE, a par. in the hund. of Dengie, or Denzie, in the co. of Essex, 6 miles to the S.E. of Maldon. It is situated in the marshes, at the estuary of the river Crouch, and is protected from inundation by strong dykes, 9 feet high, constructed by workmen from Holland, whose descendants still reside here. The living is a vic. united, since 1811, with the rectory of Cricksea, in the dioc. of Rochester. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

ALTHORPE, a par. in the western div. of the wap. of Manley, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 5 miles to the N.E. of Epworth. Bawtry is the post town. It is situated on the Trent, at the junction of the Keadby canal, and the rivers New Idle and New Thorne, with that river. It contains the chplry. of Amcotts, the tnshp. of Keadby, and the hmlt. of Derrythorpe. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £400, in the patron. of the crown. The church is dedicated to St. Oswald. In addition to the parish church, there is a new district church at Amcotts, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £260, in the patron. of the crown. There are parochial charities of small amount, and a poor's house.

ALTHORPE, or ALTHORPE PARK, an ext. par. district, in the hund. of Nobottle Grove, in the co. of Northampton, 7 miles N.W. of Northampton. It now contains only the noble mansion of Earl Spencer, situated on the road to Ruby.

ALTIMARLACH, a burn in the par. of Wick, in the co. of Caithness, Scotland. Its banks were the scene of a famous encounter on the 13th of July, 1680, in which Campbell of Glenorchy, afterwards Earl of Breadalbane, defeated 400 of the Sinclairs, and slew so many that the victors passed the river dry-shod on their bodies. It was in commemoration of this feud that the names were given to the well-known airs, "The Campbells are coming," and "The Braes of Glenorchy."

ALTOFTS, a tnshp. in the par. of Normanton, and lower div. of the wap. of Agbrigg, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles to the N.E. of Wakefield. It lies on the river Calder and the North Midland railway, which is here carried across that river, and across the Aire and Calder canal.

ALTON, a par. and market town in the hund., div., and union of the same name, in the co. of Hants, 17 miles to the N.E. of Winchester, and 47 miles from London, or 49 miles by the London and South Western railway. It is a place of great antiquity, as its name, signifying Old Town, indicates. A Roman cemetery probably existed here, as urns and other funeral relics have been lately dug up in the town. It was called by the Saxons *Aweltuna*, and was a royal demesne in the reign of Alfred. It is supposed by some to be the Æthelingadene, where a battle with the Danes was fought, in the year 1001. It returned a representative to one parliament of Edward I. and to one of Edward II. It was in the wood, a few miles from Alton, that Edward I., when prince, vanquished and made prisoner the outlaw, Adam de Gurdon. In December, 1643, the town was taken by Sir William Waller, who defeated the royalist forces, under Colonel Bowles. Alton, which consists of three principal streets, is pleasantly situated on the river Wey, in the neighbourhood of extensive hop plantations, in a hilly and wooded country. The market-house has lately been enlarged, and additional facilities given to the farmers and dealers frequenting the market. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val., with the curacies of Holybourne and Thedden attached to it, £728, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. The church, which is dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a large structure, in the perpendicular style, and has a square embattled tower, with a spire. It contains a fresco painting of Henry VI., and two bishops, and two interesting brasses. The Society of Friends, the Independents, Presbyterians, and Wesleyan Methodists have chapels here. There is a free grammar school, which was founded in 1642, by John Eggar, for the education of twenty-five boys. Its present revenue is £81. Part of the townhall, which stands in the market-place, was used as a national school-house, in which about 200 children were taught. There is now a national school, partly endowed, and a British school-house for both sexes. There is also a mechanics' institute, with a library of 1,000 volumes, an extensive lunatic asylum, an almshouse, a savings-bank, and a literary society. Petty sessions are held here by the county magistrates for the Alton division; a county court is also established; and polling for the county takes place here. The paper and silk mills, and the serge, drugget, and woollen manufactures, give employment to many hands. The bombazine manufacture, once carried on to a large extent, has declined. There are some large breweries in the town, for the ale for which it is famed. Alton was the birthplace of William of Alton, a Dominican friar, who lived in the reign of Edward II.; of John Pitts, the biographer, author of the book "*De Illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus*," who was born in 1660; of William Curtis, the botanist, born in 1746; and J. Curtis, the physician. Thedden Grange is the principal seat near Alton. The market is held on Tuesday for corn, and every alternate Tuesday for cattle and sheep; and fairs on the last Saturday of April, the 5th July, and the 29th September.

ALTON, a vil. in the par. of Loudoun, in the co. of Ayr, Scotland.

ALTON, or ALVETON, a par. in the southern div. of the hund. of Totmonslow, in the co. of Stafford, 4 miles to the E. of Cheadle. It is a station on the Churnet Valley branch of the North Staffordshire railway, 4 miles to the E. of Cheadle, and 24 miles from Macclesfield. The town is situated on the river Churnet, in the midst of fine scenery, the course of the river here lying in a beautiful valley. The Caldon or Uttoxeter canal, after running in a parallel course with the river for a few miles, is here carried across it on an aqueduct. The parish contains the chplry. of Cotton, and the tnshps. of Denston and Farley. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £151, in the gift of the Earl of Shrewsbury, who is lord of the manor. The church is dedicated to St. Peter, and is a stone building, partly rebuilt in 1830. The original church, dedicated to St. James, was a Norman building, erected in the 12th century by Bertram de Verdun, lord of Alton, and given by him to the abbey of Croxden; some ruins of it are still remaining. There is also a chapel of ease in the township of Cotton, built in 1795 by T. Gilbert, Esq. The Roman Catholics, Independents, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists have chapels here. There is a free school, which was established and endowed in 1721, by Anthony Wall, now open to all children of the parish; its present revenue being £11. National schools were erected in 1845. There are also Roman Catholic schools, instituted by the late Earl of Shrewsbury. Alveton Castle, the seat of the De Verdons, in the reign

of Henry II., stood on a rock, by the river, above 300 feet in height. The ruins of it still exist. There are also within this parish remains of a large camp, with a double ditch on three sides, and protected on the fourth by a steep incline. It is supposed to have been formed about the year 715, by one of the kings of Mercia. In 1840, the Earl of Shrewsbury erected, near the old castle, a hospital for aged people, dedicated to St. John. On the northern slope of the Churnet Valley, opposite to the village, stands Alton Towers, the noble seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury. Fifty years ago, the site of this mansion and its park and gardens was a rabbit warren. It is now a scene of such extraordinary magnificence and beauty, as to be named by the great landscape gardener and botanist, Mr. Loudon, the Enchanted Valley. The mansion, which stands on a hill formerly called Bunbury, in the township of Farley, was begun by Charles, the sixteenth Earl, in the year 1814. After his death, in 1827, many additions and improvements were made by his successor. The architecture is of various styles, principally Gothic. A fine sheet of water spreads out in front of the hall, which is flanked with terraces, and adorned with a lofty tower, and many turrets and pinnacles. It contains a lofty entrance hall, armoury, picture gallery, octagon, conservatory, long gallery, dining and drawing rooms, libraries, chapel, and other apartments, to name and describe which would take a volume. From the entrance hall, which opens into the armoury, there is a splendid view down the galleries, extending nearly 160 yards. The armoury, which is about 120 feet in length, has, in the centre, a statue of John Talbot, the great Earl of Shrewsbury, and round the sides are twenty-four figures in complete armour. Specimens of guns, weapons, &c., are arranged on tables. This apartment communicates with the picture gallery by a screen formed of spears and halberts. In the picture gallery, which is 150 feet in length, is a large and valuable collection of works of art. A large number of the paintings are from the collection of Madame Bonaparte. Among them are the kneeling Madonna of Raphael, a Madonna by Da Vinci, the Prodigal Son of Bonifaccio, Magdalens by Paul Veronese and by Guido, and works by Spagnoletto, Giorgione, Cano, Murillo, Valasquez, &c. There are numerous busts, vases, antiques, &c., in the octagon, which is, like a chapter-house, supported by one central column. The conservatory contains many statues. The fittings up of the chapel are very costly and splendid, gold crosses on the altarpiece, paintings on the walls, a fine screen by Pugin, and stained windows by Willement. The gardens reach to the river side, the terraces being connected by flights of steps, and they abound in temples, grottoes, fountains, falls, statues, and greenhouses. An elegant structure, on the model of the ancient Choragic Temple of Lysicrates, at Athens, stands near the entrance to the gardens. Views over the whole magical scene are obtained at the Harper's Cottage and the Gothic Temple. A celebrated lawsuit respecting this magnificent estate and mansion, has recently terminated in favour of Earl Talbot, of Ingestree Hall, who in June, 1858, was declared, by a Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords, to have established his claim to the earldom of Shrewsbury; and in February, 1860, was adjudged by the Exchequer Court to be the owner of the estates.

ALTON, a constablewick in the par. of Rock, and lower div. of the hund. of Doddingtree, in the co. of Worcester, 4 miles to the W. of Bewdley, at a short distance from the Forest of Wyre.

ALTON-BARNES, or BERNERS, a par. in the hund. of Swanborough, in the co. of Wilts, 6 miles to the E. of Devizes. The Kennet and Avon canal passes through it. This place was formerly a possession of the nunnery of Amesbury. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £234, in the patron. of the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

ALTON HUNDRED, in the Alton div. of the co. of Hants, is bounded on the N. by Crondale hundred, on the E. by the county of Surrey and part of the hundred of Bishop's Sutton, on the S. by the county of Sussex and part of Odiham hundred, Selborne and Barton Stacey hundreds, and on the W. by Bishop's Sutton, Fawley, and Odiham hundreds. It contains the pars. of Binstead, Chawton, Dockenfield, Headley, Froyle, Hartley-Maudit, Holybourne, Kingsley, Neatham, Shalcham, East Worldham, and West Worldham.

ALTON-PANCRAS, a lib. and par. in the Cerne div. of the co. of Dorset, 8 miles to the N. of Dorchester. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £120, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. Alton Downs, near this village, is a meet for the Blackmoor harriers.

ALTON-PRIORS, a chplry. in the par. of Overton, in the hund. of Elstub and Everley, in the co. of Wilts, 7 miles to the E. of Devizes. It contains the tything of West Stowell, which was one of the possessions of the priory of Winchester. The living is a perpet. cur. united with the vic. of Overton, in the dioc. of Salisbury. The church, which is dedicated to All Saints, contains a brass of the year 1528.

ALTRINCHAM, or ALTRINGHAM, a market town and chplry. in the par. of Bowdon, and hund. of Bucklow, in the co. palatine of Chester, 28 miles to the N.E. of Chester, 8 miles S.W. of Manchester, with which it is now connected by a railway, and 197 miles by rail from London. Its pleasant and healthful situation near Bowdon Downs has long made it attractive to invalids from Manchester, and since the construction of the railway, many of the business men of Manchester have gone to reside at Altrincham, for whose convenience trains are run frequently through the day. The town, which is neat and clean, lies near the river Mersey, and the Bridgwater canal from Manchester to Runcorn passes through it. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £210, in the patron. of the vicar. The church, which is dedicated to St. George, was built by subscription in 1799. There are chapels belonging to the Unitarians, Roman Catholics, and Independents, and two to the Methodists, besides a floating chapel, in connection with the Church of England, on the canal. The jubilee school for eighty girls was established in 1810, and is supported by voluntary contributions. The principal occupations of the place now are the weaving of linen thread, and turning of bobbins for the cotton and worsted spinners. Vegetables and fruit are grown in the neighbourhood for the Manchester market. The Earl of Stamford has lately erected a townhall here. The market is on Tuesday, and fairs are held on the 22nd April, the 5th August, and the 22nd November, for the sale of cattle and sheep. A county court is held here. By a charter granted in the reign of Edward I. by Hamon de Massy, lord of Dunham Massy, Altrincham was made a free burgh, and the burgesses had power to choose a guild merchant and a bailiff. A mayor is still elected in the autumn, but his office is nominal, the only duty in connection with it being that of opening the fairs. The charities of the place amount to £57.

ALTYRE, a par. now united with Rafford, in the co. of Moray, Scotland, 2 miles to the S.E. of Forres. There is an ancient church, which contains monuments of the Earls of Badenoch, whose representative, Sir W. Cumming, Bart., resides at the mansion house of Altyre, a seat in the modern Italian style of architecture.

ALUM BAY, a remarkable bay near the most westerly extremity of the Isle of Wight, in Hampshire; having at its northern limit the lofty Headon Hill, separating it from Totland's Bay; and at its southern limit, the singular detached rocks called the Needles. The bay is enclosed by cliffs rising to the height of 300 or 400 feet. At the western end they are of chalk, of a delicate pearl colour, with thin layers of wood coal; but on the eastern side they consist of vertical strata singularly varying in character,—red and yellow ochres, fullers' earth, black flints, and grey and white sands. The white sand, which is very pure, is exported largely for the manufacture of glass and porcelain. Of the coloured

sands, chimney ornaments are made, by arranging them after various patterns in glass phials. Alum and copperas stones are found and exported. The water in the bay is very clear, and the sea-bed is rocky.

ALUM GREEN, an ext. par. place in the par. of Lyndhurst, New Forest hund., in the co. of Southampton, 8 miles to the N.W. of Lymington. It is situated in the New Forest, on the Lymington river.

ALVA, a par. in the co. of Stirling, but detached from it, and lying locally in the co. of Clackmannan, to which it is attached, by the Reform Act, for political purposes, Scotland, 3 miles to the N. of Alloa. It is situated on the river Devon, lying partly in the charming valley of that river, and partly among the Ochil hills. It was at one time a possession of the abbey of Cambuskenneth. Great part of the surface consists of hill pastures, other parts are under tillage or wooded. Coal is found, and valuable ores of various kinds; iron, lead, copper, silver, &c. The woollen manufacture is carried on in the village. The living is within the presb. of Stirling, val. £157, in the patron. of the Johnstones of Alva, who are also the sole heritors. The parish church was rebuilt in 1815. There is also a Free church, and a United Presbyterian church, which was opened in 1843. The Ochils rise at Bencleuch to the height of 2,420 feet. Craig Leith is a lofty perpendicular rock on Bencleuch, and was at one time celebrated for its breed of falcons, which were usually appropriated to the service of royalty. Snow lies occasionally till late in the summer in a hollow near Craig Leith, and it is named in the poetical language of the peasantry, "Lady Alva's Web." Alva House, the seat of the Johnstones, stands on a hill projecting from the base of Wood-hill, which rises 1,400 feet above it, making the whole height 1,620 feet. The view from the summit of Woodhill, over the Frith of Forth and the coast of Fife, is very fine. The par. has an area of about 10 square miles.

ALVAH, a par. in the co. of Banff, Scotland, 2 miles to the S. of Banff. It is pleasantly situated in the fertile valley of the river Deveron, not far from the bridge at Alvah Craigs. The course of the river is very winding and picturesque, and there are some fine woods. Alvah Hill, which is about 578 feet in height, stands apart, and is a well known sea-mark. There are eight or nine rural mills within the parish, and a large distillery at Montblairie. The living is in the presb. of Turriff, val. £179, in the patron. of Sir R. Abercromby. The church, erected in 1792, is the only place of worship in the parish. A castle once stood near Montblairie, but all traces of it are now obliterated. There are several small cairns and tumuli in the parish, and a well, once famed for its sovereign charms, but now fallen into disrepute.

ALVANLEY, a chplry. in the par. of Frodsham, second div. of the hund. of Eddisbury, in the co. palatine of Chester, 2 miles to the S.W. of Frodsham. It lies not far from Delamere forest. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £47, in the patron. of the Hon. Miss Arden. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. Alvanley gives the title of baron to the Arden family, who have long held it. The ancient manor-house formerly stood on the site of the present Alvanley Hall farm.

ALVASTON, a chplry. in the par. of St. Michael, in the hund. of Morleston and Litchurch, in the co. of Derby, 3 miles to the S.E. of Derby. It is situated on the river Derwent, near the Midland railway, and the Derby canal goes through the parish. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £116, in the gift of the parishioners. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here. The principal residence is Alvaston House.

ALVASTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Nantwich, hund. of Nantwich, in the co. palatine of Chester, 2 miles to the N.E. of Nantwich. Races are held here once a year.

ALVECHURCH, a par. belonging to the middle div. of the hund. of Oswaldslow, but detached from it and lying locally in the upper. div. of the hund. of Halfshire, in the co. of Worcester, 4 miles to the N.E. of Bromsgrove. It is a station on the Redditch branch of the Birmingham, Gloucester, and Bristol section of the Midland railway. It is situated on the Birmingham and Worcester canal. The Roman way called Icknield, or Ryknield Street, passes through the parish. Alvechurch was a borough at a very early period, and the bishops of Worcester had a palace here from the reign of Henry II. till the period of the civil war. In the year 1648, the manor was sold by the parliament, and the episcopal palace fell into decay and disappeared. The living is a rect.* val. £1,200, in the dioc. of Worcester, in the patron. of the Bishop of Worcester. The church is chiefly in the early English style, with some Norman pillars and a modern tower. It is dedicated to St. Lawrence. There is a free school established and endowed in 1742 by Dr. Worth, which has an income of £36. Lewkner's Hospital, which was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, is for nine persons, and has a revenue of £33. The rect. of Alvechurch was held by Moore, the Nonconformist, and by Dr. Hickes, the learned author of the "*Thesaurus Septentrionalium Linguarum.*"

ALVELEY, a par. in the hund. of Stottesden, in the co. of Salop, 6 miles to the S.E. of Bridgnorth. It is situated on the eastern bank of the river Severn, and comprises the lib. of Romsley, which is within the lib. of the borough of Bridgnorth, and the tnshp. of King's Nordley. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £103, in the patron. of Mrs. Wakeman. The church, which had formerly a chantry, is dedicated to St. Mary. A free school was founded here in 1616, by John Grove, for poor children of the parish. Its present income is £26. He also founded some almshouses for decayed labourers.

ALVERDISCOTT, or ALSCOTT, a par. in the hund. of Fremington, in the co. of Devon, 4 miles to the S.E. of Bideford, and 5½ miles S.W. from Barnstaple railway station. The village is situated on the old coach road between Barnstaple and Torrington. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £168, in the patron. of W. Lee, Esq. The church, which is dedicated to All Saints, has a fine porch, and contains some interesting monuments. There is a Wesleyan chapel and village schools.

ALVERSTOKE and GOSPORT LIBERTIES, situated in the Fareham div. of the co. of Southampton, comprise the par. of Alverstoke, in which is the town of Gosport.

ALVERSTOKE, a par. co-extensive with the libs. of Alverstoke and Gosport, in the Fareham div. of the co. of Southampton, on the western side of Portsmouth harbour. It comprises the town and port of Gosport, a suburb of Portsmouth, and the chplries. and hmlts. of Gosport, Forton, Anglesey, Hardway, and Elson. It is situated on the coast of Stoke Bay, 2 miles from the Gosport terminus of the South Western railway. Part of the new works for the defence of the harbour of Portsmouth are in this parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val., with the cur. of Anglesey, £1,087, in the patron. of the Bishop of Winchester. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is very ancient, having been founded by Bishop Henry de Blois in the year 1130, on occasion of his deliverance from shipwreck. In this church is the tomb of "gallant Kempenfelt," who perished with his "twice four hundred men," on the sinking of the *Royal George*, in August, 1782. A new chapel, dedicated to St. Matthew, at Gosport, has been erected by the commissioners under the act of parliament for such purposes, the living of which is a cur., val. £200, in the patron. of the bishop and the rector, alternately. There are also three chapels of ease—Trinity, at Gosport; St. John's, Forton; and St. Thomas, Elson. They are all perpet. curs.* in the patron. of the rector. There is a school-house which was built by the present Bishop of Oxford, and a national school, of large dimensions, erected in 1842. Haslar hospital is in this parish. It is a spacious brick building near the entrance to Portsmouth harbour, extending in front about 570 feet, and having two wings about 550 feet in length. It is capable of receiving 2,000 patients. It contains besides apartments for the governor,

officers, and nurses, a chapel and a museum. The grounds belonging to it extend nearly a mile. It was erected on the suggestion of Earl Sandwich, about the middle of the 18th century. Soldiers form a large class of the population of Alverstoke. The town was within the jurisdiction of the Cheyney Court at Winchester. *See* GOSPORT.

ALVERSTONE, a vil. in the par. of Brading, lib. of East Medina, in the Isle of Wight, in Hampshire, not far from Brading, and 2 miles E. of Newchurch. It was formerly a chapelry.

ALVERTHORPE, a tnshp. united with Thornes, in the par. of Wakefield, wap. of Agbrigg, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 1 mile to the N.W. of Wakefield. It is situated near the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, and includes the hmlt. of Fanshaw and three others. It lies partly within the limits of the borough of Wakefield. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £150, in the patron. of the vicar. The church is large, and in the perpendicular style. It was built in 1825, and contains above 1,500 sittings, more than half of them being free. There are three almshouses. This tnshp. is an ancient seat of the Maude family.

ALVERTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Kilvington, in the southern div. of the wap. of Newark, in the co. of Nottingham, 7 miles to the S. of Newark. It was the estate of the Hewit family.

ALVES, a par. in the co. of Elgin, Scotland, 5 miles to the W. of Elgin. It lies in a pleasant district, on the coast of the Moray Frith, and comprises the hmlts. of Coltfield and Crook. There are quarries of freestone and millstone. The only relic of feudal times is the Castle of Asleisk, on the demesne of the Earl of Fife. The Knock of Alves is a small wooded hill at the east end of the parish, with which a tradition has been connected of Macbeth and the witches. The soil is generally fertile. The living is in the presb. of Elgin, val. £215, in the patron. of the Earl of Moray. The parish church was built in 1769, and has 590 sittings. There is also a Free church, three private schools, and a small parochial library. The par. contains about 25 square miles.

ALVESCOTT, a par. in the hund. of Bampton, in the co. of Oxford, 3 miles to the W. of Bampton. Faringdon is the post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £371, in the patron. of the Rev. T. Neate, who is lord of the manor. The church, which is ancient, is in the form of a cross, and has a tower in the plain Norman style. There is a school endowed by Goddard Carter, in 1723, with £5 a year, being half a rentcharge of £10, of which the other half was bequeathed for the purpose of apprenticing poor children. Alvescott was at one time a possession of Tewkesbury Abbey.

ALVESDISTON, a par. in the hund. of Chalk, in the co. of Wilts, 9 miles to the S.W. of Wilton. Cranbourne Chase is within a few miles of it on the S.E. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £271, in the patron. of the Vicar of Broadchalke. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

ALVESTON, a par. in the upper and lower divs. of the hund. of Langley and Swinehead, in the co. of Gloucester, 3 miles to the S. of Thornbury. It is situated within a short distance of the Cotswold hills. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £250, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, which stands apart from the village, has a low tower, and contains some monumental brasses. Alveston House is the principal residence.

ALVESTON, or AULSTON, a par. in the Snitterfield div. of the hund. of Barlichway, in the co. of Warwick, 2 miles to the N.E. of Stratford. It lies in a pleasant country on the river Avon, at the foot of the Welcombe hills. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £220, in the patron. of the rector of Hampton-Lucy. The church, which is dedicated to St. James, contains monuments of the Lucys. The parish charities amount to £46. Alveston House is the principal residence.

ALVETON, Staffordshire. *See* ALTON.

ALVIE, a par. in the district of Badenoch, in the co. of Inverness, Scotland, 11 miles to the N.E. of Pitman. It is situated at the foot of the Monadlia mountains, which bound it on the N.W., and it extends southward to the Grampians. It is intersected by the river Spey, which rises in the Braes of Badenoch, 30 miles from Alvie. Alvie contains the *quoad sacra* par. of Insh, and the vil. of Lynchat. Most of the surface is barren and mountainous, rising at the southern end of the parish to a height of 4,500 feet. There is one small lake, Loch Alvie, about a mile long and half a mile broad. Perch are caught in it. Granite and limestone are obtained in the mountains. The living is in the presb. of Abernethy, val. £158, in the patron. of the Duke of Richmond. The parish church was built in 1798, and repaired in 1833. There is a government church at Inch, within 4 miles of the parish church, and a Roman Catholic chapel. Kinrara, in a romantic glen 2 miles from the village, was the favourite summer seat of the late Duchess of Gordon, whose remains were, by her own desire, interred there. Belleville was the seat of James Macpherson, the author of Ossian's poems. It has since been the residence of Sir David Brewster.

ALVINGHAM, a par. in the Marsh div. of the hund. of Louth Eske, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 3 miles to the N.E. of Louth. The Louth canal passes through this parish. In the reign of Henry II., a priory of Gilbertine nuns and canons was founded here by Walter de Bec, and was dedicated to the Virgin and St. Athelwold. Its revenue at the Dissolution was £142; it was conferred on the Clintons. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. with that of Cockerington, which is annexed to it, £130. It is in the patron. of the Bishop of Lincoln. The church is dedicated to St. Athelwold. There are charities amounting to £8 a year, and some poor's cottages.

ALVINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Bledisloe, in the co. of Gloucester, 6 miles to the N.E. of Chepstow. Blakeney is the post town. It is situated on the river Severn. The living is a perpet. cur. united with the rect. of Wollastone, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol. Alvington was formerly a cell to the abbey of Llantony. Clanna House is the seat of the Hon. W. Noel, lord of the manor.

ALVINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Brimpton, in the hund. of Stone, in the co. of Somerset, 2 miles to the W. of Yeovil.

ALVINGTON, EAST, Devonshire. *See* ALLINGTON.

ALVINGTON, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Stanborough, in the co. of Devon, 1 mile to the S.W. of Kingsbridge. It was formerly a market town. It comprises the chdry. of Salcombe, situated on Salcombe Creek, a small portion of Marlborough, and several hmlts. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £888, with the perpet. curs. of South Huish, Marlborough, and South Milton, which are annexed to it. It is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient building with embattled tower, surmounted by four ornamental pinnacles. It contains some monuments of the Bastards, who formerly owned the manor. There is also a district church at Salcombe, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £200, in the patron. of the vicar; and a small chapel adjoining the parish of Kingsbridge, now used by the Calvinists. There is a small endowed free school. Alvington is celebrated for its cider, which is of very fine quality. This place is a meet for the Marlborough harriers. Bouring's Leigh is a very ancient mansion, in the Tudor style, now occupied as a farm-house. The modern mansion is Combe Royal, which has extensive pleasure grounds.

ALWALTON, a par. in the hund. of Normancross, in the co. of Huntingdon, 4 miles to the S.W. of Peterborough, and 3 from the Wansford railway station. The river Nen passes through it. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £200, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The Norman and early English styles are found singularly combined in the body of the church. It has a decorated chancel, and a fine porch. Alwalton once belonged to the monks of Peterborough. The

parochial charities amount to £5. Alwalton Castle is the chief residence.

ALWINGTON, a par. in the hund. of North Shebbear, in the co. of Devon, 4 miles to the S.W. of Bideford railway station. It lies on the river Yeo, which here flows through a valley, and not far from the coast of Barnstaple Bay. It includes the hmlts. of Fairy Cross, Ford, and Woodtown. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £243, in the patron. of the Rev. J. T. P. Coffin, Esq. The charities of the parish, including the almshouses, amount to £16. The manor of Alwington has been held by the Coffin family from the Conquest. A chapel formerly stood in Yeo Vale, of which there are still remains.

ALWINTON, Northumberland. *See* ALLENTON.

ALWOODLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Harewood, in the upper div. of the wap. of Skyrack, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles to the N. of Leeds. It was once the estate of Sir Gervase Clifton.

ALYTH, a par. partly in the co. of Forfar, but chiefly in the co. of Perth, Scotland, 4 miles from Meigle, and 18 miles to the N.E. of Perth, at a short distance from the Dundee and Newtyle railway. The town stands in a pleasant situation at the foot of Alyth Hill, on the river Isla, which forms the southern boundary of the parish. Under a charter granted by King James III., Alyth is a burgh of barony, and belongs to the Earl of Airly, who takes hence the title of Baron of Alyth. The district is hilly, having an elevation of 1,179 feet at the Hill of King's-seat, but the soil along the valley of the Islar is extremely fertile. There is a good supply of game in Alyth forest, among the mosses of which the burn of Alyth rises, which joins the Isla at Mount Blair, the highest ground in the parish. The principal occupation of the inhabitants is the weaving of coarse linens for the Dundee trade. The living is in the presb. of Meigle, val. £230, in the patron. of the crown. The church is an elegant structure, in the Norman style of architecture, built in 1839, and contains 1,290 sittings. There is also a Free church containing 806 sittings, and chapels belonging to the Episcopalians and United Presbyterians. There are extensive and well-preserved remains of an ancient entrenchment, believed to be Pictish, on Barry Hill. It is the subject of many legends, the predominant tradition being that it formed the prison of the renowned Guinevre, wife of the hero Prince Arthur. Her local name is Queen Wander, and she is represented as a wicked giantess. On the south side of the same hill are some rude pillars, which evidently belong to a very remote antiquity. A market is held at Alyth on Tuesday, and there are several fairs in the course of the year. The par. has an area of about 30 square miles.

AMASTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Alberbury, in the hund. of Ford, in Shropshire, 7 miles to the W. of Shrewsbury.

AMBERLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Minchinhampton, in the hund. of Longtree, in the co. of Gloucester, not far from Minchinhampton. It comprises the hmlts. of Littleworth, Theescombe, and St. Cloe, which were granted to the parish in the reign of Henry VIII. The living is a rect. consolidated with Minchinhampton. An object of great interest in this hamlet, is the great dyke called Woeful Dane Bottom. It is 8 feet in height, and extends in length 3 miles.

AMBERLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Marden, in the hund. of Broxash, in the co. of Hereford. It is distant about 2 miles E. from the village church of Marden, which is a very ancient and noble structure in the early English style; it formerly had a small chapel of its own, called Amberley chapel, but at present it is in ruins. It maintains its own poor.

AMBERLEY, or AMERLEY, a par. in the hund. of West Easwrith, rape of Arundel, in the co. of Sussex, 3 miles to the N.E. of Arundel. It is situated on the banks of the river Arun, at the foot of Amberley Downs, and includes the hmlt. of Rackham. The river here contains fine trout, for which Amberley is noted. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. with that of Houghton, £166, in the patron. of the Bishop of Chichester. The church exhibits a mixture of styles, the nave being Norman, the chancel in the early English style. There is a richly sculptured Norman arch between the nave and the chancel. The church contains a monumental brass of the year 1424. There are national schools for forty boys and girls. On the river side are extensive remains of an ancient castle, formerly belonging to the Bishops of Chichester. It was in the form of a quadrangle, and extended in length about 260 feet, in breadth about 160. It was erected in the latter half of the 14th century, by William Rede, then Bishop of Chichester, who was a distinguished architect. The work occupied him for a period of ten years. The gate-house, part of the original structure, still remains. Bishop Sherborne, who died in 1536, was the last bishop who resided there. The buildings are now converted into a farm-house.

AMBERSHAM, NORTH, a tythg. formerly included in the par. of Steep, Alton div. of the co. of Southampton, but now, under the act called the "County Boundaries Act," 7 & 8 Vict., c. 61, attached to the par. of Farnhurst, in the hund. of Easebourne, rape of Chichester, in the co. of Sussex, 4 miles to the S. of Haslemere.

AMBERSHAM, SOUTH, a tythg. formerly included in the par. of Steep, Alton div. of the co. of Southampton, but now, under the act called the "County Boundaries Act," 7 & 8 Vict., c. 61, attached to the par. of Easebourne, in the hund. of Easebourne, rape of Chichester, in the co. of Sussex, 2 miles to the E. of Midhurst. The river Rother flows through it.

AMBLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Warkworth in the eastern div. of Morpeth ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 7 miles to the S.E. of Alnwick. From the remains of antiquity which have been discovered here, it is concluded that Amble was a place of some importance at an early period. Foundations of a circular form, some unhewn stones, Roman coins, and a causeway have been brought to light. The village stands on a hill at the mouth of the river Coquet, and has a fine sea-view. The coal-mines, which are extensive, afford employment to many of the inhabitants. Amble was formerly a cell to the priory of Tynemouth. Amble House is the principal residence.

AMBLECOTE, a hmlt. in the par. of Old Swinford, in the southern div. of the hund. of Seisdon, in the co. of Stafford, less than 1 mile from Stourbridge. The inhabitants are employed in the glass-houses—of which there are several—the collieries, iron-works, and potteries. A fine blue clay, of which crucibles are made, is obtained here. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £100, in the patron. of the Earl of Stamford.

AMBLESIDE, or AMBLESIDE-ABOVE-AND-BELOW-STOCK, a chplry. and market town, chiefly in the par. of Grasmere, but partly also in the par. of Windermere, Kendal ward, in the co. of Westmoreland, 25 miles to the S.W. of Appleby, and 276 miles from London, or 266 by the Kendal railway, which terminates at Windermere, about 4 miles from Ambleside. The town is situated on the slope of a steep hill, not far from the head of Windermere Lake, amidst lofty mountains, and commands a fine view of the beautiful vale of Rothay. The surrounding country abounds in scenery of extraordinary grandeur and beauty. Among the places and objects of attraction for tourists, may be mentioned Langdale Pikes, Shap Fells, Grasmere, Coniston Water, Rydal, which lie within 7 or 8 miles of Ambleside. Helvellyn and Ulleswater lie a little further off. Stockgill Force, a fine fall of 150 feet, Fairfield, Wans Fell Pike, and Loughrigg, are in the immediate neighbourhood. The town consists chiefly of one street, the houses being mostly detached and well-built. There are numerous lodging-houses for the accommodation of visitors, and the hotels are of a very superior description. The manufacture of bobbins is carried on here. Some of

the inhabitants are employed in the quarries, from which slate is procured. There is a market-house which was built in 1796 on the site of an ancient one, also a mechanics' institute, and a small library. A new town-hall was erected in 1858. Near the upper part of the town is a waterfall called Stockdale Force. Under a charter granted by Charles II., a mayor is chosen annually at Christmas; but his office is merely nominal, as the town is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates. Petty sessions are held once a fortnight, and the county court once in six weeks or two months. Polling for the county election takes place here. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £80, in the patron. of A. F. Huddlestone, Esq. The old church, which was made parochial in 1675, was rebuilt in 1812, but it is now disused, a new church having been built in 1854. It is a handsome stone building in the early English style, with a lofty spire and 4 bells. There are chapels belonging to the Independents and Methodists. In 1721, John Kelsick established and endowed a free grammar school here, the annual income of which is about £130. The market is held on Wednesday, and fairs on Whit-Wednesday, and the 13th and 29th October. Ambleside Hall was the seat of the Braithwaites; remains of it still exist. There are many handsome modern mansions in the vicinity. Ambleside is supposed to be the Roman *Galacum*, and the earthworks and various remains of an extensive Roman station are found near the town.

AMBLESTON, a par. in the hund. of Dungleddy, in the co. of Pembroke, South Wales, 7 miles to the N.E. of Haverfordwest. It is watered by a branch of the river Cleddy. It is chiefly interesting as the site of an ancient camp, called by the people *Castle Flemish*, which is supposed to be the remains of a Roman station. The popular name arose from the circumstance that the camp was at one time occupied by Flemings, who settled in Pembrokeshire. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £183, in the patron. of the Prince of Wales. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a chapel belonging to the Calvinistic Methodists.

AMBRESBURY, Wiltshire. *See* AMESBURY.

AMBROSDEN, a par. in the hund. of Bullingdon, in the co. of Oxford, 3 miles to the S.E. of Bicester, and 12 N.E. of Oxford. It includes the chplries. of Arncott and Blackthorn. It is watered by the river Ray, and the ancient Roman way from Dorchester, in the same county, passes through the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £228, in the patron. of the trustees of the late Sir G. Page Turner, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, is in the early English style. It stands on the site of a more ancient one, and was erected in the reign of Edward I. The rectory of this village was once held by the learned antiquary, Bishop Kennet, author of the "Parochial Antiquities" of Ambrosden, Bicester, and other places. He derives the name from the famous, but legendary, British chief Ambrosius Aurelius, who had (he says) a camp here, while the Saxons besieged Alchester. There are charities, including the church lands, amounting to £40 per annum.

AMBROSETOWN, a par. in the bar. of Bargy, in the co. of Wexford, and prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles to the S.W. of Taghmon. It includes the vil. of Tullycanna, and the townlands of Ballingeal and Rochestown. The living is a rect. forming part of the union of Duncormuck in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin.

AMCOTTS, a tnshp. in the par. of Althorpe, western div. of the wap. of Manley, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 5 miles to the E. of Crowle. The township is situated on the river Trent. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £260, in the patron. of the crown. The old chapel, which was dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket, fell down about 1850, but has lately been rebuilt. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here.

AMERSHAM, or AGMONDESHAM, a par., market-town, and municipal borough, in the hund. of Burnham, in the co. of Buckingham, and partly also in the hund. of Dacorum, in the co. of Hertford, 30 miles to the S.E. of Buckingham, and 26 miles from London, or 30 by the London and North Western railway. The town stands in a very pleasant valley, watered by the small river Mesbourn, a branch of the Colne, and surrounded by picturesque and well wooded hills. The hamlet of Coleshill is included in the parish. Its Saxon name was *Agmundesham*. It was a borough by prescription, and returned two representatives to parliament from the 28th year of the reign of Edward I. to the 2nd of Edward II. Its right was not exercised again till the latter part of the reign of James I. Petition for its restoration was made and granted in 1623, and it continued thenceforth to return two members until it was disfranchised under the Reform Act in 1852. Edmund Waller, the poet, and Algernon Sydney, have been among the representatives of this borough. The town consists chiefly of one long street, on the road from Uxbridge to Wendover, crossed by another street, forming part of the road from Chesham to High Wycombe. Near the centre of the town is the townhall, a handsome structure of brick, supported on pillars, and surmounted by a lantern and clock. The lower part is used as a market-house. It was erected about the year 1680, by Sir William Drake, Bart. The town is well paved and has a good supply of water. The manufacture of cotton, silk, crape, and black lace, formerly carried on here, is discontinued; wooden chairs are made in great numbers for exportation, from the wood of the beech tree, which abounds in the neighbourhood. There are three flour mills, and an extensive brewery, and many women are employed in the manufacture of straw plait. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £1,331, in the gift of Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake, Esq., lord of the manor. The church, which is a spacious brick edifice of the 14th century, and was extensively repaired in 1778, stands near the intersection of the two streets. It is dedicated to St. Mary. It contains a mausoleum of the Drake family, in which, and in the chancel, are some interesting monuments, besides a fine window of stained glass, representing the Twelve Apostles. There are two places of worship belonging to the Baptists, one to the Wesleyans, and one to the Society of Friends. There is a free grammar school, with a revenue of £86, founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Dr. Robert Challoner, rector of Amersham and canon of Windsor; in connection with which he also established three scholarships at Christ Church College, Oxford. The writing school, endowed by Lord Cheyne, has an income of £20. There is also a Sunday school endowed by William Drake, Jun., with £11 per annum; and an almshouse for six poor widows, erected and endowed by Sir William Drake. The union workhouse, erected in 1838, is a handsome building in the Elizabethan style of architecture. The parochial charities amount altogether to £428. Shardeloes Park, the seat of T. T. Drake, Esq., is about a mile from the town. Queen Elizabeth was entertained there in one of her progresses, by William Tothill, Esq. The hall stands on a hill, overlooking a small lake, and embracing a fine prospect over Amersham and its wooded hills. The manor of Amersham was formerly held by the Neville family, of whom was the great Earl of Warwick, the king-maker, and last of the barons. Several persons suffered death at the stake here, in the reign of Henry V., for following the Lollards. And in the reign of Queen Mary, William Tillsworth and others suffered in the same manner, for holding the doctrines of the Reformation. The market day is Tuesday. Fairs are held on Whit-Monday and the 19th September, chiefly for sheep. Amersham is the seat of a poor-law union.

AMERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Stowe, hund. of South Pirehill, in the co. of Stafford, 5 miles to the N.E. of Stafford.

AMESBURY HUNDRED, in Wiltshire, is bounded on the N. by Elstub and Everley hundreds, on the E. by the county of Southampton, on the S. by the hundreds of Alderbury and Underditch, and on the W. by the hundred of Branch and Dole. Portions of this hundred lie detached in Berkshire. It contains the pars. of Allington, Amesbury, Boscombe, Bulford,

Cholderton, Durnford, Durrington, Figheldean, Ludgershall, Milston, Newton Toney, North Tidworth, West Wellow; besides parts of the four pars. of Hurst, Shinfield, Swallowfield, and Wokingham in Berkshire.

AMESBURY, or AMBRESBURY, a par. in the hund. of Amesbury, in the co. of Wilts, 7 miles to the N. of Salisbury, and 78 miles from London, or 104 miles by the South Western railway. The town is situated in a valley, on the river Avon, and includes the hmlt. of West or Little Amesbury. It was formerly a market town, but the market has been discontinued. It is a place of considerable antiquity. Its name is derived, according to some authorities, from Ambrosius, a Roman and a descendant of Constantine, who became the sovereign of Britain; but according to others, from Ambrius, or Ambrosius, a British monk, the founder of a large monastery, which was destroyed by the Saxons; but both derivations are purely conjectural. During the reign of Edgar, a synod met at Amesbury for the arrangement of disputes between the monks and the clergy. Towards the close of the 10th century, a mitred Benedictine nunnery was founded here, by Elfrida, the widow of Edgar, who hoped, perhaps, thereby to expiate the assassination of her son, at Corfe Castle. The nunnery was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Melorius, a saint of Cornwall. Henry II. expelled the inmates, in 1177, for incontinence, and in the same year placed in it a prioress and nuns from the abbey of Fontevrault, to which it was made a cell. Eleanor, Queen of Henry III., was afterwards abbess in this convent, and died here, in 1291. The establishment continued till the Dissolution, when its revenue amounted to £496. In 1540 it was conferred, with the manor of Amesbury, on Edward, Earl of Hertford. A mansion was erected on its site, by Inigo Jones, for the Duke of Queensberry. This mansion was occupied for some years by a company of nuns from Louvaine, refugees in this country, after the French revolution, in 1789. It is now called Amesbury House, and is the seat of Sir E. Antrobus, Bart. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £141, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Windsor. The church is very old, and is dedicated to the Virgin and St. Melorius. It is of stone and flint, and has been so much altered at various times, that it is hardly possible to distinguish its original style and features. The windows are foliated, and it contains a monumental brass of the year 1470. There is a chapel belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists. The grammar school, established in 1677, and endowed by John Rose, for the instruction of twenty boys, has a revenue of £80. A free school, for fifty children, has an income of £50, from an endowment by Mr. Spratt. There are also a national school and a charity school, supported by voluntary contributions. The parochial charities amount altogether to £157. Within this parish, and not more than 2 miles from the town, stands that sublime and mysterious monument of the past, Stonehenge. Vespasian's Camp is an ancient entrenchment of considerable extent, on the west side of the town. It covers a space of 40 acres, and is defended by a rampart and ditch. Although named after the Roman emperor, it is believed to be a British work. Several tumuli exist in the neighbourhood. The poet Gay resided some time with the Duke of Queensberry, and wrote some of his best poems in Amesbury House. Fairs are held on the 17th May, the 22nd June, the 6th October, and the 18th December, for the sale of horses and cattle. Amesbury is the seat of a Poor-law Union.

AMESTON, a vil. in the par. of Inverkeilor, in the co. of Forfar, Scotland, 5 miles to the N.E. of Arbroath. Ameston (or Auniston) House stands near it.

AMINGTON, Warwickshire. *See* ALMINGTON.

AMISFIELD, a vil. in the par. of Tinwald, in the co. of Dumfries, Scotland, 4 miles to the N.E. of Dumfries. It is situated on the river Lochar, and is chiefly interesting for an old baronial tower, the most perfect of the kind in Scotland. It is square and slender, and has a curiously carved door, opening into one of the apartments, which are constructed one above another, and communicate by a narrow stair. It formerly belonged to the Anglo-Norman family of Charteris, or Chartres, but was conveyed by the marriage of the only daughter of Colonel Charteris to the noble family of Wemyss, who also possess the mansion of the same name on the banks of the Tyne, in the par. and co. of Haddington. James I. visited it in 1617. The village has also some remains of an ancient fort, which was probably a Roman station.

AMLWCH, a par., market town, and parliamentary borough in the hund. of Twrcelyn, in the co. and Isle of Anglesey, North Wales, 15 miles to the N.W. of Beaumaris, 20 miles to the N.E. of Holyhead, and 261 miles from London. It is situated on the northern coast of the island, on the Irish Sea, and its port is subordinate to Beaumaris. It includes the two chplries. of Llanwenllwyfo and Llanerchymedd. Its present importance and prosperity are of very recent and rapid growth. Previous to the year 1768, Amlwch was a mere fishing village, of very inconsiderable extent. In that year the now celebrated copper mines of the Parys mountain were discovered, and the foundation for the future wealth and progress of the town was laid. The native name of this mountain is Trysclwyn, and its more familiar name is said to be derived from Robert Paris, one of the commissioners appointed by Henry IV., on occasion of the insurrection under Owain Glyndwr. In the most favourable years, above 60,000 tons of ore have been taken from these mines, and 1500 hands were employed in them. After a period of decline the works are now carried on again, and give employment to about 1000 hands. There are several interesting proofs that the mineral wealth of the Parys mountain and its neighbourhood attracted attention at a remote period. It was probably known to the Romans, and still earlier to the Phœnicians. The Marquis of Anglesey and Lord Dinorben are the proprietors of the mines. A noble harbour has been constructed by the companies who work the mines. It is cut out of the slate cliff, and is large and deep enough to hold thirty vessels, of 200 tons burden. It is protected by a breakwater, erected in 1822, and its bed is dry at low water. There are several dangerous rocks lying near the entrance to the harbour. A lighthouse, 26 feet high, has been erected on the north pier. It has a fixed light, which is visible at a distance of 9 miles. There are several smelting furnaces, employing about 100 persons, and some alum and vitriol works. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £217, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Elaeth; it is large enough to hold 2000 persons, and was built in 1800, by the proprietors of the mines. There are chapels belonging to the Baptists, Independents, Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A school was founded and endowed, in 1689, by Edward Kynnier, for poor children. The endowment, since 1821, has been applied in aid of the support of the national school then established. A British school for 400 children, of both sexes, was founded in 1860. Under the Reform Bill, Amlwch was made a contributory borough, with Holyhead and Llangefui, to Beaumaris, and with them returns one representative to parliament. A branch of the National Provincial Bank was established here in 1859. A fair for cattle is held on the 12th November.

AMORIL, a vil. in the par. of Batheaston, in the hund. of Bath Forum, in the co. of Somerset, 2 miles to the N.E. of Bath. It is on the river Avon, and near the Kennet and Avon canal.

AMOTHERLEY, a chplry. in the par. of Appleton-le-Street, in the wap. of Ryedale, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles to the N.W. of New Malton. The river Rye passes near it. There is an endowed school, with an income of £20; six of the scholars are free.

AMOUNDERNESS HUNDRED, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, is bounded on the N. by the Irish Sea and Lonsdale hundred south of the sands, on the E. by Blackburn hundred, on the S. by the estuary of Ribble, and on the W. by the Irish Sea; and contains the town of Fleetwood, the pars. of Bispham, Garstang, Kirkham, Lytham, St. Michael-on-Wyre, Poulton-le-Fylde, and Preston, with parts of the pars. of Lancaster and Ribchester.

AMPFIELD, a vil. in the par. of Hursley, in the co. of Southampton, 4 miles from Romsey, 6 from Winchester railway station, and 74 from London. The beautiful little church, dedicated to St. Mark, is nearly new, and built in the Gothic style; the material is blue brick and stone, with an octagonal spire. The living is a perpet. cur., endowed with £2000 by Sir W. Heathcote and J. White, Esq., in the dioc. of Winchester, and in the patron. of the vicar of Hursley. Ampfield House is the principal residence.

AMPLEFORTH, or AMPLEFORD, a par. chiefly in the wap. of Ryedale; partly in the wap. of Birdforth, in the North Riding; and partly in the lib. of St. Peter of York, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles to the S.W. of Helmsley. It includes the three tnshps. of Ampleforth Birdforth, Ampleforth St. Peter, and Ampleforth Oswaldkirk. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York, val. £261, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is dedicated to St. Hilda. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here. There is a Roman Catholic college at Ampleforth Lodge, which was founded at the commencement of this century. It is dedicated to St. Andrew. The parish charities amount to £29.

AMPNEY CRUCIS, a par. in the hund. of Crowthorne and Minety, in the co. of Gloucester, 3 miles to the E. of Cirencester. It includes the tythg. of Hilcott End. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £84, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to the Holy Rood. There is an endowed charity school, founded by — Pleydell, with a revenue of £80. Ampney Park is the seat of Earl Ducie.

AMPNEY DOWN, a par. in the hund. of Crowthorne and Minety, in the co. of Gloucester, 4 miles to the S.W. of Fairford. It is situated on Ampney Brook, and the ancient British way called Ermine Street, and the Thames and Severn canal, pass within a short distance of it. It boasts a considerable antiquity, its history reaching back to the Conquest. In Domesday Book it is mentioned as belonging to Ralph du Todini. It afterwards passed to the duchy of Lancaster, and through several families of historic name, to the Eliots. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £116, in the patron. of the Dean and Canons of Christ Church College, Oxford. The church, which was erected by the Knights Templars, about the year 1260, is in the early English style of architecture, and has a tower and spire. It contains a monument of Sir Nicholas de Villiers, a crusader, who died in 1294. The church is dedicated to All Saints. Ampney Down House, the seat of the Hon. P. Bouverie, was erected in the reign of Henry VIII. It has been recently repaired.

AMPNEY ST. MARY, or ASHBROOK, a par. in the hund. of Crowthorne and Minety, in the co. of Gloucester, 4 miles to the E. of Cirencester. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £71, in the patron. of M. H. Beach, Esq. In some portions of the church, which is small, there are traces of early English architecture.

AMPNEY ST. PETER, or EASINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Crowthorne and Minety, in the co. of Gloucester, 5 miles E. of Cirencester. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £60, in the patron. of the bishop.

AMPORT, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Andover, in the Andover div. and union of the co. of Southampton, 4 miles to the W. of Andover, and 71 from London. It contains the tythgs. of East Cholderton and Sarson. The village is situated in a pleasant district on the small river Anton, a branch of the Test. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £858, with the perpet. cur. of Appleshaw, which is annexed to it. The patron. is with the Dean and Chapter of Chichester. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. Here is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists. There is an endowed school, founded in 1812, by Mrs. Sheppard, and further endowed by Dr. Sheppard, who also established an almshouse for six poor persons. The revenue of these charities is £150. Amport Park is the seat of the Marquis of Winchester, who is lord of the manor. The hall stands on high ground, commanding a fine prospect, and the park is well wooded.

AMPTHILL, a par. and market town in the hund. of Redbornestoke, in the co. of Bedford, 8 miles to the S. of Bedford, and 45 miles from London, or 59 miles by rail. It is a station on the Bedford branch of the London and North Western railway. The town stands in a pleasant situation, between two hills, and is nearly in the centre of the county. The manor of Ampthill, belonged, at an early period, to the Points family, and Henry III. granted the privilege of holding a market here, to Nicholas Pointz and Joan his wife. This manor, with others, was given by Henry VI. to Sir John Cornwall, afterwards created Lord Fanhope, who married the king's sister, Elizabeth of Lancaster. A castle was erected on the domain, by Lord Fanhope, which reverted to the crown in the reign of Edward IV. He conferred it on Lord Grey, of Ruthin, Earl of Kent, from whose descendants it passed again to the crown about 1530, and became the palace of King Henry VIII. He constituted the manor the "Honor of Ampthill." It was in the castle of Ampthill that Queen Catherine of Arragon resided, while the question of her divorce was under discussion. It was here she refused to obey the summons to appear before the commissioners at Dunstable. In 1773, a memorial cross, octagonal in form, was erected on the site of the ancient castle, by the Earl of Ossory, with an inscription composed by Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £283, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. It is a handsome building, in the form of a cross, and has a square tower at the intersection of the transepts. It is mostly in the perpendicular style of architecture, and has several brasses, the earliest being of the year 1506. There is also a monument to Sir Robert Nicoll, who was killed by a cannon shot, in 1672, while attending the Duke of York in Southwold Bay. The cannon ball itself is inlaid in the pediment of the tomb. There are places of worship belonging to the Society of Friends, the Independents, and the Wesleyan Methodists. A free school was established and endowed, in 1691, by Mrs. Emery, for boys and girls, the income of which is now £15. National and British schools have also been established. A hospital for a reader, twelve poor men, and four poor women, founded in 1690, stands about a mile from the town. The Bishop of Oxford and the Vice Chancellor of the University are constituted *ex officio* visitors. There are twelve poor's cottages, supported by endowment, and mostly occupied by widows, who receive a small sum weekly. Ampthill has a share, with three other parishes, in an endowment by Arthur Whitchelner, for apprenticing poor children. The town, which consists chiefly of five streets, two of which cross each other at right angles, is well paved and lighted, and has a good supply of water. Some of the old houses have been taken down, and a market-house has been erected. A county court is held in the town, and petty sessions for the hundred, once a fortnight. The moot-house, a small ancient building, in which was held a court for the Honor of Ampthill, for the appointment of constables and other officers, was taken down about 1852. Ampthill is a polling place for the county election, and the seat of a Poor-law Union. The manufacture of lace and straw-plait is carried on, and there are some chemical works, and a brewery. A literary and scientific institution was established here in 1846, and a savings-bank. Ampthill Park, with which Houghton Park has been united, is the seat of Lord Wensleydale. The present hall was built by Lord Ashburnham, to whom the estate was granted by Charles II., in 1661. It contains some fine paintings and marbles, and a museum of natural history. In Houghton Park are the remains of Houghton House, which was erected by Inigo Jones for Mary Sidney Herbert, Countess of Pembroke, and sister of Sir Philip Sidney. According to tradition, Sir Philip wrote portions of his "Arcadia," under a pear-tree which still stands in this park. The grounds are ornamented by a great number of fine old oaks. Thursday is the market day. Cattle fairs are held on the 4th May and the 30th

November, and a statute fair for hiring servants 29th September.

AMPTON, a par. in the hund. of Thedwestry, in the co. of Suffolk, 5 miles to the N. of Bury St. Edmunds. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £172, in the patron. of Lord Calthorpe. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. It contains a brass and some monuments of the Calthorpes. There is an endowed school for five children, established by Mr. Edwards. In 1705, James Calthorpe founded a hospital or school for the maintenance and instruction of six boys, and endowed it with some land. The pupils have the benefit of this school for seven years. There is also an almshouse for poor women. The parish charities amount altogether to £140. Ampton Hall, which stands in a fine park, with picturesque walks and views, is the seat of Lord Calthorpe.

AMROTH, a par. in the hund. of Narberth, in the co. of Pembroke, South Wales, 6 miles to the S.E. of Pembroke. It is pleasantly situated on the western side of the bay of Carmarthen. Very fine coal is obtained here, and shipped in large quantities to Bristol and other ports. Salmon, cod, and other fish are very abundant in this part of the bay. The collieries and fisheries furnish the chief occupation of the people. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £98, in the patron. of Charles P. Callen, Esq. The church is in the early English style, with a square embattled tower, and is dedicated to St. Elidyr. There is a free school for boys and girls endowed by D. Rees, who left £20 a year to the parish, of which sum £5 is given away to relieve the poor, and the residue goes to support the school. There are two gentlemen's seats,—Amroth Castle, near the coast, once the residence of a prince of Powys, afterwards the seat of the Elliotts, and named Earc Weare, now converted into an elegant modern villa; and Colby Lodge, in a fine dell opening to the sea.

AMULRIE, a vil. in the par. of Dull, in the co. of Perth, Scotland, 10 miles S.W. of Dunkeld, and 11½ to the N.E. of Crieff. The river Bran runs through it. It contains an inn, a government church, and a Free church. It has a cattle fair on the first Wednesday in May, and on the Friday before the first Wednesday of November.

AMWELL, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Hertford, in the co. of Hertford, 2 miles to the S.E. of Ware. It includes the chplry. of Hoddesdon. A small stream, a branch of the river Lea, flows through the village, a quiet, sequestered spot, in the midst of pleasant and picturesque scenery. The church stands on a gentle hill completely embosomed in beautiful trees, close by the "silver stream." The spring at Amwell is called in Domesday Book, "Emmewell," or Emma's Well. It is one of the heads of the New River. Amwell Place was the residence of John Scott, the Quaker poet, who loved the place, and sang of it in a pleasing poem named after the village "Amwell." Hither came, too, at an earlier period, honest Izaak Walton to enjoy nature and his favorite sport. His visits are gracefully alluded to in Scott's poem. In the pretty churchyard is the grave of William Warner, author of "Albion's England," who died in 1609. Here, too, is the last resting-place of Richard Jones, founder of Hayleybury College in this parish, for the education of the civil cadets of the East India Company. He died in 1855. Robert Mylne, the engineer of Blackfriars-bridge, has a monument here. On the little island near the spring-head, is a monument to Sir Hugh Myddelton, who accomplished the formation of the New River for the supply of London with water. Hoole, the translator of Tasso, and biographer of the Amwell poet, resided in the village; and Reed, one of the editors of Shakspeare, is buried here.—The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £310, in the patron. of the vicar. The church, which is of the 14th century, is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. There is also a district church at Hoddesdon, the living of which is a perpet. cur. val. £150, in the patron. of the bishop. Remains of an old fortification exist on a hill near the church, and there is a large barrow on the road to Hertford.

AMWELL, LITTLE, a lib. in the par. of All Saints, in the hund. of Hertford, in the co. of Hertford, near Great Amwell. Chadwell springs, one of the heads of the New River, are in this liberty. The supply of water is augmented by the construction of an artesian well. There is a chapel of ease to All Saints' vicarage.

ANABISH, an island in the Hebrides, forming part of the par. of Lewis, in the co. of Inverness, Scotland. In the decennial period from 1841 to 1851, the pop. increased from 41 to 63.

ANADORN, a vil. in the bar. of Kinalarly, in the co. of Down, and prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles to the W. of Downpatrick. A castle formerly stood here, the seat of the Macartans, who owned a large district round the village. Fairs take place on the 14th May and the 8th November.

ANBALLY, a vil. in the par. of Kilmoylan, and bar. of Clare, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 12 miles to the N.E. of Galway. There are remains of an old castle, and an intermitting spring.

ANCASTER, a par. in the wap. of Loveden, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 6 miles to the N.E. of Grantham. It is a station on the Boston and Grantham branch of the Great Northern railway, and is situated on the river Sleaford. It comprises the hmlts. of Sudbrooke and West Willoughby. The ancient British Ermine Street runs through the parish, and here, it is conjectured, was the Roman station *Causennae*. Coins, bricks, and other Roman remains have been discovered in the neighbourhood. In 1643, an engagement took place at Ancaster between the royalist forces, under Colonel Cavendish, and the roundheads, in which the latter were defeated. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £160, in the patron. of the Rev. T. S. Warren. The church exhibits various styles of architecture, having Norman arches on one side, and early English ones on the other. It contains a circular stone font, and is dedicated to St. Martin. Oolite is quarried in this parish, and Belvoir Castle and other mansions have been built of stone from these quarries. The Berties, of Uffington, bore the title of Duke of Ancaster, which is now extinct.

ANCOATS, a chplry. in the suburbs of Manchester, in the hund. of Salford, in the co. palatine of Lancaster. There are two curs. in this district, both in the dioc. of Manchester, and in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The churches are dedicated to St. Andrew and All Souls. The living of the former is valued at £124, and that of the latter at £174. Ancoats Hall, which is a timbered mansion, was formerly the seat of the Moseleys, to whom the manor of Manchester belonged.

ANCROFT, a chplry. in Islandshire, a district in the co. of Northumberland, which, until recently, belonged to the co. palatine of Durham. Ancroft is 6 miles to the S. of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and 3 from Scremerston, at which village there is a station on the North Eastern railway. It lies in a very pleasant valley on the sea-coast, and comprises the chplry. of Scremerston, and the tnshps. of Cheswick and Haggerston. Holy Island is nearly opposite to it, and the Newcastle and Berwick railway runs through it. The village of Ancroft is believed to have been of greater extent formerly than it is now. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £131, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church is very old, and was once a chapel of ease to the cur. of Holy Island. It is said to have been built before the year 1145, and its dedication is not known. It has a square, massive tower, resembling a castle. There is another church at Scremerston, also a perpet. cur.,* val. £160, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. A new school-house has just been completed. Coal is obtained at Scremerston, and near Greensis, and there is a large brewery at the latter village. The manor belongs to Greenwich Hospital. Haggerston House, a very ancient seat, visited by Edward II. in 1311, was burnt down in 1618, and has been rebuilt.

ANCRUM, a par. in the district of Jedburgh, in the co. of Roxburgh, Scotland, 3 miles to the N.W. of Jedburgh. The Edinburgh and Hawick railway traverses the N.W. part of the parish, and has a station at Belses. It is situated on the river Teviot, along the

northern bank of which it extends about 5 miles, and the Ale Water runs through it and joins the Teviot. The name of the parish, formerly written *Alk-ercon*, indicates its position at a *town* of the *Alk* or Ale. The old parish of Longchamwen was annexed to it in 1664, and forms the northern part of the present parish of Ancrum. It was on moorland in this parish that an engagement took place in December, 1544, between the English forces sent by Henry VIII. and the Scotch under the Regent Arran, in which the English were routed with heavy loss. This conflict is sometimes called the battle of Lylliard's Edge, and has been graphically described by Sir Walter Scott, in a note on the ballad of the "Eve of St. John." There is a touching legend of a maiden, Lylliard, who followed her lover to the fight, and fell herself after having taken brave part in it. A stone still marks the spot where she fell, but the name immortalized is defaced, and only lingers in the memory of the people.

"Fair maiden Lylliard lies under this stane;
Little was her stature, but great was her fame;
Upon the English loons she laid many thumps,
And when her legs were cutted off she fought upon her stumps."

After the battle of Ancrum Moor the village was burned to the ground. The Bishops of Glasgow were formerly the possessors of this district, and made it their frequent residence. In 1633, Charles I. granted it to the Kerrs, with the title of Earl of Ancrum. The title and estate soon after passed to the Marquis of Lothian, by whom they are now held. The Roman highway, Watling Street, passes through this parish. The soil is generally fertile, and under good cultivation. There are some quarries of stone. The living is in the presb. of Jedburgh, val. £224, in the patron. of Sir. W. Scott, Bart. The parish church was built in 1762, and repaired in 1832. There is a Free Church preaching station, and several schools. Most of the houses are modern, and there is an ancient cross in the centre of the green. The principal seats are Ancrum House and Chesters. There is an interesting relic of antiquity, commonly named Maltan Walls, the remains of a fortalice which is considered to have belonged to the knights of Malta. Little of the ruin is now left. The poet Thomson frequently visited at the manor of Ancrum, and a cave in which he mused still bears his name. A fine pillar, a hundred feet in height, has been erected on a hill called Penielheugh by the Marquis of Lothian, to the memory of the Duke of Wellington. This village was the birthplace of Buchan, the author of "Domestic Medicine."

ANDENSHAW, Lancashire. *See* OLDHAM.

ANDERBY, a par. in the Marsh div. of the hund. of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 9 miles to the N.E. of Spilsby. It lies on the sea-coast, and has a harbour and pier where the Alford canal terminates. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val., with the rect. of Cumberworth, £345, in the patron. of the President and Fellows of Magdalene College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

ANDERSFIELD HUNDRED, in the co. of Somerset, is bounded on the N. by Cannington hundred, on the E. by Whitley hundred, on the S. by North Petherton hundred, and on the W. by Carhampton hundred; and comprises the pars. of Bawdrip, Cossington St. Michael, Enmore, Goathurst, and Lyng, with parts of Durleigh, Chilton Trinity, and North Petherton. The area of the hund. is about 11,000 acres.

ANDERSON, or ANDERSTONE WINTERBOURNE, a par. in the hund. of Cranborne Ditch, in the co. of Dorset, 5 miles to the S. of Blandford. A branch of the river Stour runs through it. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £116, in the patron. of B. Tregonwell, Esq., who resides at Anderson House. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

ANDERSON, a *quoad sacra* par. in the bar. par. of the city of Glasgow, in the co. of Lanark, Scotland. The living is in the presb. of Glasgow, and in the patron. of the managers and others.

ANDERSTON. *See* GLASGOW.

ANDERTON, a tushp. in the par. of Great Budworth, hund. of Bucklow, in the co. palatine of Chester, 2 miles to the N.W. of Northwich. It is situated on the river Weaver and the Grand Trunk canal. The London and North Western railway passes near it. There are extensive salt-works along the river side.

ANDERTON, a tushp. in the par. of Standish, in the hund. of Leyland, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 4 miles to the S.E. of Chorley. It is situated near Rivington Pike, and the Bolton railway runs near it.

ANDOVER, a par., market town, and parliamentary and municipal borough, with exclusive jurisdiction, but lying locally in the hund. of Andover, Andover div. of the co. of Southampton, 13 miles to the N.W. of Winchester, and 63 miles from London, or 66 by the South Western railway, on the Salisbury branch of which it is a station. Its name is composed of *Ann*, which applied to the district in which it stands, and *dover* or *dofr*, a British word for a stream. It lies on the banks of the river Anton, near the skirts of a large, wooded tract, bordering on Salisbury Plain, and comprises the chplry. of Foxcote, the hmlts. of Charlton, Wildhern, and several others. It is the centre of a union containing 32 parishes in the co. of Hants, and 4 in Wilts. The Andover canal, which is now being converted into a railway, connected the town with Southampton Water. It was at this place that Olave, the King of Norway, made treaty with King Ethelred in 994, and professed himself a Christian by receiving baptism. He bound himself not to invade England again, and kept his oath. Andover has been a borough ever since the reign of King John, who granted its first charter. A fresh charter was granted by Queen Elizabeth, under the provisions of which it was governed till the passing of the Reform Act. It is now governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, with the style of, the "bailiff, approved men, and burgesses of the borough of Andover." Borough sessions are held once a quarter. From the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Andover has returned two representatives to parliament, as it did also to the parliaments of Edward I. The mayor is the returning officer. The revenue of the borough is £1,246. A large and handsome townhall was erected in 1825. It is of stone, and has a front of Italian architecture. The building is supported on arches, and surmounted by a cupola. The lower part serves for a market-house, over which is the council-room and the sessions-hall. Assemblies are also frequently held in it. A county court is held in the town, and the county magistrates hold their petty sessions here every Saturday. There are three principal streets, now well paved and lighted with gas. The manufacture of shalloons was at one time carried on here. It was superseded by the manufacture of silk, which has now also ceased. The chief occupations, at present, are malting and tanning. There is an iron foundry at Upper Clatford, about two miles from Andover. The Andover canal was constructed in 1789, and is twenty-two miles in length. It crossed the river Anton, and passing by Stockbridge and Romsey, entered Southampton Water at Redbridge, close to the mouth of the river Test. It had above twenty locks, and a fall of nearly 180 feet, but is now being filled in, to make way for the railway which is in course of construction. The living is a vic. with the chplry. of Foxcote, in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £433, in the patron. of the Warden and Fellows of Winchester College. The old church, which was partly in the Norman, and partly in the early English style, with curious wooden pillars in the nave, was ruthlessly destroyed about 1846. William the Conqueror made a grant of the church here with land and several rents to the abbey of St. Florence, in Anjou, to which it became a cell. Henry V. gave it, on the dissolution of the alien priories, to St. Mary's College, Winchester. The new church, completed in 1846 at the cost of the late Dr. Goddard, stands near the site of the former, and is in the early English style. It is dedicated to St. Mary. The ancient Norman doorway has been carefully preserved, and made the entrance to the churchyard. In 1857 the new ecclesiastical district of Smannell-with-Hatherden was formed out of the par. of Andover. The

living is a perpet. cur. in the gift of Winchester College. There are churches at both villages. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and the Wesleyan Methodists. A free grammar school was established and endowed by John Hanson in 1569. The school-house was built and is kept in repair by the corporation. Another free school for twenty children was founded by John Pollen in 1719. There is an almshouse for eight poor men, and one for six poor women, the latter founded by Catherine Hanson. The charities of the parish amount altogether to £189. A large national school is maintained by subscription. There is also a British school. Several Roman encampments exist near Andover, that on Bury Hill, to the S.W., being the most extensive. There is also a large camp at Rooksbury, and another on Danebury Hill, with very high ramparts, near which is Canute's Barrow, and the Devil's Ditch. Two Roman roads cross each other about a mile to the N.E. of the town, that from Winchester to Cirencester is still traceable in Harewood, where the Portway crosses it to the north. The market day is Friday. There are fairs for horses, cattle, and cheese, on Mid-Lent Saturday, Old May-day, the 1st August, the 18th November, and on the 17th for sheep. The famous Weyhill fair commences on the 10th October, and lasts seven days. From a Sunday revel before Michaelmas, it grew to be one of the most important fairs in England. Cheese, cattle, sheep, and hops, are the chief commodities. The fair was held under a charter granted by Queen Elizabeth, and confirmed by Charles II. Its importance has declined of late years. The par. contains 7,670 acres: the borough, which includes Foxcott and Knights-Enham, has an area of 10,982 acres, comprising 1,059 inhabited houses, with a population of 5,221, according to the census of 1861, against 5,187 in 1851, showing an increase of only 34 inhabitants in the decennial period.

ANDOVER HUNDRED, in the Andover div. of the co. of Southampton, is bounded on the N. by Wiltshire and the hundred of Pastrow, on the E. by the hundred of Evingar, on the S. by the hundreds of Wherwell, King's Sombourn, and Thorngate, and on the W. by the hundred of Thorngate and Wiltshire, and contains in the upper half the pars. of Amport Fyfield, Grately, Kimpton, Quarley, Shipton Bellinger, Thruxton, and South Tidworth; and in the lower half, the pars. of Upper Clatford, Knights-Enham, Foxcott, Monxton, Penton-Mewsey, Weyhill, and part of Abbot's Ann. This hund. comprises an area of 28,500 acres.

ANDOVER FORD, a vil. in the par. of Dowdeswell, hund. of Bradley, in the co. of Gloucester, 6 miles to the N.W. of Northleach. It lies among the Cotswold hills, and is watered by the small river Isborne.

ANDREW'S, ST., or BALLYHALBERT, a par. in the bar. of Ards, in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles to the E. of Kircubbin. It is situated between Lough Strangford and the Irish Sea, and includes the several pars. of Ballywalter, Ballyhalbert, and Innishargy. A Benedictine monastery was established here, about the commencement of the 13th century, by John de Courcy, as a cell to the abbey of Lonley, in Normandy. On the suppression of alien priories it was given to the Archbishop of Armagh, with whom, after several changes of ownership, it finally remained. The land is good and highly cultivated; much bog has been reclaimed. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Down, Connor, and Dromore, val. £404, with those of Ballyhalbert, Ballywalter, and Innishargy, which were united with it in the reign of Queen Anne, in the patron. of the archbishop.

ANDREW'S, ST., DISTRICT, one of the four districts of the co. of Fife, Scotland, being the north-eastern part of the county, bounded by the German Ocean on the N.E. and S.E., by the Frith of Forth on the N.W., and by the district of Cupar on the W. It contains the pars. of St. Andrew, Anstruther Easter and Wester, Cameron, Carnbee, Crail, Denino, Elie, Ferry-Port-on-Craig, Forgan, Kemback, Kilconquhar, Kilrenny, Kingsbarns, Largo, St. Leonard's, Lenchar's, St. Monance Newburn and Pittenween.

ANDREW'S, ST., a par., city, royal and parliamentary borough, and seat of a university, in the district of St. Andrew's, in the co. of Fife, Scotland, 8 miles to the E. of Cupar, and 41 miles to the N. of Edinburgh, or 44 miles by the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway, with which it is now connected by a branch line. The parish is situated on the coast of St. Andrew's Bay, along which it extends about 10 miles from the river Eden, which forms its northern boundary. Next the sea the land is level and sandy, but rises southward and westward in pleasant and well cultivated slopes. The city stands on slightly elevated ground near the shore. The four vils. of Boarhills, Grange, Kincaple, and Strathkinness, are included in the par. of St. Andrew's. A very high interest attaches itself to this city as the most ancient seat of learning and the Christian religion in Scotland. Its origin lies hidden in a very remote antiquity, and for guides in the obscurity we have only traditions and legends handed down by the men of the Church. There seems no reason to doubt that before and at the time of the first introduction of Christianity into Scotland, this district was a forest, inhabited by wild animals, among which the wild boar was probably the most numerous class. The ancient Celtic name of the district, *Muc-ross*, which is singularly perpetuated in the present name of the village Boar-hills, points to this fact. Towards the close of the 4th century, the Picts had possession of this part of the country, and the Druids were their religious guides. The introduction of the new faith and the origin of the city are related by the ecclesiastical authors in the following manner:—The remains of the apostle St. Andrew, who suffered martyrdom by crucifixion, were preserved in a shrine, and entrusted to a Greek monk or priest named Regulus. He received a warning in a dream by night to take a certain part of the sacred relics from the shrine, and carry them to an island far away in the west. Obedient to the vision, he set out with several associates, male and female, and after enduring hardships and perils by sea for two years, they were cast upon land on the spot where the city was afterwards built. The barbarous people showed kindness to the strangers thus suddenly thrown amongst them, and their chief or king, whose seat was then at Abernethy, visited them. Regulus told his tale, and spoke so well that the king and many of his people believed. He erected a chapel, and named the place, instead of Mucross, *Kilremont*, "cell of the King's mount:" which was changed subsequently to *Kilrule*, "cell of Regulus or Rule." The saint is still called St. Rule, and the city Kilrule, by the Highlanders. The arrival of Regulus with his relics took place, if we may trust the traditions, about the year 372, or nearly 200 years before the arrival of Columba, and the founding of the monastery at Iona. The name St. Andrew's was first given about the year 870 by Kenneth II., King of the Scots, who broke up the Pictish kingdom, and made this place the seat of government. The fame of the city and the shrine increased, and in the reign of Malcolm III., the bishop attained the dignity of *episcopus primus*, or "chief bishop." About the year 1144 a mitred priory of the Augustine order was founded here by Bishop Robert, which had rich revenues and five subpriories connected with it. The prior enjoyed in parliament precedence of all abbots and priors. A convent of the Dominican order, or of Black Friars, was founded in 1274 by Bishop Wishart, and an Observantine establishment, in the 15th century, by Bishop Kennedy. It was at St. Andrew's that the Scottish parliament, in 1298, met and swore allegiance to Edward I. And here, in 1309, was held the first parliament of Robert Bruce. The castle, which was built by Roger, Bishop of St. Andrew's, towards the close of the 12th century, was garrisoned in 1336 by Edward III., but was retaken the next year after his return to England. At the commencement of the 15th century, John Resby, and some years later, Paul Craw, a Bohemian, were burnt in this city for speaking against Romish superstitions. In 1471 the Bishop of St. Andrew's was raised by the Pope to the dignity of Archbishop, with large revenues and extensive authority.

On the 1st March, 1527, Patrick Hamilton, the first martyr of the Protestant Reformation in Scotland, was burnt here as a heretic. Others soon bore their testimony in the same manner. George Buchanan, who had written against the friars, was imprisoned in the castle, but escaped. Here, on the 8th March, 1545, in the presence of the "infamous" Cardinal Beaton, George Wishart was burnt. Only a few months elapsed and the natural retribution followed; the cardinal was slain in his castle by Norman Leslie and his associates. On the first Sunday in June, 1559, the sermon was preached by John Knox, which so stirred the indignation and roused the wrath of the population, that they immediately attacked the cathedral, and in one day it was destroyed. James VI., in 1583, took refuge for a time in the castle, from the nobles who had laid restraint on him at Ruthven. At Magus Muir, at the western end of the parish, James Sharpe, Archbishop of St. Andrew's, was murdered by a party of covenanters led by Balfour of Burley on the 3rd May, 1679. Five of the party were taken and executed in the following November. A stone still stands which was erected to their memory.—The aspect of the modern town, seen from rising ground to the south and west of it, is very pleasant. It is about a mile and a half in circuit, commanding an open prospect of the German Ocean, and the buildings are agreeably intermingled with trees and gardens. There are three principal streets, which run in nearly parallel directions, and are crossed by others at right angles. There was formerly another street, called Swallow-street, which lay further to the north, now converted into a public walk, called the Scores, to the north of which are the ruins of what was once the castle, about 300 yards distant from the cathedral; and at the west end of the Scores is a handsome monumental obelisk, 45 feet high, on a massive base, erected in 1842 to the memory of the Protestant martyrs of St. Andrew's. Many of the houses are very ancient, most of them are lofty and well built. The public buildings and the remains of antiquity give a dignity and charm to the place such as few towns possess.—St. Andrew's was raised from a village to the dignity of a royal burgh in 1140 by David I, and a city, or archbishop's see, in 1471. Under the Reform Act it is governed by a provost, dean of guild, four bailies, and twenty-four councillors, and the revenues of the burgh amount to about £1,300 a year. It returns one member to parliament in conjunction with Easter and Wester Anstruther, Crail, Cupar, Kilrenny, and Pittenween. The port was formerly subordinate to Kirkcaldy, but has been lately constituted by the government a bonding-port; and its customs amount to about £800 a year, yet it is very inferior to what it was in ancient days. Formerly an extensive commerce was carried on here, with all parts of Europe, and in the 15th century, in the month of April, when the Senzie market was held, no fewer than from 200 to 300 vessels entered the harbour, bringing traders and commodities to the great fair. The harbour is capable of admitting vessels of 300 tons burden, but is dry at low water. There are two lighthouses on the pier with fixed lights, visible at a distance of six miles. The making of golf-balls was long a great branch of industry, but is now extinct. From eight to ten thousand a year of those balls were formerly made, half of which were required for home use, and the rest were exported. The game of golf is a favourite sport at St. Andrew's, and was played on the links or downs by the sea-shore. There were two companies of golfers, one of noblemen and gentry, formed in 1754, distinguished by a red coat; the other of persons of lower rank, distinguished by a green jacket. The chief manufacture at present is linen-weaving, for establishments in Newburgh and Dundee. There are also many flour mills, and an extensive steam saw mill near the harbour.—The University of St. Andrew's, from which the town derives its chief interest and importance, is the most ancient in Scotland. It was founded in 1411 by Bishop Wardlaw, under the sanction of a bull by Benedict XIII. It is said that the coming of the papal messenger produced an excitement of gladness in the city, which vented itself in a grand clerical procession and a *Te Deum* in the cathedral. In 1455, Bishop Kennedy, who succeeded Wardlaw, founded, under a charter from Nicholas V., the college of St. Salvator: and in 1512, John Hepburn, prior of the Augustine monastery, founded a third college named St. Leonard's. In 1537, Archbishop Beaton, uncle of the Cardinal, undertook to establish a new college on the site of the old buildings called the Pedagogy. The undertaking was completed by Archbishop Hamilton, and the new college was called St. Mary's. In the year 1747 an act of parliament was passed by which the two colleges of St. Salvator and St. Leonard were combined under the title of the United College of St. Salvator and St. Leonard. No change has been made since in the constitution of the colleges, and the university now consists of the United College last named, and St. Mary's. The establishment of the former includes a principal, professors of Greek, Latin, logic and rhetoric, moral philosophy, natural philosophy, civil history, chemistry, and anatomy: political economy being taught by the professor of moral philosophy. St. Mary's College, which is exclusively devoted to theology, has a principal who is also professor of theology, professors of divinity, ecclesiastical history, and the Oriental languages. Each of the colleges has a number of bursaries attached to it, the United College having about sixty, and St. Mary's about twenty. The students of the former wear red frieze gowns, those of the latter wear no gown. The university library, open to both colleges, contains above 50,000 volumes and a few valuable manuscripts. The buildings of the United College are in North-street, and have been re-erected by government grants within the last thirty years. They are in the form of a quadrangle, 230 feet in length and 180 feet in breadth. There is a lofty steeple, 156 feet high, over the gateway, and the ancient chapel is next the street. This chapel is a Gothic structure of extraordinary beauty, but having fallen into decay its fine roof was removed, and its rich windows displaced for inferior ones. A restoration was, however, effected during the year 1861, in harmony with the original design. It contains a marble monument of its founder, Bishop Kennedy, and still serves both as the college chapel and the parish church of St. Leonard's. St. Mary's College is in South-street, and the buildings, which have been recently restored, occupy two sides of a quadrangle. Besides these ancient colleges, St. Andrew's possesses various excellent private educational institutions and public schools, the chief of which is the noble institution founded by Dr. Bell, and called the Madras College. Dr. Bell was a native of the city, and the founder of the Madras system of education. The grammar and English schools formerly existing here, were incorporated with this new college. The buildings are in South-street, in the form of a quadrangle, and in the Elizabethan style of architecture. There are above 1,000 students, and the education received is comprehensive and of a high order. The cathedral is situated at the eastern end of the town, and though in ruins, is the most attractive object in the place. It was a cruciform structure, 370 feet in length, and 70 feet broad, with a transept 180 feet in length. It occupied nearly 160 years in building: Malcolm IV. witnessing the laying of the foundation stone in 1159, and Robert Bruce the consecration in 1318. It had six spires or turrets, one of them being over the centre and very lofty. It was partly in the Norman, and partly in the early English style. Excepting some partial damage by fire soon after its completion, it stood unharmed for 240 years, and then perished in a single day by the violence of the mob, as above related. All that now remains of the venerable edifice is the east end, with its two towers, each 100 feet high, one of the western towers, with half of the western gable, and a part of the south wall. Close by the east end of the cathedral stands the chapel and tower of St. Rule. They are supposed to be the oldest relics of church architecture in Scotland, and are still in a state of good preservation. The tower is 108 feet high, with sides about 20 feet wide; it has a stone staircase to the top. These remains and

those of the cathedral stand within a large burying-ground. On the south side of the town is still seen part of the fine wall erected by prior Hepburn in 1516. In South-street is a fragment of Bishop Wishart's monastery of the Black Friars, presenting, in a single aisle, with its groined roof, a most exquisite specimen of Gothic architecture. The ruins of the castle stand on a rocky peninsula on the shore of the bay, about 250 yards from the cathedral. It was built at the close of the 12th, or early in the 13th century, by Bishop Roger, and was rebuilt, after lying in ruins for fifty years, by Bishop Trail about 1400. James III. was born in it, as appears by the golden charter of the see granted to Bishop Kennedy; and it continued to be the episcopal palace till the murder of Beaton, in 1545, and in 1547 it was finally dismantled. The keep and part of the south wall remain, but the sea has been fast undermining the rock on which it stands: in consequence of this a considerable portion fell in December, 1801, and Lady Buchan's cave has lately been swept away. The fearful dungeon cut out of the rock and shaped like a bottle is still shewn. There are two livings in St. Andrew's: St. Andrew's charge, with two ministers, the first receiving £439, the second, £162; and St. Leonard's charge, value £152. The parish church is near St. Mary's. It was built early in the 12th century, and has a monument of Archbishop Sharpe. The monument is of white marble, and was erected by his son in 1679; the assassination is represented on the lower part of it. The church of St. Leonard's is attached to the college. There is a Free church, with an elegant Gothic front, of which the receipts in 1853 were £640, and places of worship belonging to the Episcopalians, United Presbyterians, Baptists, and Independents. St. Andrew's is the seat of a presbytery. Fairs are held here on the second Thursday in April, the 1st August, and the 30th November. The par. extends over an area of 11,000 acres, now in a high state of cultivation; and the borough contains, according to the census of 1861, 796 houses, inhabited by 1,323 separate families, comprising a population of 5,176.

ANDREW'S, ST., a par. in Mainland or Pomona, one of the principal of the Orkney Isles, Scotland, 4 miles to the E. of Kirkwall. It is situated on a peninsula, bounded by the bay of Inganess and Deer Sound, and is now united as a *quoad sacra* parish with Deerness. The surface is mostly flat, and the soil marshy and unproductive. Fishing is the employment of a large number of the inhabitants. The living, val. £208, is in the presb. of Kirkwall, and in the patron. of the Earl of Zetland. The parish church was rebuilt in 1801, and enlarged in 1827, so that it can accommodate half the population at once. There is also a Free church. Cattle fairs are held at Knockhall and Occlester, at Candlemas, Midsummer, and Martinmas.

ANDREW'S, ST., LHANBRYDE, a par. in the co. of Elgin, Scotland, 2 miles to the E. of Elgin. It is situated on the coast of the Moray Frith, extending from the river Spey on the east, to the river Lossie on the west. Its present name includes the names of the two ancient divisions of the parish, of which Lhanbryde signifies "Church of St. Bridget." The living, val. £207, is in the presb. of Elgin, and in the gift of the crown and the Earl of Moray. The district is generally level, with some low hills, and the soil is good. The woollen manufacture is carried on, and there is an iron foundry and a distillery. Relics of British antiquity have been found here. Leslie, the author of the "Survey of Moray," was minister of this place.

ANDREW, ST., a par. in the hund. of Dinas-Powis, in the co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 4 miles to the S.W. of Cardiff. Its name is derived from an ancient fortress of which some walls are still to be seen. It is said to have been built by Jestyn-ap-Gwrgan in the 11th century. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £398, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. In the church is a private chapel and burial-place of the Howel family of Bonville.

ANDREW, ST., MINOR, a par. in the hund. of Ogmore in the co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 4 miles to the S. of Bridgend. Cardiff is the post town. It is pleasantly situated near the coast of the Bristol Channel, and contains one estate only, the property of the Franklins, whose seat is Clementston House. The living is a sinecure rect. in dioc. of Llandaff, val. £5. The church is in ruins.

ANDREW, ST., a par. in Guernsey, Channel Islands, 2 miles from St. Peter's Port. The living is a rect., in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £150, in the patron. of the governor.

ANDWELL, an ext. par. place in the par. of Upper Nately, in the hund. of Basingstoke, Basingstoke div. of the co. of Southampton, 4 miles to the E. of Basingstoke. It is a small village, containing 143 acres, with a population of 30, belonging to Winchester College, and consists of a mill and a farm.

ANGELTOWN, a vil. in the higher tnshp. of Newcastle, in the par. of Newcastle, hund. of Newcastle, in the co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, not far from Bridgend.

ANGERSLEIGH, a par. in the hund. of Taunton and Taunton-Dean, in the co. of Somerset, 4 miles to the S.W. of Taunton. It is situated near the chalk ridge called Black Down. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £111, in the patron. of the rector. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

ANGERTON, HIGH, a tnshp. in the par. of Hartburn, western div. of Morpeth ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 7 miles to the W. of Morpeth.

ANGERTON, LOW, a tnshp. in the par. of Hartburn, western div. of Morpeth ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 7 miles to the S.W. of Morpeth. The river Wansbeck passes through both these townships.

ANGLE, or NANGLE, a par. in the hund. of Castlemartin, in the co. of Pembroke, South Wales, 8 miles to the W. of Pembroke. It takes its name probably from its situation in an angle near the mouth of Milford Haven. The little bay named after the village affords safe anchorage for small vessels. There are some remains of an old building called the Block-house near the harbour, probably designed for a defence; but it is not known when or by whom it was erected. Good limestone is quarried, and the manufacture of straw plait is carried on by women. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £80, and a sinecure rect. val. £157, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. Angle Hall, situated near the church, is the principal residence, and the property of John Mirehouse, Esq., who is lord of the manor and proprietor of the whole parish.

ANGLESEY, or ANGLESEA, an island and co. of North Wales, opposite to the coast of Carnarvonshire, from which it is separated by the narrow Menai Strait. Its greatest length from N.W. to S.W., is about 20 miles, and its breadth from S.W. to N.E. about 17 miles, comprising an area of 193,453 statute acres, with 12,361 inhabited houses, and a population of 54,546, according to the census of 1861, against 57,327 in 1851, showing a decrease in the decennial period of no less than 2,781 inhabitants. It is bounded on all sides, except the south-east, by the Irish Sea. The form of the island is irregular. Lines drawn to connect its extreme north, east, south, and west points, would form a figure scarcely deviating from a parallelogram. The coast-line, which is generally rocky, and interrupted by many bays and inlets, is about 80 miles in circuit. From Abermenai Ferry, the southern extremity of the island, the general direction of the coast is north-east as far as the eastern extremity opposite Priestholme Island. From that point it runs westward to Talgwyn, on Red Wharf Bay, and thence northward to St. Elian's Point. From St. Elian its course is westerly to Carnel's Point, whence it runs in an irregular and broken curve southward, and eastward to Abermenai Ferry. Several islands lie along the coast of Anglesey, the principal of which is Holyhead, at the westernmost point. At the north-west, opposite to Carnel's Point, is the rocky Isle of Seals, or the Skerries. Priestholme or Puffin Island lies at the

easternmost point. There are several others, but very small and unimportant. The principal bays are those of Holyhead and Beaumaris, Aberffraw, Maltraeth, and Red Wharf. There is some probability that Anglesey was at some remote period a peninsula. A line of rocks is observed extending across the Menai Strait at Pwll Caris, which is thought to indicate the position of an isthmus. Anglesey was in early times a part of the territory of the Ordovices, and was known by various names signifying the "shady island," "isle of heroes," and "remotest island." The Roman name is *Mona*, which is a slight modification of one of the native names. Its importance arose from its being one of the chief seats of the Druids, and their chosen refuge from the Roman invaders. Suetonius Paulinus was the first Roman commander who succeeded in reaching the island. It was in the year 61 that he led his forces over the strait, made himself master of the sacred territory, massacred many of the Druids and destroyed their groves and schools. The great rising of the people under Boadicea compelled him to retire without completing his conquest, and it was fifteen years before the attempt was renewed. In the year 76 Agricola was sent by the Emperor Vespasian, and after putting down a revolt in North Wales, he advanced to Mona. He was met by a desperate resistance, in which the women and the priests took part; but the invaders achieved a complete success. After the Roman dominion ceased, Mona became the seat of the princes of North Wales. The Saxons, under Egbert, having at one time got possession of it, gave it its present name, which signifies "isle of the Angles or English." Towards the close of the 9th century, Aberffraw was selected to be the royal residence, and continued to be so till Wales was incorporated with England. The island was several times invaded and laid waste by the Danes in the 9th and 10th centuries. In 913, the Irish landed here, and did much damage. In the reign of William Rufus, the Earls of Chester and Shrewsbury led an English army into Wales, and landed on the island, where they took savage revenge on the people for cruelties lately practised by them on the English border. A sudden descent of the King of Norway occasioned the withdrawal of the English. During the 12th century, the island suffered in common with the rest of the principality from intestine warfare. An unsuccessful invasion was made by the Irish, in the time of Henry III.; and the complete subjugation of the country was left to be accomplished by Edward I. After finishing his task, he erected a great fortress on the eastern coast, on a spot named by the Normans *Beaumaris* or "fair-marsh." This castle was completed in 1296. During the civil war in the 17th century, the castle was garrisoned for the king. An expedition was sent under General Mytton to reduce the island, and after an engagement near Beaumaris, in which the royalists were defeated, the garrison capitulated.—The general aspect and scenery of the island are uninteresting. It is the only county in Wales which is not mountainous. The surface, which was once covered with forests, is now bare, and it is only along the coast of the Menai Strait, that the scenery becomes pleasing and beautiful. There is a large tract of waste land called "Talwrn Mawr," comprising several thousand acres, which runs through a large part of the county. A still larger waste, the "Marsh of Maltraeth," was inclosed by means of a strong embankment, between the years 1790 and 1820, and is now under cultivation. The principal rock is mica schist, granite also is found, and on the eastern side of the island limestone and gritstone are obtained in abundance. Coal is found, but only in thin beds, which scarcely repay the labour of working them. There is a great variety of coloured marbles of excellent quality for the sculptor and the architect. The several varieties obtained are white, blue-veined grey, blue-veined white, black, mottled brown, and green marbles. A curious asbestine variety occurs near Cemlyn Bay, which has veins of a white, silky looking substance, which is incombustible. This marble is too brittle for polishing. Serpentine, steatite, potter's clay, fuller's earth, and several kinds of marl, are also found. But the chief mineral treasures of Anglesey lie in the famous Parys Mountain, in the north-west of the island. This mountain is part of the table-land of Trysglwyn, which has a striking aspect of rude grandeur, rising in rugged masses of shale and quartz, with its vast mines open to the light of day. The discovery of the copper ore was made in 1768. The principal stratum is in some parts 300 feet in thickness. [See Amlwch.] The climate of this island is rendered milder than that of the neighbouring part of North Wales, by the sea breezes and the comparative evenness of its surface. But it is also more subject to mists, especially in the autumn. The soil is of various kinds, generally fertile; light soils are the most common, reddish loams are found on the south-eastern side, and there are many marly soils. The greater part of the land is pasture, as much, it is said, as 150,000 acres. The rearing of cattle is the chief object of the farmer. The Anglesey oxen are of small size, with short legs and deep chests, and of a black colour. They are called *runts*, and resemble the Roman oxen described by the agricultural writer Columella. About 5,000 of them are exported yearly. Sheep are also exported. They are the largest breed in North Wales. The present improved systems of farming have not been commonly introduced in the island. Many of the farms are held by tenancy at will. Most of the farm-houses and buildings are of an inferior kind, and the fields are separated by banks formed of sods, four feet high, with ditches at the sides. Quickset hedges are seen near the strait, and they have been raised in several districts in the interior. Lime and seaweed are employed as manure. The shell-sand, the best of which is obtained in Red Wharf Bay, is largely used and also exported. There are twelve small rivers, pretty evenly distributed over the island; the principal being the Cevin, Alan, Braint, Dulas, and Fraw. There are several good natural harbours, but no means of inland navigation. Fish of many kinds are found in abundance. In the channel between Priestholme Island and the main-land, oysters of large size are obtained. They are called Penmen oysters, and are exported in large quantities. Some peculiar species of fish and beautiful shells are found in this channel.—There are no manufactures of importance. The coarse wool from the Carnarvonshire mountains, mixed with the native wool of Anglesey, is made by the people into blue cloths, flannels, and blankets, for their own use.—The county is divided into three districts or *cantrefs*, and these into six hundreds, or *cwmwds*; the hundreds are Llyfon, Maltraeth, Menai, Talybolion, Twrcelyn, and Tyndaethwy. It contains seventy-six parishes, of which three, Amlwch, Beaumaris, which is the county town, and Holyhead, are boroughs, market towns, and seaports: one, viz., Llangefin, is a borough and market town; and another, Llanerchymedd, is a market town. The county returns one member to parliament. The four boroughs united return one member. Beaumaris, Holyhead, and Llangefin, are the polling-places, and the elections take place at Beaumaris. The county is governed by a lord-lieutenant, a sheriff, several deputy lieutenants, and twenty-five magistrates. Assizes and sessions are held at Beaumaris, where the county gaol stands. Anglesey is in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor, in the province of Canterbury. It is divided into six deaneries, and contains forty-five benefices.—The roads of the island were early improved, in consequence of its being the great thoroughfare to Ireland. The principal road is that leading from the Menai Bridge, right across the island to Holyhead; it is 22 miles in length. The railway from Chester is now continued over the strait by means of the great Britannia Bridge, from which it runs, south of the old coach-road, to Holyhead. Both road and railway cross the strait between Anglesey and Holyhead on embankments, which have central arched passages for the water. Before the erection of the great suspension and tubular bridges, there were five or six ferries across the Menai Strait; and the cattle sometimes used to swim over. [See Menai: Britannia Bridge.] The relics of antiquity in Anglesey are numerous. There are about thirty cromlechs,

the largest of which is in the park of Plâs Newydd. Its upper stone measures 13 feet in length, 11 in breadth and 4 in thickness, and rests upon four other stones. A smaller cromlech stands close by it. At Trér Dyrw, is a huge stone rampart encircling a hollow, 180 feet in diameter, which is supposed to mark the seat of the Arch-Druid. Another large cromlech is at Llugwy, and two at Presaddord. At Holyhead are extensive remains of Roman fortifications. There is an entrenchment consisting of a rampart and triple ditch on the top of Gwydryn Hill; it is thought to be a British work, and is called Caer Idris. Roman coins and other relics have been found in different parts of the island. At Penmon, near Beaumaris, are ruins of the Benedictine priory, and a curious old sculptured cross. The chapel of the priory at Llanvaes, is still standing. There is a tower with some remains in Priestholme Island, supposed to have been part of a monastic building. The castle at Beaumaris is a grand ruin. Few of the churches have a tower or spire, and most of them stand near the shore; some of them are surrounded by the tide at high water. The principal seats in the island are the following:—Plâs Newydd, the residence of the Marquis of Anglesey; Llanidan, that of Lord Boston; Baron Hill, of Sir R. B. Williams Bulkeley, Bart.; Bôdorgan, Cadnant, Henllys, Llwydiarth, Plas Gwyn, and Tre-Jorwith.

ANGLESEY, or ANGLESEY VILLE, a vil. and watering place in the par. of Alverstoke, in the libs. of Alverstoke and Gosport, Portsdown div. of the co. of Southampton, 2 miles to the S.W. of Gosport railway station. It is a beautiful village, of modern construction, commanding extensive views, and is situated on the coast opposite to Spithead and the Isle of Wight. The living is a perpet. cur. united with the rect. of Alverstoke. A chapel of ease, in the Elizabethan style of architecture, was opened here in 1844. It is dedicated to St. Mark. There is a large hotel, reading-room, baths, and public gardens. This place owes its origin to the Marquis of Anglesey, who founded it about thirty-six years ago.

ANGLEZARKE, a tnshp. in the par. of Bolton-le-Moors, hund. of Salford, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 4 miles to the E. of Chorley. It contains some stone quarries, and lead mines are worked. The rare ore named carbonate of barytes was first discovered in this township.

ANGMERING, a par. in the hund. of Poling, rape of Arundel, in the co. of Sussex, 3 miles to the S.E. of Arundel. It is a station on the South Coast railway. The hamlet of West Angmering is included in this parish. The living consists of the vic. of Apgmering, or East Angmering, and the rect. of West Angmering, in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £258, in the patron. of Sir G. R. Pechell, Bart., R.N. The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter, contains a monumental brass of the year 1598. There is an endowed free school founded in 1679, by William Older.

ANGRAM, a hmlt. in the chplry of Muker, par. of Grinton, in the waps. of West Gilling and West Hang, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles to the N.W. of Muker. It is situated within 2 miles of Shunner Fell, which has an elevation of 2,350 feet. The river Swale, which takes its rise on that mountain, runs through the hamlet.

ANGRAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Long Marston, ainsty of the city, and East Riding of the co., of York, 4 miles to the N.E. of Tadcaster. There is an endowment, by Edward Randall, in 1705, for educating poor children in this township, Marston, and Hutton.

ANGRAM GRANGE, a tnshp. in the par. of Coxwold, wap. of Birdforth, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles to the N. of Easingwold.

ANGUS, a district in Scotland, now called Forfarshire. At a remote period it gave the title of earl to two families. Towards the close of the 15th century, the title was settled in the Douglas family. It subsequently passed to the Hamiltons, who bear it still. *See* FORFARSHIRE.

ANHID, or ATHNETT, a par. in the bar. of Coshma, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 1 mile to the S. of Croom. The river Mague forms its eastern boundary. The living is a prebend in the cathedral church of St. Mary, Limerick, val. £33, in the patron. of the crown. There is no church.

ANICK, a tnshp. in the par. of St. John Lee, southern div. of Tindale ward, in the co. of Northumberland, not quite 2 miles to the N.E. of Hexham.

ANICK GRANGE, a tnshp. in the par. of St. John Lee, southern div. of Tindale ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 1 mile to the E. of Hexham.

ANKTON, or ANCTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Felpham, and hund. of Avisford, rape of Arundel, in the co. of Sussex, not far from Bognor.

ANLABY, a tnshp. in the pars. of Kirk Ella and Hessle, in the co. of the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles to the W. of Hull. The Hull and Selby railway passes near it. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here. Anlaby House, the principal residence, was the seat of the Anlabys and Legards, to whom the manor formerly belonged.

ANMER, a par. in the hund. of Freebridge-Lynn, in the co. of Norfolk, 5 miles to the N.E. of Castle Rising. It lies near the ancient road called Peddar Way. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £222, in the patron. of H. Coldham, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small building, standing in the grounds of Anmer Park, which is the principal seat.

ANNACARRIGA, a vil. in the bar. of Lower Tulla, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles to the N. of Killaloe.

ANNACLONE, or ANNAGHCLONE, a par. in the bar. of Upper Iveagh, in the co. of Down, and prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles to the S.E. of Banbridge. It is watered by the river Bann. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Down, Connor, and Dromore, val. £311, in the patron. of the bishop. There are two chapels belonging to the Presbyterians. The soil is good and well cultivated, with a small tract of bog. Tanvally Fort, very large and perfect, and several lesser forts, are in this parish.

ANNACOTTY, a vil. in the city and co. of Limerick, in the prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles from Limerick. The river Mulcairn passes through it. It is a station on the Limerick and Castle Connel railway.

ANNADUFF, or ANNAGHDUFF, a par. in the bars. of Leitrim and Mohill, in the co. of Leitrim, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, near Carrick-on-Shannon. It contains the vils. of Drumod and Drumsna, and is situated on the river Shannon, which here expands into two fine loughs. An abbey once existed here, which was established in 766, of which nothing more is known, and no ruins remain. This parish was the scene of a trifling engagement in the reign of William III., between his forces and those of the deposed monarch, and the name of the spot, James's Heap, commemorates the fight. The living is a rect in the dioc. of Kilmore, Ardagh, and Elphin, val. £599, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is in the perpendicular style, with a square tower. The district contains limestone and freestone, with some iron ore. The chief residences are—Mount Campbell, lately the seat of Admiral Sir Josias Rowley, Bart.; Derrycarne, and Lismoyle.

ANNAGASSAN, a vil. in the par. of Drumcar, bar. of Ardee, in the co. of Louth, and prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 8 miles to the S. of Dundalk. It stands in a very pleasant situation, on the shore of Dundalk Bay, at the mouth of the rivers Glyde and Dee. There are large corn-mills the property of Robert Thompson, Esq., who is lord of the manor, and resides at Annagassan House. A handsome bridge crosses the Glyde, which has abundance of salmon and trout. Fairs are held on the 17th March, the 7th May, the 22nd July, and the 8th November.

ANNAGELLIFF, a par. in the bar. of Upper Loughtee, in the co. of Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 1 mile E. of Cavan. The living is a vic. united with that of Urney, in the dioc. of Kilmore, Ardagh, and Elphin.

ANNAGH, or BELTURBET, a par. in the bars. of Tullygarvey and Lower Loughtee, in the co. of Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland 8 miles to the N. of Cavan. It

is situated on the river Erne, and contains the town of Belturbet and the village of Redhill. There is a large tract of bog in the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Kilmore, Ardagh, and Elphin, val. £803, in the patron. of Lord Farnham. The perpet. cur. of East Annagh, val. £62, is in the patron. of the rector. There are several seats.

ANNAGH, a vil. in the bar. of Orrery and Kilmore, in the co. of Cork, and prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles to the S.W. of Charleville. The manufacture of linen is carried on in this village, which stands on the site of a bog, reclaimed by the Earl of Egmont. The river Awbeg flows by it.

ANNAGH, or ST. ANNA, a par. in the bars. of Corkaguiny and Trughanacmy, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles to the W. of Tralee. It is situated on the coast of the bay of Tralee, extending for several miles between the bay and the Slievenish mountains, and contains the village of Blennerville. The living is a rect., forming part of the union of Ballynahaglish, in the dioc. of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe. The church is at Blennerville. The greater part of the parish consists of mountain pasture, and the rest of arable land.

ANNAGH, a par. in the bar. of Costello, in the co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 20 miles to the S.E. of Castlebar. It is situated near the river Moy, and contains the town of Ballyhaunes. Here was formerly a monastic establishment, whether of the Franciscan or Augustine order is doubtful, which was a cell to the abbey of Cong. The living is a rect., part of the union of Kiltullagh, in the dioc. of Tuam, Killala, and Achonry.

ANNAGHDOWN, a par. in the bar. of Clare, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 7 miles to the N. of Galway. It is situated on the shore of Lough Corrib, which forms its western boundary. It is a place of great antiquity, and was the seat of a bishopric and of several religious establishments. A nunnery was founded here by St. Brendan, which was granted by Celestine III. to nuns of the Arroasian order. It passed at the suppression to the Earl of Clanricarde. A Premonstratensian abbey also existed here at a remote period, and a Franciscan friary, which was head of the monasteries of Connaught and Ulster. There was also a college, named after St. Brendan, for four priests. The old bishopric has long been incorporated with Tuam. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Tuam, Killala, and Achonry, val., with those of Lackagh and Killascobe, £697, in the patron. of the bishop. Annaghdown House, Cregg Castle, and Waterdale are the principal residences.

ANNAGH ISLAND, in the par. of Kilcommon, bar. of Erris, in the co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It is situated near the entrance of Achill Sound, and consists chiefly of mountain, with excellent pasture. A salmon and herring fishery is established here.

ANNAHILT, a par. in the bars. of Lower Iveagh, and Kinelarty, in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles to the S.E. of Hillsborough. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Down, Connor, and Dromore, val. £413, in the patron. of the bishop. There are almshouses for ten old men and ten women, erected in 1835, and endowed by Robert Sharland. Each of the inmates receives £5 a year. Slate, of good quality, is obtained at Clantogh. Linen and cotton weaving are carried on, and many females are engaged in spinning. There are two places of worship for Presbyterians. The principal seats are Larchfield and Lough Aghery. An extensive fort once occupied the site of the present churchyard, and other forts exist near it.

ANNALONG, a hmlt. in the bar. of Mourne, in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 5 miles to the N. of Kilkeel. It lies on the coast of Annalong creek.

ANNALORE, a vil. in the bar. of Partree, in the co. of Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles to the W. of Clones. The Ulster canal passes by it.

ANNAMOE, a vil. in the par. of Derrylossory, bar. of Ballinacor, in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 9 miles to the N.W. of Wicklow. It is situated in a charming valley by the Annamoe rivulet which runs down from Lough Dan to the river Ovoca. Not far from the village are the remains of Castle Kevin, an ancient fortress of the O'Toole. It was in the form of a quadrangle. All that is left are the rampart and ditch, and some of the foundations. The principal seats are Castle Kevin, on a fine wooded hill, with extensive prospects; Dromreen and Lara House.

ANNAMULT, or AGLINAMULT, an ext. par. place in the bar. of Shillelogher, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles to the S. of Kilkenny. It is situated at the junction of the King's river and the river Nore. The living is a rect., part of the union of Kells, in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin. An extensive Merino cloth factory, employing 800 hands, was established here, but did not succeed, and the works have remained unoccupied. Annamult House is the principal residence.

ANNAN, a par., seaport, market town, and royal and parliamentary borough, in the co. of Dumfries, Scotland, 16 miles to the E. of Dumfries, and 79 to the S. of Edinburgh. It is a station on the Glasgow and South Western railway. The town stands on the left bank of the river Annan, which enters the Solway Frith a mile below the town. It includes part of the *quoad sacra* par. of Brydekirk. Annan is a place of great antiquity. A castle was built here by the Bruces, who were lords of Annandale. The first charter of incorporation was granted by Robert Bruce in 1306: and the privileges of the burgh were more perfectly defined by a charter of James V. in 1538. The charter was renewed by James VI. in 1612. Annan suffered much and frequently from the border wars. In 1298 it was burnt by the English, and was often plundered. The town, which comprises 631 houses, inhabited by 857 separate families, consists of several streets, the principal one being in the line of road from Carlisle to Dumfries. The streets are paved, and the houses well built. There is a town-house at the west end of the town, and its environs are studded with many beautiful villas, giving the place an appearance of cheerfulness and prosperity. A handsome bridge of three arches was erected over the Annan in 1826, the old bridge having been previously removed. Vessels of 300 tons can unload in the river, and small vessels can discharge their cargoes at the town. The port is subordinate to Dumfries, and the ships belonging to it, about thirty sail, comprising an aggregate of 2,500 tons burden, are principally engaged in the coasting trade. Two or three trade to America and the Baltic. Before the opening of the railway there were two steamers to Liverpool. There is a convenient quay. The chief exports are corn, bacon, timber, &c.; the chief imports coal, slate, herrings, &c. The cotton manufacture, gingham-weaving, ship-building, and the fisheries give occupation to many of the inhabitants. Vessels of upwards of 1,000 tons burden have been built here. Annan is one of the five contributory boroughs to Dumfries, in returning one representative to parliament. The municipal and parliamentary constituency in 1852 was 191. It is governed by a provost, three bailies, and eleven councillors, and has a revenue of about £450. Annan is the seat of a presbytery. The living, val. £279, is in the patronage of Johnstone of Annandale. The church, which was built in 1790, is a handsome edifice, with an elegant spire. A new church has been erected, the living of which is in the gift of the managers. There are places of worship belonging to the Episcopalians, Free Church, United Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, and Independents. There is a mechanics' institute, with a good library, reading-room, and lecture hall. The academy, erected in 1820, in Ednam-street, is a large establishment, conducted by two masters. The surface of this parish is generally level, but there are three lines of low hills running through it in the same direction. The course of the river lies between two of these, and through very picturesque scenery. The Dumfries and Carlisle railway crosses the river here on a substantial stone viaduct, and afterwards enters a deep cutting, on emerging from which it discloses a magnificent view of the basin and land-screens of the Solway Frith. Part of the parish consists of moorland. There are quarries of

limestone, and freestone. Annan is the birthplace of Dr. Blacklock, the poet, of Hugh Clapperton, the African traveller, and of Edward Irving, the celebrated preacher. The market is held on Thursday, and fairs for hiring servants on the first Thursday in May, and the third Thursday in October. The par. extends over an area of 16,000 acres, and the town, according to the census of 1861, contains 3,473 inhabitants, of whom 622 are children under 15 years of age, entered on the school books.

ANNAN, a river in the south of Scotland, which rises in a mountain hollow, on the borders of Dumfriesshire and Peeblesshire. It flows through the fertile valley district of Annandale, receiving into it the waters of many burns and rivulets, and, passing the towns of Moffat and Annan, falls, after a course of 30 miles, into the Solway Frith, at the village of Annan Water-Foot. Hartfell, the mountain on which this river rises, is sometimes called by the extraordinary name of the Devil's Beef Stand. The name of the river signifies *slow-running*.

ANNANDALE, one of the three districts of the co. of Dumfries, Scotland, consisting of the fine and fertile valley of the river Annan, in the central part of the co. In geologic ages it is supposed to have been long the bed of a great inland lake. It formed part of the kingdom of Strath Clyde, and also of the Roman province of Valentia, at which period it was covered with a dense forest. Of its Roman occupation there are abundant traces: part of Severus's wall, the camps of Birreus and Brunswark, and the remains of a great military road, still are visible. There are also many ruins of the Scottish period: the large quadrangular fortress of Auchioncap, on Even-water, once the seat of the Regent Randolph, Lochmaben Castle, and the Castles of Hoddam and Comlongan. It became a lordship under the Bruces, to whom it was granted by David I. in 1124. The Douglases held it at a later period, and after them the Hopetouns. At one time, Annandale gave the title of marquis to the Johnstones, a family noted for their military prowess, but the title became extinct in 1792. They were wardens of the western marches, and were a terror to evil doers on the borders. It is said that the author and poet, Ben Jonson, was the descendant of an Annandale family, and was really not a Jonson, but a Johnstone.

ANNAN-WATER-FOOT, sometimes called simply WATER-FOOT, is a vil. situated at the efflux of the river Annan, and is sheltered by Barnkirk hill. It is in close proximity to the town of Annan, to which it serves as the port, having ready communication with the town. It has two jetties of 140 yards in length, and a commodious inn at the place of landing, which was formerly much used when the two steamers ran to Liverpool, but they are now superseded by the railway.

ANNASCALLY, a vil. in the par. of Ballinacourty, bar. of Corkaguiny, in the co. of Kerry, Ireland, 9 miles to the E. of Dingle. It is pleasantly situated in a valley near Dingle bay, and not far from a lake. In a neighbouring glen is a spot called "Wolf Step," where the last wolf in Ireland is said to have been killed. The village has a police station, and petty sessions are held once a fortnight. Woodlawn is the chief residence.

ANNATRIM, a vil. in the par. of Offerlane and bar. of Upperwoods, in Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, not far from Coolrain. An abbey formerly stood here.

ANNESBOROUGH, Down. *See* DROMARAGH.

ANNE, ST. *See* ALDERNEY, Channel Islands.

ANNE, ST., Yorkshire. *See* BRIERS.

ANNE, ST., SHANDON, a par. in the bar. and city of Cork, in the co. of Cork, and prov. of Munster, Ireland. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, val. £653, in the patron. of the Duke of Leinster and H. Longfield, Esq.

ANNESLEY, a par. in the northern div. of the wap. of Broxtow, in the co. of Nottingham, 8 miles to the N. of Nottingham. It lies within the limits of Sherwood forest, and comprises the hmlts. of Annesley, Woodhouse, Wandesley, and Felley. It is an ancient parish, and belonged at the Conquest to the family of the Annesleys, who had their seat here. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £64, in the patron. of J. Chaworth Musters, Esq. The church is dedicated to All Saints. It is an ancient edifice, and contains monuments of the Annesleys, and an interesting brass, with a representation of a forester and dog. Annesley Hall is a beautiful residence, formerly the seat of the Chaworths, and late of John Musters, Esq., who married Lord Byron's "Mary." It is not far from Newstead Abbey. A castle formerly stood in the park, which was erected, at an early period, by the Annesleys. There is an endowment, amounting to about £45, for the benefit of the minister of the Baptist or Independent congregation in Annesley.

ANNESLEY, Staffordshire. *See* ANSLOW.

ANNESTOWN, a vil. in the bar. of Middlethird, in the co. of Waterford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles to the W. of Tramore. It is situated on the coast of St. George's Channel, and has a small harbour. Lead is found in the neighbourhood.

ANNISTON, Forfarshire. *See* AMESTON.

ANN, LITTLE, a tythg. in the par. of Abbot's Ann, in the hunds. of Andover and Wherwell, in the co. of Southampton, 2 miles to the S.W. of Andover. The Andover canal passes near it.

ANNOCK, a small river of Renfrewshire and Ayrshire. It takes its rise from the White Loch, in the par. of Mearns, and after a course of 14 miles joins the river Irvine Water, a little above the town of Irvine.

ANSFORD, Somersetshire. *See* ALMSFORD.

ANSLEY, a par. in the hund. of Hemlingford, in the co. of Warwick, 3 miles to the S. of Atherstone. Nuneaton is the post town. It is situated on the river Bourne, and the Oxford canal passes through the parish. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £116, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, part of which is in the Norman style, has a handsome tower, and is dedicated to St. Lawrence. The parochial charities amount to £47. There is a chapel belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists. Ansley Park, which was lately the seat of the Ludfords, is a spacious and picturesque demesne, adorned with a Chinese temple, erected by Sir W. Chambers, and a hermitage built of the materials of an ancient oratory.

ANSLOW, or ANNESLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Rolleston, northern div. of the hund. of Offlow, in the co. of Stafford, 3 miles to the N.W. of Burton-on-Trent. The Grand Trunk canal passes near it. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here.

ANSTEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Hilton and hund. of Whiteway, in the co. of Dorset, 8 miles to the W. of Blandford.

ANSTEY, a par. in the hund. of Edwintree, in the co. of Hertford, 4 miles to the N.E. of Buntingford. It is situated on the old British way called Ermine Street, and near the river Quin. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £504, in the patron. of the Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Cambridge. The church is in the form of a cross, and has a central tower. It was built by Nicholas de Ainstie of the ruins of a castle, which was erected at the Conquest, by Eustace, Earl of Boulogne. There still remain some traces of the castle. The church contains a font, stalls, and a monument of the founder. The manor is held by the Lyttons.

ANSTEY, a chplry. in the par. of Thurcaston, in the hund. of West Goscote, in the co. of Leicester, 4 miles to the N.W. of Leicester. A branch of the river Soar runs through it, and the Leicester and Swannington branch of the Midland railway passes near. It was formerly among the possessions of the abbey of Ulverscroft, and subsequently belonged to the Greys of Groby. The living is a rect. united with that of Thurcaston, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, was rebuilt in 1850, with the exception of the tower, which is old. The black pointing, with light freestone ornaments, has a remarkable appearance. There are chapels belonging to the Wesleyans, Reformed Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists. The parochial charities amount to £41. Anstey Hall is the principal

residence. The chplry. comprises 1,400 acres, a large part of which was formerly waste, but has been lately enclosed.

ANSTEY, a par. in the co. of the city of Coventry, in Warwickshire, 5 miles to the N.E. of Coventry. The Trent Valley railway and the Oxford canal pass through the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £162, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. A free school was founded here, in 1712, by the Rev. John Million. The rent of the schoolhouse, £2 per annum, is all that remains of the endowment. Ribband weaving is carried on here. Anstey House is the chief residence.

ANSTEY, a par. in the hund. of Dunworth, in the co. of Wilts, 5 miles to the S.E. of Hindon. It is situated at the foot of White-street Hill. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £22, in the patron. of Lord Arundel. The church, the most ancient in the diocese, is dedicated to St. James. A preceptory of the Knights' Hospitallers was founded in this parish in the reign of King John, by Walter de Turbeville, part of which is still remaining, and is used as a barn. The revenue of the house, at the Dissolution, was £81. Anstey was the birthplace (1590) of Dr. Richard Zouch, the great lawyer, who was judge of the Admiralty court, in the reign of Charles I.

ANSTEY, EAST, a par. in the hund. of South Molton, in the co. of Devon, 10 miles to the E. of South Molton. Dulverton is the post town. It is pleasantly situated, on the borders of Somersetshire, near the source of the river Yeo, and at the foot of Anstey Hill, a lofty eminence on the north of the village. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £180, in the patron. of T. S. Jessopp, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

ANSTEY PASTURES, an ext. par. lib. in the hund. of Gascote, in the co. of Leicester, close to Anstey. It formerly belonged to the duchy of Lancaster.

ANSTEY, WEST, a par. in the hund. of South Molton, in the co. of Devon, a little to the N.W. of East Anstey. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £132, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The church is dedicated to St. Petrock. There is an almshouse for poor persons, and charities amounting to £7.

ANSTON, a par. in the southern div. of the wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 12 miles to the E. of Sheffield. Rotherham is the post town. It comprises the tnshps. of North Anston, South Anston, and Woodsetts. A rivulet separates North and South Anston, which stand on opposite hills, and the Chesterfield canal passes at a short distance. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £230, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is dedicated to St. James. The manufacture of nails and of starch is carried on here. There is a small endowed school.

ANSTRUTHER EASTER, or ANSTER, a par., royal and parliamentary burgh, and seaport, in St. Andrew's district, in the co. of Fife, Scotland, 16 miles to the S.E. of Cupar, and 25 miles from Edinburgh. It is situated on the coast of the Frith of Forth, and is only separated from Anstruther Wester by the rivulet called the Dreel, which is crossed by a bridge. The East of Fife branch railway is to be continued to this town. The port was formerly a creek of Kirkcaldy, but in 1710 it was made a port, and a custom-house established here. The vessels belonging to it are chiefly engaged in the coasting trade, and the herring and other fisheries. There is daily communication by steam with Leith. The burgh is contributory with Cupar and St. Andrew's in returning one member to parliament. It has been a royal burgh since 1583, when a charter was granted by James VI., and is now governed by three bailies and nineteen councillors, one of these being provost. The population, according to the census of 1861, is 1,178, distributed into 508 separate families, occupying 201 houses. The living is in the presb. of St. Andrew's, val. £132, in the patron. of William Baird, Esq. The parish church was built in 1634, and has a spire. There are chapels belonging to the Free Church, the Independents, Baptists, and United Presbyterians. The heroine of the popular song, "Maggie Lauder," lived in this town. Anstruther was the birthplace of the great preacher, Dr. Chalmers, and of Professor Tennant, the linguist, author of the clever descriptive poem of "Anster Fair." This fair, which was once of note, was held on ground north of the town. The market is held on Saturday. The fairs have long been discontinued.

ANSTRUTHER WESTER, a par. joined with Anstruther Easter, St. Andrew's district, in the co. of Fife, Scotland. It is a royal and parliamentary burgh and seaport, containing, according to the census of 1861, only 56 houses, inhabited by 102 separate families, comprising a population of 367. It was made a royal burgh by James VI., in 1587, and now contributes to the burgh of St. Andrew's in sending one member to parliament. In 1852 the parliamentary and municipal constituency was 12. Since 1852 it has been governed by three commissioners appointed by the Court of Session. The town has suffered much on several occasions from encroachments of the sea. It had once a salmon fishery of some importance, which, after it had very much declined, has recently revived. The living is in the presb. of St. Andrew's, val. £142, in the patron. of William Baird, Esq. The church, a Gothic building of great antiquity, with a spire and large choir, has been so frequently repaired and altered that scarcely a trace of its original character remains. The par. was anciently a vic belonging to the priory of Pittenweem. Land has of late years so much improved in value in this parish, that fields which were let at the end of the last century for 20s. to 30s. per acre, now realise £3 10s. to £4 per acre. Opposite to Anstruther lies the small Isle of May, on which there is a lighthouse.

ANTHONY, ST., IN MENEAGE, a par. in the hund. of Kerrier, in the co. of Cornwall, 7 miles to the E. of Helston. It is situated on the coast of the English Channel, at the mouth of the river Helford. The ground is high, and commands extensive sea views. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £101, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, which is of great age, has a granite tower. A monastic house formerly existed here, which was a cell to the priory of Tywardreath, and was probably founded before the reign of Richard I. In this parish are two ancient British entrenchments, now named Great and Little Dinas, or Great and Little Fort. During the civil war of the 17th century, a small fort was constructed by the royalists, on the site of Little Dinas, for the defence of Helford harbour; it was taken in 1646, by Fairfax. Poor children of this parish have the benefit of an endowment founded by Mr. Hosken, in 1743, for the purpose of maintaining and educating them.

ANTHONY, ST., IN ROSELAND, a par. in the western div. of the hund. of Powder, in the co. of Cornwall, 3 miles to the E. of Falmouth. St. Mawes is the post town. It is situated on a promontory on the coast of the English Channel, at the entrance to Falmouth harbour. It was the site of an Augustine priory, subordinate to that of Plympton in Devonshire, and founded about 1124, by Bishop Warlewast. The estate was given at the Dissolution to Thomas Goodwin, and subsequently passed into the family of Spry, of Place House, who have long held it. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, in the patron. of Sir S. T. Spry. The church, which is partly in the Norman style, contains some monuments of the Sprys. A chapel, dedicated to St. Anne, stood formerly on the western promontory. Slate is the prevailing rock, and at Porth there is a shell bed at an elevation of thirty feet above high-water mark. A lighthouse has been erected on Anthony Point, sixty-five feet high, having a revolving light, which can be seen at a distance of twelve miles. Place House, the seat of the Sprys, stands on the site of the old priory.

ANTHORN, a tnshp. in the par. of Bowness, in the ward and co. of Cumberland, 7 miles to the N. of Wigton. It lies at the mouth of the river Wampool, and near Anthorn lake.

ANTINGHAM, a par. in the northern div. of the hund. of Erpingham, in the co. of Norfolk, 3 miles to the

N.W. of North Walsham. The river Ant rises here. The living consists of the rect. of St. Mary, with the vic. of Thorpe Market, and deanery of Bradfield annexed, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. together £115, in the patron. of Lord Suffield, who is lord of the manor. There were formerly in this parish two churches in the same churchyard, built by two sisters, the one dedicated to St. Mary, the other to St. Margaret: the latter is now in ruins, with its ivy-mantled tower; the former is built of flint, and has a monumental brass to Richard Calthorpe. The register dates from 1679. Here is a beautiful rectory-house, in the Italian style, built in 1845, and a national school. The rect. of St. Margaret is now united with the vic. of North Walsham.

ANTONINUS, WALL OF, a famous Roman entrenchment, extending from the Forth to the Clyde, constructed about the year 140, under the superintendence of Lollius Urbicus, one of the lieutenants of the Emperor Antoninus Pius. It consisted of a foss, a strong rampart, and a military road on the south side of them. A line of twenty-one forts had been formed long previously by Agricola, and this new work was probably undertaken to connect them. Its length was about thirty-six miles, and there was an interval of about two miles between fort and fort. At Duntocher, which was one of the chief stations, there are still remains of it, and also a Roman bridge; and the course of the entrenchment may be traced a great part of its length. The rampart, which was of earth, rested on a stone foundation, 24 feet thick, and was about twenty feet high. Its purpose was, to protect South or Roman Britain, from the destructive inroads of the northern tribes. It is now locally called Grime's Dyke. Inscriptions have been discovered which show the particular divisions of the army which were engaged in forming this wall.

ANTONY, ST. JACOB, a par. in the southern div. of the hund. of East, in the co. of Cornwall, 3 miles to the W. of Devonport. It is situated on the coast of Lynher Creek, at the mouth of the river Tamar, not far from the borders of Devonshire. It contains the chapelry of Torpoint. The living is a vic.* with the cur. of Merrifield, in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £262, in the patron. of the Right Hon. W. H. P. Carew. The church is dedicated to St. James, and contains a brass under a rich canopy, to the memory of Margery Arundell, who died in 1420. It has also several monuments to the Carew family, one of them being to Richard Carew, who wrote the "Survey of Cornwall." He died in 1620. There is also a church at Torpoint, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £124, in the patron. of the vicar. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here. There is a free school for ten children endowed by Sir C. Carew. Antony House is the seat of the Carews; Thancks, on the banks of Hamoaze, is the seat of the Dowager Lady Graves. Coarse slate is quarried here.

ANTRIM, a maritime co. in the prov. of Ulster, bounded on the E. by the Irish Channel, on the N. by the Northern Ocean, on the S. by Lough Neagh and the counties of Armagh and Down, and on the W. by the counties of Derry and Tyrone. It has a coast line of 90 miles. It extends in length, N. and S., 56 miles, and its greatest breadth is 25 miles. It comprises an area of above 760,000 acres. It is situated between 54° 28′ and 55° 13′ north latitude; and between 5° 40′ and 6° 37′ west longitude. It is divided for civil purposes into fourteen baronies, which are the following—Upper Antrim, Lower Antrim, Upper Belfast, Lower Belfast, Upper Massereene, Lower Massereene, Upper Glenarm, Lower Glenarm, Upper Toome, Lower Toome, Kilconway, Upper Dunluce, Lower Dunluce, and Carey. It contains 74 parishes, of which twelve are market towns and three are boroughs. The latter are Belfast, recently made the county town; Carrickfergus, which was formerly the county town; and Lisburn. Before the union, Antrim returned ten representatives to parliament; it now returns six, two for the county, two for Belfast, one for Carrickfergus, and one for Lisburn. The government of the county is entrusted to a lieutenant and custos, a high sheriff, twenty-two deputy lieutenants, and above a hundred magistrates.—In the earliest times, this part of Ireland was the seat of a Celtic tribe called the Darini. It was frequently subject to the desolating descents of the Danes upon its coasts, and at a later period to those of the Scots, who at last fixed themselves there. The O'Neills were for a time lords of the district, and after them, some English adventurers. Antrim was made a county in the reign of King John, by whom also the castle of Carrickfergus was built in 1210. For a short time it fell into the hands of the Scottish chief Edward Bruce, from whom it was retaken by the English. But the O'Neills, on a sudden provocation, rose in 1333, against the English, and regained the whole district except Carrickfergus and part of the Glynnes. Dunluce Castle was besieged by Sir John Perrot, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and the garrison surrendered. The MacDonnells, the greatest proprietors at that period, and who came into possession of the district in the 15th century, again gave up the castle to the English, after it had been lost by treachery.—The country was at one time divided into the three districts of Lower Clan-Hugh-Boy, the Glynnes, and the Route; the first name being formed from that of a chief of the O'Neills, Hugh Boy O'Neill, the second indicating the natural character of the surface, abounding in glens, and the third being a corruption of the more ancient name Dalriada. The surface of this county is mostly hilly, rising gradually from the southern and western sides in parallel ridges towards the north-east. The mountains attain their greatest elevation near the coast, where they terminate in bold cliffs and headlands. The predominant formation is the trap, which forms nearly the entire surface of the county. Beneath the trap there lie in succession beds of chalk, indurated and incapable of being worked, green sand, red sandstone, and mica slate. These beds, with their various colours, give to the cliffs and headlands a singular and striking effect. Their highest beauty and grandeur are attained on the northern coast, at the well-known Giant's Causeway, which consists of a mass of basalt in the columnar form, dipping perpendicularly into the sea. Beds of coal and red ochre are occasionally observed, mixed with the other strata. Coal was at one time obtained near the basaltic rock, at the north-east point of the county, called Benmore or Fair Head. Porphyry is found in a small district north of the town of Antrim, and in some other places. The principal mountains in the interior are Divis, to the west of Belfast, which has an elevation of 1,567 feet; Agnew's Hill to the west of Larne, 1,558 feet; Slemish, to the east of Ballymena, 1,437 feet; Tristan, the loftiest in the county, and situated to the south-west of Cushendall, 1,810 feet; and Knocklayd, to the south of Ballycastle, 1,685 feet. As the greatest elevation of the county is near the coast, most of the principal rivers flow westward and discharge themselves into Lough Neagh. These streams which fall into the Irish Channel are very inconsiderable. The largest river is the Bann, which flows along the western border of the county from Lough Neagh, as far north as Ballymoney, and then through a part of Londonderry to the Atlantic ocean. The Main rises among the mountains of the north and east, and falls into Lough Neagh below Randalstown. The Six-Mile Water flows across the county from Larne, and falls into the Lough near Antrim. The Lagan flows through a rich fertile valley, on the southern border, and unites Belfast with Lough Neagh. The Bush runs northward and falls into the Atlantic below Bushmills. Lough Neagh is the largest lake in the British islands. It is about 20 miles in length and 12 miles in breadth, and has an area of 150 square miles. Its surface is estimated to be 48 feet above the level of the sea at low water. [*See* NEAGH, LOUGH.] Lough Beg, the only other lake of importance, lies a little north of Lough Neagh, and is connected with it by a channel a mile in length. There are large tracts of bog in the county, and very little wooded country. The principal features of interest along the coast, which is mostly abrupt and rocky, are on the northern line, the three rocks called the Skerries about

a mile to the north of Portrush; the Giant's Causeway; the promontory next to it, Benmore Head; the island of Rathlin, opposite to Ballycastle Bay; and Benmore, or Fair Head, the eastern point of the same bay. Along the eastern coast, Red Bay, so called from the red sandstone which is conspicuous there; Glenarm Bay, off which are the Maiden rocks and lighthouse; Larne Lough, enclosed on the east by the peninsula called Island Magee, and forming an excellent harbour; Black Head, and Belfast Lough and harbour, at the southernmost point of the coast. There are twenty-three coast-guard stations, on which about 140 men are employed. The only canal in the county is the Lagan Navigation or Belfast canal. It was constructed in the reign of George III., and connects Belfast with Lough Neagh. Its length in county Antrim is 22 miles and it is capable of admitting ships of 50 tons burden.—The climate of Antrim is generally dry and healthy. The soil is various in quality: over the greater part of the county it is light; along the river valleys it is better, and fit for wheat crops; the best is perhaps that in the Lagan valley. The farms are usually small. The fishery districts are those of Ballycastle and Carrickfergus, which comprise 121 miles of coast, including the bays. Above 1,000 boats are engaged, and about 3,000 hands. The fish taken are cod, ling, conger, &c. There is a salmon fishery at Carrick-a-Rede, and in several other places. But the chief occupation of the inhabitants is the linen manufacture. It has been carried on from very early times in Ireland, and was especially promoted in the north by Lord Strafford. It was the object of many legislative enactments during the 17th and 18th centuries, and grew so important that parliament granted £12,000 a year for its protection. The division of labour and the aid of machinery appears to have been first applied in the manufacture in 1725. Belfast is the great market, and Lisburn and its district the great seat of the manufacture. There are also cotton and woollen manufactures. The former was introduced in 1777. The first twist mill was erected near Belfast in 1784. Other branches of manufacture are damasks, canvas, and rope; paper, leather, glass, and iron. The influence of manufacturing industry in this county is strongly marked by the progressive increase in the population and wealth of two of its principal towns, Belfast and Carrickfergus, while every other part of Ireland, except the county of Dublin, has been rapidly decreasing. The average population of the county shows a decrease of only 28,774 in the last 20 years, having been returned in 1841 at 276,188, against 247,414 in 1861. This decrease would have been much greater only for the unexampled prosperity of Belfast, which has increased from 75,308 to 119,242 or 33·19 per cent.— There are numerous interesting relics of ancient times in the county. They consist chiefly of cairns and cromlechs. The principal cairn is on the Colin Hill, a little to the north of Lisburn. Others are found on Slieve True and Colinward. The most interesting cromlech is at Cairn-graine, near the road from Belfast to Templepatrick. Others are at Mount Druid and Island Magee. The remains of entrenchments are very numerous and in great variety. Two hundred and thirty exist in the two parishes of Killead and Muckamore, besides ten earthworks. There are also similar remains at Donegore, Kilconway, Dunmaul, Dunmacaltar, &c. There are four of the celebrated round towers in the county—at Antrim, Armoy, Trummery, and on Ram's Island in the great lough. Of monastic houses there are ruins at Benamargy, Kells, Glenarm, Glynn, &c. The castle of Carrickfergus is the only ancient fortress in good preservation; ruins of others exist in various parts of the county—Green Castle, between Belfast and Carrickfergus; Olderfleet Castle, near the entrance to Larne Lough; Castle Chichester, Red Bay Castle, Court Martin, near Cushendall; Bruce's Castle in the Island of Rathlin, Dunluce, once the seat of the McDonnells, in a most striking situation; Shane's Castle, the seat of the O'Neills, &c. The county has several interesting caverns, one under Red Bay Castle, another under Dunluce; one in the Cave Hill, and several others. There are chalybeate springs at Ballycastle and Knocklayd, a nitrous spring at Kilroot, and salt springs near Carrickfergus. Among the mansions and residences of the nobility and gentry are the following: Belfast, the seat of the Marquis of Donegal; Glenarm Castle, the seat of the Earl of Antrim; Antrim Castle, of Viscount Massareene; Brownlow, of Lord Lurgan; Bushmills, of Sir Edmund William W. McNaughten, Bart.; Langford Lodge, of Lieut.-Col. Pakenham, M.P.; Garron Towers, of the Marchioness of Londonderry; Moneyglass, Portglenone, Red Hill, New Town, Cromnelin, Castle Dobbs, Thornfield, Lesbe Hill, Lissanore Castle, &c.—A railway now intersects the county, from Belfast in the south to Port Rush at the north-western extremity; passing by Antrim, Ballymena, Ballymoney, and Coleraine. There is a branch line from Belfast to Carrickfergus, and one from Antrim to Randalstown, and round the northern end of Lough Neagh to Cookstown. The Coleraine line is continued to Londonderry; and the Ulster railway from Belfast, passing by Lisburn, Lurgan, and Armagh, is open to Monaghan. The principal roads in the county are the following: 1st. the great coast road from Belfast to Carrickfergus, Larne, Glenarm, Cushendall, Ballycastle, Ballintoy, to the Giant's Causeway, a length of 73 miles. This road was formed at a very great expense and in face of great difficulties. At the headland of Glenarm it was necessary to remove by blasting immense masses of the rock dipping perpendicularly into the sea, and at the base of which the road had to be carried. In other parts the difficulty arose from slippery moving clay banks. This road running between the mountains and the sea from Larne to Cushendall, and thence across the hills inland to the northern coast, opens to the traveller a succession of striking and magnificent prospects. 2nd. the road from Belfast to Antrim, continued through Randalstown, Ballymena, Ballymoney, Coleraine, to Bushmills, near the Causeway, a length of 56 miles. 3rd. the road from Belfast to Lisburn, branching off in several directions into the county of Down.

ANTRIM, a par. partly in the bar. of Upper Antrim, partly in that of Upper Toome, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 22 miles to the N.W. of Belfast by railway, and 106 miles to the N. of Dublin. It is situated at the north-eastern extremity of Lough Neagh, at the mouth of Six-Mile Water, which discharges itself into that lake. It has a station on the Belfast and Northern Counties railway. A monastery appears to have been founded here as early as 495, by Aedh, a disciple of St. Patrick, which became subsequently subordinate to Woodburn Abbey. A sharp encounter took place here, between a large body of natives and a party of the English settlers, under Sir Robert Savage. It is said that 3,000 of the Irish fell in the fight. In 1616 the town and a large part of the parish of Antrim were given by James I. to Sir Arthur Chichester. In 1643 Lough Neagh was the scene of an engagement between the English and Irish, in which the latter were defeated, and their ships taken to the town of Antrim. The town was burnt in 1649, by General Monroe. It was attacked by the insurgents in 1798, who marched on it in four columns. After a severe conflict they were dispersed, leaving 900 dead in the town. The town is situated in one of the most fertile and agreeable districts in the county, the wide valley of the Six-Mile Water. There are two principal streets. The houses are mostly modern and built of stone; but the town contains only 421 inhabited houses, with a population of 2,131.—According to the census of 1861, 524 belong to the Established Church, 965 are Presbyterians, and only 493 Roman Catholics; the remainder are Protestant Dissenters of various denominations. There is a handsome court-house and a market-house, part of which serves as a bridewell. Paper making has long been carried on here on a large scale. The first mills were erected in 1776. There are several bleach-greens, a large brewery, and flour-mills. Many persons are employed in their own houses in the linen manufacture. Antrim was formerly a parliamentary borough. Under letters-patent of Charles II., it returned two members to parliament, from 1666 till the time of

the Union, when it was disfranchised; £15,000 being granted as compensation to the Earl of Massereene and the Skeffingtons. The quarter sessions for the county are regularly held here, and petty sessions once in three weeks. Antrim is the seat of a Poor-law Union, and a chief station of the constabulary police. It has a dispensary and a loan fund bank. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Down, Connor, and Dromore, val. £235, in the patron. of the Marquis of Donegal. The church, which was rebuilt in 1720, having been burnt down seventy years before, has a fine square tower and octagonal spire. There are two chapels belonging to the Presbyterians, two to the Primitive Methodists, and one to the Unitarians. Near the town stands Antrim Castle, the ancient seat of the Massereenes. It was erected in the reign of Charles II., and has been since enlarged. It is situated on high ground above the Six-Mile Water. Shane's Castle, 2 miles N.W. of the town, was the seat of Viscount O'Neill. It was burnt by accident, in 1816. The people of the neighbourhood say it is visited by the "Banshee." There are several other seats in the vicinity. In the plantations connected with Steeple stands a round tower, one of the most perfect in Ireland. It is of unhewn stone, and 95 feet in height. The walls are nearly a yard in thickness. Over the door-way is a cross, cut in relief on the stone. It is conjectured that this tower occupies the site of the ancient monastery. Antrim gives the title of earl to the Macdonnells. It was the residence of the ancestors of the distinguished surgeon, John Abernethy. A market is held on Tuesday and Thursday. Fairs are held on the 1st January, the 12th May, and the 12th November.

ANTRIM, UPPER AND LOWER, two of the fourteen baronies into which the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, is divided. They lie nearly in the centre of the county, and are bounded on the N. by the baronies of Kilconway and Glenarm, on the E. by those of Glenarm, and Lower Belfast, on the S. by Lower Massereene, and on the W. by the baronies of Upper and Lower Toome. The pars. contained in the bar. of Lower Antrim are the following—Ahoghill, Ballyclug, Connor, Glenwhirry, Racavan, and Skerry; and the towns of Broughshane, Connor, Harryville, and Kells. It comprises an area of about 80,827 acres. The pars. in the bar. of Upper Antrim are—part of Antrim, Ballycor, Doaghgrange, Donegore, Kilbride, Nilteen Grange, and Rashee; and the towns of Antrim, Ballyeaston, Ballyclare, and Doagh.

ANTROBUS, a tnshp. in the par. of Great Budworth, hund. of Bucklow, in the co. palatine of Chester, 4 miles to the N. of Northwich. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £80, in the patron. of the vicar of the parish. Antrobus Hall is the seat of Sir E. W. Antrobus, Bart., who is the proprietor of the whole township.

ANWICK, a par. in the wap. of Flaxwell, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 4 miles to the N.E. of Sleaford. The Sleaford canal passes through it. The living is a vic. united to the rect. of Brauncewell, in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church is dedicated to St. Edith.

ANWOTH, a par. in the stewartry and co. of Kirkcudbright, Scotland, 7 miles to the N.W. of Kirkcudbright. It is situated on the eastern coast of Wigton bay, at the mouth of the small river Fleet, formerly called the Avon, and contains part of the village of Gatehouse-of-Fleet. The coast is generally flat, but rocky. The inland district is hilly; Cairnharrah, which is partly in this parish, rising to the height of 1,100 feet. From its summit there is a commanding view of the adjacent country, the shire of Wigton, the Isle of Man, the hills of Cumberland, and even of the high land of the coast of Ireland. The living, val. £248, is in the presb. of Kirkcudbright, and in the patron. of Sir D. Maxwell, Bart. The old church, now disused but carefully preserved, is very small, and was built in 1626. A new church was erected in 1827. Samuel Rutherford, the well known divine, was minister of this parish from 1627 to 1639. His name is held in high honour by the people, and a monument, in the form of an Egyptian obelisk, 56 feet in height, and composed of granite, has been raised to his memory, on Boreland Hill. There are remains of two feudal structures in Anwoth—the castle of Cardoness on a rock overlooking the bay, and the tower of Rusco. Cardoness, a modern mansion, is the seat of the Maxwells. There is a lead mine on the estate of Rosco.

APESTHORPE, Nottinghamshire. *See* APPLESTHORPE.

APETHORPE, a par. in the hund. of Willybrook, in the co. of Northampton, 5 miles to the N. of Oundle. Wandesford is the post town. It is situated on a branch of the river Nen, and contains Moorhay Lodge, an ext. par. place in Rockingham forest. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £80, in the patron. of the prebendary of Nassington. The church is dedicated to St. Leonard, and contains a richly decorated monument to Sir Anthony Mildmay, Bart., and his lady; it has also stalls and stained windows. There are several charities, which amount altogether to £66. Apethorpe Hall, built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, is the seat of the Earl of Westmoreland. James I. visited there on his way to London to take possession of the English crown; and there he first met his favourite, Villiers, afterwards Duke of Buckingham.

APETON, a hmlt. in the par. of Gnosall, western div. of the hund. of Cuttleston, in the co. of Stafford, 5 miles from Stafford.

APLEY, a par. in the western div. of the wap. of Wraggoe, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 3 miles to the S.W. of Wragby. The river Langworth runs near it. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £20, in the patron. of T. T. Drake, Esq. The church, which was dedicated to St. Andrew, is in ruins. The Tyrwhitts had a fine seat here, and part of the mansion is now a farm-house.

APLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Wellington, in the hund. of Bradford, in the co. of Salop, 1¼ mile N.N.E. of the town of Wellington.

APLEY PARK, a hmlt. in the par. of Stockton, in the hund. of Brimstree, in the co. of Salop, 5 miles S. of Shiffnal, its post and railway town. It is situated on the banks of the Severn, and is bounded on the E. by a beautiful terrace 2 miles long, commanding extensive views towards the Wrekin and the Clee hills. There is an elegant mansion of Grinshill freestone.

APPERLEY, a hmlt. united with Whitefield, in the par. of Deerhurst, hund. of Westminster, in the co. of Gloucester, 3 miles from Tewkesbury. It is situated on the river Severn, and contains Apperley Court, the residence of Miss Strickland. The cur. is united with that of Deerhurst. There is a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists.

APPERLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Peter's Bywell, eastern div. of Tynedale ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 9 miles to the E. of Hexham.

APPERLEY BRIDGE, a vil. in the tnshp. of Eccleshill, and par. of Bradford, wap. of Morley, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 8 miles to the W. of Leeds. It is situated in a most beautiful part of Airedale, and the Liverpool canal passes through it. It is a station on the Midland railway. Here is a school for the sons of Wesleyan ministers, which was founded in 1812, and is similar to that at Kingswood, in Gloucestershire.

APPERSETT, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Hawes, and par. of Aysgarth, western div. of the wap. of Hang, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles to the S.W. of Hawes. It is situated near the source of the river Ure, at the foot of Cam Fell, which rises to the height of above 1,900 feet.

APPERTON, Middlesex. *See* ALPERTON.

APPIN, a par., part of the united par. of Lismore and Appin, in the Lorn district of the co. of Argyle, Scotland, 12 miles to the N.E. of Oban. Appin is one of the most charming spots in the Highlands, with its deeply indented coast, besprinkled with islands, and its mountain and lake scenery. Excellent facilities are afforded by the Glasgow and Inverness steamers for visiting this part of the country. The parish church is situated in the Strath of Appin, and has 400 sittings. There is also a govern-

meat church at Dunor, for the districts of Dunor and Glencoe. There are chapels belonging to the Free Church, the Episcopalians, and Independents. The hunting-lodge of James IV., situated on a rock in the Sound between Appin and Lismore, is an object of interest. *See* Lismore.

APPIN, a mountainous district on the coast of Argyleshire, Scotland, bounded on the N. by Loch Leven, on the S. by Loch Creran, and on the W. by Loch Linnhe. It extends from the Airds in the S.W. to the vale of Glencoe in the N.E., and its coast-line is 64 miles in length. The average breadth of the region is about 12 miles. It includes four vills., Port Appin, Tayvilich, Portnacoish and Lurach. It was formerly the demesne of the Stuarts, and is celebrated by the Ettrick Shepherd in the ballad entitled "The Stuarts O'Appin. It abounds in striking and grand scenery—hill, valley, and glen. The slate quarries of Ballachulish are celebrated. Granite and limestone are also obtained, and lead ore occurs on the property of Mamfield. Appin House, a fine seat, is situated on the shore of Loch Linnhe.

APPIN, a charming valley in the par. of Dull, in the co. of Perth, Scotland, *which see*.

APPLEBY, a par. in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, in the co. of Leicester, partly also in the hund. of Repton, in the co. of Derby, 6 miles to the S.W. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Atherstone is the post town. It lies near the point at which the four counties of Derby, Leicester, Stafford, and Warwick meet, and not far from the Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £750, in the patron. of G. Moore, Esq. The church, which is old, stands in Leicestershire, and is dedicated to St. Michael. It contains a monument to one of the Applebys. There is a free grammar school, established and endowed in 1669, by Sir John Moore, an alderman of London. It has an income of £326. The school-house was erected after a design by Sir Christopher Wren. Appleby Hall is the principal residence. The Atherstone hounds meet here.

APPLEBY, a par. in the northern div. of the wap. of Manley, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 6 miles to the N.W. of Brigg. It lies near the river Ancholme, and contains the hmlt. of Ravensthorpe. The old British way, Ermine Street, passes through it. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £150, in the patron. of C. Winn, Esq., who resides at Appleby House. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew.

APPLEBY, a municipal borough, and market town in East ward, in the co. of Westmoreland, of which it is the county town, 30 miles to the S.E. of Carlisle, and 270 from London, or 305 miles by the Lancaster and Carlisle and the London and North Western railways. It is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Eden, which almost surrounds it. The town lies in two pars., St. Lawrence and St. Michael, but almost wholly in the former. That part which lies in the latter is called Bongate. The two pars. contain, besides the borough of Appleby, the following tnshps.—Burrels, or Burrells, Colby, Drybeck, Hoff, Scattergate, in St. Lawrence; and Bongate and Langton, Crackenthorpe, Hilton, and Murton, in St. Michael. A Roman road, a branch of Watling Street, passed near Appleby, and the town is thought by some to have been the Roman station *Gabrosentum*, or, as Camden supposes, *Aballaba*. It was a place of sufficient importance in the reign of Edward the Confessor to give name to the shire. William the Conqueror gave the barony to Ranulph de Meschines, and after being in the possession of several other families, it was taken by the crown, after the murder of Thomas à Becket, in which one of its then possessors, the Morvilles, was implicated. It was conferred by King John on Robert de Veteripont, or Vipont, a Norman baron, whose descendant joining the league of the barons against Henry III., it was forfeited to the crown. The king having restored it to the family, it passed to the Cliffords, whose representatives still hold it. In the year 1175 the castle was taken and the town burnt, by William, King of Scotland. A similar calamity befell the town in 1388, from the effects of which it never recovered. It was visited by the plague in 1598, and the greater number of the inhabitants fell victims to it. The castle was garrisoned for Charles I. by the Countess of Pembroke. After the battle of Marston Moor it fell, with other fortresses, into the hands of the parliament. A charter of restrictions was laid on the town by Cromwell, the annulling of which, at the Restoration, was an occasion of great rejoicing.—The town, which is a neat and compact place, has one broad street, irregularly built on the side of a hill, and several smaller streets crossing it at right angles. At the top of Main-street stands the castle, on a fine wooded hill, and at the lower end of the same street is the church of St. Lawrence. The two parishes lie on opposite sides of the river Eden, and are connected by an ancient stone bridge of two arches. There is a handsome market-house near the church, on the site of the cloisters; it was rebuilt, in the early English style, in 1811, after a design by Mr. Smirke. The town-hall, an ancient building, stands in the principal street. The shire-hall and the county gaol, in Boongate, are commodious buildings, and the magistrates hold their sittings here once a fortnight. The mechanics' institute, established a few years past, is well supported. There is also a news-room at the King's Head hotel, where assemblies are occasionally held. A stone cross or obelisk stands at each end of the principal street. There was formerly a chapel at the west end of the bridge. A militia store-room was built in 1857. Appleby is a borough by prescription. Its first charter was granted by Henry I., and after several renewals, was confirmed by Edward I. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, sixteen burgesses, and other officers. The corporation seal bears on the reverse the figure of St. Lawrence on the gridiron over the fire, with other figures, and the whole surrounded with an inscription, "*Hic jacet Laurentius*," &c. From the reign of Edward I. the borough returned two members to parliament, until the passing of the Reform Act, in 1832, when it was disfranchised. The county assizes are held here. The quarter sessions are held at Appleby and Kendal in turn. The town is the seat of a County Court district. The woollen manufacture, linen-weaving, brewing, and malting, are carried on here, but not on a large scale.—The livings are vics.* in the dioc. of Carlisle; that of St. Lawrence, val. £366, being in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle; that of St. Michael, val. £175, in the patron. of the bishop. The church of St. Lawrence, which is an old building, partly restored in 1655, contains handsome marble monuments to the famous Anne Clifford, Countess of Pembroke, and her mother, the Countess of Cumberland. There is another church dedicated to St. John, at Murton, opened for divine service in June, 1856, the living of which is a perpet. cur. in the gift of the vicar of St. Michael. The parish church of St. Michael is situated in Bongate parish, about half a mile S.E. of the town; it is an old stone building, in the early English style, with a small tower and ancient porch. The registers of both churches are old. There are chapels belonging to the Wesleyan and Association Methodists. Queen Elizabeth's free grammar school, which dates from the year 1453, but was settled in its present form in 1574, is under the control of ten governors, and has an income from endowment of £216. It has six exhibitions at Queen's College, Oxford. Several distinguished men have been educated at this school, among whom are Bishops Bedell, Barlow, and others, and Dr. Langhorne, the translator of Plutarch's Lives. Bainbrigg, a friend of William Camden, the antiquary, was once master. There is a hospital for thirteen widows, founded and endowed by the Countess of Pembroke, in 1653. The building, which is quadrangular, and includes a small chapel, is situated near the upper end of the principal street. Its present endowment amounts to £512 per annum. The repair of the church, school-house, bridge, &c., are provided for by an endowment of the Countess, now amounting to £122 a year. Bongate national school is a neat Elizabethan building, erected in 1844 by subscription. Of the present castle, the greater part dates from the year 1686, when it was rebuilt by the Earl of Thanet; but the keep

is of much earlier origin. It is a fine tower, 80 feet high, with perpendicular buttresses, and has square turrets at the angles. It is surrounded by a wall and a deep moat. For some reason, now forgotten, this part of the castle is called Cæsar's tower. There are many interesting old pictures in the castle, and also some armour of steel and gold, which belonged to George Clifford, Earl of Cumberland. The gardens and grounds are extensive, and the views from them are very fine. It is at present the property of Sir Richard Tufton, Bart., who resides here for a short time every summer. A Carmelite monastery, founded in 1281, and two hospitals for lepers, formerly stood in Bongate. On the site of the former now stands a modern residence called the Friary. The market is held on Saturday. There are fairs on St. Lawrence's day, Whit-Monday, the second Wednesday in June, and the 21st August. The two pars. of St. Michael and St. John cover an area of 19,900 acres, of which 14,450 acres are in the latter parish.

APPLECROSS, a par. in the co. of Ross, Scotland, 11 miles to the N.W. of Jean-town. It is situated on the western coast of the county, between Loch Torriden in the N. and Loch Carron in the S. It formed part of the parish of Lochcarron before 1726, when it was erected into a separate parish by the name of Applecross; its native name still is Comrich, or Comaraich. It includes the *quoad sacra* parish of Shieldag and the island of Croulin. The district is wholly mountainous and uncultivated, red sandstone being the prevailing rock. There are some lime quarries, and copper has been found in small quantities. There was formerly a religious establishment on the island of Croulin, which had privilege of sanctuary. The people speak the Gaelic language. They are employed chiefly in the salmon and herring fishing. The living is in the presb. of Lochcarron, val. £158, in the patron. of the crown. The parish church was built in 1817, and has 800 sittings. There is also a government church at Shieldag, built in 1827, and a preaching station at Kishorn, besides a Free church at Applecross, and a Free Church preaching station at Shieldag, which is 12 miles distant from the parish church. Applecross House is the seat of the chief heritor.

APPLEDORE, a tythg. in the par. of Burlescombe, hunds. of Bampton and Halberton, in the co. of Devon, 7 miles to the E. of Tiverton. It is situated near the river Culm, on the borders of Somersetshire, and the Great Western railway and the Western canal pass within a short distance of it.

APPLEDORE, or APPLEDORE EAST AND WEST, a market town and seaport in the par. of Northam, hund. of Shebbear, in the co. of Devon, 3 miles to the N. of Bideford, and half a mile from the Instow railway station. Barnstaple is the post town. It is situated at the mouth of the rivers Taw and Torridge on the coast of Barnstaple bay, and is the first harbour within the bar of Barnstaple. The port is subordinate to the port of Bideford, and a surveyor of customs resides at the watch-house. A broad and spacious quay has recently been erected, and W. Yeo, Esq., is at present building a dry dock which will much improve the shipping interest of the town. The market house was erected in 1848. The trade principally consists in shipbuilding; and in the transport of timber and limestone from Wales. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £160, in the patron. of the vicar. The church, a neat stone building, is dedicated to St. Mary. There are chapels belonging to the Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyans, also a national school. It was here that Hubba, the Danish chief, encountered and was defeated by Earl Odun and his followers in 878. The memory of Odun and his achievement is preserved in the name of a seat in the neighbourhood, Odun Hall, at the foot of Hubblestone Hill, where Hubba was buried.

APPLEDORE, a par. in the hund. of Blackbourne, lathe of Scray, in the co. of Kent, 5 miles to the S.E. of Tenterden. Staplehurst is the post town. It is situated in Romney Marsh on the river Rother. The Grand Military canal from Shorncliffe to Hythe passes through it. The town is built on the site of a fort erected by Alfred the Great, which was attacked in 893 by the Danes, who sailed up to the town, and is supposed to have been destroyed by the French in 1380. The surrounding country is chiefly marsh and pasture land. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val., with the cur. of Ebony, £200, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, which is in the perpendicular style, is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. It formerly belonged to the priory of Christ Church. Fairs are held on the 11th January and the 22nd June.

APPLEDRAM, a par. in the hund. of Box and Stockbridge, rape of Chichester, in the co. of Sussex, 2 miles to the S.W. of Chichester. It is situated on the eastern shore of the harbour of Chichester, the South Coast railway passing a little to the north, and the Arundel and Portsmouth canal a little to the south of it. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £64, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Chichester. The church, with which a chantry was formerly connected, is in the early English style and is dedicated to St. Mary. Not far from the church is Appledram House, the ancient manor-house, in the Tudor style of architecture.

APPLEFORD, a chplry. in the par. of Sutton Courtney, hund. of Ock, in the co. of Berks, 3 miles to the S.E. of Abingdon. It is situated on the western bank of the river Thames, and the Oxford and Birmingham branch of the Great Western railway passes through it. It has a free school endowed by Edmund Bradstock, the benefits of which are shared with the parish of Sutton.

APPLEGARTH, a par. in Annandale, in the co. of Dumfries, Scotland, 10 miles to the N.E. of Dumfries. The Caledonian railway traverses the parish, and has a station at Nethercleuch. The Edinburgh and Carlisle turnpike road also passes through it. The parish occupies a tract of country between the rivers Annan and Dryfe, which unite a little below the village. The old par. of Sibbaldbe and the chplry. of Dinwoodie are included in Applegarth. The soil is fertile and under good cultivation, and the ground rises, at Dinwoodie Hill, to the height of 736 feet. The living, val. £250, is in the presb. of Lochmaben, and in the patron. of Sir W. Jardine, Bart., and Johnstone of Annandale. Jardine Hall and Hook House are the principal seats.

APPLEGARTH FOREST, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Bowes, wap. of Gilling, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 11 miles to the N. of Muker.

APPLESHAW, a par. in the hund. of Upper Andover, Andover div. of the co. of Southampton, 5 miles to the N.W. of Andover. It is situated on the borders of Wiltshire, not far from the Downs, a chalk ridge running through the county, and contains the hmlts. of Appleshaw Bottom, Danse, and Tilley Down. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of Amport, in the dioc. of Winchester. There is a free school for six children, endowed in 1761 by Mrs. Frances Offley. Fairs are held for the sale of sheep on the 7th and 8th October, and on the Friday and Saturday before the great fair at Weyhill in November. The sales on the days before Weyhill fair are generally on a very large scale. There is also a pleasure and pig fair on the 23rd May. Appleshaw House is the principal residence.

APPLESHAW BOTTOM, a hmlt. partly in the par. of Appleshaw, partly in that of Weyhill, hund. of Upper Andover, Andover div. of the co. of Southampton, 2 miles to the N.W. of Andover.

APPLESTHORPE, APESTHORPE, ALBLESTHORPE, or HABLESTHORPE, a par. in the wap. of Bassetlaw, in the co. of Nottingham, 5 miles to the E. of Retford. It includes the hmlt. of Coates. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £81, in the patron. of the bishop. The church has long been in ruins. The parochial charities amount to £62.

APPLETHWAITE, a tnshp. in the par. of Windermere, ward of Kendal, in the co. of Westmoreland, 4 miles to the S.E. of Ambleside. It is situated in the beautiful valley of the Troutbeck river. Calgarth Park, a fine villa on Windermere lake, was the seat of Bishop Watson, by whom it was erected about 1789, and who died there in 1816. There are several other pleasant villas. The

living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £120, in the patron. of the bishop. Applethwaite shares the benefit of a free school at Bowness.

APPLETON, a par. in the hund. of Ock, in the co. of Berks, 5 miles to the N.W. of Abingdon, and 7 miles S.W. of Oxford. It lies on the borders of Oxfordshire, from which it is separated by the river Thames which bounds it on the W. The par. contains the tnshp. of Eaton. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £307, in the patron. of the President and Fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford. The church, which contains monuments of the Fettyplaces, who once held the manor, and a brass of the year 1518, is dedicated to St. Lawrence. There is a free school endowed by Sir R. Fettyplace in the reign of James I., the income of which is now £16. The charities of the parish, including the free school, amount to about £50 per annum. The manor-house of Appleton, near the church, is a remarkable mansion of very great antiquity; parts of it are thought to belong to the reign of Henry II. It was formerly surrounded by a moat, part of which has lately been filled up. Appleton is the birthplace of the physician and chemist Dr. Edmund Dickinson (1624), who was author of a book on the origin of the heathen mythologies.

APPLETON, a tnshp. united with Hull, in the par. of Great Budworth, hund. of Bucklow, in the co. palatine of Chester, 3 miles to the S.E. of Warrington. The Bridgwater canal passes a little to the north of the township. Appleton Lodge is the principal residence.

APPLETON, a vil. in the tnshp. of Widness, in the par. of Prescot, hund. of West Derby, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 5 miles to the S.E. of Prescot. The river Mersey flows to the south of the village, which is a station on the St. Helen's branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here.

APPLETON, a par. in the hund. of Freebridge Lynn, in the co. of Norfolk, 3 miles to the N.E. of Castle Rising; it is now united with Flitcham. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £8, in the patron. of Edmond Kent, Esq. The church is in ruins.

APPLETON, EAST AND WEST, a tnshp. in the par. of Catterick, wap. of Hang, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles to the S.E. of Richmond. Appleton House is the principal residence.

APPLETON-LE-MOORS, a tnshp. in the par. of Lastingham, wap. of Ryedale, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles to the N.W. of Pickering. It is situated on the river Severn. There is a chapel belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists.

APPLETON-LE-STREET, a par. in the wap. of Ryedale, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles to the W. of New Malton. It is situated near the river Rye, and comprises the chplry. of Swinton, and the tnshps. of Amotherby, Broughton, and Hildenley. The name of the parish is derived from the fact of the Roman way (or street) to Aldborough running through it. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £515, in the patron. of the Rev. J. J. Peach. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The parochial charities amount to £25.

APPLETON ROEBUCK, a tnshp. in the par. of Bolton-Percy, ainsty of the city and East Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles to the E. of Tadcaster. The North Midland railway passes near it. In the reign of Stephen a nunnery was founded at Appleton by Adeliza de St. Quintin, dedicated to God, the Virgin, and St. John the Evangelist. At the Dissolution it was granted to Sir William Fairfax and Humphrey Shelley. The present house, called Nun Appleton Hall, was erected by Thomas Lord Fairfax, and subsequently became the seat of Sir William Milner, Bart. The park is well wooded, and in the midst of pleasant scenery. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here.

APPLETON-UPON-WISKE, a par. in the western div. of the hb. of Langbaurgh, North Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles to the N.E. of Northallerton. The river Wiske flows through it. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in the linen manufacture. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the rect. of Great Smeaton, in the dioc. of York.

APPLETREE HUNDRED, in the co. of Derby, is bounded on the N. by Wirksworth hundred, on the E. by Morleston and Litchurch hundred, on the S. by Repton and Gresley hundreds, and on the W. by Staffordshire. Part of this hundred lies detached, and is surrounded by Morleston and Litchurch hundreds. Appletree hundred contains the pars. of Barton Blount, Boylstone, Bradley, Brailsford, Breadsall, Church Broughton, Chaddesden, Cubley, Dalbury, Doveridge, Duffield, Edlaston, Etwall, Kedleston, Longford, Marston-on-Dove, Marston Montgomery, Mugginton, Norbury, Osmaston, Radbourne, Scropton, Shirley, Snelston, Somersall-Herbert, Spondon, Sudbury, Sutton-on-the-hill, Trusley, with part of Ashborne, Barrow-on-Trent, Bradborne, Kirk-Hallam, and Wirksworth.

APPLETREE, a hmlt. in the par. of Aston-le-Walls, hund. of Chipping Warden, in the co. of Northampton, 7 miles to the N.E. of Banbury.

APPLETREE HALL, a vil. in the par. of Wilton, in the co. of Roxburgh, Scotland, not far from Hawick.

APPLETREE-WICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Burnsall, eastern div. of the wap. of Staincliffe and Ewcross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles to the N.E. of Skipton. It is situated on the rocky banks of the "crystal Wharfe," not far from Barden Fell, and contains the hmlts. of Skirecholme and Greenhowhill. This village was the birthplace of Sir William Craven, who became lord mayor of London in 1612. He established and endowed a grammar school here. The privilege of holding an annual fair at Appletree-Wick was granted by Edward II. to the canons of Bolton. The fair, for the sale of horses and cattle, takes place on the 26th October.

APPULDERCOMBE, Isle of Wight. *See* Gossmere.

APSHALL, or APESHALL, a hmlt. in the hund. of the Isle of Ely, in the co. of Cambridge, 3 miles N. of Littleport railway station, and 5 from Ely, situated in a fenny part of the isle. The old parish church of Littleport is a fine specimen of early English architecture

APSLEY, a hmlt. joined with the hmlt. of Fordhall, in the chplry. of Ullenhall, par. of Wootton-Wawen, in the hund. of Barlichway, in the co. of Warwick, 5 miles to the N.W. of Henley-in-Arden.

ARASAIG, a vil. in the par. of Ardnamurchan, in the co. of Inverness, Scotland, 27 miles to the N.W. of Fort William. It is situated on a promontory between Loch Morar on the N., and Loch-na-nua on the S. The district surrounding the village, which has a neat Roman Catholic chapel, bears the same name, and abounds in fine scenery. Lord Cranstoun has his seat here. The steamers from Glasgow and the Isle of Skye call regularly in the vicinity.

ARBEADIE, a vil. in the par. of Banchory-Ternan, in the co. of Kincardine, Scotland. It stands on the river Dee, 18 miles W.S.W. of Aberdeen, with which it is connected by the Deeside railway. It is an entirely modern village, having been built since 1805.

ARBELA, a vil. in the bar. of Trughanacmy, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles from Tralee.

ARBIRLOT, or ABER-ELLIOTT, a par. in the co. of Forfar, Scotland, 2 miles to the W. of Arbroath. It is situated on the coast of the German Ocean, at the mouth of the small river Elliott, whence its name is derived. There is a chalybeate spring at Wormy hills, which was formerly more esteemed than it is now. Kelly Castle, a very ancient structure, is on a rock rising from the river bed, and belongs to the Panmures. The living, val. £184, is in the presb. of Arbroath, and in the patron. of the crown. The parish church was built in 1832. There is also a Free church, and a parochial library.

ARBOE, a par. chiefly in the bar. of Dungannon, in the co. of Tyrone, partly also in the bar. of Loughinsholin, in the co. of Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 5 miles to the E. of Stewartstown. It is situated on the western shore of Lough Neagh. The soil is fertile and well cultivated, with a small tract of bog. The

living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh and Cashel, val. £676, in the patron. of the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin. The church was erected in the reign of William III. This parish was the site of a monastery, founded at a very remote period by St. Colman, and destroyed about the middle of the 12th century. The ruins of the abbey, and the walls of an old church, still stand near the Lough. There is a curious old stone cross near the ruins.

ARBORFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Sonning, in the co. of Berks, 3 miles to the S.W. of Oakingham. It is situated on the river Loddon. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £345, in the patron. of Lord Braybrooke. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew, and is a plain edifice, with a wooden belfry. Arborfield Hall is an old mansion, the seat of the Standens, of which family Edward Standen, the last heir male, is the lover in Gay's ballad of "Molly Mogg."

ARBROATH, or ABERBROTHWICK, a par. and market town, royal and parliamentary burgh and seaport, in the co. of Forfar, Scotland, 13 miles to the S.E. of Forfar, and 64 miles from Edinburgh by rail. It is a station on the Scottish North Eastern, and the Dundee and Arbroath railways, which here meet. It is situated on the coast of the German Ocean, at the mouth of the small river Brothock, and is shut in on the northwest and east by an amphitheatre of hills. It contains the *quoad sacra* pars. of Abbey Inverbrothock and Lady Loan. Arbroath is a place of considerable antiquity. It was the seat of an abbey, which was founded about the year 1178 by William the Lion. The abbey was occupied by monks from Kelso Abbey, and was dedicated to the saint, Thomas à Becket. A charter is still extant of King John of England granting the monks and citizens equal rights of commerce with his own subjects in every part of England, except London and Oxford. Various privileges were conferred by the popes on the abbots of Arbroath, Pope Benedict raising the establishment to the rank of a mitred abbey. The town owes its origin to the abbey, and is believed to have been made a royal burgh by the founder of the abbey. As early as the close of the 14th century, the abbots engaged to uphold the pier. By one of them, the now famous Inch Cape Rock, which lies about 12 miles to the S.E. of the town, was deprived of its terror by a bell attached to it, which was rung by the motion of the waters as they flowed over the hidden reef. Southey has made old and young familiar with this bell, by his fine ballad story of Sir Ralph the Rover. It was in this monastery that the Scottish nobles met in 1320, and drew up their remonstrance against the claims of Edward II. to the sovereignty. The building was almost destroyed by the excited mob at the commencement of the Reformation. Cardinal Beaton was its last abbot. It was afterwards granted to the Hamiltons, with the patron. of thirty-four livings, and was purchased subsequently by Patrick Maule, of Panmure.—The town, which is irregularly built, comprises 1,914 houses, inhabited in 1861 by 4,443 separate families, constituting a population of 17,591, of whom 2,770 are children under fifteen years of age, entered on the school books. It has one street running northward from the sea, and another crossing it, with smaller streets crossing each of these. But there are also, on the east side of the town, within the abbey lands, two modern streets, regular and elegant in construction. The town-house, which is of stone, and has a Grecian front, is in High-street. Near the town-house are the new market buildings, a handsome structure of iron and glass. The town has greatly extended in recent times, and is an important key-post of railway traffic. In 1853 the revenue of the custom-house was £13,000. The linen manufacture is carried on in the town; there are twenty-one spinning-mills, and eleven power-loom factories, which give employment to above 3,000 hands. The rise of this manufacture, and the trade consequent on it, dates from about the middle of the last century. There are bleach works, plash and boating mills, ship-building yards, three foundries, a leather manufactory, one of the largest in the kingdom, and two tanneries. The original harbour is small, and protected by a breakwater, but a new one has been recently formed, capable of admitting vessels of larger size. On the pier is a lighthouse twenty-four feet high, which was erected in 1826. Its fixed red light is visible at the distance of eight miles. There were in 1853, 127 vessels, of 16,148 tons belonging to the port, most of which are employed in the coasting trade. The principal exports are linen and cotton manufactures of the town, ores from the mines of Forfarshire, paving-stone, barley, potatoes, fish, &c. The imports are flax, vitriol, hemp, hides, timber, groceries, bones, codilla, potash, manganese, salt, coals, bark. The paving stones exported from Arbroath are celebrated. They are obtained in thin slabs, and cut into oblong pieces of convenient size. About 400,000 square feet are yearly exported.—Arbroath is a contributory burgh to Montrose, in sending one representative to parliament. Under the Reform Act, the burgh is governed by a provost, three bailies, and fifteen councillors. It has a revenue of £1,927. There are seven incorporated trades, who have an elegant hall belonging to them. A joint-stock bank was founded here in 1825, and the Bank of Scotland, the Royal, Commercial, and the British Linen Company's Banks, have branches in the town. The public subscription library contains 7000 volumes, and the Mechanics' Institute has a library of 1500 volumes. The High School is conducted by a rector and four professors. Near the pier is a signal tower, erected for the purpose of communication with the Bell Rock.—The town is the seat of a presbytery, in the synod of Angus and Mearns. The living, val. £220, is in the patron. of the crown, with a stipend of £100 for an assistant minister. The church, which stands near the ruins of the abbey, has a fine Gothic steeple, erected about 1832, after a design by Henderson, of Edinburgh; it is 150 feet in height. There are two other churches, the abbey, and Lady Loan churches. The value of the former is £100, and the minister is appointed by the pew-owners; the patronage of the latter is with the heads of families. There are three chapels belonging to the United Presbyterians, four to the Free Church, and one each to the Episcopalians, Independents, Methodists, Roman Catholics, Baptists, and Glassites. The ruins of the fine old abbey are still beautiful and impressive. The chapel, which occupies the south side of the pile, was in the form of a cross, and measured 270 feet in length. Parts of the walls, towers, cloisters, and windows remain, to hint the sublimity of the whole. Much of the carving is still undefaced. The great eastern window is perfect, and at the vertex of the gable over it is a circular opening visible for some distance at sea, and called by seamen the "round O of Arbroath." The market is held on Saturday, and fairs on the 31st January, the third Wednesday in June, and the 18th July.

ARBURY, a tnshp. in the par. of Winwick, hund. of West Derby, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 3 miles to the N. of Warrington. It is a joint tnshp. with Houghton and Middleton. The Liverpool and Manchester railway passes near it.

ARBUTHNOTT, a par. in the co. of Kincardine, Scotland, 3 miles to the N.W. of Bervie. The country is hilly, and the river Bervie flows in a pleasant valley through the parish. Freestone and trap occur, and small quantities of manganese are found. The living, val. £225, is in the presb. of Fordoun, and in the patron. of Viscount Arbuthnott. The church, which is situated in the valley, is ancient, and contains several monuments of the Arbuthnotts. There is a fine aisle attached to the church, which was built by Sir Robert Arbuthnott in 1505. The physician and wit, Dr. Arbuthnott, the friend of Pope and Swift, was a native of this village, and his monument is in the church. Allardyce Castle is the old seat of the family of Allardyce, but is now in ruins. The noble mansion of Arbuthnott stands on the other side of the church. Kair was anciently the seat of the Sibbalds; but Kair House, a pleasant modern mansion, is now the property of the Kinlochs. Arbuthnott gives the title of viscount to the family of the same name.

ARCHAIG, or ARKEG LOCH, a beautiful sheet of

water in the par. of Kilmallie, in the co. of Inverness, Scotland. It is about 17 miles in length, and 1½ in breadth, picturesquely situated amongst the hills in the glen of Archaig, and about 2 miles distant from the lake of Loch-Lochy. Here it was that Prince Charles sought shelter in the house of Donald Cameron of Glenpean after the fatal battle of Culloden, whose descendant still occupies the farm.

ARCHDEACON-NEWTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Darlington, Darlington ward, in the co. palatine of Durham, 3 miles to the N.W. of Darlington.

ARCHIESTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Knockando, in the co. of Elgin, Scotland, 2 miles from Inveraven, and near the river Spey, which passes to the south of the parish. It stands on the moor of Ballintomb, and the nearest post-office is at Craigellachie.

ARCLEDON, a hmlt. in the par. of Plumbland, ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, in the co. of Cumberland, 7 miles to the N.E. of Cockermouth. Coal mines are worked here.

ARCLID, a tnshp. in the par. of Sandbach, hund. of Northwich, in the co. palatine of Chester, 2 miles to the E. of Sandbach.

ARD. *See* ARD-LOCH.

ARDAGH, a par. in the bar. of Imokilly, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles to the N.W. of Youghal. It is situated on the river Turra, on the borders of the co. of Waterford. The surface is hilly, and the soil poor, with much bog and waste. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, val. £535, in the patron. of the crown. Ruins of the castle of Kilnaturra stand on the banks of the river.

ARDAGH, a par. partly in the bar. of Shanid, partly in that of Glenquin, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles to the N.W. of Newcastle. The district is pleasant and fertile, partly planted. Coal is found in the mountains on the west, with good ironstone and fireclay. The living is a rect. forming part of the union of St. Michael, in the dioc. of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe. The church was destroyed in 1641, and its ruins stand near the village. The principal seats are Ardagh Lodge, and Ballynaborney. Fairs are held on the 11th May, the 14th August, and the 21st November.

ARDAGH, one of the six bars. of the co. of Longford, in the prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It lies in the centre of the county, and is bounded on the N. by the baronies of Longford and Granard, on the E. by the county of West Meath, on the S. by the baronies of Moydow and Shrule, and on the W. by those of Moydow and Longford. It contains the towns of Longford and Edgworthstown, and the pars. of Mostrim and Rathreagh, with parts of Ardagh, Ballymacormick, Clonbrony, Granard, Kilglass, Street, and Temple-michael.

ARDAGH, a par. chiefly in the bar. of Ardagh, partly also in that of Moydow, in the co. of Longford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles to the S.W. of Edgworthstown. The town is of great antiquity, being mentioned before the middle of the 5th century. It was made the seat of a bishopric before 454. The diocese now forms part of that of Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh. This place was the site of a friary of the Franciscan order, founded at an early period by the O'Ferralls, and reformed in the 16th century. The town is situated on high ground near Ardagh Hill, which rises to the height of 403 feet. The soil is good and mostly under tillage. There is some bog. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh, val. £399, in the patron. of the crown. The church is a modern one with a square tower. There are remains of the ancient cathedral, and also of the church which took its place. St. Mel, a disciple of St. Patrick, and the first bishop and abbot of Ardagh, was interred here. Ardagh is a police station, and petty sessions are held weekly. Ardagh House is interesting as the scene of the humorous incident in the life of Oliver Goldsmith, on which he founded his play of "She Stoops to Conquer," originally called "Mistakes of a Night." Fairs are held on the 5th April and the 24th August.

ARDAGH, par. in the bar. of Tyrawley, in the co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles to the S.W. of Ballina. It is situated on the north-eastern shore of Lough Conn, near the mouth of the river Deel, which falls into that lake. There is much bog in the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Tuam, Killala, and Achonry, val. with that of Attymass and several others, £920, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is in ruins, and a chapel has been erected near Deel Castle, which is the principal residence. It stands in a beautiful park, on the banks of the river Deel. Fairs are held on the 4th August and the 1st November.

ARDAGH, a par. chiefly in the bar. of Lower Slane, partly also in that of Morgallion, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles to the N.E. of Nobber. It lies near the point of meeting of the three counties of Louth, Cavan, and Monaghan, and has within its limits part of Lough Ballyhoe, the greater part of which lake is in the county of Monaghan. Limestone is quarried in large quantities in this parish. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Meath, val. £102, in the patron. of the crown. A castle formerly existed here, of which there are still some remains.

ARDAMINE, a par. in the bar. of Ballaghkeen, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles to the S.E. of Gorey. It is situated on the coast of St. George's Channel, and comprises the village of River Chapel. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, val. with the perpet. cur. of Killenagh, £92. A fishery in the bay of Ardamine gives employment to some of the inhabitants. Ardamine House is the principal residence. Near it is a very perfect tumulus called the moat of Ardamine, and conjectured to be a Danish monument or tomb.

ARDARA, a vil. in the bar. of Bannagh in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 17 miles to the N.W. of Donegal. It is situated at the head of Loughros More Bay, into which the river Oanea here falls. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Derry and Raphoe, val. £32, in the patron. of the rectors of Killybegs and Inniskiel. Here is a police station, and petty sessions are held occasionally. A fair is held on the 1st November.

ARDARGIE, once a vil. in the par. of Forgandenny, in the co. of Perth, Scotland, 5 miles to the S.W. of Perth. The site where the former village stood is situated near the river May, on the northern slope of the Ochil hills, and contains an ancient Roman entrenchment, in very perfect condition, about 270 feet square. In the neighbourhood is an old British castle.

ARDBOE, Tyrone. *See* ARMOY.

ARDBRACCAN, a par. in the bar. of Lower Navan, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles to the W. of Navan. It contains the village of Bohermeen. The name of this parish signifies the "hill of Braccan," and is derived from St. Braccan, who was at the head of a monastery here in the 7th century. A bishopric was subsequently established here, which became part of the diocese of Meath in the 12th century. The monastery frequently suffered from the violence of the Danes, and was several times burnt. The country is fertile and well cultivated. Excellent limestone is quarried, and marl and gravel are raised. Some of the inhabitants are employed in weaving linen and cotton cloth. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with the vic. of Martry and several others, £687, in the patron. of the crown. In the church are monuments to the bishops Pococke and Montgomery. In this parish is the episcopal palace of Meath, an elegant structure situated in a fine demesne. Among its noble trees are some singularly handsome horse-chestnut trees, and two cedars of Lebanon planted by Bishop Pococke.

ARDCANDRISK, or ARDCANDRIDGE, a par. in the bar. of Shelmaliere, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles to the N.W. of Wexford. It is situated on the south bank of the river Slaney, on the road from Wexford to Enniscorthy. The living is a rect. forming part of the union of St. Patrick's, Wexford, in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin. Ardcandrisk House, the principal residence, stands on a wooded hill with a fine view over the river.

ARDCANNY, a par. in the bar. of Kenry, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 8 miles to the W. of Limerick. It is pleasantly situated at the confluence of the river Mague with the Shannon, being bounded on the N. by the latter, and on the E. by the former, of those rivers. The soil is very fertile, resting on limestone. A large part of the land is meadow and pasture. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe, val. £277, in the patron. of the bishop. There are many gentlemen's seats along the banks of the Mague; among them are Cartown, Mellon, Rockfield, Shannon Grove, which was the seat of the Earls of Charleville, Mount Pleasant, &c. There is an old fortress formed of loose stones at Rockfield.

ARDCARNE, a par. in the bar. of Boyle, in the co. of Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles to the E. of Boyle. It is situated on the southern shore of Lough Key, and the river Shannon flows along part of its eastern boundary. An abbey existed here in the 6th century, which was given by Queen Elizabeth to Trinity College, Dublin. This parish had also a nunnery of the Benedictine order, a cell to the abbey of Kilcreunata in Galway, and a Franciscan monastery. The soil is fertile, and the district well wooded. There is abundance of good limestone and freestone. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Kilmore, Ardagh, and Elphin, val. with the rect. of Killukin and other livings, £446, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was originally a part of the old nunnery. Rockingham House, a noble mansion in the Ionic style of architecture, situated on the shore of Lough Key, and surrounded by beautiful grounds and woods, was the seat of the Viscount Lorton. Oakport, a Gothic mansion on the Boyle river, is the seat of the Molloys. Knockvicar and Mount Francis are the other seats. Petty sessions are held weekly at Cootehall, formerly called O'Molloy's-hall. There are two dispensaries and a free school. The par. extends over an area of 19,100 acres, of which 1,160 acres are covered by the waters of the lough.

ARDCATH, a par. in the bar. of Upper Duleek, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles to the S.W. of Drogheda. The parish contains a good slate quarry, and the inhabitants are engaged in linen and cotton weaving. The living is a vic. united with the perpet. cur. of Duleek, in the dioc. of Meath. The ruins of the old church are near the present one. Fairs are held here on the 7th May, the 21st June, and the 27th October.

ARDCAVAN, a par. in the bar. of Shelmaliere, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles to the N.E. of Wexford. It is situated on a peninsula at the northern end of Wexford Haven, where the river Slaney joins it, and contains the greater part of the village of Castlebridge. The living is a perpet. cur. united with the vic. of Ardcolme, in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin. Ruins of the old church stand near the shore, and there are remains of an ancient castle at Ballytramont. The principal residence is Ely House, which belongs to the Marquis of Ely.

ARDCHATTAN, a par. in the Lorn district of the co. of Argyle, Scotland, 8 miles to the N.E. of Oban. It is situated on Loch Etive, which divides the southern part of the parish from Muckairn and Loch Creran, which forms its northern boundary. The magnificent hill, Ben Cruachan, one of the loftiest in Scotland, rises from the middle of the parish to the height of 3,670 feet. Here, too, are the remains of the old fortifications, supposed to be Pictish, of which many fables have been related, especially that this was the site of *Beregonium*, a great city, and the seat of government in the 4th century before Christ. A priory was founded in Ardchattan by Duncan M'Coull, or, as others name him, John McDougall, in 1230, of which some part of the walls still remain. In 1308 a parliament was held there by Robert Bruce. The monastery was burnt down during the civil war of the 17th century. The district is mountainous and well wooded, and comprises, with the usual characteristics of Highland scenery, about 3,000 acres of forest, chiefly consisting of oak, ash, birch, hazel, and alder, with a few pine and fir plantations. At every cutting these woods are supposed to yield from £15,000 to £16,000 of timber. Roes and fallow deer run wild in the woods. Several small streams flow through it, of which the principal are the Awe, the Etive, and the Kinloss. The living, val. £283, is in the presb. of Lorn, and in the patron. of Campbell of Lochnell. There are two churches in Ardchattan proper, both situated close upon the northern shore of Loch Etive, being 10 miles from the western, and 31 miles from the north-eastern boundary of the parish. There are chapels of ease at Muckairn and Inverguesechan in Glenetive; besides a Free church in Ardchattan proper, and another in Muckairn. There are two assembly's schools, a society's school, and three or four private schools. At the mouth of Loch Etive, and on its southern coast stand the ruins of Dunstaffnage Castle. It is a square structure with round towers at three of its angles, and the rock it stands on has been cut to a similar form. The situation of the castle, on the end of a promontory, is very striking. The founder of this fortress is unknown, but it is supposed probable that at a very early period here was a royal residence and place of sepulture. The present structure is thought to be not of earlier date than the 14th century. At that period it became the possession of the McDougalls. In 1305 it was taken and garrisoned by Bruce. It was here that the Earl of Argyle effected his landing in 1685. The most interesting circumstance connected with the castle is, that in it was deposited the famous coronation stone which is now attached to the chair in which the British sovereigns are crowned. This stone was brought to Westminster by Edward I., who seized it at Scone, where the Scottish monarchs were crowned. Kenneth II. had transferred it to Scone in 834 from Dunstaffnage; when and whence it came to Dunstaffnage, we have only fables to tell us. If we can believe these, it was the stone on which the patriarch Jacob slept on the plains of Luz, and which arrived at Dunstaffnage after various and wonderful travels. The burial-place of the early kings was the small and elegant chapel near the castle. The principal residence in the parish is Ardchattan House. The par. extends above 40 miles in extreme length, and about 10 miles in mean breadth.

ARDCLACH, a par. in the co. of Nairn, Scotland, 8 miles to the S.E. of Nairn. It is situated on the western bank of the river Findhorn, in a mountainous and heathy district. The living, val. £248, is in the presb. of Nairn, and in the patron. of Brodie of Lethen, chief heritor, and is 11 miles long, and between 7 and 8 miles broad. There are about 2,000 acres of arable land, and 4,000 acres of moss and moor, with a considerable quantity of woodland, which abounds in game of all kinds, including the deer. About a mile below Dulsie there is an ancient sculptured tablet, 8 feet high, having a rude cross and many Runic characters discernible on its surface.

ARDCLARE, Roscommon. *See* CLOONYGORMICAN.

ARDCLINIS, a par. in the bar. of Lower Glenarm, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles to the N.W. of Glenarm. It occupies an elevated tract on the coast, not far from Red Bay, and contains the vils. of Carnlough and Glenariff. There is abundance of limestone and basalt in the district. A fishery is carried on in the bay. The living is a rect. united with that of Agherton, in the dioc. of Down, Connor, and Dromore. There are remains of a Danish camp, on a headland, called Dunmaul, near Garron Point. The principal residences are Drumnasole, Knappan, and Bay Lodge.

ARDCOLME, a par. in the bar. of Shelmaliere, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles to the N.E. of Wexford. It is situated at the north end of Wexford haven, and includes part of the village of Castle Bridge, and the island of Erin Beg, in the harbour. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, val. with the perpet. cur. of Ardcavan and several other benefices, £514, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is at Castlebridge, and occupies the site of an old castle. It was built in 1764, and has

monuments of Lieut.-Col. James Watson and Edward Turner, Esq., who fell in the rebellion of 1798. There are ruins of a very ancient church on Erin Beg Island.

ARDCRONY, a par. in the bar. of Lower Ormond, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles to the S. of Borrisokane. Lough Derg is about 8 miles to the W. of this parish. The soil is generally light. Limestone is obtained in abundance, and there are some small tracts of bog. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh, val. £68, in the patron. of the bishop. There are ruins of the old church on a hill near the road, and of a castle at Ballyluskey, and remains of a fort at Beechwood. The principal seats are Beechwood, formerly the residence of the Earl of Norbury, Mount Falcon, Conger House, &c.

ARDDA, a tnshp. in the tnshp. of Dol-y-Garrog, and par. of Llanbedr-y-Cennin, in the hund. of Isaf, co. of Carnarvon, North Wales, 4 miles to the N.W. of Llanrwst.

ARDDYNWENT, a tnshp. in the par. of Mold, and hund. of the same name, in the co. of Flint, North Wales, close to Mold.

ARDEA, a par. in the bar. of Portnahinch, in Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles to the N. of Maryborough. It contains the vil. of Irishtown and part of the vil. of Mountmellick.

ARDEA, a hmlt. in the par. of Tuosist, in the bar. of Glenarought, co. of Kerry, and prov. of Munster, Ireland, 10 miles to the S.W. of Kenmare. Not far off is Ardea Castle.

ARDEE BARONY, one of the six bars. of the co. of Louth, in the prov. of Leinster, Ireland, is bounded on the N. by the county of Monaghan and the barony of Louth, on the E. by the bay of Dundalk and the barony of Ferrard, on the S. by the barony of Ferrard, and on the W. by the county of Meath. It contains the pars. of Ardee, Cappoge, Charlestown, Clonkeen, Dromin, Drumcar, Germonstown, Kildemock, Kilsaran, Mapastown, Mosstown, Philipstown, Richardstown, Shandis, Smarmore, Stabannan, Stickellin, and Tallanstown, with part of Killanny and Louth.

ARDEE, a par. and market town in the bar. of Ardee, in the co. of Louth, and prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 12 miles to the N.W. of Drogheda, and 43 miles to the N. of Dublin. It is a town of great antiquity, and is situated on the river Dee, from which it derives its name, anciently written *Athirdee* or *Ath-air-dee*, the "ford on the Dee." At the commencement of the 13th century, a castle was built here by Roger de Peppard, one of the English settlers. About the same time he also founded and endowed a hospital for crouched friars, of the Augustine order, which became a wealthy and important house. There was also a Carmelite friary. This friary was attacked and destroyed by Edward Bruce. The town itself was burnt, in 1538, by O'Nial. The possessions of the monastery were granted by James I., in 1612, to Sir Garret Moore. The town became the headquarters of the Irish army in 1641, but was retaken by Sir H. Tichborne. It subsequently fell into the possession of Cromwell, and was occupied by James II. after he retired from Dundalk. Ardee was a borough at an early period. It is referred to as a corporation in a charter of the year 1377, and returned two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, when it was disfranchised. It is a chief station of police; petty sessions are held fortnightly, and the quarter sessions for the county are held here in January and June. It is the seat of a Poor-law Union, and head of an excise district. The town, which chiefly consists of one long street, contains a corn-market erected early in the last century, a meat-market erected in 1796, a bridewell attached to the old castle which serves as a court-house, a savings-bank, and a dispensary; the two latter are newly-erected. The principal occupations are the corn-trade, malting, and basket making. The population, according to the census of 1861, is 2,572; of these, 2,381 are Roman Catholics, 173 belong to the Established Church, and only 18 to all other Protestant denominations. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Armagh and Clogher, val. with the rect. of Kildemock and several other benefices, £807, in the patron. of the primate. The church of the old monastery still serves as the parish church. It is a large edifice, and was probably built about the year 1208. Except the church, little of the monastery remains. There are no traces of the friary. There is a new chapel belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists. Besides the castle, now used as a court-house, there is another belonging to the Hatch family, having been granted to an ancestor of that family by Oliver Cromwell. On a lofty mount, near the town, are some remains of a tower, supposed to be part of Roger de Peppard's castle. Ardee House is the principal residence. Ardee gives the title of Baron Brabazon of Ardee to the Earl of Meath. Tuesday is the market-day. Fairs are held on the 1st March, the 10th April, the 6th June, the 8th July, the 20th August, the 23rd October, and the 17th December.

ARDELEY, a par. in the hund. of Odsey, in the co. of Hertford, not far from Buntingford, its post town. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £224, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

ARDEN, a par. in the hund. of Barlichway, in the co. of Warwick, 3 miles from Alcester, now forming part of the parish of Temple-Grafton. *See* TEMPLE-GRAFTON.

ARDEN, a vil. in the par. of New Monkland, in the co. of Lanark, Scotland, not far from Airdrie.

ARDEN, FOREST OF, in ancient times an extensive tract of forest, situated between the rivers Trent and Severn; but at present the designation is occasionally applied to that part of the county of Warwick which lies to the north of the river Avon. The Earl of Egmont takes from this district the title of baron. Shakspeare has made the name a household word; and it is not unlikely that this region of British woodland may be the true scene of "As You Like It."

ARDEN-WITH-ARDENSIDE, a tnshp. in the par. of Hawnby, wap. of Birdforth, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 7 miles to the N.W. of Helmsley. A Benedictine nunnery was founded here about the middle of the 12th century. There is a small endowment by John Smales and Gregory Elsley, for the education of six boys. The district is principally moorland. Arden Hall is the chief residence.

ARDEONAIG, or LOCH-TAYSIDE, a vil. and ecclesiastical district in the pars. of Killin and Kenmore, in the co. of Perth, Scotland. Its greatest length is 7 miles by 3 broad. The church was built by the Marquis of Breadalbane.

ARDERRA, a par. in the bar. of Iverk, and co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles to the W. of Waterford. It formerly belonged to the abbey of Jerpoint.

ARDERSIER, or ARDROSSER, a par. in the co. of Inverness, Scotland, 10 miles to the N.E. of Inverness. It is situated on the coast of the Moray Frith, and contains Fort George and the village of Campbelltown. It was formerly the possession of the Bishop of Ross and the Knights Hospitallers. The living, val. £158, is in the presb. of Nairn, and in the patron. of the Earl of Cawdor, heritor. The parish church was built in 1802. There is also a Free church, and a United Presbyterian chapel at Campbelltown. The soil is well cultivated, except near the coast, and the roads are exceedingly good, great improvements having been made of late years. There is an obelisk, 6 feet high, called the Kobbock Stone, on a heath in this parish, of which there are various accounts. It may mark the grave of a chief, the scene of a victory, or nothing more poetical than the boundary of a county. Fort George stands at the extremity of the peninsula. *See* FORT GEORGE.

ARDESS, a hmlt. in the bar. of Lurg, in the co. of Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles to the E. of Kesh.

ARDESTIE, a par. in the co. of Forfar, Scotland, now united with Monifieth. *See* MONIFIETH.

ARDFERT, a par. and market town, chiefly in the bar. of Clanmaurice, partly in that of Trughanacmy, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles to

the N. of Tralee, and 198 miles from Dublin. It is situated in a fertile district on the coast of Ballyheigue bay, a little to the north of the range of hills called the Stacks mountains. It is a very ancient place, and the seat of one of the oldest bishoprics in the island. A monastery was founded here in the 6th century, by St. Brendan, previous to which a bishopric is said to have existed. The town and the monastery were destroyed by fire in 1089. The monastery suffered a similar calamity in 1151, at the hands of Cormac O'Culen, and again in 1179. A Franciscan monastery was established in the middle of the 13th century, by Thomas, Lord of Kerry, which became famous for the miracles wrought in it, and for the tombs of its founder and other lords. In 1599 the town was taken by the royal forces. The castle which had been erected in 1312, by Nicholas Fitzmaurice, was taken by Sir C. Wilmot, in 1600. This castle, after being rebuilt in 1637, was destroyed with the cathedral in 1641. Ardfert is a borough by prescription, and returned two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, when it was disfranchised. The corporation is now merely nominal, and the place a decayed village. Petty sessions were formerly held once a fortnight, but are transferred to Abbeydorney. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe, val. £101, in the patron. of the crown. The parish church is a portion of the ancient cathedral. The diocese of Ardfert has been from time immemorial incorporated with that of Aghadoe, and both are now united with the see of Limerick. The ruins of the cathedral stand on a hill north of the town. The east window is very elegant; in a niche beside it is the figure of a bishop, readily believed to be that of St. Brendan. There is another effigy in the choir. Several Norman archways still remain. A round tower stood near the cathedral, but fell about 1780. In the grounds of the Earl of Glandore are the ruins of the Franciscan abbey. It was a cruciform building, and the remains are extensive and interesting. They include the nave and choir, a tower, a chapel, and part of the cloisters. In a recess under the south wall is an altar tomb of the last Earl and Countess of Glandore. There are several ancient monuments. Ardfert Abbey is the principal seat, and has been the residence of the Crosbies from the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It is situated in a fine park, which contains the beautiful ruins of the monastery. Other seats are Tulrid, Sackville House, and Barra. Rahanane Castle, the ruins of which are near the town, was the episcopal residence. The creek or harbour of Barra is within this parish. The market is no longer held. Fairs are held on Whit-Monday, and the 9th July.

ARDFIELD, a par. in the bar. of Ibane and Barryroe, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles to the S. of Clonakilty. It occupies the south-eastern part of the peninsula, between the bays of Clonakilty and Ross. The soil is good, and well cultivated. Copper ore has been found. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, val. £96, pat. the bishop. The church is a ruin, and stands on the highest ground in the parish. Near Dunny Cove is a ruined castle.

ARDFINNAN, a par. in the bar. of Iffa and Offa West, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles to the S.E. of Cahir. It is situated on the river Suir, between the Galtee mountains on the N.W. and the Knockmealdown mountains on the S. A bridge of fourteen arches crosses the Suir here. The name of the parish signifies the "Hill of Finian." A monastery was founded here by St. Finian, the leper, before the 7th century. It was burnt by the English in 1178. King John erected a castle in this place, the ruins of which now form a picturesque object on a rock near the river. The district is fertile, and has some limestone quarries. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore, val. with the rect. of Rochestoun and the vic. of Neddans, £289, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a police station in the village, and petty sessions are held once a fortnight. Fairs take place on the 2nd February, the 17th May, and the 19th November.

ARDGAY, a vil. in the par. of Kincardine, in the co. of Ross, Scotland. It is situated near Bonar Bridge, and has daily public conveyance to Tain.

ARDGLASS, a par. and seaport in the bar. of Lecale, in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 6 miles to the S.E. of Downpatrick, the terminus of the Belfast and County Down railway, and 103 miles from Dublin. It is pleasantly situated on the coast of the Irish Channel, near a conical hill called the Ward of Ardglass, which rises to the west of the town. This hill and the Ward of Ardtole on the opposite side of the town are well-known sea-marks. It was formerly a place of importance, and had several castles. In the reign of Henry IV. a London trading company was established here; and in the reign of Henry VI. the town was governed by a mayor, and had a port-admiral. It is now one of the most frequented watering-places in the north of Ireland. It is also an important fishing-place, and centre of the fisheries on this part of the coast. The port is subordinate to that of Newry. There is an excellent harbour, with a pier, and storehouses for corn, &c. A light-house, erected on the pier, has been washed away by the sea, and the pier is in a dilapidated condition. From three to four hundred vessels may be seen in the harbour during the fishing season. It is capable of admitting vessels of 500 tons at all times. A coast-guard station is fixed here, and also a police station. The living is an impropriate rect. The several castles of which there are remains, are called Jordan's Castle, Cow'd, Margaret's, John's, and King's castles, and the Tower. Jordan's Castle is in the centre of the town, and takes its name from its heroic owner and defender, Simon Jordan, who held out for three years, during the insurrection of Tyrone, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Near the town, on the north-east, are remains of the old church of Ardtole. The walls are of great thickness. There is a cavern on the north-east side of the bay. The view from Ardglass Ward hill embraces Dundrum Bay, and the Mourne hills beyond it, the Isle of Man, and the coast of Ayrshire. An octagon tower is erected on this hill, which serves as a look-out for the coastguard. The principal seat is Ardglass Castle, the residence of A. De Vere Beauclerk, Esq. It comprises part of a range of buildings called the New Works, which are of unknown age, adjoining the harbour, and extending in length 250 feet. It is in the castellated style, and was built by Lord Lecale. King's Castle is converted into a mansion, and is the residence of G. G. Beauclerk, Esq. Good rubble-stone is quarried near the shore. Ardglass gave the title of earl to the Cromwells, and subsequently that of viscount to the Barringtons.

ARDGOUR, or ARDGAUR, a district in the extreme north of the mainland of Argyleshire, Scotland. In 1829 a church was erected here by order of the Parliamentary Commissioners. *See* BALLACHULISH.

ARDGROOM, a vil. in the par. of Tuosist, and bar. of Glenaroght, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 14 miles to the S.W. of Kenmare. It is situated on the southern bank of the river Kenmare, and has a small and safe harbour.

ARDINGLEY, a par. in the hund. of Buttinghill, rape of Lewes, in the co. of Sussex, 3 miles to the N.E. of Cuckfield. It lies near the Brighton railway, and comprises the hmlt. of Hapsted. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £498, in the patron. of J. F. W. Peyton, Esq. The church contains two brasses and several monuments of the Culpeppers, and monuments of the Wakehursts. Wakehurst Place, a little to the north of the village, is a noble mansion, forming three sides of a quadrangle, and is the seat of the Peytons.

ARDINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Wantage, in the co. of Berks, 2 miles to the E. of Wantage. It is situated on the Roman way called Ikneld Street, and the Wilts and Berks canal. The Great Western railway passes near the village, and has a station at Wantage-road, about 2 miles to the N.E. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, in the patron. of Christ Church

College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and is in the early English style, with square tower, surmounted by a spire. It contains the tomb of R. Vernon, Esq., the collector of the famous "Vernon Gallery" of pictures, which he bequeathed to the nation, on his death, in 1849. His death took place at Ardington House, formerly the residence of the Clarkes, to whom the manor belonged, but at present the seat of Captain Leicester Vernon, M.P.

ARDINTENNY, a vil. in the par. of Kilmun, in the co. of Argyle, Scotland, 10 miles to the N.W. of Greenock. It is situated on the north-western branch of Loch Long, and has communication by steamer with Glasgow and other towns. A road leads from it among the mountains, by way of Loch Eck to Strachner. Near the village is the mansion of Ardintenny, the name of which is celebrated in the song of Tannahill—"The lass o' Ardintenny."

ARDKEEN, a par. in the bar. of Ards, in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles to the N. of Portaferry. It is situated on the narrow peninsula between Lough Strangford on the W. and the Irish Channel on the E. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Down, Connor, and Dromore, val. £261, in the patron. of the prebendary of St. Andrew's. The church contains monuments of the Savages, to whom the manor at one time belonged. A large part of the surface is mountain and bog. This parish was the site of a fortress, belonging to the De Courcys, which was besieged by Shane O'Neil, in 1567.

ARDKILL, a par. in the bar. of Carbery, in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 7 miles to the N.W. of Robertstown. It lies close to the western extremity of the bog of Allen. The living is a vic. forming part of the union of Castle Carbery, in the dioc. of Dublin, Glendalagh, and Kildare.

ARDLEIGH, a par. in the hund. of Tendring, in the co. of Essex, 5 miles to the N.E. of Colchester. It is a station on the Eastern Union railway. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £380, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here. There is an endowment by William Littlebury, in 1571, for the instruction of four boys.

ARDLER, a station on the Scotch Midland Junction railway, in the par. of Cupar-Angus, in the co. of Forfar, Scotland, 2 miles from the village of Cupar-Angus, and 5 miles from Newtyle, on the south-west border of Forfarshire.

ARDLEY, a par. in the hund. of Ploughley, in the co. of Oxford, 4 miles to the N.W. of Bicester. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £307, in the patron. of the Duke of Marlborough. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and is a modern structure, except the chancel and tower, which are ancient. A castle was erected here in the reign of King Stephen, of which some remains still exist to the west of the church. The castle stood on the site of Offa's camp. The foss, which formed the boundary line of the kingdoms of Wessex and Mercia ran through this parish, and is still traceable at some points.

ARD-LOCH, a small lake in the valley of Aberfoile, in the co. of Perth, Scotland, a little to the W. of the village of Aberfoile, and 30 miles from Glasgow. It is not more than three miles long and one mile broad, but its situation and surrounding scenery make it one of the most beautiful and picturesque lakes in Scotland. Loch Katrine, Ben Lomond, and the Trossachs lie within a few miles of it on the west and north. Its waters are discharged at its eastern end in a fall of thirty feet over the rocks, and form thence the river Forth.

ARDMAYLE, a par. in the bar. of Middlethird, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles to the N.W of Cashel. It is situated on the east bank of the river Suir, which is crossed by a stone bridge. From the remains of antiquity found here, Ardmayle seems to have been an important place. The castle of Sinaise, the oldest of the several castles whose ruins exist here is a round tower, and is said to have been the scene of the slaughter of some of the troops of Strongbow, and also their burial-place. A square tower is all that remains of the castle at Castlemoyle, which was the seat of the Butlers and the Cootes; it was taken by Cromwell. Another castle stood near the bridge. The district is fertile, and good limestone is found in abundance. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore, val. £108, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was rebuilt in 1815, but the tower is old. There is a police station. The principal seats are Ardmayle House, Longfield, Fort Edward, and Noddstown.

ARDMEANACH, or THE BLACK ISLE, a peninsula between the Friths of Moray and Cromarty, comprising a portion of the counties of Cromarty and Ross, and Nairn. This region was formerly a bleak, barren moorland, but has recently been reclaimed, and is now well cultivated and intersected with roads.

ARDMILLAN, a hmlt. in the bar. of Lower Castlereagh, in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 5 miles to the S.E. of Comber. It is situated on the western shore of Lough Strangford.

ARDMORE, a par. in the bar. of Decies-within-Drum, in the co. of Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles to the S.W. of Dungarvan. It is situated on a bay on the coast of St. George's Channel, a little to the north of Ardmore Head. It has a fine beach, and is frequented as a bathing-place. At an early period a bishopric was founded here by St. Declan, a native of Ireland. It existed till the English invasion, and was incorporated with the see of Lismore about 1170. The district is partly mountainous, but between the hills and the sea there is some good land. Copper and lead have been obtained, and some iron ore of excellent quality. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore, val. with that of Ballymacart, £254, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is modern. Near it are remains of the ancient one, which appears to have been a handsome building. There is a round tower ninety feet in height, in the churchyard. St. Declan's dormitory, a small structure near the church, is much venerated. On Ardmore Head is St. Declan's Well, and on the beach his stone. There are several caverns on the coast, the largest of which is that called the "parlour," near Ardmore Head. Ardmore is the seat of coastguard and police stations.

ARDMORE.—There are four places of this name in Scotland: 1st, a low, well-wooded promontory in the par. of Cardross, Dumbartonshire; 2nd, a harbour in the par. of Eddertoun, Ross-shire; 3rd, a headland with the adjacent bay and islands in the par. of Kildalton, Argyleshire; and 4th, a promontory in the Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, celebrated in Scottish story for the foray of the Macdonalds of Uist, who, landing suddenly at this spot, set fire to the adjacent church of Trumpan, where many of the hostile clan of the Macleods were assembled at mass, and keeping guard at the doors suffocated them; but the fiery cross" soon waved on the hills, and before the Macdonalds could recover their boats, the greater part of them were slain on the beach.

ARDMULCHAN, a par. in the bar. of Skreen, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles to the N.E. of Navan. It is situated in a fertile district on the river Boyne. Limestone and building stone are quarried here. The living is a rect. united with that of Painestown in the dioc. of Meath. Ardmulchan House is the principal residence.

ARDNACRUSHA, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Patrick, in the bar. of Lower Bunratty, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles to the N. of Limerick.

ARDNAGEEHY, a par. in the bar. of Barrymore, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles to the S.W. of Rathcormack. It is situated in a mountainous country on the river Bride, and contains the vils. of Glenville and Watergrasshill. The surface rests on clay slate, and flagstone and coarse slate are quarried. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, val. £437, in the patron. of the bishop. Petty sessions are held once a fortnight at Watergrass-

hill; and there are police stations at that village and at Glenville. The principal residences are Bridestown, Mount Pleasant, Glanassack, and Westmount. Fairs are held at Glenville on the 4th May and the 3rd November.

ARDNAMURCHAN, or AIRDNAMURCHAN, a par. joined to Sunart, partly in the Argyle district of the co. of Argyle, partly in the co. of Inverness, Scotland, about 30 miles to the S.W. of Fort William. It comprises the five districts of Ardnamurchan, Sunart, Moidart, Arasaig, and South Morar, of which the first two are in the county of Argyle, the other three in the county of Inverness. The whole parish lies between Loch Morar in the N., and Loch Sunart in the S., and has the parish of Kilmalie on the E. and N.E. It contains the *quoad sacra* pars. of Aharacle and Strontian. The general character of the country is mountainous and wild, abounding in lakes, bays, glens, and torrents. There are some level tracts and patches of cultivated ground, and some good sheep-pastures. The principal lake is Loch Shiell, lying between Sunart and Moidart. It is about 25 miles in length, and has an average breadth of a little more than a quarter of a mile. Several of the mountains in Sunart have an altitude exceeding 2,500 feet. There are several tracts of moss near the western extremity of Loch Shiell. On the northern coast of Ardnamurchan are several caverns, one of which is above 300 feet in length. The coast line is generally bold and rocky. Ardnamurchan Point is the principal headland along the western coast of Scotland, from Cape Wrath to the Mull of Cantire; and it is noted as the westernmost point of the mainland of Great Britain. Many valuable minerals occur among the various rocks in the district. Lead ore is abundant; pitchstone is found in the trap; strontium occurs in the hills at Strontian, which place gave its name to that mineral. Iron and copper ores are also said to exist. The people are chiefly engaged in the breeding and managing of black cattle and sheep, and in the several fisheries. Herring, cod, ling, and other fish are taken. The living, val. £228, is in the presb. of Mull, and in the patron. of the Duke of Argyle. There are churches at Kilchoan (which is the principal one), Kilmorie, Aharacle, Strontian, and Polnish, besides two Free churches. On an islet in Lochaylort, are remains of two vitrified forts. Kinloch-Moidart house, which was burned in 1746 by the king's troops, who also destroyed all the stock of cattle, and every hut they could discover, has been rebuilt in an elegant style by Colonel Donald Macdonald. The castle of Mingary is about 5 miles from Ardnamurchan Point. It was the seat of Mac Ian, and has been the scene of several historical incidents. Castle Tirom is on a small island in Loch Moidart, but was burned in 1715, so that the ruins alone now remain. There are many remains of ancient churches scattered through the district. Two fairs are held at Strontian, one on the 19th May, the other on the 15th October. There is a fair also held at Arisaig. The district comprised at present under the name of Ardnamurchan, is estimated to have an area of about 273,280 acres of land and water, of which it is believed 200,000 acres are land.

ARDNAREE, a vil. in the par. of Kilmoremoy and bar. of Tireragh, in the co. of Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, close to Ballina. It is situated in a pleasant district on the river Moy, which separates it from Ballina, and is crossed by a modern bridge of four arches. A monastery of the Augustine order was established here in the year 1427, and a fine doorway and windows of the building still remain. Here is a handsome Roman Catholic church with a tower and spire, forming the cathedral church of the R. C. diocese of Killala. A police station is fixed here. Fairs are held on the 20th June, the 10th October, and the 13th December.

ARDNURCHER, or HORSELEAP, a par. partly in the bar. of Kilcoursey in King's County, partly and chiefly in the bar. of Moycashel, in the co. of Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles to the N.W. of Kilbeggan. It is situated on the river Brosna, and on the road from Dublin to Galway. There is a large tract of bog and abundance of limestone. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with the vic. of Kilcumreagh and several others, £613, in the patron. of the crown. The church, which stands on a hill, is an ancient building, and has a spire erected in 1822. The chief proprietor of the parish is Lord Maryborough. Several castles formerly existed in this place. Here is an ancient moat, the fort of Ardnurcher, over which a knight, one of the De Lacys, is said to have leapt when escaping from pursuit: whence the common name of the moat, Horseleap. There are remains of a monastery founded in the 5th century, and of a nunnery founded by Matilda de Lacy in the 13th. Donour Castle, still in good preservation, is the seat of the Nagles.

ARDOCH, a *quoad sacra* par. in the pars. of Blackford, Dumblane, and Muthill in Strathallan, co. of Perth, Scotland. It contains the vils. of Ardoch, Balhaddie, Braco, Buttergask, Greenloaning, and Rottearn. The village of Ardoch is situated on the banks of Knaick Water, a feeder of the Allan, 4 miles to the S.W. of Muthill, and 12 miles N.E. of Stirling. The living is in the presb. of Auchterarder, and in the gift of the heads of families. The place derives its interest from the important remains of antiquity it contains. Here is one of the most perfect examples of a Roman station or permanent camp to be found in Great Britain: and near it are remains of three temporary camps. The station is on the east bank of the Knaick, 50 or 60 feet above the level of the water. The bank here is very steep, and formed a strong defence on the western side of the works. The form of the camp is a rectangle, and its dimensions within the lines 500 by 430 feet. On the northern and eastern sides, which have been little injured, it is fortified by five ditches and six walls; three of its gates remain. The *praetorium*, or general's quarter, occupies nearly the central part of the quadrangle, and is itself very nearly a square. Its sides, however, are not parallel with the outer walls. This part of the camp has been named Chapel Hill for centuries, and from some foundations discovered in it, it is thought probable that a place of worship may have been erected on the spot. The station is believed to have been constructed by the Roman general Agricola. The works on the south side have been laid in ruins by the diligent hand of the modern cultivator, and those on the west by the rude touch of the military road-maker. A stone wall now surrounds and preserves from further destruction the whole station. The three temporary camps lie north of this permanent one—the first measures 2,800 by 1,950 feet; the second, the ramparts of which cross those of the first, 1,910 by 1,340 feet; and the third, 1,060 by 900 feet. At Strathgeath, and West Dealgin, Ross, are vestiges of two other camps. At the distance of a mile from the village of Ardoch, there was formerly a huge cairn, but it has been carried off piecemeal and applied to profane modern uses. Its length was 182 feet, breadth 45, and height along the slope 30 feet. Ardoch Park is the seat of Major Stirling.

ARDOYNE, a par. partly in the bars. of Rattivelly and Forth, in the co. of Carlow, partly in the bar. of Shillelagh, in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles to the S.E. of Tullow. It is situated in a fertile district on the river Burren. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, val. £50, in the patron. of the incumbents of Fennagh and Barragh.

ARDPATRICK, a par., now part of the parish of Kilquane, in the bar. of Coshlea, co. of Limerick, and prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles to the S.E. of Kilmallock. It is situated on the western side of the Ballyhowra hills. An abbey existed here in very early times, which is said to have been founded by St. Patrick. Ruins of it still stand on the top of Ardpatrick Hill, and near them a portion of a round tower. Small quantities of gold ore have been found here, and the fossil remains of an elk. The living is united with the cur. of Kilquane, which is joined to the rect. of St. Patrick, Limerick. Sunville, an old seat, was the residence of the Godsalls. Fairs

are held here on the 17th March, the 26th April, the 12th September, and the 12th November.

ARDQUIN, or ARDGUIN, a par. in the bar. of Ards, in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles to the N. of Portaferry. It lies in a fertile and well cultivated district on the eastern shore of Lough Strangford. The road from Portaferry to Belfast passes through the village. Ardquin was the seat of a monastery at an early period, and subsequently of a bishopric. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Down, Connor, and Dromore, in the patron. of the crown. The church, a neat edifice in a pleasant situation, was built in 1829 by the bishop, Dr. Mant. Remains of the monastery and the bishop's palace still exist. Clay-slate is obtained in the parish, which is used both for building purposes, and for road-making. There are several flour and flax mills, which give employment to some of the inhabitants. Portaferry House, in a fine wooded park, is the seat of Colonel Nugent.

ARDRAHAN, a par. chiefly in the bar. of Dunkellin, partly in those of Loughrea and Kiltartan, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 16 miles to the S.E. of Galway. It lies between the coast of Galway Bay, and the north-western extremity of the Slievebooghta mountains. Many black cattle are pastured on the mountains. Iron ore has been found, and there are some mineral springs. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh, val. with that of Beagh, £602, in the patron. of the Marquis of Clanricarde. Here is a police station, and petty sessions are held once a fortnight. Flannel weaving is carried on in the village.

ARDREE, or ARDRIE, a par. in the bar. of Kilkea and Moone, in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, close to Athy. It is situated on the east bank of the river Barrow, and was formerly a possession of the monastery of St. Thomas, Dublin. The living is a vic. forming part of the union of Athy, in the dioc. of Dublin, Glendalagh, and Kildare. A Danish fort existed here, of which there are still remains.

ARDREE, Queen's County. *See* ARDEA.

ARDRESS, a vil. in the par. of Killaghton, bar. of Kilconnel, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 6 miles to the S.W. of Ballinasloe.

ARDRISHAIG, a small seaport and post town in the par. of South Knapdale, in the co. of Argyle, Scotland. It stands at the east end of the Crinan canal, 2 miles from Lochgilphead, and near Loch Fyne. It is a place of considerable importance, having a custom-house and fishery office, and steamers ply between it and Glasgow three times a day. The traffic is principally in fish, sheep, and cattle. A road of 200 yards was specially constructed for the Queen and Royal party when they landed here in August 1847, to facilitate their passage to the royal barge, which was to convey them on board the *Victoria and Albert* yacht, lying at anchor in Crinan bay.

ARDRISTAN, a par. in the bar. of Rathvilly, in the co. of Carlow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles to the S.W. of Tullow. It lies on the south-western bank of the river Slaney, and consists chiefly of meadow land. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, val. £87, in the patron. of the bishop. The ruins of the parish church are on the townland of Ardristan.

ARDROSSAN, a par. and seaport town in the Cunningham district of the co. of Ayr, Scotland, 8 miles to the N.W. of Irvine, and 31½ miles S.W. of Glasgow. It is situated on an accessible point of the coast of the Frith of Clyde, opposite to Brodick Bay, Island of Arran, and is a station on a branch of the Glasgow and Ayr railway. It has grown up, under the auspices of the Earls of Eglintoun, from a small village to a considerable town, busy seaport, and favourite watering-place. The par. includes the greater part of the town of Saltcoats, which is 1 mile S.E. of Ardrossan. The district is dry and healthy, and the soil fertile. The ground rises to the height of 700 feet at the hill of Knockgeorgan. Coal and limestone are obtained. The town is regularly laid out, the streets are broad and straight, and well lighted with gas. Hotels, lodging-houses, and baths, have been erected for the accommodation of summer visitors. There is a post-office, stamp-office, branches of the banks of Ayrshire and Scotland, a savings-bank, 8 insurance offices, and a water company. The harbour, which was commenced in 1806, is one of the largest and best on the coast. There are a good dock, two piers, one 460 feet, and the other 900 feet in length, and two lighthouses, which were erected in 1840, and have been lately rebuilt. There is constant steam communication with Ireland, the Isle of Arran, Glasgow, Ayr, and Fleetwood. The living, val. £261, is in the presb. of Irvine, in the patron. of the Earl of Eglintoun. The new parish church has a handsome appearance. There is also a district church at Ardrossan, besides the Free church, United Presbyterian church, and a chapel belonging to the Independents. The Pavilion, a modern mansion, is the marine residence of the Earl of Eglintoun. Ardrossan Castle, the old seat of that family, is a ruin. On the rocks in front of the town is a battery recently erected for the artillery volunteers. Fairs are held here on the Tuesday before the July fair at Ayr, and on the fourth Thursday in November. The par. has an area of about 18 square miles.

ARDS BARONY, one of the ten bars. of the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, occupies the long, narrow peninsula extending southward from the north-eastern extremity of the county. It is bounded on the N. by Belfast Lough, on the E. and S. by the Irish Channel, and on the W. by Strangford Lough, and the barony of Lower Castlereagh. The bar. contains Kirkcubbin and Portaferry, the pars. of Ardkeen, Ardquin, Ballyphilip, Ballytrustan, Ballywalter, Castleboy, Donaghadee, Greyabbey, Inishargy, St. Andrew's or Ballyhalbert, Slanes, Witter, and part of Bangor and Newtownards.

ARDSALLAGH, a par. in the bar. of Lower Navan, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles to the S. of Navan. It is situated on the western bank of the river Boyne. There are no traces left of a monastery, said to have been founded here by St. Finian. The living is a rect. joined with that of Navan, in the dioc. of Meath. Ardsallagh House, the old seat of the Ludlows, is now the seat of the Duke of Bedford.

ARDSALLIS, a vil. in the par. of Tomfinlough, bar. of Upper Bunratty, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles to the S.E. of Clare. The Ardsallis river runs through the village, and joins the Fergus. There is a good race-course, and the races were formerly of note. Cattle fairs are held on the 12th May and the 12th August.

ARDSKEAGH, a par. in the bar. of Fermoy, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles to the S.E. of Charleville. It is situated in a fertile country, with mountain pasture, on the borders of the co. of Limerick. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cork, Ross, and Cloyne. There is no church, but some remains of the old church exist.

ARDSLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Darfield, wap. of Staincross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles to the S.E. of Barnsley. It is a station on the Barnsley branch of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway. The Dearne and Dove canal passes near it. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £120, in the patron. of the vicar. There is a chapel belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists. An endowment by Richard Micklethwaite in 1745, for the education of five children, was augmented by a bequest of John Micklethwaite in 1752. Ardsley Hall, the seat of the Micklethwaites, and Ardsley Park House, are the principal residences.

ARDSLEY, EAST, a par. in the lower div. of the wap. of Agbrigg, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles to the N. of Wakefield. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £269, in the patron. of the Earl of Cardigan. There is a small free school. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the coal mines and in the weaving of woollens. Coal is abundant, and the mines have been long worked.

ARDSLEY WEST, or WOODKIRK, as it was formerly called, a par. in the lower div. of the wap. of Agbrigg, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles to the N.W. of Wakefield. It is a station on the Leeds and Wakefield branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. The par. contains the hmlt. of Tingley and several others. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £265, in the patron. of the Earl of Cardigan. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is an endowment by Richard and John Micklethwaite for the education of three children, and an almshouse, founded by — Greenwood, for three poor widows. The valuable coal mines and the woollen manufacture furnish employment to the people. There is a farm-house in the parish which was originally a mansion, the seat of Chief Justice Topcliffe in the reign of Henry VII.

ARDSTRAW, or ARDSRATH, a par. chiefly in the bar. of Strabane, partly in that of Omagh, in the co. of Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It occupies a picturesque situation at the foot of two mountains called Bessy Bell and Mary Gray, and at the confluence of the rivers Struell, Glenelly, and Derg, which form the river Mourne. It comprises the town of Newtown-Stewart and the village of Douglasbridge. It was the seat of a very ancient bishopric, and had a small stone church. The see was transferred in 597 to Maghera, and in 1158 to Derry. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry and Raphoe, val. £1,537, in the patron. of the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin. There are several chapels belonging to the Presbyterians, two to the Wesleyan Methodists, and one to the Primitive Methodists. A considerable part of this parish is mountain and bog. The rest of the land is arable, and the soil in the valleys is good. Limestone, clay-slate, and freestone are obtained. Here were formerly several bleach-grounds, where the process was carried on on a large scale. The parish is rich in remains of antiquity. Near the village are those of the cathedral and monastery, consisting of some foundations, parts of sculptured crosses, and some fluted columns and stones. The ruins of the Franciscan abbey of Scarvagherin, which was founded in 1456, are on a hill, three miles above Ardstraw Bridge. Nothing remains of the friary of Pubble but the cemetery, near Newtown-Stewart. Sir Robert Newcomen's castle, built in 1619, in which James II. once lodged, is in good preservation, except the roof, which was removed by order of the king. There is an ancient building at the foot of Bessy Bell mountain, which is the subject of some curious local legends. There are several cairns, and above thirty forts in the parish. At Newtown-Stewart is a very old bridge of six arches, one over the Derg, at Ardstraw, of six arches, and several other bridges. The principal seats are Baron's Court, the residence of the Marquis of Abercorn, Castlemoyle, Newtown-Stewart Castle.

ARDSTRAW BRIDGE, a vil. in the par. of Ardstraw, bar. of Strabane, in the co. of Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, 3 miles to the N.W. of Newtown-Stewart. It is a very ancient place, and was the site of the abbey mentioned in the preceding article. Here is an ancient bridge of six arches across the river Derg. The Presbyterians have a chapel in the village.

ARDUDWY HUNDRED, one of the five hunds. of the co. of Merioneth, North Wales, is bounded on the N. by Carnarvonshire, on the E. by the hundreds of Edermion and Penllyn, on the S. by the hundreds of Tal-y-bont and Moddwy, and on the W. by the bay of Cardigan. It contains Harleigh, and the pars. of Festiniog, Llanaber, Llanbedr with Llandanwg, Llanddwywe, Llandecwyn, Llanelltyd, Llanenddwyn, Llanfair, Llanfihangel-y-Traethau, Llanfrothen, Maentwrog, Trawsfynydd, and part of Beddgelert.

ARDUTHIE, an estate in the par. of Fettelesso, in the co. of Kincardine, Scotland, not far from Glenbervie. The new town of Stonehaven was built upon it, and was originally called Arduthie.

ARDVARNEY, a hmlt. in the bar. of Lurg, in the co. of Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, not far from Kesh. Advarney House is the principal residence.

ARDVASAR, or ARDAVASAR, a hmlt. in the Isle of Skye, co. of Inverness, Scotland; it is situated on the coast of Sleat Sound, not far from Armadale, and gives name to a bay and headland.

ARDVERIKIE, a shooting-lodge on the banks of Loch-Laggan, in the co. of Inverness, Scotland. It was erected by the Marquis of Abercorn in 1840, and was occupied by her Majesty and suite for several weeks in the autumn of 1847. It is a plain, unostentatious building, rather irregular in its construction, and washed by the waters of the lake on three sides. Landseer has sketched upon the walls of two of the apartments several of his best known and finest designs.

ARDWICK, a chplry. in the par. of Manchester, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, forming a constituent part of the town of Manchester. Ardwick station is the point at which the two great lines of railway, the Manchester and Birmingham, and the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, unite. The river Medlock passes through the chapelry. Ardwick Green, which is about 2 miles from the Exchange, forms a pleasant approach to the town of Manchester. It is a kind of square, with an ornamental piece of water, lawns, shrubs, and walks. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £294, in the patron. of the Warden and Fellows of the Collegiate Church of Manchester. The church is dedicated to St. Thomas. The cotton manufacture, and other departments of the general Manchester trade, form the staple occupation.

ARELEY-KING'S, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Doddingtree, in the co. of Worcester, close to Stourport. It is situated on the western bank of the river Severn, and contains the hamlet of Dunley. From the hill on which the church stands, there is a fine prospect westward as far as Malvern. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £346, in the patron. of the Rev. H. J. Hastings. The church is in the early English style, and is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. There is a monument in the churchyard, formed of oblong stones, and bearing a curious inscription in Latin rhyme, purporting that one Sir Harry lies buried there. A hermitage once existed at Redstone Ferry, on the borders of this parish. It consisted of a chapel, and several chambers cut in the side of a rock. Areley House, formerly the seat of the Mucklows, and Areley Hall, are the principal residences.

ARELEY, UPPER, a par. in the southern div. of the hund. of Seisdon, in the co. of Stafford, 5 miles to the N.W. of Kidderminster. It is pleasantly situated on the eastern bank of the river Severn, on the borders of Shropshire and Worcestershire. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £255, in the patron. of the Earl of Mountnorris. The church stands on high ground, from which there is a fine view. It is dedicated to St. Peter, and contains a monumental figure of a knight. Areley Hall is the seat of the Earl of Mountnorris. There are remains of a Roman camp in the wood near the Hall.

ARGAM, or ERGHAM, a par. in the wap. of Dickering, in the East-Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles to the N.W. of Bridlington. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of York, val. £21, in the patron. of C. Grimston, Esq. The church, which was dedicated to St. John the Baptist, has long been ruined.

ARGOED, a tnshp. united with that of Ystrad, in the par. of Caron-ys-Clawdd, hund. of Penarth, in the co. of Cardigan, South Wales. It is situated on the river Teifi, and contains the township of Tregaron.

ARGOED, a tnshp. in the par. of Mold, and hund. of Mold, in the co. of Flint, North Wales.

ARGYLE, or ARGYLL, a county on the western coast of Scotland, forming the south-western extremity of the highlands, and comprising, besides an extensive district of the mainland, the following islands — Mull, Tirree, Coll, Lismore, Jura, Islay, Colonsay, and many smaller ones; among which are Staffa and Iona. It is bounded on the N. by Inverness-shire, on the E. by the counties of Perth and Dumbarton, on the S. by the Irish Sea, and on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean.

It lies between 55° 15′ and 56° 55′ north latitude; and between 4° 32′ and 6° 6′ west longitude. Its greatest length, measured from Lochiel in the north, to the Mull of Cantire in the south, is 115 miles; its greatest breadth, from Ardnamurchan Point to the border of Perthshire, 66 miles. It is estimated to contain an area of 3,210 square miles. It has a coast line of 600 miles, remarkably broken and irregular. It is said that there is no point in the whole county more than twelve miles from the coast, either of sea, bay, or loch, nor any gentleman's seat more than ten minutes' walk from the sea, with the exception of the mansions on the banks of Loch Awe. The county is subdivided into the six following districts — Mull, occupying the north-western part; Islay, the south-western; Lorn, the western; Argyle, the central; Kintyre and Knapdale, the southern; and Cowal, the south-eastern part. It contains 51 pars., of which three are burghs—Inverary, which is the county town, Campbelltown, and Oban. It is under the government of a heritable lord-lieutenant (the Duke of Argyle), a lord-lieutenant, a high sheriff, above 50 deputy-lieutenants, sheriffs, and substitutes. The county returns one representative to parliament, and its three burghs are contributory to Ayr. A large part of the county is the estate of the Duke of Argyle, the head of the Campbells, a family which has long been supreme there. The name Campbell, now so widely spread over that district of Scotland, first became of note in the time of Bruce. The earldom of Argyle was created by James III. in 1457; the marquisate, by Charles I., and the dukedom, by William III., in 1701. Argyle is a land of mountain and waters. Full of attraction for the lover of nature, poet, or naturalist, it is for the most part barren to the utilitarian. Following the line of coast from the north, we observe the bold headland called Ardnamurchan Point, distinguished as the westernmost point of the mainland of Great Britain. To the south of Ardnamurchan, and separating it from the Isle of Mull, is Loch Sunart, connected by the narrow Sound of Mull, with the larger Loch Linnhe. Loch Eil is a narrow arm of Loch Linnhe, running up to the north-east as far as Fort William, and thence about an equal distance to the westward. A still narrower arm stretching eastward is Loch Leven. In Loch Linnhe is Lismore Island, with smaller ones near it, on one of which is a lofty lighthouse. Lock Etive is another extension of Loch Linnhe. On a promontory at its mouth, stands the venerable castle of Dunstaffnage. Southward from Loch Sunart, stretches the Isle of Mull, in form approaching a semicircle, and embracing a number of small islands on its western side. Iona lies opposite its south-western extremity. Along the coast, southward from Loch Etive, are the islands of Kerrera, Seil, Lunga, and Scarba, with numerous islets. Further out, and opposite the peninsula of Cantire, are the large islands of Jura, Islay, and Colonsay. At the southernmost extremity of Cantire is the headland called the Mull of Cantire, with its "light" at an elevation of nearly 300 feet. On the eastern coast is the harbour of Campbelltown. Loch Fyne, after running nearly north about twenty miles, strikes off inland to the north-east, beyond Inverary. The remainder of the coast is washed by the Kyle of Bute, the Frith of Clyde, and Loch Long; the latter lake, extending northward as far as Ben Lomond. Almost all these inlets afford good harbourage. The largest and most beautiful inland loch, is Loch Awe to the west of Inverary, and having a direction parallel to Loch Fyne. The other inland lakes are Arick, close to Loch Awe, Fyk, near Loch Long, Lydoch, and Tulla, and many lesser ones. Argyle has no great rivers, but many short and rapid streams. The principal of these are the Orchay and the Awe; the former running from the Grampians through Glenorchy, and falling into Loch Awe; the latter discharging the waters of that lake into Loch Etive. The predominating rock in the county is mica slate, which extends over the greater part of the mainland to the south of Loch Awe, and over the principal islands. It also prevails in the southern part of the Isle of Mull. The mountains to the north of the Awe, consist chiefly of granite, which occurs also on the opposite shore of Loch Linnhe. In the Isle of Mull, and the districts of Ardnamurchan and Morven, basalt is found. The Isle of Staffa and the Colonnade of Ulva are magnificent examples of columnar basalt. In the peninsula of Cantire, near Campbelltown, sandstone occurs with traces of coal. The Grampian range borders the county on the east, and the few tracts of level ground occur generally near the coast. The principal mountains are the following—Ben Cruachan, a double-headed hill in Lorn, between Loch Etive and Loch Awe, which is the loftiest in Argyle, and rises to the height of 3,390 feet; Benmore, in the centre of the Isle of Mull, 3,185 feet; Ben-an-an-Sceriodain, in the parish of Appin, 3,570 feet; Paps of Jura, a triple mountain in the southern half of the Isle of Jura, 2,580 feet; Buachaelle-Etive, at the head of the loch, 2,537 feet; Ben-Ima, or the Cobbler, near the head of Loch Long and Loch Lomond, 2,389 feet; Benmore and Cowal, in the Isle of Kerra, Ben Tuirck, in the peninsula of Cantire, Ben Vara, in Islay, and the Peak of Scarba. The barrenness of the surface of the country is to some extent compensated by the mineral treasures which lie beneath it. It yields in greater or smaller quantities lead, copper, coal, slate, marble, granite, and limestone. There are lead mines at Strontian in the district of Ardnamurchan; in Lorn, and at Tyndrum, to the east of Glenorchy, on the borders of Perthshire. At Strontian was first discovered the earth which bears that name. Copper also is obtained in Islay, and was formerly found at Kilmartin, on the coast of Jura Sound. Blue slate is procured from the quarries in Easdale Island, a very small island lying 10 miles to the S.W. of Oban. These quarries have been worked above 150 years. There are large and productive slate quarries at Ballahulish on the borders of Inverness-shire, 5 miles to the S. of Ben Nevis. At the same place, white and grey marble is quarried, but the best marble is procured in the Island of Lismore. It is hard and of green and pink colour. A beautiful kind of granite is found in the neighbourhood of Inverary, and limestone abounds generally through the county. Cobalt has been discovered in small quantities in Glenorchy.—The climate of Argyleshire is generally damp and changeable. From the close proximity of the sea to every part of the county, its temperature is seldom severe. The greatest cold occurs in the mountainous districts of the north and east. But there are numerous glens and sheltered valleys among these. Only a small part of the surface is under tillage. The mountains are usually barren in their highest parts. Lower down is heath and pasture, on light and gravelly soils. There is great variety in the quality of the ground. Many tracts in the mountain valleys are arable, as well as the districts lying near the coast. The soil in part of the lower grounds is mossy and marshy. The county has few woodland districts, although in early times it was almost wholly forest. It is calculated that in the whole county there are about 40,000 acres of natural and planted woods, and about one-eighth of the soil is under cultivation. The principal branch of the local industry is the rearing of cattle, which are the chief article of export. They are of the small and hardy West Highland breed, and are sold to the south, where they are afterwards fattened. Sheep also, of the black-faced breed, are kept in large numbers on the hills. Butter and cheese-making are carried on in Cantire extensively. As the people live chiefly on oatmeal and potatoes, oats and potatoes form their most important crops. Agriculture has till recently been in a low state. Indeed, previous to the abolition of the feudal system in 1745, any material progress was impossible in this wild region; but that event gave a new stimulus to industry: the conversion of corn rents and services into money rents; the formation of military roads, under the direction of the Parliamentary commission; the suppression of smuggling and the execution of the Caledonian and Crinal Canals — have entirely changed the face of the

ntry, and paved the way for recent improvements. is, however, questionable how far the conversion of ge tracts of country into sheepwalks and deer forests to be desired, considering how greatly it tends to minish the number of human inhabitants. In 1851 the pulation of this county was 89,298, and in 1861 it had creased to 80,995, showing a decrease of no less than 03 in the decennial period, or 9·2 per cent. of the ole population; the county having at present fewer habitants than at the commencement of this century, en the population was 81,277, and in 1831, 100,173. om that time a gradual decrease has taken place, and hough the general condition of the people who have t emigrated has improved, yet at the present time the m-houses are only of middling excellence, and the ellings of the peasantry are the poorest huts. There no manufactures of importance, except the iron foun- es at Burnawe and Islay. There is a good herring hery, in which many vessels are employed at Inverary d Campbelltown. Salmon and fine trout are taken in ch Awe. Campbelltown is famed for its whisky, and s five distilleries. Except the three boroughs, Inverary, mpbelltown, and Oban, and the favourite Glasgow tering-place, Dunoon, there are no towns of impor- nce in the county, and the people live for the most rt in small fishing villages. More than a third of the pulation are islanders. The Gaelic language is that ost commonly spoken. There is not a railroad in the unty, nor a weekly market, and but one savings-bank.— rgyle constitutes a synod, which includes six presby- ries, with forty-one parochial charges, thirteen parlia- entary churches, four chapels of ease, and nine missions the Royal Bounty. The Free Church also has a synod Argyle, comprising four presbyteries with thirty-four urches and fifteen preaching stations. The Episcopal urch of Scotland has a bishop of Argyle and the Isles, o has within his diocese sixteen churches and chapels ease. The United Presbyterians have four chapels, the formed Presbyterians one, the Congregational Union Scotland seven, and the Roman Catholics six places of rship within the county.—Of its history there is little tell. It was the seat of several lordships in the middle es. The northern parts were under the McDougalls Lorn, the southern under the McDonalds, Lords the Isles. There were several other ruling clans. heir power was gradually reduced as the kingly power creased, and their domains passed by marriage or nquest to the Stuarts. From them Argyle came to e Campbells. The McDonalds made an unsuccessful ttempt to retain Cantire in the 17th century.—Among e antiquities of Argyleshire, the ruins of Iona hold e first place. [*See* IONA.] There are some fine remains of monastery in the island of Oronsay, which lies at the uthern end of Colonsay. The principal old castles are ose of Dunstaffnage, in the district of Ardchattan, at e mouth of Loch Etive [*See* ARDCHATTAN]; Dunoon, seat the Argyles; Dunolly, seat of the McDougalls, near ban harbour; Ardtornish, on the Sound of Mull; and veral others. Cairns, Danish forts, and Druidical circles stones, exist in several places. There are some singu- r caves in the parishes of Lochgoilhead and Strachur.— he chief means of communication are the steamboats, hich visit nearly all the lochs and the islands. When is mode of conveyance was in its infancy, it was gene- lly supposed that the little wealth, bold shores, and attered population of the county, kept it without the rcle in which its adoption was to become beneficial. It me, however, to be attempted, and there is not now a ch, bay, or inlet, but holds a daily, or at least a weekly, mmunication with the city of Glasgow and the Low- nds. By this means farmers are encouraged to fatten ock for the southern markets, and thus to improve their rms; so that in the last ten years the value of land has sen 20 per cent., and the condition of the agricultural pulation is improving, though they are still extremely or, for the most part living on fish and oatmeal. The rinan canal, which crosses the northern part of Cantire, om Loch Fyne to Loch Crinan, saves a voyage of 120 iles round the Mull. The Caledonian canal, which connects the Moray Frith with Loch Linnhe, extends a few miles into this county. The principal road from the south, after passing along the western side of Loch Lomond, enters Argyleshire at the head of Loch Fyne, and proceeds to Inverary, Dalmally, and Oban. Another road enters from Perthshire by Dalmally, thence to Tyndrum, King's House, and Glencoe on Loch Leven. From Inverary a road runs southward through Loch-gilphead. There are also several good roads crossing the county from east to west, and leading towards Fort-William, Stirling, Dumbarton, and other places of importance.

ARGYLE DISTRICT, one of the six subdivisions of the co. of Argyle, Scotland, bounded on the N. by Inverness-shire, on the E. by Perthshire and Loch Fyne, on the S. by Cantire and Knapdale District, and on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean; containing the pars. of Ardnamurchan, part of Sunart, Craignish, Inishail, Inverary, and Glenary, part of Kilmallie, Kilmartin, Kilmichael Glassary, South Knapdale, and the *quoad sacra* pars. of Aharacle, Strontian, Ballachulish, and Lochgilphead.

ARISAIG, Inverness-shire, Scotland. *See* ARASAIG.

ARKENDALE, a chplry. in the par. of Knaresborough, in the wap. of Claro, West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles to the N.E. of Knaresborough. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £80, in the patron. of the vicar of Knaresborough. The chapel is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. There is a chapel belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists.

ARKENGARTH-DALE, a par. in the western div. of the wap. of Gilling, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 12 miles to the W. of Richmond. The Dale, which is about 7 miles in length, is watered by the Ark, a branch of the river Swale. The par. includes the hmlts. of Arkle, Boose, and several others. It is a moorland district, with valuable lead mines, some of which have been worked for six hundred years. The inhabitants of the village are principally engaged in the mines. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £123, in the patron. of Sir J. Lowther, Bart., the proprietor of the mines. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a chapel belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists. A free school, for the benefit of all children of the Dale, was founded and endowed by George Brown, Esq., who held the manor. The parochial charities, including the free school, amount to £37 per annum.

ARKESDEN, a par. in the hund. of Uttlesford, in the co. of Essex, 5 miles to the S.W. of Saffron Walden. Bishops' Stortford is the post town. A small stream, a branch of the river Stort, runs through it. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £181, in the patron. of the Rev. W. B. Wolfe. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains a brass of the year 1440.

ARKHOLME, a chplry. joined with that of Cawood, in the par. of Melling, hund. of Lonsdale, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 10 miles to the N.E. of Lancaster. It is situated on the western bank of the river Lune. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £80, in the patron. of the vicar of Melling. There are charities amounting to £14.

ARKLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Arkengarth-Dale, wap. of Gilling, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 12 miles to the W. of Richmond.

ARKLESIDE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Carlton High-dale, and par. of Coverham, wap. of Hang, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles to the S.W. of Middleham.

ARKLEY, a chplry. in the par. of East Barnet, in the hund. of Cashio, in the co. of Hertford. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Rochester.

ARKLOW BARONY, one of the eight bars. of the co. of Wicklow, in the prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is situated in the south-eastern corner of the county, and is bounded on the N. by the bar. of Newcastle, on the E. by St. George's Channel, on the S. by the co. of Wexford, and on the W. by the bar. of Ballinacor. It contains the county town Wicklow, and the pars. of Arklow, Ballentemple, Castlemacadam,

Dunganstown, Ennereilly, Kilbride, Killahurler, Kilpoole, Rodeross, and parts of Drumkay, Glenealy, Inch, and Kilcommon; and comprises an area of about 67,357 acres.

ARKLOW, a par., market town, and seaport, in the bar. of Arklow, in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 15 miles to the S. of Wicklow, and 50 miles from Dublin. It is situated on the coast of St. George's Channel, at the mouth of the river Ovoca, not far from Croghan Hill. It is a very ancient place, and has been a fishing station from the earliest times. The castle and town were granted in the reign of King John to Theobald Fitzwalter, lord butler of Ireland. A monastery was founded here by Fitzwalter, for Cistercian monks from the abbey of Furness. The neighbourhood of this town was the scene of a battle between the Irish and the English in 1281, in which the latter were victorious, and gained possession of the town. It was burnt, with several other towns and villages, in 1316, by the O'Tooles, and other Irish chiefs. The castle fell into their hands in 1331, but it was soon retaken by Lord de Birmingham. During the civil war it was garrisoned for the king till 1649, when it was assaulted by Oliver Cromwell, and entirely destroyed. Arklow was the scene of an engagement, in 1798, between the rebels and the English under General Needham, in which the former were defeated.—The town stands on sloping ground on the southern bank of the river, which is crossed by a bridge of nineteen arches. According to the census of 1861, it contains 922 inhabited houses, with a population of 4,670. Of these, 3,883 are Roman Catholics, 757 belong to the Established Church, 9 are Presbyterians, and 21 Methodists. The surrounding country abounds in rich and beautiful scenery. A little to the north the Ovoca flows in a winding course through a valley of great beauty, which bears the same name as the river. Near the coast, and in the valleys, the soil is rich, and contains good marl.—The town is divided into the Upper and Lower Towns, the former consisting of one good street, the latter of poor fishermen's huts. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the fishery and a small coasting trade. The port is subordinate to Dublin, and has about 250 vessels belonging to it. The harbour is only capable of admitting vessels of small size. Off the coast is a shoal called Arklow Bank, the position of which is marked out by a buoy at the northern, and a floating light at the southern end. It is 10 miles long, and the light is visible at a distance of nine miles. Arklow Bay lies between this bank and the coast. Infantry barracks are established on the site of the castle. There are coastguard and police stations, and petty sessions for the barony are held weekly. A dispensary, a fever hospital, and a savings-bank, have been established. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dublin, Glendalagh, and Kildare, val. with the perpet. curs. of Killalmerler and Kilgorman, £206, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, which was erected in 1823, is in the perpendicular style. There is a large Roman Catholic chapel, and a small one belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists. There are several public and private schools. Towards the close of the 18th century, considerable excitement was caused by the discovery of gold in a stream at Croghan hill. A great number of persons resorted to the place, and in a few weeks a quantity of the precious metal was found, which sold for £10,000. The works were destroyed during the rebellion in 1798; and after renewed search and critical investigations, in 1801, they were finally abandoned. Shelton Abbey, the seat of the Earl of Wicklow, on the north bank of the Ovoca, is a striking object in the scenery around Arklow. It is situated in the parish of Kilbride. The chief residences are Glenart, which belongs to the Earl of Carysfort, Ballyrane, Lumberton, and Emma Vale. The market is held on Thursday. Fairs take place on the 11th January, the 22nd March, the 19th April, the 14th May, the 28th June, the 9th August, the 25th September, and the 15th November.

ARKSEY, a par. in the northern div. of the wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles to the N. of Doncaster. It is situated on the river Don, and is united with Bentley. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York, val. £113, in the patron of Sir W. R. C. Cooke, Bart. The church is dedicated to All Saints. *See* BENTLEY-WITH-ARKSEY.

ARLE, a tythg. in the par. of Cheltenham, and hund. of the same name, in the co. of Gloucester, close to Cheltenham.

ARLECDON, a par., tnshp., and vil. in the ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, in the co. of Cumberland, 6 miles to the N.E. of Whitehaven, its post town, and about 10 miles S.W. from Cockermouth. It comprises the tnshps. of Frizington and Whillymoor. Coal, limestone, and iron ore are obtained in the neighbourhood. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val £100, in the patron. of the Bishop of Carlisle. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, was rebuilt in 1829, and is a neat stone edifice, with a bell turret. The parsonage house was erected in 1842, at a cost of £600, and is situated about 1 mile from the church. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here. There is also a parochial school. The Earl of Lonsdale is lord of the manor. At Cringlegill is a chalybeate spring. Fairs are held on the 24th April, the first Friday in June, and on the 17th September, for cattle and horses.

ARLESCOTE, a hmlt. in the par. of Warmington, hund. of Kington, in the co. of Warwick, 4 miles to the S.E. of Kington.

ARLESS, a vil. in the par. of Killeban, in the bar. of Slievemargy, Queen's County, in the prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles to the N.W. of Carlow. Tiles for roofing and flooring were formerly made here. The manufacture of linen and yarn is carried on, though not to a great extent. On the site of the south wing of the old church is the mausoleum of the Grace family: it is in the perpendicular style, and was erected in 1818; its length is 21 feet, and its breadth 18 feet.

ARLESTON, a lib. joined with Sinfin, in the par. of Barrow-on-Trent, hund. of Appletree, but locally in the hund. of Repton and Gresley, in the co. of Derby, 4 miles to the S. of Derby. It lies within the duchy of Lancaster, and the jurisdiction of the court of pleas held at Tutbury, the head of the Honour.

ARLESTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Wellington, and hund. of South Bradford, in the co. of Salop, 1 mile from Wellington.

ARLEY, a par. in the Kirby div. of the hund. of Knightlow, in the co. of Warwick, 5 miles to the S.W. of Nuneaton. It is situated on the small river Bourne, and contains the vil. of Sloley Hill. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £351, in the patron. of the Rev. R. R. Vaughton. The church is dedicated to St. Wilfrid. There is a free school, with an endowment of £15 a-year, and other charities amounting to £21 a-year.

ARLEY, UPPER, Staffordshire. *See* ABLEY, UPPER.

ARLINGHAM, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Berkeley, in the co. of Gloucester, 7 miles to the N. of Berkeley. It is situated on marshy ground on the river Severn, which surrounds the parish on three sides. There is a fine view of the river from Barrow Hill. The par. contains the hmlts. of Milton End and Overton. It is not far from the ferry to Newnham, and the Bristol and Gloucester railway. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £193, in the patron of John Sayer, Esq. The church is dedicated to St Mary. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here. There is a school endowed by Mary Yate, in 1765, with £40 a year; and another endowment, by the same person, of £40, for the benefit of the poor. Arlingham Court is the principal residence.

ARLINGTON, a tnshp. and par. in the hund. of Sherwill, in the co. of Devon, 6 miles to the N.E. of Barnstaple. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £272, in the patron. of J. P. Bruce Chichester, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St James, has been recently rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, in the Gothic style. Arlington House was the seat of the Chichester family.

ARLINGTON, a tythg. in the par. of Bibury, hund. f Brightwell's Barrow, in the co. of Gloucester, 5 miles om Northleach.

ARLINGTON, Middlesex. *See* HARLINGTON.

ARLINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Longbridge, pe of Pevensey, in the co. of Sussex, 3 miles to the W. of Haylsham. It is situated on the river Cuckere, near to the Haylsham and Polegate branch of the outh Eastern railway. The living is a vic.* in the ioc. of Chichester, val. £156, in the patron. of the ishop of London. The church is dedicated to St. ancras. There is also a perpet. cur.,* known as "The icker," val. £125, in the patron. of the Bishop of hichester. The chapel is dedicated to the Holy Trilty. There are remains of a Roman camp in the neighourhood. This parish was the site of a monastery, unded in the reign of Henry III. by Gilbert de quila.

ARLSEY, a par. in the hund. of Clifton, in the co. of edford, 4 miles to the S.E. of Shefford. It is a station n the Great Northern railway, 5 miles from Hitchin; aldock is its post town. The living is a vic. in the ioc. of Ely, val. with the rect. of Astwick, £420, in the atron. of James Curtis, Esq. The church is dedicated St. Peter, and contains several monuments, and a ont with sculptures in several compartments. Arlsey as formerly a market-town. There is an ancient enenchment at Etonbury, on the Baldock road. Arlsey ouse is the principal residence.

ARMADALE, a vil. in the par. of Bathgate, in the . of Linlithgow, Scotland, 2½ miles from Bathgate. he principal residence is Armadale House, the seat of ir W. Honeyman, Bart. The Linlithgow hounds meet ere.

ARMAGH, an inland co. in the prov. of Ulster, reland; bounded on the N. by Lough Neagh, on the E. by the co. of Down, on the S. by the co. of Louth, nd on the W. by the cos. of Tyrone and Monaghan, rom the former of which it is separated by the river lackwater. It lies between 54° 3′ and 54° 31′ north atitude, and between 6° 14′ and 6° 50′ west longiude. It extends in length from N. to S. 32 miles, nd its greatest breadth is 22 miles, comprising an area f 328,076 acres, of which 310,134 are land, and 7,941 water. On the north, it has a coast-line of 6 miles on the lough. It was constituted a county n 1586 by Sir John Perrott, then Lord Deputy of reland. Under his arrangement, the greater part of the rovince of Ulster was distributed into seven counties, f which this was one. The district had formerly beonged to the several families of Clantrassil, O'Nial, I'Cahan, and O'Hanlon. The county is subdivided into he following eight baronies:—Armagh, Tiranny, East O'Neilland, West O'Neilland, Upper Fews, Lower Fews, Upper Orior, and Lower Orior. It contains 22 parishes, vith portions of several others, comprising within its imits 41,297 inhabited houses, with a population in 1861 f 189,382. Besides the city and borough of Armagh, which is the county town, and seat of the primacy of reland, it has eight market towns:—Lurgan, Newown-Hamilton, Markethill, Portadown, Crossmaglen, Newry, Tandcragee, and Middleton. The local governnent is entrusted to a lieutenant and *custos*, a high heriff, 19 deputy lieutenants, 60 magistrates, and the usual county officers. Previous to the union, it returned ix representatives to the Irish parliament—two for the ounty, two for the borough of Armagh, and two for the orough of Charlemont. It now sends three members—wo for the county, and one for the borough of Armagh, Charlemont having been disfranchised at the union.—The surface of the county is generally hilly and irregular. The most level district is that in the north nd north-west, bordering on Lough Neagh and the Blackwater. The hills in that district are almost wholly nder cultivation. Vicar's Cairn, situated in the centre f the county, and one of the principal elevations in the orthern half, does not rise above a height of 820 feet. There are some tracts of bog and marsh along the shores f the lough. The fertility of the soil, the undulation of the surface, and the well-wooded estates, make the aspect of the northern half of the county very pleasing and beautiful. Towards the south, the ground is much more irregular, and the hills rise into mountains. The principal ranges are the Fews, divided into Upper and Lower, and running mostly in a direction from south-east to north-west. Armagh Breague has an elevation of 1,200 feet, and Newry Mountain of 1,385 feet. Further to the south, and not far from the borders of Louth, is Slieve Gullion, the loftiest mountain in the county, and the loftiest but one in the province of Ulster; it is a granite peak rising to the height of 1,893 feet, having a lake on its summit, and commanding a magnificent prospect as far as the bay of Dundalk. There are many varieties of rock in the county—granite at Slieve Gullion, in the Newry mountains, and the Fathom hills; mica slate abounds in the district round Cam Lough; greywacke slate in the centre of the county; white limestone in the west; red sandstone near Lough Neagh, and trap rocks in blocks in various parts. The limestone becomes reddish and of a better quality near the town of Armagh. Lead ore has been found in several parts, and a mine was formerly opened at Keady. Some traces of iron and other metals have been discovered. The climate of Armagh is more genial than that of the other counties in the province. The soil, except in the rugged south, is fertile. There is much good meadow land, especially along the banks of the Blackwater and the Bann. The soil is very rich in the valleys among the hills. Wheat is grown extensively in the north and north-western districts; oats and potatoes are the principal crops elsewhere. The farms are mostly small, and spade husbandry is common. Much flax is grown, and apples are largely cultivated. The methods of farming have been improved, and the modern implements brought into use. A good deal of butter is made for exportation, from cows which graze on the banks of the rivers and on the common lands; but the scientific grazing of cattle and the pasturage of sheep are almost entirely neglected, while both goats and pigs are carefully tended. The latter, indeed, are often thoroughly domesticated. Small horses are also bred, to convey the numerous itinerant vendors of linen and other merchandise from cabin to cabin, and to the various fairs and markets which they frequent.—There are no large lakes in this county; Camlough and Lough Clay are the only two worth naming. The former is situated in a mountainous district a little to the north of Slieve Gullion; the latter is in the western part of the county, near Keady—it is the source of one branch of the river Callan. The Blackwater and the Bann are the chief rivers. The former flows along the north-western border of the county, from near Killyleagh northward, and falls into Lough Neagh. It receives the waters of the Callan, the sources of which are in the central districts, a little below Charlemont. The river Tall joins the Callan above Charlemont. The Bann, which rises in the county of Down, enters Armagh above Portadown, where it is joined by the Newry canal and the river Cushir: flowing thence in a north-westerly direction, it falls into Lough Neagh, about 3 miles to the E. of the mouth of the Blackwater. There are many smaller streams. The only island in the county is Coney Island, situated on Lough Neagh, between the mouths of the Blackwater and the Bann. On the eastern side of the county is the Newry canal, which was constructed to connect Carlingford Bay with Lough Neagh. It extends from the Newry Water to the point where the Bann becomes navigable. On the north-western side is the Ulster canal, the course of which is parallel with that of the Blackwater, with which river it unites near Charlemont. By this canal Lough Erne is brought into connection with Lough Neagh.—The main branch of industry in Armagh is the linen manufacture. Formerly there was a considerable woollen trade carried on, but at present no woollen goods are made except for home use. Some cotton goods and unions are made, and there are several flax mills. There are salmon fisheries at the mouths of the Bann and the Blackwater. The county

has several interesting remains of antiquity. In the south-east is the Dane's Cast, a dyke or line of fortification near Poyntz Pass, and extending into the county of Down. Near Armagh are the ruins of Eamania, or Navaurath, a fortress and seat of the kings of Ulster, and the Vicar's Cairn. On the Callan river is the traditional burial-place of one of the O'Nials, marked by a tumulus. Cairn Bann is near Newry. Ruins of castles exist in several places, and near Poyntz Pass are Tyrone's ditches. Numerous weapons and decorations have been found—spears, axes, swords, collars, rings, amulets, &c. The city of Armagh has some interesting ecclesiastical remains. The principal seats in the county of Armagh are the following:—Gosford Castle, the seat of Earl Gosford; Tanderagee Castle, that of the Duke of Manchester; Roxboro' Castle, of the Earl of Charlemont; Castle Hill, of Lord Caledon; Brownlow House, of Lord Lurgan; Tanderagee, of Count de Salis; Castle Dillon, of Molyneux, Bart.; Tynan Abbey, of Sir James Matthew Stronge, Bart.; Churchill, of Verner, Bart.; Drumbanagher, Forkhill, Carnagh, Culloville, Lissadian, &c.—The Dublin and Coleraine railway enters Armagh at Newry, whence it is continued in a parallel direction with the Newry canal to Portadown. A branch line from Portadown runs to Dungannon, in Tyrone. The Ulster railway enters from Belfast at Portadown, and is continued by Armagh to Monaghan. The principal roads are the following:—from Dundalk by Newry, Market Hill, to Armagh and Charlemont; from Dundalk by Newtown-Hamilton, to Armagh; from Monaghan, crossing the county in a north-easterly direction, by Middletown, Armagh, Portadown, to Lurgan.

ARMAGH BARONY, one of the eight subdivisions of the co. of Armagh, in the prov. of Ulster, Ireland, bounded on the E. by the bars. of O'Neilland West and Lower Fews, on the S. by the co. of Monaghan, and on the W. and N.W. by Turenny bar. and the co. of Tyrone. It contains the pars. of Blackwatertown, Loughgall, parts of Eglesh, Derrynoose, Grange, Keady, and Lisnadil.

ARMAGH, a par., city, and market-town in the bars. of Armagh and O'Neilland West, in the co. of Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 81 miles by road, or 98 miles by railway, to the N.W. of Dublin. It is a parliamentary borough, the county town, and the seat of the primacy of Ireland. It is situated near the centre of the county on the river Callan, and is a station on the Ulster railway. It was originally called by a name which signified "hill of saillows;" its present name, contracted from *Ard-magh*, signifies "high place," or "high field."—The city boasts of a very high antiquity, and had an ecclesiastical origin. It was founded in the middle of the 5th century, by St. Patrick, who also established here a monastery of the Augustine order. This house received considerable endowments from the kings, and became very wealthy. A college was connected with it, to which immense numbers of students resorted, and from which learned men went forth to all parts of Europe. The students at one period numbered 7,000. So much importance was attached to the course of study pursued and the privileges enjoyed here, that in the 12th century a synodal decree was passed that no one should teach theology who had not learnt it at the College of Armagh. The city at an early period became distinguished as the chief city in Ireland. One historian in the 9th century names it the "seat of empire." During the 7th and 8th centuries it was three times destroyed by fire. In 830 the Danes stormed and took the city, and afterwards destroyed it. Thenceforward, for two centuries and a half, the story of the place is almost entirely made up of Danish inroads and violence and native insurrections. In 1004, the town came into the possession of the famous Brian Boru, whose remains, with those of his son, were interred here. It was taken by Edward Bruce in 1315. The insurgent, Shane O'Neil, having retired to Armagh before Lord Sussex, in 1557, the town was again nearly destroyed by the lord lieutenant. O'Neil attacked the city again in 1566, and did not spare even the cathedral. In 1601 Lord Mountjoy recovered it from the O'Nials and placed a strong garrison in it. Sir Phelim O'Neal had possession of the place a short time in 1641. It was garrisoned by the Earl of Tyrconnel for James II., retaken by Lord Blayney, and soon lost again. James remained a short time here on his way from the siege of Derry. In 1690 it was taken by Duke Schomberg. Armagh received a charter of incorporation from James I. in 1613, which, after being superseded by another granted by James II., was restored by William III. The style of the corporation was, the "sovereign, free burgesses, and commonalty of the borough of Ardmagh," under which the local government was till lately carried on. The borough returned two members to the Irish parliament from the reign of James I. till the Union; it has since sent one member to the Imperial parliament. A chief police station is established in Armagh, and the assizes and quarter sessions are held here. Petty sessions are held by the county magistrates weekly. Armagh is the seat of a Poor-law Union.—The city is situated on the slope of a hill, on the winding bank of the river Callan. The houses are handsome, many being built of the beautiful limestone found in the neighbourhood. The approaches through the surrounding country are very pleasant. The principal object in the city is the cathedral, standing in a central position, to which many of the streets converge. The town is lighted with gas, and well supplied with water. An elegant market-house was erected by Archbishop Stuart. There is a public library, founded and endowed by Primate Robinson; who also erected a handsome building for the library, an observatory, and the archiepiscopal palace, with a chapel near it. The Tontine buildings include an assembly-room, news-room, savings-bank, and other apartments. There is a public walk called the Mall, which was formed by subscription on land formerly part of the town commons. At the north end of this walk is the sessions-house, which was erected in 1809, and at the south end is the county gaol. The linen-hall, which is open for sales on Tuesdays was erected by Leonard Dobbin, Esq., a member for the borough. There are tanneries, flour-mills, two distilleries, gas works, waterworks, barracks for 200 men, five banks, a county lunatic asylum, an ale brewery, &c. Two newspapers are published, the *Ulster Gazette*, and the *Armagh Guardian*.—The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh and Clogher, val. with the perpet. curs. of Armagh Breagne, Killylea, and others, £1,152, in the patron. of the primate. The original cathedral church, founded by St. Patrick in 445, perished in 836, when the city was destroyed by the Danes. It is not known when the present church was built. It is chiefly in the early English style, and was restored in 1675 by Archbishop Margetson. The length of the building is 183 feet, and its breadth across the transepts 119 feet. It stands on Druimsailech hill, the site of the first cathedral. A tower was erected by Primate Robinson, and a more thorough restoration was carried out by Mr. Cottingham at the expense of Primate Beresford. Several interesting ancient details have been brought to light which had long been concealed; among them are, a sculpture of St. Patrick, with shamrocks above it, and one of St. Peter. There are some fine monuments in the cathedral; one by Ryshrach, to Dean Drelincourt; one to Primate Robinson, by Bacon; one to Primate Stuart, by Chantry, and several others. A new and handsome church has been erected near the cathedral. It is dedicated to St. Mark. The living is a perpet. cur. Among the primates have been Usher, Bramhall, and Headly. There are chapels belonging to the Presbyterians, Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists. There is a free endowed grammar school, the buildings of which were erected by Primate Robinson in 1774. The charter school was founded in 1738, and has received various endowments from time to time. Another school was founded and endowed in 1819, by Primate Stuart; for 105 boys and 84 girls. There are a national and several other schools in the parish. One of the Wesleyan chapels stands near the spot where John Wesley frequently used to preach. The branch provincial bank

occupies the site of the monastery of St. Columba. One of the Presbyterian chapels was built of the remains of the monastery of SS. Peter and Paul. On the slope of the hill on which the cathedral stands is the county infirmary, built of limestone, and finished in 1774. There is a fever hospital a short distance from the city. The observatory, which is erected on a hill 100 feet in height, has two domes and a residence for the astronomers. In the palace grounds, which extend over 800 acres, are remains of the ancient abbey, and an obelisk to the memory of the Duke of Northumberland. A Roman Catholic cathedral has been erected in the city. Two miles from Armagh is Eamania, the ancient residence of the kings of Ulster. Adjoining it is Crieve Roe, said to be the seat of an ancient knightly order, called "Men of the Red Branch." Not far from these is Navau Fort. Many weapons and military relics have been found near these places. A mound on the banks of the Callan marks the burial place of "Nial of the hundred battles." Vicar's Cairn is a very large pile of loose stones on a lofty hill 4 miles from the town. Armagh gives the title of Earl to the king of Hanover.

ARMAGH BREAGUE, a par. in the bars. of Armagh and Lower Fews, in the co. of Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles to the S.E. of Keady, and 7¼ from Armagh. It is in a mountainous district, Armagh Breague Hill rising to the height of 1,200 feet. The linen manufacture is carried on, and there is a large bleach green. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Armagh and Clogher, val. £55, in the patron. of the rectors of Armagh and Keady. The river Callan takes its rise from a lough in this parish. There is a meridian arch belonging to the Armagh observatory on one of the hills.

ARMATHWAITE, a chplry. in the par. of Hesketh-in-the-Forest, Leath ward, in the co. of Cumberland, 10 miles to the N. of Penrith. The river Eden flows by the village on the E., and is crossed by a stone bridge of four arches. In the neighbourhood are Baron Wood and Cooms Fell. The modern mansion, Armathwaite castle, stands on the site of an ancient fort, on a lofty rock by the river, and was for some time the seat of the Skeltons, one of whom was John Skelton, the satirical poet. On an eminence near Tarn Wadling, a lake covering an area of one hundred acres, are the remains of Castle Hewin. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £50, in the patron. of the trustees of R. S. Milbourne, Esq., formerly of Armathwaite Castle.

ARMIDALE, a small fishing vil. in the co. of Sutherland, Scotland, 2 miles to the W. of Strathy. It is situated on the northern coast of the county, and has a safe harbour near Armidale head.

ARMIN, a chplry. in the par. of Snaith, in the wap. of Osgoldcross, West Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles to the N.E. of Snaith. It is situated on the banks of the river Aire, near its junction with the Ouse. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of York, val. £74, in the patron. of the Earl of Beverley, and N. E. Yarburgh, Esq. The chapel is dedicated to St. David, and had formerly a chantry.

ARMINGFORD HUNDRED, in the co. of Cambridge, is bounded on the N. by Longslow and Wetherley hunds., on the E. by Triplow hund., on the S. by Hertfordshire hund., and on the W. by Bedfordshire. It contains the following pars.:—Abingdon-in-the-Clay, Bassingbourn, Croydon-cum-Clapton, Guilden-Morden, East Hatley, Littlington, Melbourne, Meldreth, Shingay, Steeple-Morden, Tadlow, Wendy, Whaddon, and part of Royston. It comprises an area of about 28,771 acres.

ARMINGHALL, or ARMERINGHALL, a par. in the hund. of Henstead, in the co. of Norfolk, 3 miles to the S.E. of Norwich. It is situated on a branch of the river Yare, and not far from the Eastern Union railway. It was part of the possessions of the priory of Norwich. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £80, in the patron. of the dean and chapter, who are impropriators of the great tithes. It has lately been augmented with £600 of royal bounty. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is in the early English style of architecture. The register dates from 1570. There is a school with a small endowment. The manor house, erected in 1600, is now a farmhouse; it has a fine porch, said to have been brought from Carrow Abbey. Formerly a small chapel stood at Belhawe, but it has long since fallen to ruin.

ARMITAGE, a par. united with Handsacre, in the southern div. of the hund. of Offlow, in the co. of Stafford, 5 miles to the N.W. of Lichfield, 3¼ from Rugeley, and 12¼ from Stafford. The village of Armitage, anciently Hermitage, is pleasantly situated on the river Trent and the Grand Trunk canal. It is a station on the Trent Valley section of the London and North Western railway. The canal passes through a cavern here. There are two earthen pot and sanitary pipe manufactories, which employ a great part of the population; also a brewery; the remainder are employed in agriculture and rearing of cattle, a great part of the land being rich pasture. Part of the vil. of Brereton, and the hmlt. of Handsacre, are included in this par. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £100, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a handsome stone structure, in the Norman style of architecture, with a Gothic chancel and Norman doorway, which was preserved with the ancient tower when the rest of the church was rebuilt, in 1850. It is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and stands upon a rocky eminence, commanding an extensive view over the vale of Trent and the distant forest of Charnwood. The Wesleyan Methodists and Independents have chapels here; the latter is a commodious building, recently erected by Thomas Birch, Esq., and is cased with stone. There is also a national school. Hawkesyard Park, the seat of Josiah Spode, Esq., J.P., is pleasantly situated on elevated ground, and has extensive prospects over the country. The house is a handsome Gothic mansion, forming a square with an embattled pediment and four turrets at the corners, crowned by cupolas. The other residences are Armitage Lodge, and Lee Hall. J. N. Lane, Esq., is lord of the manor.

ARMITAGE BRIDGE, a chplry. in the par. of Almondbury, and wap. of Agbrigg, in the West Riding of the co. of York, not far from Huddersfield. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £150, in the patron. of the vicar.

ARMLEY, a chplry. in the par. of St. Peter, and lib. of the borough of Leeds, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles to the W. of Leeds. It is pleasantly situated in the valley of the Aire, and is a station on the Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax branch of the Great Northern railway. The Leeds and Liverpool canal passes through the chapelry, and is carried through a cutting in the old Danish camp on Giant's hill. The inhabitants are employed in the cloth manufacture, and in the fulling mills. There are also cotton and corn mills. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £204, in the patron. of the Vicar of Leeds. The chapel, which was built in the reign of Charles I., is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here. A lunatic asylum has been established. The principal residence is Armley House, which has an Ionic portico, and stands on a hill overlooking the river. It was designed by Smirke, and the grounds were laid out by Repton.

ARMOY, or ARDMOY, a par. in the bar. of Carey, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles to the S. of Ballycastle, which is its post town. It is situated on the eastern side of the river Bush, a small stream, called the Wellwater, flowing through the parish, and falling into the Bush. The district is hilly, but fertile; it contains Knocklayd, the loftiest hill in the county. There are quarries of white limestone and basalt. Gneiss, porphyry, and mica slate are also obtained in small quantities. The crystals called Irish diamonds are found on Knocklayd. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Down, Connor, and Dromore, val. £232, in the patron. of the bishop. The Presbyterians have a chapel here. Part of an ancient round tower stands in the

churchyard; it is 36 feet high. Fairs for the sale of horses, cattle, corn, &c., are held on the 5th January, the 25th February, the 29th March, the 25th May, the 16th August, the 14th November, and the 26th December.

ARMSCOTT, a hmlt. in the par. of Tredington, Upper div. of the hund. of Oswaldslow, in the co. of Worcester, but lying detached in Warwickshire, 2 miles to the N.W. of Shipton-on-Stour. It lies on the west bank of the river Stour, not far from a branch of the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton railway.

ARMSTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Polebrook and hund. of the same name, in the co. of Northampton, 3 miles to the S.E. of Oundle. The Northampton and Peterborough branch of the London and North Western railway passes near it.

ARMTHORPE, a par. in the southern div. of the wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles to the N.E. of Doncaster. It contains the hmlt. of Nutwell. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £366, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, which is small and has no tower, is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a school endowed by Ann Holmes, in 1689, with a small rent-charge, which has been augmented by an endowment of Sir Geo. Cooke.

ARNCLIFFE, a par. partly in the eastern, partly in the western, div. of the wap. of Staincliffe, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 9 miles to the N.E. of Settle. Skipton is its post town. The par. comprises the whole valley of the Skirfare, a branch of the river Wharfe, and part also of Wharfdale. The district includes some of the highest ground in England, and its scenery is wild and variously beautiful. The par. contains the chplries. of Halton Gill and Hubberholme, and the tnshps. of Buckden, Hawkeswick, and Litton. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £36, in the patron. of the Master and Fellows of University College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Oswald. In addition to the parish church, there are two district churches, one at Halton Gill, and the other at Hubberholme, the livings of which are both perpet. curs., val. £80 each, in the gift of the vicar. High up among the hills near Arncliffe, is a remarkable hollow, called Doukbottom Cove, surrounded by wild cliffs, and entered by an oblong opening overhung with ivy and fern.

ARNCLIFFE INGLEBY. *See* INGLEBY ARNCLIFFE, Yorkshire.

ARNCOTT, a chplry. in the par. of Ambrosden, hund. of Bullington, but detached and locally in the hund. of Ploughley, in the co. of Oxford, 3 miles to the S.E. of Bicester. It is situated on the river Ray. Arncott Wood is on high ground, commanding a good prospect.

ARNE, a par. in the hund. of Hasilon, Blandford div. of the co. of Dorset, 3 miles to the E. of Wareham. The village is situated on a small peninsula in Poole harbour, midway between Wareham and Brownsea Island. A barrow on the hill at the end of a bank stretching into the harbour has served as a beacon. The living is a perpet. cur., united with the rect. of Holy Trinity parish, Wareham.

ARNESBY, a par. in the hund. of Guthlaxton, in the co. of Leicester, 8 miles to the S.E. of Leicester. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £119, in the patron. of J. S. Sherwin, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. There is a chapel belonging to the Particular Baptists. The parochial charities amount to £57, including a small endowment for education. Robert Hall, the great preacher, was born in this village, in 1764, where his father was a Baptist minister. Stocking weaving is carried on here, and employs a hundred frames.

ARNGASK, a par. chiefly in the Cupar district of the co. of Fife, partly also in the cos. of Perth and Kinross, Scotland, 5 miles to the N. of Kinross, its post town. It is situated on the Farg Water, at the eastern extremity of the Ochill hills, and contains the vils. of Damhead and Duncrivie. The predominant rock in the district is trap, and the soil is of various kinds, much of it good. The living, val. £179, is in the presb. of Perth, and in the patron. of Mrs. Wardlaw and the Laird of Fordels. The ancient church of Arngask was given to the monastery of Cambuskenneth, in the year 1281. It remained in connection with that establishment till 1606, when the abbacy was made a temporal lordship, and this church and many others were declared the parish kirks of their localities. It contains also a Free church and an endowed school.

ARNISORT, a par. in the co. of Inverness, Scotland, now joined to Duirinish.

ARNOLD, a par. in the north. div. of the hund. of Broxtowe North, in the co. of Nottingham, 4 miles to the N. of Nottingham, its post town. It lies near the Nottingham and Mansfield branch of the Midland railway. The principal occupation of the village is the manufacture of hosiery, in which about 1,400 frames are employed. Cotton and worsted spinning are carried on in neighbouring mills. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £310, in the patron. of the Duke of Devonshire. The church, which is in the perpendicular style and has a tower, is dedicated to St. Mary. The General and Particular Baptists and the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists have chapels in the village. There is a school, endowed by Daniel Chadwick, and other benefactors, with a revenue of £23, and several charities for poor widows. There are four lodges of Odd Fellows, besides five benefit societies and a Cottage Garden Society. Arnold Grove, Arnot Hill, and Sherwood Lodge are the principal residences. This village is the birthplace of the painter, R. Bonington (1801).

ARNOLD, a tnshp. in the pars. of Swine and Long Riston, wap. of Holderness, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles from Beverley.

ARNPRIOR, a vil. in the par. of Kippen, in the co. of Perth, Scotland, 10 miles to the W. of Stirling. Arnprior Castle was the seat of Buchanan, called the "King of Kippen," by whom James V. was entertained there.

ARNTULLY, a small vil. in the par. of Kinclaven, in the co. of Perth, Scotland. It is 8 miles N. of Perth. The inhabitants are employed in linen weaving.

ARNWOOD, a tythg. in the par. of Hordle, and hund. of Upper Christchurch, Upper Lymington div. of the co. of Southampton, 2 miles from Lymington.

ARNYFOUL, a vil. in the par. of Glamis, in the co. of Forfar, Scotland, 5 miles from Forfar.

AROS, a postal vil. on a bay on the coast of the Isle of Mull, in the co. of Argyle, Scotland, about 20 miles to the N.W. of Oban. A small stream from Loch Erisa here joins the Sound of Mull. There is a ferry to the mainland. The ruins of Aros Castle, which was a seat of the Macdonalds, still exist.

ARRAM, a hmlt. in the par. of Atwick, wap. of Holderness, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles from Hornsey.

ARRAM, a hmlt. in the par. of Leckenfield, and wap. of Harthill, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles to the N. of Beverley.

ARRAN, an island which constitutes the greater part of the co. of Bute, Scotland. It lies off the coast of Ayrshire in the bay formed and enclosed on the W by the long narrow peninsula of Cantire, in Argyleshire. The Frith of Clyde, on the E., separates the island from the coast of Ayr, and Kilbrannan Sound, on the W., separates it from the coast of Argyle. Its extreme length from N. to S. is 26 miles; its average breadth from E. to W. 10 miles. It contains the pars. of Kilbride and Kilmory. Off the eastern coast lies the small island of Lamlash, or Holy Isle, which makes an excellent harbour of Lamlash Bay. Arran is in circuit about 65 miles, and comprises an area of 165 square miles. Its form is nearly oval. The whole surface of the island is mountainous, the greatest elevations and the grandest scenery being in the northern part. Goatfell is the highest point, and its height is variously estimated at from 2,865 to 2,945 feet. From its summit, which has no vegetation except a few lichens, is a magnificent prospect, extending to the coast districts of Ayrshire, the islands, peninsulas, and hills of Argyleshire, and the coast of Ireland. The upper part of Goatfell

consists of granite; lower down are mica, slate, and red sandstone. Granite boulders are scattered about near its summit. Its Gaelic name signifies "wind mountain." Other hills are Kiddoe, Bennish, and Benbearan. The island has a great variety of rocks; but the most common is red sandstone. Steep cliffs are seen at some points of the coast, which is, however, generally, but slightly, elevated. Holy Isle has cliffs of columnar basalt, at some points 1,000 feet high. On the north coast there is a mass of sandstone which serves as a seamark, and has acquired the name of the "Cock of Arran." Off the south coast is a small island, called Pladda, on which there are two lights, one at a height of 77, the other of 130 feet. A small lake, Loch Tana, lies high up among the hills in the north. Several small streams run down from the interior of the island, through glens of extraordinary beauty, to the sea. The climate of the island is mild, and it attracts numerous visitors in summer time. Only a small part of it is capable of cultivation. The inhabitants are mostly employed in the herring fishery. The Duke of Hamilton is chief heritor, whose seat is Brodick Castle on the eastern coast. The island formerly belonged to the Macdonalds, lords of the isles, and was covered with woods, the haunts of the red deer, wild boar and other wild animals. There are many remains of antiquity: ruins of a castle at Loch Ranza in the north, and of another in the south; of a monastery in Holy Island, besides cairns, forts, and obelisks in various places. On the western coast is King's Cove, 114 feet in length, interesting as the retreat of Robert Bruce. There is a road across the island and another round it, and constant communication is kept up by steamers with Ayr, Ardrossan, and Glasgow. After the Duke of Hamilton, the Marquis of Bute, Hon. Mrs. Westenra, and Mr. Fullarton are the largest proprietors.

ARRAN ISLES, three islands, each a separate par., forming the bar. of Arran, in the co. of Galway, and prov. of Connaught, Ireland. They are situated in the Atlantic Ocean at the entrance to the bay of Galway. They extend in a line from N.W. to S.E. about 12 miles, and comprise an area of 11,288 acres. Their names are Inishmore or Arranmore, Inishmaan, and Inishere. The surface is hilly, and slopes upward from the bay toward the ocean: the cliffs facing the south-west rising in some parts to the height of 200 feet. Agriculture is in a rude state, and most of the people are engaged in fishing. The *coracle*, or boat of wicker-work, covered with skins, is still in use here. There are two vils. in Inishmore, Killeany and Kilronan, the former of which has the only good harbour in that island. A pier has been erected. The living of the parish of Inishmore is a vic. in the dioc. of Tuam, Killala, and Achonry, val. with the rect. of Ballynakill, £263. There are marble quarries on this island; and its rocky coast, in which there are many caves, is haunted by crowds of puffins. A lighthouse was erected in 1817, with a light at an elevation of nearly 500 feet above the sea, and visible at a distance of 28 miles. The livings of the other two parishes are vics. also united with the rectory of Ballynakill. But whatever charms of natural beauty these islands possess, those charms are surpassed in fascinating power over the imagination by the remarkable relics of antiquity existing here. Several fortresses, circular in form, and constructed of loose masses of stone, remain to testify the mechanical power of tribes that have long vanished, and whose name is known but to few. The largest of these fortresses is Dun Arngus, situated on the north-western coast of Inishmore, 220 feet above the sea. The remains of churches and other religious houses are numerous. Some of these are found within the walls of the fortresses. Inishmaan has a church of the 7th century entire except its roof. Its dimensions are singularly small, and its walls enormously thick. Its length inside is 16½ feet, which is less than three times the thickness of its two end walls. There is one stone, three feet in thickness, which extends over the full breadth of the building 18 feet. Inishmore was early occupied by many who sought religious retirement, and was called Arran of the Saints. Their huts and oratories still stand, after a thousand years. The Gore family take from these islands the title of Earl of Arran.

ARRAS, a tnshp. in the par. of Market Weighton, and wap. of Harthill, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles from Market Weighton.

ARRATHORNE, or ARROWTHORNE, a tnshp. in the par. of Brompton Patrick, and wap. of East Hang, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles to the N.E. of Leyburn.

ARRETON, a par. in the lib. of East Medina, in the Isle of Wight and co. of Southampton, 3 miles to the S.E. of Newport, its post town, and 8 S.W. of Ryde. The vil., which consists of a long straggling street and some widely scattered farms, is situated on the south side of a lofty down, on which are some large barrows, where Roman armour has been lately discovered. The hmlt. of Biddlesford is included in this par. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £220, in the patron. of J. Fleming, Esq. The church, which was one of those given to the Abbey of Lyra, in Normandy, by William Fitz-Osborne, contains a brass of the year 1430, and is dedicated to St. George. In the churchyard is the grave of the "Dairyman's Daughter," of Legh Richmond's well-known story. There is an endowment, founded in 1688, by John Mann, for the bringing up and apprenticing of poor orphans. It amounts to £37 per annum. There are other charities amounting to £27 per annum. In 1852 a district church was built at Haven Street, which is a hmlt., 4 miles N. of Arreton.

ARRINGTON, or ERMINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Wetherley, in the co. of Cambridge, 6 miles to the N.W. of Royston railway station, and 10 S.W. of Cambridge. It is situated on the old British way, Ermine Street, a little to the north of the bridge over the river Cam. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £69, in the patron. of the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, who are impropriators of the great tithes. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a plain ancient structure, built upon a mound in the centre of the parish. The register of marriages and burials dates from 1538, and the register of baptisms, 12 years later. Petty sessions are held in the village. The par. contains 1,388 acres, the sole property of the Earl of Hardwicke.

ARROCHAR, or ARROQUHAR, a par. with a postal vil., in the co. of Dumbarton, Scotland. It includes the par. of Tarbet, and is situated at the foot of Ben Lomond, between Loch Lomond and Loch Long. It is a hilly and pastoral district, with some woods, and is watered by the rivers Douglas, Falloch, and Inverglass. It was formerly called the land of the Macfarlanes, to whom it chiefly belonged. The living, val. £245, is in the presb. of Dumbarton, and in the patron. of Sir J. Colquhoun, of Luss. The hill Benvoirlich, 6 miles to the N.W. of Tarbet, has an elevation of 3,180 feet. The par. extends over an area of 31,011 acres.

ARROW, a tnshp. in the par. of Woodchurch, in the lower div. of the hund. of Wirrall, in the co. palatine of Chester, 3 miles from Birkenhead.

ARROW is a par. and suburb of Alcester, in the hund. of Barlichway, in the co. of Warwick, 1 mile from Alcester, its post town. It is situated on the river Arrow, which works several mills, and contains the hmlt. of Oversley. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £248, in the patron. of the Marquis of Hertford. The church, which is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is ancient and has a tower, which was rebuilt in 1760. Ragley Hall, a mansion erected by Lord Conway, about 1750, is the seat of the Marquis of Hertford: it is a magnificent pile, three stories high, with four faces of great architectural beauty, and contains a dining hall of 60 feet by 40, together with a library of 30,000 volumes, and many ancient paintings by Rubens, Vandyke, and others. It is at present unoccupied, and is open for the inspection of visitors on every day except Sundays.

ARROWTHORNE, Yorkshire. *See* ARRATHORNE.

ARSCOTT, a tnshp. in the par. of Pontesbury, Pontesbury div. of the hund. of Ford, in the co. of Salop, 6 miles to the S.W. of Shrewsbury.

ARTAINE, or ARTANE, a par. in the bar. of Corlock, in the co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles to the N.E. of Dublin. A castle formerly stood here, the seat of the Donellans, in which John Alan, Archbishop of Dublin, was brought before Lord Fitzgerald, as a prisoner, and slain on the spot (1534). During the civil war this castle was taken and garrisoned by the royalists. It was pulled down in 1825, and a modern mansion was built on its site. The living is a perpet. cur. united with the rect. of Finglas, in the dioc. of Dublin, Glendalagh, and Kildare. The church is an ivy-covered ruin. In the churchyard are tombs of the Hollywoods, who held the manor of Artaine for ages, and one of whom was John Hollywood, a mathematician and philosopher of the 13th century. The principal seats are Artaine Castle, Elm Park, Artaine House, &c.

ARTHINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Addle, wap. of Skyrack, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles to the E. of Otley. It is situated in the beautiful valley of the Wharfe, and is a station on the North Eastern railway. Early in the reign of Henry II. Piers de Ardyngton founded in this place a small Cluniac nunnery. Its value at the Dissolution was £19. No remains of it exist. It was granted in 1542 to Archbishop Cranmer. The hall, built on the site of the nunnery in the 17th century, is now a farmhouse. Arthington Hall is the principal residence.

ARTHINGWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Rothwell, in the co. of Northampton, 4 miles to the W. of Rothwell. Northampton is its post town. It is watered by a branch of the river Nen. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £323, in the patron. of the Rev. H. R. Rokeby. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The parochial charities, including Marriott's endowed school, amount to £39. Arthingworth Hall is the seat of L. Rokeby, Esq. This village is a meet for the Pytchely hounds.

ARTHURET, a par. in Eskdale ward, in the co. of Cumberland, 1 mile to the S. of Longtown, and 9 N. of Carlisle. The par., which is 7 miles long by 4 broad, is situated on the river Esk, on the borders of Scotland, and comprises the tnshps. of Longtown, Brackenhill, Lyneside, and Netherby. It was at a small chapel in this parish that a commission of the two nations met in 1343 to fix their boundary line. Solway Moss was the scene of a battle between the Scots and English in 1542, in which the former were defeated. The Scots were led by Oliver Sinclair, and the English by Sir Thomas Wharton, Warden of the Marches. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £847, in the patron. of Sir F. U. Graham, Bart. The church, rebuilt in 1609, is dedicated to St. Michael, and is in the Gothic style of architecture. Among the graves in the churchyard is that of Archibald Armstrong, court jester to James I. and Charles I. It is marked by a small cross. There is an endowed school, founded in 1754, by Lady Widdrington, and having now an income of £40. Netherby Hall was the seat of the late Sir James Graham, Bart. Kirk-Andrews formed part of this parish till the reign of Charles I. Part of Easton is still included in it.

ARTHURLEE CROSS and ARTHURLEE WEST, vils. in the par. of Neilston, in the co. of Renfrew, Scotland, 1 mile from Neilston.

ARTHUR'S CHAIR. *See* BRECKNOCKSHIRE.

ARTHUR'S SEAT. *See* EDINBURGH.

ARTHUR'S STONE. There are several of these memorials of the mythical British hero and king, which will be noticed under the places where they occur.

ARTHURSTOWN, or KING'S BAY, a vil. in the par. of St. James, bar. of Shelburne, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 9 miles to the S. of New Ross. It is situated on Waterford harbour, a little below the confluence of the three rivers, Barrow, Suir, and Nore. It is a chief police and coastguard station. The place was chiefly built by Arthur, first Lord Templemore, its proprietor, from whom it takes its name. It is the port to Waterford, and has a convenient quay. The inhabitants are employed in fishing and the coasting trade, exporting corn, pigs, butter, &c., and importing coal and slates.

ARTIC, Hertfordshire. *See* HALTWICK.

ARTICLAVE, a vil. in the bar. of Coleraine, in the co. of Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 5 miles from Coleraine. Downhill, the principal residence, is the seat of Sir H. H. Bruce, Bart.

ARTINGTON, a tythg. in the par. of St. Nicholas, hund. of Woking, in the co. of Surrey, 1 mile from Guildford. It is situated on the river Wey.

ARTLEBURY, a tnshp. in the par. of Wonfield, in the co. of Salop, not far from Bridgnorth.

ARTOMISH, a castle on the west coast of Morven, Argyleshire, Scotland. It is now in ruins, and was formerly a fortress belonging to the Macdonalds.

ARTRAMONT, or ARDTRAMONT, a par. in the bar. of Shelmalier, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles to the N. of Wexford. It is situated on the bank of the river Slaney, where the small stream Sow falls into it. The scenery of the neighbourhood is very pleasant and diversified. The soil is fertile, and there are quarries of sandstone. The living is a rect. included in the union of Ardcolme, in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin. The church is a ruin. Artramont House, the seat of G. le Hunt, Esq., is situated on a wooded hill, with views over the country and the harbour. On the north side of the grounds is Eden Vale, a beautiful glen. There are several picturesque cascades. The parish contains the ruins of a castle, and some traces of a Danish fort.

ARTREA, or ARDTREA, a par. partly in the bar. of Loughinsholin, in the co. of Londonderry, and partly in the bar. of Dungannon, in the co. of Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles to the S.E. of Magheratell. It is situated on the western shores of Lough Neagh and Lough Beg, near the foot of the lofty mountain of Slieve Gullion, and is intersected by the river Ballinderry. It comprises the chplries. of Moneymore and Goodschapel; the former being a town of considerable importance. The Drapers' and Salters' Companies hold large estates in the parish. Many conflicts took place here during the rebellion in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It was also the scene of some of the transactions in the civil war in the reign of Charles I. In 1688 a battle was fought near Ardtrea Bridge, between the forces of James II. and those of William III., in which the latter, headed by Lord Blayney, obtained the victory. The country is for the most part fertile and well cultivated, with considerable tracts of bog. There is abundance of limestone and good building stone. Linen weaving and bleaching form a large part of the occupations of the people. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh and Clogher, val. £732, in the patron. of the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin. The church, which stands near the site of a former one, was built in 1830. It is in the perpendicular style of architecture. The district church is Woodschapel. The Presbyterians have two chapels here, and there are several schools. The chief residences are—Spring Hill, the seat of W. Lenox Conyngham, Esq.; Ardtrea House, seat of the Rev. Dr. Bailie; Lake View, and Warwick Lodge. The par. has an area of 20,963 acres, of which about 2,460 are covered with water.

ARUNDEL RAPE, one of the six divs. of the co. of Sussex, bounded on the N. by the co. of Surrey, on the E. by Bramber rape, on the S. by the English Channel, and on the W. by Chichester rape. It contains the following six hunds:—Arundel, Avisford, Bury, Poling, Rotherbridge, and West Easwrith. It covers an area of 132,800 acres.

ARUNDEL HUNDRED, one of the six hunds. of Arundel rape, in the co. of Sussex, having the same limits as the par. of the same name.

ARUNDEL, a par. in, and co-extensive with, the hund. of Arundel, in Arundel rape, in the co. of Sussex. It is a market-town, and municipal and parliamentary

borough, a bonding port, and a station on the Brighton and South Coast railway, situated on the navigable river Arun, 5 miles to the N. of the port of Little Hampton, 10 miles to the E. of Chichester, and 70 miles from London by railway, or 55½ miles by Epsom and Dorking. Its name indicates its situation in the "dale" of the "Arun." It is a very ancient place, and its castle was bequeathed by Alfred the Great to his nephew Adhelm. After the Conquest, it came into the possession of Roger de Montgomery, who rebuilt it. In 1097, it was held a short time by William II. Robert de Belême having rebelled against Henry I., the castle was besieged and taken by the king's forces. It was here that Adeliza, the widow of Henry I., entertained Queen Maud in 1139. The castle came afterwards to the Fitzalans, and from them, by marriage, to the Howard family, who still hold it. It was the object of several assaults during the civil war of the 17th century, being taken by Waller and garrisoned for the parliament, retaken by the royalists under Lord Hopton, and soon after by Waller. It was on this last occasion that the eminent divine, Chillingworth, was made prisoner. The building sustained great injury from these assaults, and lay in ruins till the commencement of the present century. It is at present the chief palace of his grace the Duke of Norfolk, who is hereditary Earl Marshal, and is held by him under a peculiar tenure, being the only earldom by tenure yet remaining. It was much improved by the late Duke of Norfolk, and is now a magnificent residence. It is situated on the summit of the hill on the slope of which the town stands. The prospect from it is wide and beautiful, over the level landscape, the sea, and the Isle of Wight. It is one of the finest examples of a baronial residence in the kingdom. Of the ancient building, all that remains is the keep, the entrance gateway, and parts of the walls. The keep, or Bevis Tower, is circular, and has a central dungeon reached by a staircase. The northern and western sides of the fortress are defended by a fosse. The restoration was made as much as possible in conformity with the style of the old remains. The interior is finished and decorated in the most splendid style. The Barons' Hall, modelled after Westminster and other famous halls, has a roof of chestnut wood, stained windows with family portraits, and on the end window a view of the signing of the Great Charter, executed by Backler. The library, which is 120 feet in length and 30 feet in breadth, resembles a Gothic aisle. In the chapel Roman Catholic service is performed. The castle is surrounded by a park of great extent, with noble woods, and scenery of varied beauty. The park alone comprises 1,145 acres, and contains many hundreds of deer. By the generosity of the duke the public are admitted, and in the summer months it is much frequented by visitors. The possession of this castle gives the title of earl without creation: it is the only place, except, perhaps, the castle of Abergavenny, that does so.—The town is generally well built, and has a pleasant aspect. It is on both sides of the river, which is crossed by a stone bridge of three arches. The river is navigable up to the town for vessels of 150 tons burden; those of larger size unlade at Little Hampton, 4½ miles distant, at the mouth of the Arun. About fifty vessels belong to the port, and they are chiefly employed in the coasting trade. The principal exports are timber, corn, bark, &c.; the imports, coal, fruit, &c. In 1813, a canal was constructed, connecting the Arun with the river Wey, a feeder of the Thames; and in 1828 was opened the Portsmouth and Arun canal. Its length from the Arun to Chichester harbour is 12 miles, and it passes Barnham, Merston, and Donnington, having in its course four locks, and a fall of 21 feet.—Arundel is a borough by prescription. Its first charter of incorporation was granted by Queen Elizabeth. Under the Reform Act it is governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, with the style of the "mayor and burgesses of the borough of Arundel;" and its parliamentary and municipal boundaries are co-extensive. The town had the privilege of returning two members to parliament as early as the reign of Edward I., which it continued to exercise till the Reform Act. It now returns one member. The mayor is returning officer, and judge at the court leet. The revenue of the borough is about £380, and its population, according to the census of 1861, 2,488, against 2,748 in 1851, showing a decrease of 260 in the decennial period; the number of inhabited houses had also fallen from 552 to 529. Petty sessions are held, and polling for the county takes place here. The town is the seat of a County Court district.—The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £199, in the patron. of the Earl of Albemarle. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. It is a large cruciform structure, in the perpendicular style, with a low tower at the centre. The chancel, which belongs to the Duke of Norfolk, contains in its north aisle, formerly the Lady Chapel, many ancient and interesting monuments. There are several brasses, the earliest being of the year 1382, and a stained portrait of an archbishop. The church, which belonged at first to an alien priory, was made collegiate in the reign of Richard II. Some buildings near the church have been converted into a Roman Catholic chapel. The remains of a hospital, or *Maison Dieu*, founded by Richard Fitzalan, now serve as a malt-house. Near the bridge is the ruined chapel of the ancient priory. There are slight traces of a Black Friary, founded in the reign of Edward II. There is a theatre, a savings-bank, and an elegant townhall, erected by the Duke of Norfolk, to whom most of the parish belongs. The river is noted for the grey mullets which frequent it in summer. It belongs to the duke. Markets are held on Monday and Saturday, and a cattle market every second Monday in each month. Fairs take place on the 14th May, the 21st August, the 25th September, and the 17th December, principally for pedlary.

ARUNDELL MILLS, a vil. in the bar. of Ibane and Barryroe, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles from Clonakilty.

ARUNDELL SAMPFORD. *See* SAMPFORD ARUNDELL.

ARVAGH, a vil. in the par. of Killashandra, and bar. of Tullyhanco, in the co. of Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 10 miles to the S.W. of Cavan. It is situated on the borders of the co. of Longford, on Lough Garty and other small lakes, not far from the hill of Bruce. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Kilmore, Ardagh, and Elphin, val. £92, in the patron. of the incumbent. The church is modern. There is a police-station, and a market is held on Friday. Earl Gosford is the proprietor of the place. There are two chapels and several schools. Fairs are held in every month except February, July, and October.

ARVANS, ST., a par. partly in the upper div. of the hund. of Caldicott, partly in the upper div. of the hund. of Ragland, in the co. of Monmouth, 2 miles to the N.W. of Chepstow. It is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Wye, which bounds the parish on the N.E., and contains the hmlt. of Portcasseg. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £53, in the patron. of the Duke of Beaufort. There are ruins of two chapels, which were dedicated to SS. Kingsmark and Lawrence. To the E. of St. Arvans is Piercefield Park, formerly the seat of Valentine Morris, Esq. The grounds, which lie at a considerable elevation above the river, extend in length 3 miles, and embrace a charming variety of scenery, hill, vale, wood, and water. A precipice bounds them on the S.W., and to the N. is Wyndcliff Hill, towering far above the park. In the house are four pieces of Gobelin tapestry, which belonged, it is said, to Louis XVI. The views from different parts of the grounds are very fine over the Wye and the Severn, and the hills of Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, and Somersetshire.

ARWERTON, Suffolk. *See* ERWARTON.

ARYHOLME, a tnshp. joined with Howthorpe, in the par. of Hovingham, wap. of Ryedale, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 7 miles to the N.W. of New Malton.

ASAPH, ST., a par., city, and seat of a bishopric, chiefly in the Rhuddlan div. of the hund. of Rhuddlan, in the co. of Flint, but partly also in the hunds. of Isdulas and Yale, in the co. of Denbigh, North Wales,

15 miles to the N.W. of Flint, and 208 miles from London. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Elwy and Clwyd, and contains the tnshps. of Bryngolin (in which the cathedral stands), Talar, Meriadog, and ten others. The story of the place begins at a very early period, and the first fact related is the erection of a church by St. Kentigern, in the 6th century. It was built of wood, on a spot between the Elwy and Clwyd. From this origin came its first name Llan Elwy. Kentigern also founded here a monastery, which grew into importance. The present name of the city is said to have been given it in honour of St. Asaph, a native of the country, who succeeded the founder in his sacred charge, and whose remains were interred in the church. Little is known of the history of the place for the next five centuries. The monks were cast out of the monastery about the close of the 8th century. The city was much injured during the conflict between the Normans and the Welsh. In 1282 the cathedral and the dwellings of the clergy were burnt down by the English; the cathedral was again burnt by Owain Glyndwr about 1400; and after eighty years was rebuilt by Bishop Redman.—The situation of St. Asaph is highly picturesque. The upper part of the city is built on a hill at the opening of the beautiful vale of Clwyd, between the Elwy and the Clwyd, which meet a little below. The cathedral occupies and adorns the summit of the hill, at the base of which stands the parish church. The surrounding landscape is rich with groves and woods. There is a bridge of five arches over the Elwy, and a handsome new one over the Clwyd. The streets are paved and the houses well built, though mostly small. Under the Reform Act, St. Asaph is one of the contributory boroughs to Flint, in returning one member to parliament. It is also the seat of a Poor-law Union, and a County Court district.—The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £179, in the patron. of the bishop. The parish church is dedicated to SS. Asaph and Kentigern. It is small, has no tower, and is supposed to have been built about 1524. In the churchyard are some curious old tombs, made of stone and shaped like coffins. There is also a district church at Bodelwydden, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £200, in the gift of Sir H. Williams, Bart. The cathedral is a cruciform building in the perpendicular style, with a low square tower at the centre. It is 179 feet in length, and 108 feet in breadth through the transepts. The height of the tower is 93 feet. At the east end is a window copied from one in Tintern Abbey. There is an altar-tomb of the Bishop Davydd ab Owen, who died in 1512; and in the churchyard is the tomb of Bishop Barrow, an ancestor of the great Isaac Barrow. There is also a white marble monument to Dean Shipley. Among the prelates who have held this see are William Morgan, who took part in the first Welsh translation of the Bible; Parry, who shared the same work; William Beveridge, a great orientalist; Thomas Tanner, the antiquary, and Horsley. The episcopal palace and the deanery have been recently rebuilt. There are places of worship for the Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. There is a free grammar-school, founded by Bishop Hughes, and endowed by Mrs. Elizabeth Williams. Almshouses for eight widows were endowed by Bishop Barrow. There are many minor charities, which, with the school and the almshouses, make a total of £179.—The parish contains many seats of the gentry: among them are Pengwerm, the seat of Lord Mostyn; Kinmel, of Lord Dinorben; Bodelwyddan, of Sir J. Williams, Bart.; Cevn, &c. St. Asaph gives the title of Viscount to Earl Ashburnham. The market is held on Saturday. Fairs are held on Easter Tuesday, the 15th July, the 19th August, the 16th October, the 2nd November, and the 26th December.

ASBY, a par. containing the vils. of Great and Little Asby, in East ward, in the co. of Westmoreland, 5 miles to the S. of Appleby, and 8 miles E. from the Shap station of the Lancaster and Carlisle railway. A branch of the river Eden flows through the parish, which includes the tnshps. of Asby Coatsforth, Little Asby, and Asby Winderwath, and the hmlt. of Asby Overgrange. The country is hilly, and a little to the south of the parish are Crosby-Garret and Horton fells. At Castlefolds the ground has an elevation of 1,700 feet. There is at Asby Gill a cavern called Pate Hole, 1,000 yards deep. There is abundance of limestone in the parish, and a copper mine is opened and worked. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £205, in the patron. of Miss Hill. The parish church, which stands in the township of Asby Winderwath, is an ancient structure with a low square tower, containing an antique clock, remarkable for its simple construction, and is dedicated to St. Peter. At Little Asby there was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. Leonard, with which a chantry was connected. The hamlet of Asby Overgrange was at one time a possession of the abbey of Byland. A free school was founded here in 1688 by George Smith, the endowment of which was augmented by Dr. Thomas Smith, bishop of Carlisle; its present revenue is £41. The old school-house having been destroyed by fire, it was rebuilt in 1853 by subscription. St. Helen's almshouse for four widows was established in 1812, and has an endowment of £28 per annum arising from land purchased by the trustees. The other charities amount to about £17 per annum. Opposite the almshouses is St. Helen's well, a strong spring throwing up a considerable body of water, at which miraculous cures are said to have been wrought. Asby Hall is the principal residence.

ASCOG, a district in the par. of Kingarth, in the Isle of Bute, Scotland, about 1½ mile from Rothesay. It has a church and a post office.

ASCOT, a par. joined to Winkfield, in the hund. of Ripplesmere, in the co. of Berks, 4 miles to the S.E. of Windsor. It is a station on the South Western railway, and is principally known as the site of a racecourse. This course was formed by William Duke of Cumberland; it is nearly 2 miles in circuit, and has a grandstand, extensive range of stables and coach-houses, a weighing-house, and other accommodations. The races take place in the month of July, and are especially patronised by the sovereign and the nobility.

ASCOTE, a hmlt. in the par. of Pattishall, hund. of Towcester, in the co. of Northampton, 3 miles from Towcester. It is not far from Watling Street.

ASCOTE CHAPEL, an ext. par. lib. in the hund. of Knightlow, in the co. of Warwick, 3 miles from Southam.

ASCOTT, a hmlt. in the par. of Wing, hund. of Cottesloe, in the co. of Buckingham, 5 miles to the N.W. of Ivinghoe. In the vicinity is Ascott Hill, the seat of the Stanhopes.

ASCOTT, a hmlt. in the par. of Great Milton, hund. of Thame, in the co. of Oxford, 7 miles from Thame. The river Thame runs near it, and it is a station on the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton railway.

ASCOTT, a hmlt. in the par. of Whichford, hund. of Kington, in the co. of Warwick, 5 miles from Shipston-on-Stour.

ASCOTT-UNDER-WYCHWOOD, a par. in the hund. of Chadlington, in the co. of Oxford, 5 miles to the S. of Chipping Norton. It lies on the banks of the river Evenlode, near the borders of Whichwood Forest. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Oxford, and in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. There are chapels belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists and the Particular Baptists. The parochial charities amount to £45.

ASCRIB ISLES. *See* SKIZORT.

ASENBY, or AZENBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Topcliffe, wap. of Hallikeld, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles to the S.W. of Thirsk. The river Swale runs on the eastern side of the township.

ASFORDBY. *See* ASHFORDBY, Leicestershire.

ASGARBY, a par. in the wap. of Aswardhurn, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 3 miles to the E. of Sleaford. It includes the hmlt. of Boughton. The living is a rect. united with that of Kirkby-le-Thorpe, in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church, which is in the perpendicular style, has a tower surmounted by a crocketed spire. It is dedicated to St. Andrew.

ASGARBY, a par. in the western div. of the soke of Bolingbroke, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 4 miles to the S.E. of Horncastle. Spilsby is its post town. It is situated in a fenny district on the Wolds. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £55, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a small endowment, founded by Henry Pell, in 1667, for the instruction of poor children.

ASH, a hmlt. in the par. of Sutton-on-the-Hill, hund. of Appletree, in the co. of Derby, 7 miles to the W. of Derby.

ASH, a chplry. in the par. of Netherbury, in the co. of Dorset. Its post town is Beaminster.

ASH, a hmlt. in the par. of Parkham, hund. of Shebbear, in the co. of Devon, 6 miles from Torrington.

ASH, a hmlt. in the par. of South Tawton, hund. of Wonford, in the co. of Devon, 4 miles to the S.E. of Okehampton. At Ash House in this hamlet, formerly the seat of the Drakes, and now in ruins, was born the great Duke of Marlborough, in 1650.

ASH. *See* Esh, Durham.

ASH, or ASH-NEXT-RIDLEY, a par. in the hund. of Axton, Dartford and Wilmington, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, in the co. of Kent, 7 miles to the S.E. of Dartford. Sevenoaks is its post town. It comprises the hmlts. of Hodsol Street, West York, and Culverstone Green. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £548, in the patron. of W. Lambard, Esq. The church, which contains a brass of 1460, is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. A free school was endowed in 1735, by the Rev. Samuel Attwood, and further endowed by James Lance in 1811. Its revenue is £38, and it is now united with a school on the Madras system. There is also a girls' school. Fairs are held on the 5th April and the 10th October.

ASH, a tythg. in the par. of Crewkerne, hund. of the same name, in the co. of Somerset. It is united with the tythg. of Laymore.

ASH, a hmlt. in the par. of Martock and hund. of the same name, in the co. of Somerset, 3 miles to the S.W. of Ilchester. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £62, in the patron. of the vicar.

ASH, a par. in the first div. of the hunds. of Godley and Woking, in the co. of Surrey, 4 miles to the N.E. of Farnham. It comprises the chplry. of Frimley, and the hmlt. of Normanby. It lies in a hilly district on the borders of Hampshire, near the ridge of chalk hills called Hog's Back, and is intersected by the Basingstoke canal. Ash common is to the north of the village. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £473, in the patron. of the Warden and Fellows of Winchester College. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. In addition to the parish church, there are two chapels of ease—one, St. Michael's, York Town, and the other at the hamlet of Frimley,—the livings of which are perpet. curs., the former, val. £90, in the patron. of the Bishop of Winchester, and the latter, val. £70, in that of the rector. There are charities amounting to £16. Ash Lodge is the principal residence.

ASH-BADWELL. *See* Badwell Ash, Suffolk.

ASH-BOCKING, a par. in the hund. of Bosmere and Claydon, in the co. of Suffolk, 6 miles to the N. of Ipswich. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £333, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, which contains a brass of the year 1585, is dedicated to All Saints. The charities, consisting of the income from the town lands, amount to £25.

ASH MAGNA, and ASH PARVA, tnshps. in the par. of Whitchurch, and hund. of Bradford (North), in the co. of Salop, 2 miles to the S.E. of Whitchurch, 9 N.W. of Market Drayton, and 15 from Crewe railway station. The vil. of Ash Magna is situated on the road from Whitchurch to Market Drayton. The church of Our Saviour is a neat brick and stone building, erected in 1836. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £140, in the patron. of the rector of Whitchurch. There is a national school. Ash House and Ash Grove are the principal residences.

ASH-NEAR-SANDWICH, a par. and vil. in the hund. of Wingham, lathe of St. Augustine, in the co. of Kent, 3 miles to the W. of Sandwich, and 64 from London. A branch of the river Stour flows along the north border of the par., and the hmlt. of Richborough is included in it. There are several corn mills and a brewery. The living is a vic.* with the perpet. cur. of Trinity, in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £250, in the gift of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a handsome cruciform Gothic edifice, of the early part of the 13th century. The tower, which is a landmark, rises from the centre of the building and is supported by four elegant arches. At the side of the chancel is a private chapel, containing some fine brasses and monuments. A chapel of ease has also been erected at Westmarsh, 2 miles distant. The Independents have a neat chapel. There is an endowed school for 25 boys and 25 girls, founded by Eleanor and Anne Cartwright, the revenue of which is about £90. A school-house was afterwards erected by Elizabeth Godfrey, on condition that ten additional pupils of each sex should share the instruction of the school; the number has since been extended to 50. There are other charities amounting to about £47 a year. In the hamlet of Richborough are the remarkable ruins of Richborough Castle, the Roman *Rutupium*. [*See* Richborough.] Hops are cultivated in the district. Fairs are held on the 21st May and the 29th September. Guilton Town is a hmlt. on the W. of Ash, on the London and Sandwich road.

ASH-PRIORS, a par. in the western div. of the hund. of Kingsbury, in the co. of Somerset, 6 miles to the N.W. of Taunton, its post town. This parish, with three others, forms a detached portion of the hundred. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £70, in the patron. of Sir T. B. Lethbridge, Bart. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

ASH WEEK, a tythg. in the par. of Bishop's Lydeard, western div. of the hund. of Kingsbury, in the co. of Somerset, close to Ash-Priors.

ASHAMPSTEAD, a par. in the hund. of Moreton, in the co. of Berks, 10 miles to the N.W. of Reading, its post town. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £80, in the patron. of the Rev. W. Sykes and Simeon's Trustees. The church is dedicated to St. Clement. There are charities amounting to £12.

ASHAMPSTEAD, a chplry. in the par. of Lewknor, hund. of the same name, in the co. of Oxford, but detached, and locally in the co. of Buckingham, 3 miles to the N.W. of Great Marlow. The living is a cur. united with the vic. of Lewknor.

ASHATCH, a vil. in the co. of Salop, 3 miles from Ludlow.

ASHBORNE, or ASHBURNE, a market town and par., chiefly in the hund. of Wirksworth, partly in the hunds. of Appletree and Morleston, and Litchurch, in the co. of Derby, 10 miles to the S.W. of Wirksworth, and 139 miles from London by road, or 146¾ by rail. It is connected with the North Staffordshire railway by a short branch line to Rocester. The par. is situated in Dovedale, and comprises the chplries. of Alsop-le-Dale, Clifton and Hulland, the hmlts. of Sturston and Yeldersley, and the libs. of Newton Grange and Offcote-Underwood. The Henmore, a small stream, divides the town into two parts, the southern of which is called Compton. At the Conquest, Ashbourne was a royal manor, and its name in Domesday Book is *Ersesburn*. It formed part of the Duchy of Lancaster from the reign of Edward I. to the reign of Charles I., by whom it was sold with other estates in the duchy. It was the scene of a battle during the civil war, and was captured by the forces of the parliament in 1644. It was retaken, and visited by Charles I. in 1645. One hundred years after, the Pretender, Charles Edward Stuart, with several officers, remained in the town a night, taking possession of the Manor house.—The town stands on the eastern side of the river Dove, in a deep valley embosomed in green hills, and rich in grand and beautiful scenery. Thorp Cloud is the most prominent hill in the neighbourhood, but there are many other lofty and grotesque masses of rock in the dale, bearing such fanciful names as "My

Lady's Chair," the "Twelve Apostles," &c. The houses are nearly all built of red brick, the streets are paved, and lighted with gas, and there is a good supply of water. At the south-western extremity of the town is the railway station, and at the N.E. is an open space forming the market-place. The principal occupations are the cotton and lace manufacture, malting and cheese-making. Iron is obtained at Thorp Cloud Hill.—The numerous fairs held here form an important part of the business of the place. There is a reading and news-room, a savings-bank, and a house of correction, erected in 1844, containing 4 cells. Petty sessions are held every Saturday, and polling for the southern division of the county takes place here. The town is the seat of a County Court district and a Poor-law Union, which embraces 61 parishes. The new union workhouse, which was completed in 1856, stands on an elevated spot called Church Banks. The town is not incorporated, but is governed under a recent Act of Parliament by the churchwardens and overseers.—The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. with the rect. of Mapleton St. Mary, £304, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Oswald. It was erected in 1241, by Hugh de Patishall, Bishop of Coventry, and is a large structure in the form of a cross, with a square tower surmounted by a lofty octagonal spire, ribbed with ball flower mouldings, and rising to the height of 212 feet. This spire, which is remarkably elegant, is known as the "Pride of the Peak," and contains an ancient sanctus bell, in addition to the peal of eight bells in the tower. The church is mostly in the early English style, and has many monuments of the Cockaines, Bradburns, and Boothbys. The marble tomb of Penelope, only child of Sir Brooke and Dame Susanna Boothby is much admired. It was executed by Banks, in 1791. The church was restored in 1845. There are besides three district churches—one at the village of Alsop-le-Dale, another at Hulland, and a third at Clifton; the latter is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and was erected in 1845. The livings of all are perpet. curs. of small value. The Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, and Lady Huntingdon's Connexion have places of worship in the town. A free grammar school was founded here by Sir Thomas Cockaine, William Bradburn, and others, in 1585, the present revenue of which is £214. There are free schools for 30 boys and 30 girls, established and endowed by Mr. Spalden, in 1710, with £10 a year each. To the same benefactor the town owes its almshouses for four widows of clergymen, and ten almshouses for poor persons, with an income of £222 per annum. There are also almshouses founded and endowed by R. Owfield, John Cooper, Mr. Pegg, and others. The parochial charities amount altogether to £943.—Ashbourne Hall, the ancient seat of the Cockaines and Boothbys, is now the residence of Captain Holland, R.N. Ashbourne Green Hall and Ashbourne Grove are the other principal residences. The cottage in which Moore was residing at the time of the composition of "Lalla Rookh" is not far from Ashbourne. There is a stone bridge over the Dove. The river is noted for its excellent trout and grayling. The market is held on Saturday. Fairs are held for the sale of horses, cattle, and wares of many kinds, on the first Tuesday in January, the 13th February, the second Monday in March, the 3rd April, the last Thursday in April, the 21st May, the 5th July, the 16th August, the 20th September, the third Monday in September, the 29th November, and the 15th December. There is a large sale of cheese at the fair in March and on the third Monday in September, and of wool at the July fair. The steeple-chase takes place the first week in March.

ASHBOURNE, a vil. in the par. of Killegland, bar. of Ratoath, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles to the E. of Dunsinanglin. A castle formerly stood here, of which there are some remains. Here is a police station and a racecourse. Fairs are held on the 6th January, the 16th April, the 21st May, the 29th July, and the 31st October. Newbarn is the principal residence.

ASHBRITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Milverton, in the co. of Somerset, 6 miles to the W. of Wellington. It is situated near the Western canal, and contains the tythg. of Greenham. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £450, in the patron. of J. Quicke, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. A fair is held on the 25th February.

ASHBROOK. *See* AMPNEY ST. MARY, Gloucestershire.

ASHBROOK, a small par. in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. Flower, Viscount Ashbrook takes his title from this place, and has a seat, Castle Durrow, here.

ASHBURNHAM, a par. in the hund. of Foxearle, and rape of Hastings, in the co. of Sussex, 4 miles to the W. of Battle, its post town. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. with the rect. of Penhurst £307, in the patron. of the Earl of Ashburnham. The church is dedicated to St. James. It contains some fine monuments in the chancel of the Ashburnham family. Relics of Charles I., consisting of his watch, given to John Ashburnham on the scaffold, his shirt and drawers, and the sheet that covered his body, are preserved in the vestry. Ashburnham Place, the seat of the Earl, is a spacious modern hall in a fine park, on the coast of Pevensey Bay. It contains some valuable pictures by Vandyke, Lely, and other artists. This parish gives the title of earl and baron to the family of the same name.

ASHBURTON, a par., market town, municipal and parliamentary borough in the southern div. of the hund of Teignbridge, in the co. of Devon, 18 miles to the S.W. of Exeter, and 192 miles from London by road, or 221 by rail. The river Yeo flows through the town, and the South Devon railway passes within 7 miles of it, and has a station at Newton. It is a very ancient place, having been a Roman settlement, and belonged to the crown at the Conquest. It was afterwards conferred on the See of Exeter. In 1310, a grant of a weekly market and an annual fair was procured for the town by Bishop Stapleton. By a charter of Edward III., granted in 1328, Ashburton was constituted a stannary town. In the civil war it was held first by the royalists, but was afterwards taken by Fairfax. The town, which is well paved, and lighted with gas, is situated about a mile from the river Dart, in the midst of a rich mineral district, and is within the bounds of the Duchy of Cornwall. It was formerly the seat of the Stannary Court. The principal streets are North, South, East, and West Streets. The houses are well built, some of stone, and are roofed with slate, which is quarried in the neighbourhood.—It is a borough by prescription, but not under the Municipal Corporation Act, and is governed by a portreeve, bailiff, constable, and other officers. It returned two representatives to parliament, once in the reign of Edward I., and again in the reign of Henry IV. Its ancient privilege was restored in 1640, and exercised thenceforward till the Reform Bill; since which it has returned one representative. The portreeve is returning officer. The bounds of the borough and of the parish are co-extensive, including 6,936 acres, and a population of 3,062, according to the census of 1861, against 3,432 in 1851, showing a decrease of 370 in the decennial period, principally owing to emigration.—The manufacture of serge for the East India Company, which was the principal branch of industry, and employed 600 looms, is still carried on, but to a much smaller extent than formerly. The value of the yearly produce of these looms was estimated at £100,000. The tin and copper mines, formerly celebrated, are still worked. There are fulling-mills, and mills for spinning yarn, two blanket manufactories, two curriers, and a market garden.—The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. with the curs. of Bickington and Buckland-in-the-Moor, £639, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The church, which was collegiate, is dedicated to St. Andrew. It is a cruciform building, with a central tower 94 feet high, in the perpendicular style. The chancel has several stalls. Among the tombs of the Dunnings is that of John Dunning, the great lawyer, who took the title of

Baron Ashburton. He was a native of this town (1731), and died in 1783. The Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyans have chapels here. There is a free grammar school, which was founded by William Blundell, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and endowed by several persons subsequently. The ancient chantry of St. Lawrence which adjoins the church has been used as the schoolhouse since the Reformation. The grammar school has connected with it two scholarships and an exhibition at Exeter College, Oxford. Its revenue is £60. In the free school, endowed in 1754 by the members for the borough, Lord Middleton and John Harris, Esq., 100 children are instructed. It has a revenue of £115. In 1805, Mary Dunning founded a school for ten girls. The charities of this parish amount altogether to £382. A new market-house has been erected in place of the old one, which had fallen to decay. This town was the birthplace of Gifford, editor of the "Quarterly Review," and of Dr. Ireland, Dean of Westminster. A market for wool and yarn is held on Tuesday, one for corn and provisions on Saturday. Fairs are held on the first Thursday in March and June, and the first Tuesdays in August and November, for horses and sheep.

ASHBURY, a par. in the hund. of Shrivenham, in the co. of Berks, 7 miles to the S.W. of Farringdon. Shrivenham is its post town. It is situated near the Great Western railway, and contains the tythgs. of Idstone and Odstone, and the hmlt. of Kingstone-Winslow. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £375, in the patron. of the President and Fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There are charities amounting to £14 per annum. The famous White Horse Hill, so named from the figure of a horse formed by a broad cutting in the chalk, is near Ashbury. The Roman Ikneild Street, also called Ridge Way, runs near the village. And in the neighbourhood are Wayland Smith's cave, and the remains of a camp of Alfred the Great.

ASHBURY, a par. in the hund. of Black Torrington, in the co. of Devon, 5 miles to the N.W. of Okehampton. Hatherleigh is its post town. A branch of the river Torridge runs through it. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £96, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The principal residence is Ashbury House.

ASHBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Litton Cheney, hund. of Uggscombe, in the co. of Dorset, 8 miles from Dorchester.

ASHBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Bottesford, eastern div. of the wap. of Manley, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 6 miles to the N.W. of Brigg.

ASHBY, or ASHBY-WITH-OBY, a par. in the western div. of the hund. of Flegg, in the co. of Norfolk, 11 miles to the N.E. of Norwich. Ade is its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. with those of Oby and Thirne, which are annexed to it, £690, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

ASHBY, a par. in the hund. of Loddon, in the co. of Norfolk, 8 miles to the S.E. of Norwich, its post town, and 3 S.W. of Buckenham railway station. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Carleton St. Peter, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The register dates from 1620. The tithes have been commuted for £176 per annum. A new rectory house was built in 1858.

ASHBY, a par. in the hund. of Mutford, in the co. of Suffolk, 5 miles to the N.W. of Lowestoft, its post town. The river Waveney flows near it on the W., and Fritton Decoy lies to the N. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £214, in the patron. of Sir S. M. Peto. The church, which is thatched, and has a circular tower with octangular top, is dedicated to St. Mary.

ASHBY, CANONS, a par. in the hund. of Green's Norton, in the co. of Northampton, 8 miles to the N.W. of Towcester. Banbury is its post town. It is situated on the river Cherwell, and includes the hmlt. of Adstone. This place takes its name from a priory of Black Canons which was founded here about the time of King John by Stephen de Leye. At the Dissolution it had a revenue of £127 19*s.*, and was given to Sir F. Bryan. The chapel of the monastery still remains, and is used as the parish church. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains several monuments of the Drydens. The living is a discharged cur. in the dioc. of Peterborough and patron. of Sir E. L. Dryden, Bart. Canons Ashby House is the seat of the Drydens. It has one room, 30 by 20 feet, floored and panelled with oak from a single tree which grew on the estate.

ASHBY, CASTLE, a par. in the hund. of Wymersley, in the co. of Northampton, 7 miles to the E. of Northampton, its post town. It lies near the Northampton and Peterborough railway, and a little to the S. of the river Nen. It includes the hmlt. of Chadstone. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £238, in the patron. of the Marquis of Northampton. The church, which stands in the park, is very ancient. It has a porch in the Norman style, a brass of the year 1401, and the monument of a crusader. It is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. Castle Ashby House is the seat of the Marquis of Northampton. The older part of the mansion, which encloses a quadrangle, was erected by Henry, Lord Compton, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The more modern parts were built under the direction of Inigo Jones. There is a good collection of pictures in the hall, including some interesting portraits; among them are two curious portraits, painted on board, of John Talbot, first Earl of Shrewsbury, and Margaret his wife; and one of the Rev. Edward Lye, antiquary, and author of an Anglo-Saxon and Gothic Dictionary (1772). The library contains some valuable old books. The approach to the hall is by a fine avenue, nearly 3 miles long. The park was planned by Brown.

ASHBY, COLD, a par. in the hund. of Guilsborough, in the co. of Northampton, 11 miles to the N.W. of Northampton. Welford is its post town. It is situated near the Union canal. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £230, in the patron. of the Rev. W. Mousley, vicar. The church contains a monument to Sir John Langham, Bart. (1671), and is dedicated to St. Dennis. The free school was founded and endowed in 1710 by William Wickes, and further endowed, in 1736, by Richard Eward. Its present income is £23. The parochial charities amount altogether to £43. This village was the birthplace (1543) of Richard Knolles, author of "The History of the Turks." The Pytchley hounds meet here.

ASHBY-CUM-FENBY, a par. in the wap. of Bradley Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 6 miles to the S. of Great Grimsby, its post town. It is situated on the Wolds. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £310, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. There is an almshouse with an endowment of £30 a year.

ASHBY-DE-LA-LAUNDE, a par. in the wap. of Flaxwell, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 6 miles to the N. of Sleaford, its post town. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £299, in the patron. of J. W. King, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Hybald. There are charities amounting to £9. The principal residence is Ashby Launde House, the seat of the King family. It was erected in 1595.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, a par. and market-town in the hund. of West Goscote, in the co. of Leicester, 14 miles to the S. of Derby, and 115 miles from London by road, or 123¼ by rail. It is situated on the Leicester and Burton branch of the Midland railway, which has a station here, and about 3 miles to the N.E. of the Ashby canal. It comprises the chplries. of Woodville and Blackfordby, and the village of Moira. The old form of the name of this parish was *Asce-bi*, or *Esseby*, and is probably derived from *asc*, "ash," and the Danish *bye*, "dwelling." The addition *de la Zouch* it took from the family of that name, into whose possession the manor came in the reign of Henry III., and who held it to the end of the 14th century. In the reign of Edward IV.,

Sir William Hastings, who was created Baron Hastings of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, erected a castle here. In this place he was beheaded by Richard III. Mary Queen of Scots was some time imprisoned here, in the custody of the Earl of Huntingdon. In 1603, the castle was visited by Anne, the queen of James I., and Prince Henry, and in 1617 by the king himself. It was garrisoned for Charles I., who was entertained there in 1645; and after a siege of several months it was taken by Fairfax. It was subsequently surrendered to Colonel Needham, and was dismantled, according to the order of the House of Commons, in 1648.—The town, which is well paved, and lighted with gas, stands in a pleasant valley, through which runs the small river Mease, on the borders of Derbyshire. It consists of one principal street and several others parallel to it. The principal employments are the manufacture of stockings, hats, and bricks, and the smelting of iron ore, which is obtained in the Wolds. There is also an extensive manufactory for bookbinders' leather, &c. The Ivanhoe Baths, erected by the Marquis of Hastings, in 1820, is a handsome edifice, of the Ionic order of architecture, well fitted up for the accommodation of invalids. The water of the baths is supplied by springs in the neighbouring collieries; it contains much salt and some bromine, and is useful in cases of rheumatism, scrofula, &c. The Royal Hotel, which adjoins the baths, is a handsome building in the same style of architecture, and is fitted up expressly for the accommodation of families visiting the baths. The town contains a theatre, union workhouse for 300 inmates, reading-room, parochial library, gas-works, bank, and several good lodging-houses. There is a bridge over the Mease, and extensive waterworks, constructed in 1854, for the supply of the town. Petty sessions are held here. It is the seat of a county court and the head of a union. It is governed by a constable and two headboroughs, chosen annually in October, and a local Board of Health. This parish is the largest in the shire, and has mines of coal, lead, ironstone, and limestone; Moira colliery, which is very extensive, is situated 3½ miles to the W. of the town. At the adjoining hamlet of Woodville, fire-clay is found, from which earthenware and fire bricks are made.—The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £417, in the patron. of the Marquis of Hastings. The church is dedicated to St. Helen. It is a large and handsome edifice of stone, with chapels on each side of the chancel, and a peal of 8 bells. In one of the chapels are the tombs of the Hastings family, and monuments to the Earls of Huntingdon. Here is the tomb of Selina, Countess of Huntingdon, founder of a religious sect named after her. Her bust, by Rysbrack, is placed on the tomb of the earl. The church possesses a curious instrument, called a "finger pillory," in which the fingers of disorderly persons might be ingeniously fitted and squeezed; it is placed on two posts under the organ gallery. At the west end of the town is a handsome district church, in the early English style, called Trinity chapel, which was built in 1838. The living, val. £180, is in the patron. of the vicar. There is also another district church at the village of Woodville. The Independents, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, Baptists, and the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, have places of worship here. The Independent chapel is a building of some pretensions, founded in 1675, and rebuilt in 1825 at the cost of £2,000. There is a free grammar school, which was founded by the Earl of Huntingdon in 1567, having a revenue of £840. There are connected with it, and the school at Derby, ten exhibitions at Emmanuel College, Cambridge. It has five masters, two classical, and three English. There is a blue coat school, established in 1669 by Isaac Dawson, and a green coat school, endowed by Alderman Newton; the former having an endowment of £50, the latter of £36. An endowment of £50 a year, by the Rev. Simeon Ash, is applied partly to apprenticing poor boys and partly to the relief of the poor. The parochial charities amount altogether to £1,076.—The town is connected with the canal by a tram railroad. The canal, which is on a level and without a single lock, is nearly thirty miles in length: extending from Moira, in the par. of Ashby, through Market Bosworth and Hickley, to the Coventry canal, near Nuneaton. There are extensive remains of the ancient castle on the south side of the town. It was surrounded by three parks, one of which was ten miles in circuit. The building was partly of brick and partly of stone, and had two fine towers. An apartment among the ruins is still called Mary Queen of Scots' room. Ashby House, a seat of the Marquis of Hastings, stands on the site of the castle. The neighbouring Wolds contain abundance of ironstone, and there is a coal-field extending over an area of about 160 square miles. The Marquis is the owner of the pits opened at Moira, Swadlincote, Oakthorpe, and Donnisthorpe. Bishop Hall was a native of this town, a pupil at the grammar school, and subsequently a master there. He was born in 1574. Dr. John Bainbridge, mathematician, was born here in 1582. The market is held on Saturday, principally for grain and agricultural produce. Fairs are held on Shrove Tuesday, Easter Tuesday, Whit Tuesday, and the 10th of November, for the sale of horses and cattle, and a statute fair for hiring servants on the last Monday in September.

ASHBY EAST, or ASHBY-BY-PARTNEY, a par. in the Wold div. of the wap. of Candleshoe, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 2 miles to the E. of Spilsby, its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £157, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Helen.

ASHBY-FOLVILLE, a par. in the eastern div. of the hund. of East Goscote, in the co. of Leicester, 6 miles to the S.W. of Melton Mowbray, its post town, and 5 E. of Syston railway station. It is situated on a branch of the river Wreke, and includes the chplry. of Barsby. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £140, in the patron. of the Rev. W. Acworth. The church, which is in the decorated English style, is dedicated to St. Mary. There is an almshouse, founded in 1673, by Francis, Lord Carrington, and endowed with an estate in Lincolnshire producing about £200 per annum. It was designed for the benefit of seven poor men of this and two other parishes. A new national school has lately been built, and is supported by subscription. Edward Cheney, Esq., is lord of the manor.

ASHBY MAGNA, a par. in the hund. of Guthlaxton, in the co. of Leicester, 4 miles to the N.E. of Lutterworth, its post town. It lies on a pleasant slope not far from the Midland railway. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £200, in the patron. of the Earl of Aylesford. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

ASHBY-MEARS, a par. in the hund. of Hansford-shoe, in the co. of Northampton, 3 miles to the S.W. of Wellingborough. Northampton is its post town. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £235, in the patron. of Mrs. M. Newby's Trustees. The church is dedicated to All Saints. Ashby-Mears House is the principal residence.

ASHBY PARVA, a par. in the hund. of Guthlaxton, in the co. of Leicester, 3 miles to the N. of Lutterworth, its post town. It is situated on high ground, about a mile from Ullesthorpe station, on the Midland railway. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £260, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, which is ancient, is dedicated to St. Peter. There are almshouses for 8 poor women, founded and endowed in 1832 by Lucy Goodacre and Sarah Bowyer. Each inmate receives £11 10s. a year. A free school for 8 boys and another for 10 girls were established by the same persons. There are several other charities.

ASHBY-PUERORUM, a par. in the hund. of Hill, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 4 miles to the N.E. of Horncastle. Spilsby is its post town. It is situated on the Wolds, and comprises the hmlt. of Stainsby and the ext. par. lib. of Holbeck. The addition to the name of the parish was made in consequence of the gift of an estate here to the choristers of Lincoln cathedral. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of

Lincoln, val. £118, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The church, which is old, is dedicated to St. Andrew. Roman relics have been discovered in the neighbourhood of the church.

ASHBY ST. LEGERS, a par. in the hund. of Fawsley, in the co. of Northampton, 4 miles to the N. of Daventry. Rugby is its post town. It is situated near the borders of Warwickshire and the London and North Western railway. The Roman road, Watling Street, runs on the western side of the parish, and the Grand Junction and Oxford canals pass within a short distance east and west of it. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £130, in the patron. of Lady Senhouse. The church is dedicated to St. Leodegar, or Ledger, and is in the perpendicular style of architecture. It contains a beautifully ornamented screen, a rood loft, several piscinas, and tombs with brasses of the Catesby family. The ancient seat of the Catesbys was in this parish. Among them were William Catesby, the favourite of Richard III., the "Cat" of the well-known rhyme, and Robert Catesby, the associate of Guy Faux in the Gunpowder Plot. Ashby Legers Manor House is the seat of Lady Senhouse. Ashby Lodge, which has a collection of pictures by old masters, and is surrounded by beautiful grounds, is the seat of G. H. Arnold, Esq. This village is a meet for the Pytchley hounds.

ASHBY, WEST, a par. in the soke of Horncastle, parts of Lincoln, in the co. of Lincoln, 2 miles to the N.E. of Horncastle, its post town. It contains the hmlts. of Farthorpe and Middlethorpe. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £54, in the patron. of the Bishop of Carlisle. The church is dedicated to All Saints. Ashby Thorpe House is the principal residence.

ASHCHURCH, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Tewkesbury, in the co. of Gloucester, 2 miles to the N.E. of Tewkesbury, its post town. It lies on the borders of Worcestershire, and comprises the tythgs. of Aston-upon-Carron, Fiddington-with-Natton, Northway-with-Newton, and Pamington. It is a station on the Bristol and Birmingham section of the Midland Counties railway. The river Carron flows through the parish. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £270, in the patron. of the Rev. J. Askew, incumbent. The church is chiefly in the perpendicular style, with a tower, and has a Norman porch. It is dedicated to St. Nicholas. This parish has a mineral spring of similar character to the Cheltenham waters.

ASHCOMBE, a par. in the hund. of Exminster, in the co. of Devon, 3 miles to the E. of Chadleigh. Dawlish is its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £222, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, which was partly rebuilt in 1825, is in the form of a cross, and contains a stone font and a handsome stained window. There is a free school, endowed by Robert Moalle in 1802, with £3 per annum.

ASHCOMBE, a hmlt. in the par. of Weston-super-Mare, hund. of Winterstoke, in the co. of Somerset, 8 miles to the N.W. of Axbridge. It is situated near the coast of the Bristol Channel, and not far from the Great Western railway.

ASHCOTT, a par. in the hund. of Whitley, in the co. of Somerset, 8 miles to the E. of Bridgwater. It is a station on the Glastonbury branch of the Bristol and Exeter railway. It was formerly a possession of the Abbey of Glastonbury. It contains the hmlt. of Pedwell. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Shapwick, in the dioc. of Bath and Wells. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There is a chapel belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists. The poor of the parish have the benefit of an endowment of £70 a year, bequeathed by Richard Mills.

ASHDON, a par. in the hund. of Freshwell, in the co. of Essex, 3 miles to the N.E. of Saffron Walden; Linton is its post-town. It is situated on the borders of Cambridgeshire, on a branch of the river Cam, and includes the hmlt. of Little Bartlow, or Bartlow End. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £909, in the patron. of the Master and Fellows of Caius College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The parochial charities, including a small endowment for a free school, amount to £21. On the eastern borders of this parish are four barrows of a pyramidal form, called Bartlow Hills, conjectured by some to be the burial-places of those who fell at the battle of Assandune, which was fought in 1016 between Canute and Edmund Ironside. Chains and stone coffins have been discovered within one of them, and Roman coins are found near them. This battle is referred by others to Ashingdon. Ashdon Park is the seat of the Pipers.

ASHE, a tythg. in the par. of Netherbury, in the hund. of Beaminster Forum, in the co. of Dorset, 1 mile from Beaminster. The living is a perpet. cur. united with the vic. of Netherbury, in the dioc. of Salisbury.

ASHE, a tythg. in the par. of Stourpain, in the hund. of Pimperne, in the co. of Dorset, 3 miles to the N.W. of Blandford. It is watered by the river Stour.

ASHE, a par. in the hund. of Overton, Kingsclere div. of the co. of Southampton, 5 miles to the E. of Whitchurch, its post town. The South Western railway runs near it. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £410, in the patron. of W. H. Beach, Esq. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The principal residences are Ashe Park and Oakley Hall; at the former of which the Vine hounds meet.

ASHELDHAM, a par. in the hund. of Dengie, in the co. of Essex, 9 miles to the S.E. of Maldon. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £339, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. There are traces of an old intrenchment.

ASHELWORTH, Gloucestershire. *See* ASHLEWORTH.

ASHEN, a par. in the hund. of Hinckford, in the co. of Essex, 2 miles to the S.W. of Clare. Sudbury is its post town. It is situated on the borders of Suffolk, on the south bank of the river Stour. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £300, in the patron. of the Duchy of Lancaster. It is said that an Augustine priory existed here in the reign of Edward II. Ashen House is the principal residence.

ASHENDON HUNDRED, one of the eight subdivisions of the co. of Buckingham, situated in the western part of the co., and bounded on the N. by Buckingham hund., on the E. by Cottesloe hund., on the S.E. by Aylesbury hund., and on the W. and S.W. by Oxfordshire. It contains the following pars.:—Ashendon, Aston-Sandford, Boarstall, Brill, Chearsley, Chilton, East Claydon, Middle Claydon, Crendon, Dorton, Grandborough, Grendon-under-Wood, Hogshaw, Illmer, or Illmire, Ludgershall, Fleet Marston, North Marston, Oakley, Oving, Pitchcott, Quainton, Quarrendon, Shabbington, Towersey, Waddesdon, Upper Winchendon, Nether Winchendon, Wootton-under-Wood, and Worminghall, with parts of the pars. of Beckley, Dinton, Ickford, and Kingsey. The hund. has an area of 66,670 acres.

ASHENDON, a par. in the hund. of Ashendon, in the co. of Buckingham, 8 miles to the W. of Aylesbury. Thame is its post-town. Pollicot is a hmlt. of this par. In the middle of the 7th century, the partition of the kingdom of Wessex by Kenwealh and Cuthred was arranged at Æscesdune, the king conceding to his nephew 300 hides of land, and in 871 it was the scene of a battle, in which the Danes were defeated by Ethelred I. and Alfred. Much doubt exists as to the site of this battle: Dr. Kennet contends for Ashendon; but Gough identifies it with Ashdown Park, near East Ilsley, and he is followed by Benjamin Thorpe, the editor of the "Saxon Chronicle;" while Bishop Gibson assigns it to Aston Tirold, in Berkshire. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. with that of Dorton, £106, in the patron. of Christ Church College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains an ancient monument with the effigy of a Crusader, who was probably a Stafford, of the family to which the manor of Pollicot belonged. Petty sessions are held in the village.

ASHERIDGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Chesham and

hund. of Burnham, in the co. of Buckingham, 2 miles from Chesham.

ASHFIELD, a vil. in the par. of Killersherdinny, bar. of Tullygarvey, in the co. of Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles to the W. of Cootehill. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Kilmore, Ardagh, and Elphin, val. £109, in the patron. of the incumbent. Ashfield Lodge, the seat of the Clements, is situated on a hill at the foot of which the river Cootehill flows.

ASHFIELD, a tnshp. united with Rutton, in the par. of Priors Ditton, Wenlock lib., in the co. of Salop, 7 miles from Much Wenlock.

ASHFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Thredling, in the co. of Suffolk, 3 miles to the E. of Debenham, its post town, and 12 N. of Ipswich. It contains the chplry. of Thorpe. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £53, in the patron. of Lord Henniker, who is also lord of the manor, and impropriator of the great tithes, which have been commuted for £465 per annum. The church, after having been in ruins for more than a century, was rebuilt of brick in 1853, by Lord Henniker, at a cost of £2000. Previously Thorpe Chapel, erected in 1739, supplied the place of the parish church; but since the opening of the new church the chapel has been pulled down, the tower only being left standing to serve as a cemetery chapel.

ASHFIELD, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Blackbourn, in the co. of Suffolk, 7 miles to the N.W. of Stowmarket, 2 N. of Elmswell railway station, and 6 from Ixworth, its post town. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £54, in the patron. of Lord Thurlow. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a small brick building, with tower. There is an endowment, founded in 1620 by Nicholas Fyrmage, for the maintenance of a weekly lecture in the parish church, and for the benefit of the poor. Its present amount is nearly £100 per annum. There are some other small charities. Ashfield Lodge, a neat brick mansion, is the seat of Lord Thurlow, who is chief proprietor and lord of the manor. This was the birthplace of Lord Chancellor Thurlow (1732), and his brother the bishop of Durham, whose father held the living of Ashfield.

ASHFORD, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Bakewell, hund. of High Peak, in the co. of Derby, 2 miles to the N.W. of Bakewell. It is situated in a district of great beauty in the valley of the Wye, and was anciently part of the demesnes of the crown. Marble of very fine quality, of black and grey colour, is found in the neighbourhood. It lies in beds of from 3 to 9 inches in thickness, at a depth of about 40 feet below the surface. It is sawn and polished at the works which were established here in 1748, and which were the first of the kind in England. The stocking manufacture is also carried on here, and employs about a hundred frames. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £102, in the patron. of the vicar of Bakewell. The church has been rebuilt, but an ancient porch is preserved, on which are some curious sculptures, supposed to represent the animals which dwelt in the Peak forest. A castle formerly stood here, in which the earls of Kent, and afterwards the earls of Westmoreland, resided; nothing remains of it but the moat. At Finnhead are remains of a Saxon encampment, or Roman station, and two barrows. There are chapels belonging to the Baptists, Presbyterians, and Methodists. Also a Unitarian chapel, erected by William Bagshaw, called "the Apostle of the Peak." Ashford Hall, a fine seat on the banks of the Wye, belonging to the dukes of Devonshire, is at present the seat of the Hon. G. H. Cavendish, M.P. The other residences are Church Dale, a mansion of recent construction; Thornbridge, and the Rookery, situated on the banks of the Wye, in which trout and grayling abound. The Duke of Devonshire is lord of the manor.

ASHFORD, a par. in the hund. of Braunton, in the co. of Devon, 2 miles to the N.W. of Barnstaple, its post-town. It is bounded on the S. by the navigable river Taw Torr). The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £110, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a new stone building in the early decorated Gothic style of architecture, with a tower and spire, and was rebuilt in 1854 at a cost of £500. The Baptists have a chapel, and there is a national school. Ashford House is the principal residence.

ASHFORD, a par. and market-town in the hund. of Chart and Longbridge, lathe of Scray, in the co. of Kent, 14 miles from Canterbury, 20 miles to the S.E. of Maidstone, and 53 miles by road from London, or 67 miles by the South Eastern railway, on which it is a chief station. It is also the point of junction with the Canterbury and Hastings branch railways. It is situated in a pleasant and fertile district on the Essbe, or Essbet, the west branch of the river Stour; the town being built on a gentle eminence overlooking the Weald. The name of this place in Domesday Book is *Estefort*, and it belonged at that period to Hugo de Montford. It passed subsequently to the family of the Asshetesfords, and through other houses in succession, till it became part of the endowment of St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster. In the reign of Edward VI., it was granted to Sir Anthony Aucher, Knt. Since the close of the 17th century the estates have become separated by sale and otherwise.—The town is well built, paved, and lighted. The High Street is about half a mile in length, and the shops of handsome appearance. A new market-house has been erected, with townhall and assembly rooms. There are two banks, a savings-bank, and two mechanics' institutes, with large libraries. Besides the buildings which have been erected near the railway station, a new town is growing up on the south side of Ashford, the property of the South Eastern railway company. It was named Alfred, but is commonly spoken of as Newtown. A small part of Newtown is not included in the parish of Ashford, being situated within the limits of Willesborough. Here are the extensive works of the company, erected at a cost of £100,000, and including an engine shed, repairing shop, boiler and wheel shops, smithy, carriage house, &c. The engine shed is 200 feet in length, the repairing shop nearly 400 feet, the carriage house about 650 feet. The machinery is worked by two engines. There are gasworks and waterworks, and a handsome school-house, which is used also as a church. The works give occupation to about a thousand persons, consisting of the population of Newtown, and many of the inhabitants of Ashford. At a short distance from the church is a new cemetery, with two chapels. The river is crossed by a stone bridge of one arch. Linen weaving is carried on in the town, and the cattle markets, which are held at short intervals, are among the largest in the county. Ashford is the seat of a County Court district and a Poor-law Union. Polling for the county takes place here, and petty sessions are held once a month.—The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £460, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It is a large and handsome building, in the form of a cross, in the perpendicular style, with a lofty tower at the intersection of the transepts. The tower was erected in the reign of Edward IV., by Sir John Fogge, who restored the church and founded a college. The college building has been modernised, and now serves as the vicarage. The tomb of Sir John Fogge is near the altar. It had brasses of himself and his two wives; but they are lost or mutilated. In front of the altar-steps is a brass of Elizabeth, Countess of Athol, who died in 1375. A small chapel on the south side of the church contains three fine marble monuments of the Smyths of Westenhanger, former owners of the manor of Ashford. There is an octagonal font sculptured with roses and blank shields. There are chapels belonging to the Society of Friends, Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, the Wesleyan Methodists, Baptists, and Independents. The free grammar school, which was founded by Sir Norton Knatchbull in 1636, has an endowment of £30 per annum. The national school, for 90 boys, has an endowment of £20 a year, bequeathed by Dr. Thomas Turner in 1702. The revenue of the church lands is £184. The charities of the parish

mount altogether to £309. The custom of gavelkind prevails in the manor. Ashford is the birth-place of several distinguished men. Richard Glover, the antiquary, was born here in 1542. His nephew, Thomas Milles, also a native, was eminent as a herald and genealogist. Here, too, was born, in 1616, Dr. John Wallis, the mathematician; his father being vicar of Ashford. The market is held on Tuesday and Saturday. On the first and third Tuesday of each month the cattle market is held, which is considered one of the largest in the county; numbers of sheep and bullocks being brought from Romsey Marsh. Fairs take place on the 17th May, the 9th September, and the 12th and 24th October, for horses, cattle, and pedlary. There are races once a year. Ashford gives the title of baron to the Keppels, Earls of Albemarle.

ASHFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Killeedy, bar. of Glenquin, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles to the S. of Newcastle.

ASHFORD, a par. in the hund. of Spelthorne, in the co. of Middlesex, 2 miles to the E. of Staines. It is a station on the Richmond and Staines branch of the South Western railway, and is situated in a highly cultivated and wooded district. It was formerly a possession of Westminster Abbey, and afterwards a part of the honour of Hampton. Before the lands were enclosed, reviews were frequently held here. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of London, val. £136, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, which is dedicated to St. Matthew, was erected in 1858. There is a Welsh charity school for 200 children, founded in 1857. The building is of stone, in the Elizabethan style of architecture. There are several seats of the nobility and gentry; among which are those of the Duke of Argyll and Lord Kinnoul, Clock House, Ashford Lodge, Ford House, &c.

ASHFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Ilton, hund. of Abdick and Balstone, in the co. of Somerset, 2 miles from Ilminster.

ASHFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Rathnew, bar. of Newcastle, in the co. of Wicklow, and prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 7 miles to the N.E. of Rathdrum. It is situated in a pleasant and fertile country, on the south bank of the river Varty. Rossana, the residence of the Tighes, is in the same parish. Fairs are held on the 27th April, the 24th June, the 8th September, and the 16th December.

ASHFORD-BOWDLER, a par. in the hund. of Lower Munslow, in the co. of Salop, 3 miles to the S.E. of Ludlow. The river Teme runs through it. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £55, in the patron. of C. Walker, Esq. The chapel is dedicated to St. Andrew. The principal residences are Ashford-Bowdler Court and Ashford-Bowdler Hall.

ASHFORD-CARBONELL, a par. in the hunds. of Stottesden and Munslow, in the co. of Salop, 3 miles to the S. of Ludlow. The living is a rect. annexed to the rect. of Little Hereford, in the dioc. of Hereford. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

ASHFORDBY, or ASFORDBY, a par. in the eastern div. of the hund. of Goscote, in the co. of Leicester, 3 miles to the W. of Melton-Mowbray. It is situated on the river Wreak, which connects it with the Leicester and Melton-Mowbray navigation. It is now a station on the Syston and Peterborough branch of the Midland Counties railway. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £455, in the patron. of the Rev. A. Burnaby, who is rector, patron, and lord of the manor. The church, which is dedicated to All Saints, has a square tower surmounted by a spire, and was repaired in 1847. The Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists have chapels here. There is also a small endowed school founded in 1769, by Morris Cam; and a village school, built in 1843 by the rector, at a cost of £400. Some of the inhabitants of the village are employed in stocking-weaving. There is a bridge over the Wreak. The Hall is a handsome modern mansion in the Italian style.

ASHFURLONG, a vil. in the par. of Sutton Colefield, hund. of Hemlingford, in the co. of Warwick, nearly 2 miles from Sutton Colefield. Ashfurlong Hall is the principal residence.

ASHGILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Coverham, western div. of the wap. of Hang, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles to the S.W. of Middleham.

ASHILL, a par. in the hund. of Wayland, in the co. of Norfolk, 3 miles N.W. of Walton, and 6 miles to the S.E. of Swaffham railway station. It was anciently the estate of the Hastings family, who held it by the singular tenure of serving the king's linen at the coronation. It is situated on a hill near the river Stoke, and commands an extensive prospect. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £850, in the patron. of the Rev. B. Edwards, incumbent. The church, which is chiefly in the perpendicular style, with a flint tower, is dedicated to St. Nicholas. There is a national school, established in 1821, and rebuilt in 1848. There are 30 acres of fuel allotment in the parish, besides other allotments; and the charities amount to £36.

ASHILL, a par. in the hund. of Abdick and Bulstone, in the co. of Somerset, 6 miles to the N. of Chard. Taunton is its post town. The Chard Canal passes near it. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £98, in the patron. of the Prebendary of Ashill, in Wells Cathedral. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. In the reign of Edward II., a charter for a weekly market on Wednesday was obtained by Thomas de Multon, then lord of the manor; also for fairs on three Saints' days. A fair is now held on Easter Monday. There is a chalybeate spring, called Skipperham Well, the water of which is considered useful in scorbutic affections.

ASHINGDON, a par. in the hund. of Rochford, in the co. of Essex, 2 miles to the N. of Rochford. Its Saxon name was *Assandune*, and it is generally considered to be the scene of the great battle between Canute and Edmund Ironside, in 1016, in which the latter was defeated. The camp of the victor is believed to have been fixed at the neighbouring village of Canewdon. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £254, in the patron. of Rev. J. Nottidge. The church, from which there is a fine prospect, is dedicated to St. Andrew. There is a charity school with a small endowment.

ASHINGTON, a tnshp. united with the tnshp. of Sheepwash, in the par. of Bothal, Morpeth ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 3 miles to the E. of Morpeth. It is situated near the sea-coast, on the river Wandsbeck.

ASHINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Stone, in the co. of Somerset, 3 miles to the N. of Yeovil. Ilchester is its post town. It lies on the banks of the river Yeo, not far from the borders of Dorsetshire. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £162, in the patron. of the Rev. J. Nottidge. The church is dedicated to St. Vincent. There is an endowment of £3 per annum for the instruction of five boys at the Marston Magna school, founded by Sir J. St. Barbe.

ASHINGTON, a par. in the hund. of West Grinstead, rape of Bramber, in the co. of Sussex, 5 miles to the N.W. of Steyning. Hurstperpoint is its post town. It includes the chplry. of Buncton. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. with the perpet. cur.* of Buncton, £289, in the patron. of the Duke of Norfolk. The tithes have been commuted for £288 per annum. The church is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. There is a chapel of ease at Buncton, which is open only six times a year for divine service; this has been the custom from time immemorial. The village is a meet for Mr. Napper's hounds. Fairs are held on the 29th June and the 21st July, for the sale of cattle and for hiring servants.

ASHKIRK, a par. and postal vil. partly in the co. of Roxburgh, and partly in the co. of Selkirk, Scotland, 3 miles to the S. of Selkirk. It is situated in a fertile and hilly district on the Ale Water, and was formerly the seat of the Bishops of Glasgow. The living, val. £206, is in the presbytery of Selkirk, and in the patron. of the Earl of Minto. The par. extends over an area of about 18 square miles.

ASHLEWORTH, or ASHELWORTH, a par. in the

upper div. of the hund. of Berkeley, in the co. of Gloucester, 4 miles to the N.W. of Gloucester. It is situated on the north-western bank of the river Severn, which is navigable here. It contains the hmlts. of Longridge, Knight's Green, and several others. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £280, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, which has a tower and spire, is mostly in the perpendicular style, and is dedicated to St. Andrew. Near it is the manor-house, portions of which are very ancient; and the parsonage, a good example of a timbered residence, now occupied as a farmhouse. The parochial charities, including some parish lands, amount to £33. There is a large common in this parish.

ASHLEY, a par. in the hund. of Cheveley, in the co. of Cambridge, 3½ miles to the E. of Newmarket, and 63 from London. It includes the hmlt. of Silverley. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. with the vic.* of Silverley, £150, in the patron. of the Hon. W. R. J. North. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was built in 1845. There is a national school. The Hon. W. H. North is lord of the manor.

ASHLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Bowdon, and hund. of Bucklow, in the co. palatine of Chester, 2 miles to the S. of Altrincham. The river Bollin runs near it. Ashley Hall is the principal residence. It was the seat of the Asshetons, and has a collection of portraits of county gentlemen who resolved not to aid the Pretender.

ASHLEY, a par. in the hund. of Buddlesgate, in the co. of Southampton, 3 miles to the S.E. of Stockbridge, its post town. The Andover canal passes near it on the W., and the South Western railway on the E. It is 7 miles from the Winchester station. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £329, in the patron. of the Rev. James Hannay, the incumbent. The church, which is very old, was restored in 1858, and is dedicated to St. Mary. Traces of Roman camps are found here. The Roman road to Winchester runs near the parish.

ASHLEY, a tythg. in the par. of Milton, and hund. of Christchurch, in the New Forest div. of the co. of Southampton, 4 miles to the W. of Lymington. It lies near the coast of the English Channel. Ashley Hatch is the principal residence.

ASHLEY, a par. in the hund. of Corby, in the co. of Northampton, 5 miles to the N.E. of Market Harborough, its post town. It lies on the borders of Rutlandshire, on the south bank of the river Welland. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £320, in the patron. of the Rev. R. T. Pulteney, rector. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The charities amount to £24.

ASHLEY, a par. in the northern div. of the hund. of Pirehill, in the co. of Stafford, 5 miles to the N.E. of Market Drayton, and 3 S.E. from Whitmore railway station. The vil. of Ashley Heath, and the hmlt. of Hookgate, are included in this par. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £316, in the patron. of the Rev. H. Hebden and H. C. M. Ingram, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and has been much enlarged by a chapel subsequently built by Thos. Kinnersley, Esq., in which are six fine marble monuments to the Kinnersley family, executed by Chantrey, Noble, and others. On the east side of the chancel are several ancient effigies of the Lords Gerard of Bromley, and an ancient font presented by David Kennie, a native of the village and a soldier who served under the Black Prince. The register dates from 1551. There are chapels belonging to the Roman Catholics and Independents, and a school supported by the lords of the manor. The charities amount to £40 per annum, distributed to the poor on St. Thomas's day, besides a monthly provision of bread. At Ashley Heath there are remains of a Roman camp, on a hill about 800 feet in height.

ASHLEY, a par. and vil. in the hund. of Malmesbury, in the co. of Wilts, 5 miles to the N.W. of Malmesbury, and 4 from Tetbury-road junction. It is situated on the borders of Gloucestershire, near the old Roman way, called Akeman Street, from Bath to Cirencester. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £220, in the patron. of the Duchy of Lancaster. The church is old, and has two Norman arches, an ancient circular font, and a monument of Ferdinando Gorges, who died in 1647. It is dedicated to St. James. The manor of Ashley, now held by the Right Hon. T. H. S. Estcourt, Esq., M.P., formerly belonged to the Hungerfords.

ASHLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Box, and hund. of Chippenham, in the co. of Wilts, 4 miles to the W. of Corsham. It lies on the borders of Gloucestershire, and the Great Western railway passes it on the south.

ASHLEY, GREAT and LITTLE, vils. near Bradford, in the co. of Wilts. They are not far from the river Avon.

ASHLEY GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Chesham and hund. of Burnham, in the co. of Buckingham, 2 miles to the N.E. of Chesham.

ASHLEY LODGE, an ext. par. lib. in the par. of Fordingbridge and hund. of the same name, in the co. of Southampton, 3 miles to the E. of Fordingbridge.

ASHLEY, NORTH, a tythg. in the par. of Ringwood, hund. and div. of Ringwood, in the co. of Southampton. It is situated on the river Avon, and contains the workhouse of Ringwood Union.

ASHLEYHAY, a tnshp. in the par. of Wirksworth, hund. of Appletree, in the co. of Derby, rather more than 1 mile from Wirksworth.

ASHLING, EAST and WEST, tythgs. in the par. of Funtington, hund. of Bosham, and rape of Chichester, in the co. of Sussex, 4 miles from Chichester. The South Coast railway runs near them. Ashling House is the principal residence.

ASHMANHAUGH, a par. in the hund. of Tunstead, in the co. of Norfolk, 2½ miles to the E. of Cottishall, its post town, and 10 miles to the N.E. of Norwich. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £42, in the patron. of Sir J. H. Preston, Bart., of Beeston Hall, who is also lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Swithin, has lately undergone extensive repairs. The register dates from 1562. There are charities amounting to £12 a year.

ASHMANSWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Lower Evingar, Kingsclere div. of the co. of Southampton, 7 miles to the W. of Kingsclere. Newbury is its post town. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, annexed to the rect. of East Woodhay. The church is dedicated to St. James.

ASHMORE, a par. in the hund. of Cranborne, Shaftesbury div. of the co. of Dorset, 5 miles to the S.E. of Shaftesbury, and 8 N. of Blandford. It lies on the borders of Wiltshire. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £410, in the patron. of the Rev. C. Chisholm. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a small antique structure. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel in the village. There is a small free school.

ASHOLME, a tnshp. in the par. of Lambley, western div. of Tindale ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 4 miles from Haltwhistle.

ASHOLT. *See* ASHOLT, Somersetshire.

ASHORNE, a hmlt. in the par. of Newbold Pacey, hund. of Kington, in the co. of Warwick, 4 miles from Warwick.

ASHOVER, a par. in the hunds. of Scarsdale and Wirksworth, in the co. of Derby, 6 miles to the S.W. of Chesterfield, 3 W. from Stretton railway station, and 18 N. of Derby. It is situated in a deep valley on the river Amber, and comprises the vil. of Ashover and the hmlts. of Dethwick-Lea and Holloway. The Midland Counties railway passes near it, and has a station at Stretton. Ashover was at one time a market-town, and it had a church as early as the period of the Conquest. The district contains some ironstone and millstone, and small quantities of coal and lead have also been found. The stocking manufacture and the working of lace furnish employment to some of the inhabitants. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £600, in the patron. of the Rev. Jos. Nodder, rural dean of Ashover, and the present incumbent. The church is dedicated to All Saints. It is an ancient building, having been erected in 1419, with a fine spire rising out of a

square embattled tower, and contains a curious old font with twenty small compartments round it, each enclosing a figure in a devotional attitude. These figures are embossed in lead. The church contains also some brasses, and several tombs of the Babington family, whose seat was at Dethwick. Of this family was Anthony Babington, who was executed in 1586, for conspiracy against Queen Elizabeth. In the chancel is a fine Gothic obituary window of stained glass, for the Nodder family, inserted in 1845. There is also a district church at Dethwick, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £93, in the gift of T. Hallowes, Esq. There is a small free school, founded in 1703, and endowed in 1819 with £21 per annum; also a girls' school, built of gritstone, at the cost of the rector, in 1840. Near the church is the rectory, a spacious building surrounded by pleasure grounds. The Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists have chapels here. This parish is within the honour of Tutbury, and the jurisdiction of the small debts' court, held there once a fortnight. There are two curious stones on Ashover Common; one a rocking-stone, measuring 26 feet in circumference, and called Robin Hood's Mark; another, called the Turning-stone, about 9 feet high, and somewhat resembling the figure of a man. Overton Hall, a pleasant old residence, embosomed in ancient trees and lofty hills, belonged at one time to Sir Joseph Banks, the eminent naturalist and companion of Captain Cook, in his famous voyage round the world. Fairs for the sale of cattle are held here on the 25th April, the 15th October, and the 23rd November.

ASHOW, a par. in the Kenilworth div. of the hund. of Knightlow, in the co. of Warwick, 4 miles to the N.E. of Warwick. Kenilworth is its post town. It is situated on the banks of the river Avon, and was formerly part of the possessions of the abbey of Stoneleigh. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £295, in the patron. of Lord Leigh, of Stoneleigh. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

ASHPERTON, a chplry. and par. in the hund. of Rudlow, in the co. of Hereford, 5 miles to the N.W. of Ledbury. The river Frome runs a little to the north of the parish. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of Stretton-Grandison, in the dioc. of Hereford. The chapel is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. There are charities amounting to £54 per annum. Here was the ancient seat of the Grandisons.

ASHPRINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Coleridge, in the co. of Devon, 2½ miles to the S.E. of Totness, its post town, 7 N.W. of Dartmouth, and 10 S.W. of Torquay. It is situated on a gentle slope at the confluence of the river Harebourn with the Dart, and near the South Devon railway. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £539, in the patron. of the Rev. G. T. Carwithen, the incumbent. The church, dedicated to St. David, is a fine old structure, in the perpendicular style of architecture, and was entirely repaired in 1844, at the cost of £1,000. A handsome parochial school was built in 1847, by R. Durant, Esq., of Sharpham House, who is lord of the manor and chief proprietor of the soil. There is also an almshouse and some small charities. Ashprington House is the residence of Gen. Sir G. Adams; and Pensford House is an ancient mansion on the banks of the river Harebourn. The parish is watered by three rivers, the Dart, Harebourn, and Washbourn, and contains the hamlets of Pensford, Yeatson, Washbourn, and a part of Tuckerhay.

ASHREIGNEY, or RING'S ASH, a par. in the hund. of North Tawton and Winkley, in the co. of Devon, 4 miles to the W. of Chumleigh, its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £335, in the patron. of the Rev. J. T. Johnson. The church is dedicated to St. James. There is a school endowed by Mrs. Pyncombe with £10 a year.

ASHSHENESS, in the Shetland Islands, Scotland, was formerly a separate par., but is now united with Northmaven.

ASHTEAD, a par. in the second div. of the hund. of Copthorne, in the co. of Surrey, 2 miles to the S.W. of Epsom. It is a station on the Epsom and Leatherhead branch of the South Western railway, and is situated in a district of great natural beauty. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £499, in the patron. of the heirs of the late Hon. F. G. Howard. The church stands in the park, and is dedicated to St. Giles. It contains monuments of the Howards. An almshouse for six widows was founded and endowed by Lady Fielding, with £32 per annum. There is an endowed charity school, and another school established and supported by the Howards. Ashtead Park, the seat of the Howard family, is a beautiful and well-wooded estate. Charles II. was frequently entertained here by Sir Robert Howard. The present mansion is a modern building on the site of the original one. Ashtead has a mineral spring of similar properties to that of Epsom.

ASHTED, a suburb of Birmingham, a chplry. in the par. of Aston, hund. of Hemlingford, in the co. of Warwick. Here are the Vauxhall pleasure gardens, and the horse barracks, established in 1793. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £210, in the gift of trustees. The church is dedicated to St. James.

ASHTON, or ASHTON-HAYES, a tnshp. in the par. of Tarvin, and hund. of Eddisbury, in the co. palatine of Chester, 6 miles to the N.E. of Chester. It lies not far from Delamere Forest. The living is a perpet. cur., val. £160, in the dioc. of Chester, and in the gift of W. Atkinson, Esq.

ASHTON, a tnshp. and par. containing two vils. called the Upper and Lower Town, in the hund. of Exminster, in the co. of Devon, 3½ miles to the N.W. of Chudleigh, its post town, and 8 S.W. of Exeter. It is situated in a hilly and wooded country, on a branch of the river Teign, over which is a picturesque old stone bridge, built in 1604, and the view on either side is very charming. There are several manganese mines in the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £230, in the patron. of the Rev. G. Ware. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and contains a rood-loft and a screen of wood, beautifully carved. A national school has recently been erected. An almshouse here is endowed with £4 a year, the gift of John Stooke, in 1691, and there is a small sum bequeathed by Jane Shepherd, for the instruction of two children. The parish has an area of 1,709 acres, the sole property of Viscount Exmouth, who is lord of the manor, except only the glebe lands and one field called Chudleigh Scrimscratt, which tradition reports was lost at a game of cards by the former possessor of the manor, Sir Geo. Chudleigh. Barton in this parish was the original seat of the Chudleigh family, who were lords of the manor from 1320 to 1745, when Sir James Chudleigh was killed at Ostend, and the baronetcy became extinct.

ASHTON, a tythg. in the par. of Bishop's Waltham, and hund. of the same name, in the co. of Southampton, 1 mile from Bishop's Waltham.

ASHTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Eye, and hund. of Wolphy, in the co. of Hereford, 4 miles to the N.E. of Leominster. It is united with the tnshp. of Moreton, and lies near the canal.

ASHTON, a tnshp. united with Stodday, in the par. of Lancaster, hund. of Lonsdale, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 3 miles to the S. of Lancaster. It is situated on the Preston canal and the river Lune, and the Preston railway runs near it. Ashton Hall is the seat of the Duke of Hamilton. It is an ancient hall, standing in a fine park on the banks of the Lune, and having a prospect over Morecambe Bay. Ashton House is the seat of Sir J. Walmsley.

ASHTON, or ASHTON-ON-RIBBLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Preston, and hund. of Amounderness, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 2 miles to the W. of Preston. It is united with the tnshp. of Lea. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £106, in the patron. of the Vicar of Preston. Ashton Bank is the principal residence.

ASHTON, a par. in the hund. of Cleley, in the co. of Northampton, 6 miles to the S. of Northampton. Roade is its post town. The London and North-Western railway passes through the parish. The living is a rect. in

the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £275, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, which contains two altar tombs and a monument of a knight, is dedicated to St. Michael. The parochial charities amount to £20. The inhabitants of Ashton have a right of common in the neighbouring forest of Salcey.

ASHTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Oundle and hund. of Polebrook, in the co. of Northampton, 1 mile from Oundle. The Peterborough railway and the river Nen pass within a short distance of this hamlet.

ASHTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Ufford and lib. of Peterborough, in the co. of Northampton, 5 miles to the S.E. of Stamford. Ashton Wold in this hmlt. is a meet for the Fitzwilliam hounds.

ASHTON, COLD, Gloucestershire. *See* COLD ASHTON.

ASHTON-GIFFORD, a tnshp. in the par. of Codford St. Peter, hund. of Heytesbury, in the co. of Wilts, 2 miles to the S.E. of Heytesbury. The river Wiley runs through this township. It was formerly the estate of the Giffords of Brimsfield.

ASHTON GREEN, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Parr, and par. of Prescott, hund. of Derby, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 2 miles from St. Helens.

ASHTON-IN-MACKERFIELD, or ASHTON-LE-WILLOWS, a tnshp. in the par. of Winwick and hund. of West Derby, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 2 miles to the N.W. of Newton. Wigan is its post town. It contains the hmlts. of Ashton Heath, Downall Green, and several others. The Wigan and Newton railway passes near the village on the east. There are in the surrounding district many collieries, potteries, and cotton-mills, in which most of the population are employed. The manufacture of locks, screws, nails, tools, &c., are also carried on here. There are two benefices, a rect.* val. £550, in the patron. of the Earl of Derby, and a vic.* val. £245, in the gift of the Rector of Ashton; both in the dioc. of Chester. The church of the latter is dedicated to St. Thomas, that of the former to the Holy Trinity. The Roman Catholics, Unitarians, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, Quakers, and Independents, have chapels here. The charitable endowments amount to £130 a year. There are two schools belonging to the Church of England, and one to the Roman Catholics.

ASHTON KEYNES, a par. and tnshp. in the hund. of Highworth, in the co. of Wilts, 4 miles to the W. of Cricklade, its post town, 3 N. of Minety station on the Cheltenham railway, and 88 from London. It is pleasantly situated on the river Isis, or Thames, not far from the borders of Gloucestershire, and includes the chplry. of Leigh. The river, which flows on one side of the street, is crossed by numerous bridges leading to the several houses, which give the place a picturesque appearance. There are remains of four ancient stone crosses, and part of the monastery surrounded by a moat, and now converted into a farmhouse. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £325, in the patron. of J. Pitt, Esq. The church, an ancient edifice, is dedicated to the Holy Cross. There are also two dissenting chapels. The parochial charities amount to £119, including the endowment of a free school for boys and girls. Ashton Keynes House is the principal residence.

ASHTON, LONG, a par. in the hund. of Hartcliffe-with-Bedminster, in the co. of Somerset, 2 miles to the S.W. of Bristol. It is situated in a wooded valley of great beauty, on the river Avon, which separates it from Gloucestershire, and at the foot of the Dundry hills. The village occupies the slope of Ashton Hill, and from the road which passes through it there are charming views of the valley, the river, Bristol, Clifton, and the scattered villages in Gloucestershire. In this par. are comprised the hmlts. of Bower-Ashton, Kingcott, Providence, Yanleigh and Rownham. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £450, in the patron. of W. G. Langton, Esq., and Sir J. Smyth, Bart. The church is dedicated to All Saints. It was built in 1390, and contains a very fine canopied tomb, with effigies of Sir Richard Choke and his lady. The tomb is of stone, decorated profusely with Gothic tracery. The chancel is separated from the nave and aisles by a fine screen, carved and gilt. There are charitable endowments amounting to £156 a year, including a sum of £10 bequeathed by Anne Smith, in 1760, for a school, and an additional £4 by John Stanton, in 1822. Ashton Court, the original seat of the Lyons, is an old mansion, with a modern front, extending 143 feet in length. The new front was erected by Inigo Jones. One of the apartments, 90 feet long and 20 broad, is hung with portraits. There are ruins of another mansion, called the Lower Court, near the village. At the east end of Barrow Common, where the hill terminates abruptly, are the remains of two Roman camps, one called Burwalls, in the form of a triangle, the other Stokeleigh, of an oval form. Roman coins have been frequently dug up in the neighbourhood. Part of the land here is laid out in orchards and fruit gardens, the produce of which is sold in the Bristol market. The Bedminster union house is in this parish.

ASHTON STEEPLE, a tnshp., par., and large vil., in the hund. and div. of Whorwellsdown, in the co. of Wilts, 4 miles to the N.E. of Westbury, the same E. of Trowbridge, its post town, and 9 S.E. of Devizes. It lies a little to the S. of the Kennet and Avon canal, and contains the chplries. of West Ashton and Semington, and the tythgs. of Hinton and Littleton. It was formerly a market town, and the surrounding district was a common. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. with the perpet. cur. of Semington, £852, in the patron. of the Master and Fellows of Magdalene College, Cambridge. The church is a large edifice, in the perpendicular style, partly erected in 1480. It has a battlemented tower, which was formerly surmounted with a lofty spire. From this spire, which was destroyed by a storm in 1670, the parish took the addition to its name. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. In addition to the parish church there is a district church at the village of West Ashton. There are a Primitive Methodist chapel and a National school. There is a small endowment for educational purposes. Petty sessions are held here, and a fair takes place on the 18th September. The par. contains 6,789 acres, chiefly the property of Walter Long, Esq., M.P., lord of the manor, who resides at Rood Ashton House, a handsome Gothic mansion, a little west of the village.

ASHTON-UNDER-HILL, a par. in the hund. of Tibaldstone, in the co. of Gloucester, 5 miles to the S.W. of Evesham, its post town. It lies in a fair valley bounded on the N. by Bredon Hill, nearly 1,000 feet high, and commanding fine views over Gloucester, Cheltenham, and Tewkesbury. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of Beckford, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is dedicated to St. Barbara.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, a par. and market town, parliamentary and municipal borough, in the hund. of Salford, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 6 miles to the E. of Manchester, 60 miles from Lancaster, and 194 from London. It is a station on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, the London and North Western, and the Lancashire and Yorkshire railways. Although the name of this place does not occur in Domesday Book, it is mentioned in other ancient records, and appears to have been given by the Conqueror, with other manors in this part of the country, to Roger de Poicton. At a later period it belonged to the family of the Asshetons, several of whom were distinguished men. One of them was Sir John de Assheton, a statesman of great ability, and held in high honour by Edward III. About the commencement of the 16th century the manor passed to the Booths, one of whom was created Baron Delamere by Charles II., and his son was created Earl of Warrington, by William and Mary. In the middle of the 18th century the manor came, by marriage, to the Earl of Stamford, whose descendants still hold it. The parish derives its present importance and prosperity chiefly from the cotton manufacture, which was introduced towards the close of the 18th century. It is situated in a hilly district, with several rivers flowing through fertile

nd well-wooded villages, and contains within it impor-
int elements of manufacturing prosperity, abundance of
oal, plenty of water, and clay for brick-making. The
own stands on the northern bank of the river Tame.
t is well built, with spacious streets, good shops, and
everal handsome mansions. There is a good supply of
vater, and the streets are lighted with gas. The town-
all, which was built in 1840, is of stone, and of the
Corinthian order of architecture. It comprises police
ffices, committee-rooms, court-rooms, and a large hall
or public purposes. It is situated in the market-square,
spacious and convenient place given by the Earl of
tamford. There are three banks, one a local, and two
ranch banks, and a savings-bank. The Mechanics'
nstitute and the Church of England Institute have
braries, reading-rooms, and classes for instruction.
There are now about 180 cotton manufactories in the
arish, in which above 10,000 persons are employed.
The collieries give occupation to about 2,000 persons.
Other important branches of industry are those of iron-
ounding, silk-weaving, hat-making, &c. The numerous
treets of the parish are said to equal a length of 14
niles. Ashton was made a borough by the Reform Act,
n 1832, and returns one member to parliament. It be-
ame a municipal borough under a charter granted in
September, 1847, by which it was divided into 4 wards,
nd is governed by a mayor, 8 aldermen, and 24 coun-
illors, with the style of the "mayor, aldermen, and
orough of Ashton." The boundaries of the parlia-
nentary and municipal boroughs are not conterminous,
he latter being the more extensive; accordingly, the
nunicipal borough comprises 6,665 houses inhabited by
population of 34,894, while the parliamentary has only
,478 houses with a population of 33,925, against 29,791
n 1851, showing an increase of 4,134 in the decennial
eriod. There are 4 divisions of the parish which have
been recognised from time immemorial: — Ashton,
Audenshaw, Knott Lanes, and Hartshead. For local
urposes there are many subdivisions. In the Knott
Lanes district is the village of Lees; in Hartshead, the
orough of Staleybridge, and the growing villages of
Mossley and Mossley Bottoms. Polling for the county
akes place here, and petty sessions are held. A union
workhouse, large enough for 500 poor, was erected in
1850. There are now three churches and eight chapels
of ease comprised in Ashton: — St. Michael's, St. Peter's,
and Christ Church. The original parish church, dedi-
cated to St. Michael, was built before the close of
the 13th century. The present structure is almost
entirely new; the tower and one side of the church
being rebuilt in 1821, and the other side being rebuilt,
and the whole fabric completely restored, in 1844. It is
in the perpendicular style, richly ornamented with
carved oak and brass work, and having a beautiful
stained east window. The living is a rect.* val. £900,
in the dioc. of Manchester, and in the patron. of the
Earl of Stamford and Warrington. St. Peter's church,
erected in 1821, is in the decorated style, having a hand-
some embattled tower and a circular east window of
stained glass. The living is a perpet. cur., val. £150, in
the patron. of the rector of Ashton. Christ Church, erected
in 1847, is a cruciform building. The living is a perpet.
cur.,* val. £150, in the patron. alternately of the crown
and the Bishop of Manchester. The eight chapels of
ease, or district churches, as most of them have lately
become, are named after their respective districts, Au-
denshaw, Bardsley, Hurst, Leesfield, Lees or Hey,
Mossley, Staleybridge, also called Old St. George's,
Staleybridge New St. George's. These will be described
under their several headings. There are three places of
worship of the Methodist New Connexion; two each for
Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, Baptists, and Roman
Catholics; and one each for Independent and Primitive
Methodists and Israelites. The charitable endowments
for education and relief of the poor amount to £92 per
annum. The old Manor Hall, seat of the Asshetons, is
the most ancient building in the parish. It stands near
St. Michael's church, and was certainly in existence
before 1380. No traces of its fortifications remain. The
field in front of it, called Gallows Meadow, was the place
of summary execution by the feudal lords, who had
power of life and death over their serfs. Railway
trains now run across this meadow, and warehouses are
built on it. Not far from the Old Hall are the old corn
mills of the manor. A curious ceremony of unknown
origin, called "the riding of the black lad," is still ob-
served here. On Easter Monday the figure of a man in
black armour is carried on horseback through the streets,
taken down at the Old Cross and shot at. Some suppose
the black lad to be a tyrannous Sir Rauf de Assheton,
whose name is commemorated in a rude rhyme still
familiar to the common people. According to a less
popular opinion, the custom was designed to celebrate
the valour of Thomas de Assheton, who, at Neville's
Cross, in 1346, captured the royal Scotch banner.
The Huddersfield canal, part of the inland line con-
necting the Irish Sea with the German Ocean, passes
through Ashton. Two other canals, one 8 miles, the
other 6 miles in length, connect the town with Manches-
ter. There are branch canals to Stockport and Oldham.
There is an extensive moss or quaking bog near the
town, in which whole oaks and fir trees are found depo-
sited. The bed of moss is ten feet thick, and rests on
a loamy soil capable of cultivation. It is under process
of drainage and reclamation by the lord of the manor.
Ashton supports a newspaper, called the *Weekly Re-
porter*, and two magazines. It is the seat of a County
Court and a Poor-law Union. The market is held on
Tuesday and Saturday. Fairs are held on the 23rd
March, the 29th April, the 15th July, and the 11th
November.

ASHTON-UPON-MERSEY, a par. in the hund. of
Bucklow, in the co. palatine of Chester, 3 miles to the
N. of Altrincham. Manchester is its post town. It is
situated on the river Mersey, which is here navigable,
and the Bridgwater canal, which joins that river here.
It comprises the two tnshps. of Ashton-upon-Mersey
and Sale. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chester,
val. £608, in the patron. of the Rev. C. B. Sowerby, the
incumbent. The church is dedicated to St. Martin.
The Unitarians, Calvinists, and Wesleyans have chapels
here.

ASHTON, WEST, a tythg. in the par of Ashton
Steeple, hund. of Whorwellsdown, in the co. of Wilts,
2 miles from Ashton Steeple. The living is a perpet.
cur. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £200, in the gift of
W. Long, Esq., M.P., and lord of the manor, who re-
sides at Ashton Rood, a splendid Gothic mansion,
situated in this tything. The church, dedicated to St.
John, is a neat modern structure, containing a stone
pulpit, and a beautiful carved lectern. There is a
National school and a middle school for girls, founded
and supported by the incumbent.

ASHURST, a par. in the hund. of Washlingstone,
lathe of Aylesford, in the co. of Kent, 4 miles to the
W. of Tonbridge Wells, its post town. The river Med-
way flows through it. The living is a rect.* in the
dioc. of Canterbury, val. £207, in the patron. of the
Dowager Lady Amherst. The church is small; but it
attracted pilgrims in the middle ages by the fame of
the wonder-working rood it was so fortunate as to pos-
sess. Ashurst Park is the principal residence.

ASHURST, a hmlt. in the par. of East Grinstead, and
hund. of the same name, rape of Pevensey, in the co. of
Sussex, not far from East Grinstead.

ASHURST, or ASHURST-NEAR-STEYNING, a
par. in the hund. of West Grinstead, rape of Bramber,
in the co. of Sussex, 3 miles to the N. of Steyning.
Hurstperpoint is its post town. It is situated on the
river Adur, which is navigable here. The living is a
rect. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £268, in the patron.
of the President and Fellows of Magdalen College, Ox-
ford.

ASHWATER, a par. in the hund. of Black Torring-
ton, in the co. of Devon, 6 miles to the S.E. of Hols-
worthy, its post town. It is watered by the river Carey.
There are quarries of good freestone in the neighbour-
hood. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter,

val. £569, in the gift of the Rev. T. Melhuish, the incumbent. The church, which contains several interesting monuments of the Careys, and a square font, is dedicated to St. Peter. Fairs are held here on the first Tuesday in May, and the first Monday after the 1st August.

ASHWELL, a par. in the hund. of Odsey, in the co. of Hertford, 4 miles to the N.E. of Baldock, its post town, and 7 S.W. of Royston. It is a station on the Hitchin and Cambridge branch of the Eastern Counties railway. It is a very ancient place, and is mentioned as a borough in Domesday Book, under the name of *Escewelle*. It was a royal demesne in the Saxon period, and was granted to the abbots of Westminster, who held a market here before the Conquest. Camden gives a pleasant account of its situation at the source of the river Rhee, and derives its name from the spring and the ashes which overhung the bank from which it rises. There is an extensive earthwork in the parish, called Arbury Banks, covering an area of 12 acres, and enclosed by a rampart. From the discovery of Roman coins, urns, and other relics here, Camden supposed the place to be of Roman origin. The Roman way, called Ikneild Street, passes near Ashworth. The present town consists of several streets of scattered houses, built on the slope of the chalk hills, in the extreme north of the country, close to the sources of the river Rhee. There are some stone quarries in the neighbourhood. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £513, in the patron. of the bishop. The vicar's tithes have been commuted at £690 18*s.* 2*d.*, and the lay impropriator's at £750. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, has been rebuilt. It has a tower and spire 175 feet in height, and contains some tombs of the Sumners. Several brasses formerly existing on these tombs have disappeared. Ralph Cudworth, the metaphysician, held the vicarage of Ashwell at the time of his death in 1688. There are charitable endowments amounting to £72, including £17, the endowment of the Merchant Taylors' school. The market is held on Thursday for corn and cattle. Fairs are held on the second Thursday in July for wool and stock, and first Thursday in November for stock only.

ASHWELL, a par. in the hund. of Alstoe, in the co. of Rutland, its post town, 3 miles to the N. of Oakham, and 10 S.E. of Melton Mowbray. It is a station on the Peterborough and Syston branch of the Midland Counties railway, and is situated on a branch of the river Wreak, near the Oakham and Melton Mowbray canal, which passes on the east side of the village. Ashwell is a place of great antiquity, and belonged in the Saxon times to Earl Harold. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £401, in the patron. of Viscount Downe, who is also lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome structure, with three painted windows,—the one in the east by O'Connor, the others by M. Sorente. The church was entirely restored in 1851, under the direction of the architect Butterfield, and possesses several ancient monuments of interest. On one of them is the effigy of a mailed knight, carved in oak; on a second, the figure of a priest; and on the third, a brass with an inscription in memory of Johannes Vernam, and Rosa, his wife. The latter has the date of 20th January, 1480. A village school and several model cottages were erected here in 1851 by Viscount Downe.

ASHWELLTHORPE, a par. in the hund. of Depwade, in the co. of Norfolk, 3 miles to the S.E. of Wymondham, its post town. It is situated on a branch of the river Yare, and was held at an early period by the Thorpe family, and subsequently by the Bourchiers. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. with that of Wreningham, which is annexed to it, £643, in the patron. of Lord Berners. The church is dedicated to All Saints, and contains monuments of the old families. The figures of Sir Edmund de Thorp and his wife are of alabaster, under a canopy of wood. There is a small fuel allotment, awarded in 1814. This village was the birthplace (1469) of Sir John Bourchier, the translator of Froissart's Chronicles.

ASHWICK, a par. in the hund. of Kilmersdon, in the co. of Somerset, 3 miles to the N.E. of Shepton Mallet; Bath is its post town. It is situated on the Fosse Way, and includes the hmlt. of Oakhill. Coal mines are worked here, and there is an extensive brewery. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £113, in the patron. of the Vicar of Kilmersdon. The church is dedicated to St. James. There are chapels belonging to the Presbyterians and Wesleyan Methodists. The parochial charities, including an endowment of £5 to a school, amount to £13 a year. Ashwick Grove is the principal residence. Masbury Castle, a Roman camp with a double rampart, is near the Fosse Way, south-westward of the village.

ASHWICKEN, a par. in the hund. of Freebridge Lynn, in the co. of Norfolk, 5 miles to the N.E. of Lynn-Regis. It lies near the East Anglian railway. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. with that of Leziate, which is annexed to it, £520, in the patron. of the Rev. J. Freeman, the incumbent. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

ASHWOOD, a hmlt. in the par. of King's Swinford, northern div. of the hund. of Seisdon, in the co. of Stafford, 4 miles to the N.W. of Stourbridge. It lies on the eastern bank of the river Stour, not far from the line of the Oxford and Worcester railway. The Stafford and Birmingham canal also passes the hmlt. in a parallel course with the river. On Ashwood Heath, no longer a common, are remains of a Roman camp, to which is given the singular name of "Wolverhampton Churchyard."

ASHWORTH, a chplry. in the par. of Middleton, and hund. of Salford, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 3 miles to the W. of Rochdale, its post town. A small stream, a branch of the river Roch, runs through it. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £119, in the patron. of Lord Egerton.

ASKAIG, PORT, a harbour on the north-east coast of the island of Islay, one of the Hebrides, Scotland, 11 miles from Bowmore. There were formerly lead mines near it.

ASKE, a tnshp. in the par. of Easby, western div. of the wap. of Gilling, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles to the N. of Richmond. In this tnshp. is Aske Hall, the seat of the Earl of Zetland; it stands in a beautiful park, on elevated ground commanding fine prospects.

ASKEATON, a par. and market town in the bar. of Lower Connello, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 16 miles to the S.W. of Limerick by road, or 20 miles by the Limerick and Foynes railway, on which it is a station, and 135 miles from Dublin. It is situated in a pleasant country, on the river Deel, near its junction with the Shannon. This place was founded by the Fitzgeralds, Earls of Desmond, and became an important place at an early period. They had a fine castle here, which, after holding out the longest against the royal forces, was captured in 1580 by Sir George Carew, part of it being blown up by the garrison on retiring. In 1420, a Franciscan monastery was established here by James, Earl of Desmond, which was one of the most magnificent ecclesiastical edifices in the island. Under a charter granted by James I., in 1613, Askeaton was incorporated, and from that time till the Union, the borough returned two representatives to the Irish parliament. Of the £15,000 which was awarded on the ceasing of this privilege, £13,700 was paid to the Earl of Carrick and Lord Massey. Askeaton is no longer a corporation. It is a police-station, and has a court of petty sessions once a fortnight. The district is hilly, and the lands under cultivation. Good limestone is quarried in abundance, and copper ore is found, but no mine is opened. There is a salmon fishery on the Deel, and a small export trade in grain and flour. The river is navigable, and has convenient quays. The town is built on both sides of the Deel, which is crossed by an old bridge of five arches. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe, val. with the rect. of Lismakeery, and the vic. of Iverus, £391, in the

patron. of Sir M. Blackiston, Bart., to whom the manor belongs. The church, which is in decay, was part of an establishment of the Knights Templars, founded here at the close of the 13th century. Not far from the church, westward, are the ruins of the ancient castle occupying the summit of a rock in the river, and near them the large and graceful banqueting-house, in a state of nearly perfect preservation. The extensive and beautiful remains of the abbey, which was built of the grey marble of the district, are on the east side of the Deel, close to the river. The cloisters surround a quadrangle, and are well preserved. A thorn-tree of venerable age grows in the quadrangle. Coins, bracelets, chalices, and other relics have been found in the neighbourhood. There are many seats of the gentry near Askeaton; among them are Inchirourk More, Shannon View, Castle Hewson, &c. The market day is Tuesday. Fairs are held on the 30th July and the 9th October, for the sale of cattle, &c.

ASKERN, a tnshp. in the par. of Campsall, and wap. of Osgoldcross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 7 miles to the N. of Doncaster, its post town. It is a station on the Great Northern, and the Lancashire and Yorkshire railways. There is a sulphureous spring near Askern Pool. This place is said to have been the scene of a conflict between the Britons and Saxons, in which Hengist was defeated and slain by Ambrosius. The living is a perpet. cur.* united with that of Fenwick, val. £100, in the patron. of the Archbishop of York.

ASKERSWELL, a par. in the hund. of Eggerton, Bridport div. of the co. of Dorset, 4 miles to the E. of Bridport, its post town. It is pleasantly situated in a valley, through which flows Asker Brook, a branch of the river Brit. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £160, in the patron. of the Rev. Dr. J. Cox. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, was entirely rebuilt in 1858, with the exception of the tower. The charitable endowments amount to £6.

ASKERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Lanercost, Eskdale ward, in the co. of Cumberland, 6 miles to the N.E. of Brampton. The Cambock, a branch of the river Irthing, runs through the tnshp. A small castle was erected here for protection against the borderers, at which Lord Dacre, Warden of the Marches in the reign of Henry VIII., resided. It is still in existence as a farmhouse. There was also a church, named after the stream Kirk Cambec, but it was destroyed by the Scots.

ASKETT, a hmlt. in the par. of Monks' Risborough, and hund. of Aylesbury, in the co. of Buckingham, 1 mile from Prince's Risborough.

ASKEW, Yorkshire. See AISKEW.

ASKHAM, a par. in the hund. of Bassetlaw, in the co. of Nottingham, 2 miles from Tuxford, its post town, and a station on the Great Northern railway. It contains the hmlt. of Rockley. Part of the land is laid out in hop grounds. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of East Drayton, in the dioc. of Lincoln. Here are almshouses for six poor widows, with an endowment of £22 per annum.

ASKHAM, a par., tnshp., and pleasant vil. in West ward, in the co. of Westmoreland, 5 miles to the S. of Penrith, its post town. It is situated on the river Lowther, and contains the tnshp. of Helton. The Preston and Carlisle railway passes near it, and has a station at Clifton, 2 miles W. of the village. Limestone is obtained in this parish. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £180, in the patron. of the Earl of Lonsdale. The church, which has several old monuments, and a stone coffin bearing the date 1346, is dedicated to St. Peter; it was rebuilt in 1832, by the late Earl of Lonsdale. Here is an endowed school, with an income of £12, and some other charities. Askham Hall, an oblong turreted mansion with a tower, was formerly the seat of the Earls of Lonsdale, to whom the manor of Askham belongs. It was built in 1574, and is at present the rectory-house for Lowther, occupied by the Ven. Dr. William Jackson, archdeacon of Carlisle and rector of Lowther.

ASKHAM-BRYAN, a par. in the ainsty of the city of York, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles to the W. of York, its post town. The North Midland railway passes near it. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of York, val. £120, in the patron. of H. Croft, Esq. The church, part of which was built in the 11th century, is dedicated to St. Nicholas. There are charitable endowments amounting to £34, of which £10 is for the support of a free school. This village is a meet for the Ainsty hounds.

ASKHAM-RICHARD, a par. in the ainsty of the city of York, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 1 mile from Askham-Bryan. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York, val. £200, in the gift of the Rev. C. J. Denton. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There are charities amounting to £17. Askham Hall is the principal residence.

ASKRIGG, a market town and chplry. in the par. of Aysgarth, western div. of the wap. of Hang, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 50 miles to the N.W. of York, and 246 miles from London by road, or 284 by railway. It occupies a hill on the north bank of the river Ure, near the head of Wesley Dale. The surrounding moorland district abounds in fine scenery and picturesque waterfalls. Mill Gill Force, half a mile from the town, has a fall of 60 feet, and Whitfield Force, a little higher up, has a fall of 100 feet. Newbiggin, Nappa, and Woodhall, are hmlts. included in this par. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £100, in the patron. of the Vicar of Aysgarth. The ancient church, which is dedicated to St. Oswald, has been recently restored. There is a chapel belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists. The free grammar school of Yorebridge was founded and endowed in the latter part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Anthony Besson. It has a revenue of £65 a year. There are almshouses for six poor widows of this tnshp. and Low Abbotside, each of whom receives £10 per annum. This charity was founded by Christopher Alderson, in 1807. Thursday is the market day, and fairs are held, principally for the sale of cattle, on the 11th May, the first Thursday in June, the 11th and 12th July, and the 28th October.

ASKWITH, or ASQUITH, a tnshp. in the par. of Weston, and wap. of Claro, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles to the N.W. of Otley. The village is in a pleasant situation on the river Wharfe. Snowden is a hmlt. of this tnshp.

ASLACKBY, or ASLABY, a par. in the wap. of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 2 miles to the S. of Falkingham, its post town. Graby and Milthorpe are hmlts. of this par. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £453, in the patron. of R. F. Barstow, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. James. In the reign of Richard I., a preceptory of the Knights Templars was founded here, which subsequently passed to the Knights Hospitallers. Of the building there still remains an embattled square tower, which adjoins the farmhouse called Temple Farm. A castle also once existed in this parish, but no traces are left of it except the earthworks on the west side. Not far from the village is Aslackby High Park.

ASLACKOE, or ASLACOE, WAPENTAKE, one of the twelve waps. comprised in the parts of Lindsey, or north div. of the co. of Lincoln, bounded on the N. by the wap. of Manley, on the E. by the wap. of Walshcroft, on the S.E. and S. by the wap. of Lawress, and on the W. by the waps. of Well and Corringham. It is divided into East Aslacoe and West Aslacoe, and contains the following pars.:—in the eastern division, Caenby, East and West Firsby, Glentham, Hackthorn, Cold Hanworth, Normanby, Bishop's Norton, Owmby, Saxby, Snitterby, and Spridlington; and in the western division, Blyborough, Cammeringham, Coates, Fillingham, Glentworth, Harpswell, Hemswell, Ingham, and Willoughton. The wap. comprises an area of 46,240 acres.

ASLACTON, a par. in the hund. of Depwade, in the co. of Norfolk, 7 miles to the S.E. of Attleborough, and 2 N.W. of Tivetshall railway station. Long Stratton is its post town. It is situated on a branch of the river Yare, and many of the inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of bombazines. The living is a perpet. cur.

in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £58, in the patron. of the Rev. T. G. Cartier, Esq. The church, which has several monuments of the Knyvets and Wilsons, is dedicated to St. Michael. It underwent a thorough repair in 1849. The register dates from 1558. Here are a National school, established in 1851, and a Wesleyan chapel, built in 1844. There is a fuel allotment of about 18 acres in this parish. Aslacton was the birthplace of Sir William Le Neve, Clarencieux king-at-arms, and a learned antiquary, who died in 1661. The manor formerly belonged to the family of which he was a distinguished member.

ASLACTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Whatton, hund. of Bingham, in the co. of Nottingham, 2 miles to the E. of Bingham, and 12 E. of Nottingham. It is a station on the Ambergate railway, and the river Smite runs through the tnshp. The chapel, which was dedicated to St. John of Beverley, is dilapidated. The matter of greatest interest in connection with this place is that here, in 1489, Archbishop Cranmer, the great leader in the Reformation of the Church of England, was born. On the site of the manor-house, which was the seat of the Cranmer family, now stands the farmhouse of Mr. Joseph Green. Aslacton Abbey and Aslacton Field House are the principal residences in the neighbourhood.

ASPALL, a par. in the hund. of Hartismere, in the co. of Suffolk, 1 mile from Debenham, its post town. It lies near the source of the river Deben. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £149, in the patron. of Mrs. Chevallier. The free school has an endowment by the Rev. John Metcalf (1612) of £60 per annum.

ASPALL STONEHAM. *See* STONEHAM ASPALL.

ASPATRIA, a par. and market town in Allerdale ward, below Derwent, in the co. of Cumberland, 8 miles to the S.W. of Wigton, and 9 miles to the N. of Cockermouth. Carlisle is its post town. It is situated on the river Ellen, in a hilly country not far from the sea-coast. Here is a station of the Maryport and Carlisle railway, which intersects the village. Included in the parish are the several tnshps. of Aspatria with Brayton, Hayton with Melay, and Outerside with Allerby, and the small hmlt. of Prospect. Its name, which is remarkable, is supposed to be a corruption of Gospatrick, the family name of the Earl of Dunbar, to whom the manor formerly belonged. There are coalmines and sandstone quarries in the neighbourhood, and a small brewery and saw-mills in the village, which is nearly a mile in length, though irregularly built. It contains several good houses and shops, and is situated on the main road between Maryport and Carlisle. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £249, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Kentigern, was rebuilt in 1848. It is a handsome stone edifice, in the early English style, with a fine Norman doorway on the south side, which formed part of the ancient building. The chancel is richly decorated. It contains an ancient Norman font, which has been carefully preserved, and in the Hayton Chapel are monuments of the Musgraves. Tombs of the Lawsons of Brayton Hall are in the church and churchyard; and in the latter is a pillar stone to one of the Oughtersides. There is a commodious chapel, belonging to the Independents, built in 1827; and National and village schools. The charities amount to about £23 10*s.* per annum. Near the village, at Beacon Hill, is a barrow, on opening which, in 1790, a chest, or *kistvaen*, formed of large stones was found. It contained a human skeleton measuring 7 feet from the head to the ankle bone, a sword and dagger, with silver ornaments, and several other relics. Some of the stones were rudely sculptured, chiefly with crosses inclosed in circles. The market is held on Thursday. Brayton Hall is the seat of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart., who is lord of the manor.

ASPEDEN, or ASPENDEN, a par. in the hund. of Edlenstree, in the co. of Hertford, close to Buntingford, its post town. It lies on the west side of the river Rib, and contains part of Buntingford. It is mentioned in Domesday Book under the name Absesdene. The manor has been held by the several families of the Jocelyns, the Cliffords, the Freemans, and the Bolderos. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £357, in the patron. of the Countess of Mexborough. The small church stands in the Hall Park, and is dedicated to St. Mary. There are monuments of the Freemans and the Cliffords. On the tomb of Sir Robert Clyfford, who died in the reign of Henry VII., are brasses of the knight and his lady in the attitude of prayer. There is a school, endowed by Mrs. Cater in 1704, and by the Freemans at an earlier period, which has a revenue of £17. An almshouse was founded and endowed in 1684 by Dr. Seth Ward, bishop of Salisbury, whose parents are interred in the churchyard of Aspeden. Aspeden Hall is the principal seat.

ASPLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Eccleshall, and hund. of Pirehill, in the co. of Stafford, 3 miles from Eccleshall. The London and North Western railway passes near it.

ASPLEY, Warwickshire. *See* ARDLEY.

ASPLEY-GUISE, a par. in the hund. of Manshead, in the co. of Bedford, 2 miles to the N. of Woburn, its post town. It is situated in a hilly and pleasant country on the borders of Buckinghamshire. Fuller's earth was formerly obtained here; but the ancient pit has long been disused, and is now adorned with fine trees. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £325, in the patron. of the Duke of Bedford. The church is dedicated to St. Botolph. There is an altar tomb in the chancel with the figure of a knight, and a brass of one of the Guises, to whom the manor belonged, and who had their seat here. Aspley Wood, which is the property of the Duke of Bedford, is one of the finest pieces of woodland now in England. Aspley-Guise House and Aspley House are the principal residences.

ASPS, THE, a vil. in the par. of Bishop's Tachbrook, hunds. of Kington and Knightlow, in the co. of Warwick, 1 mile from Warwick.

ASPULL, a tnshp. in the par. of Wigan, hund. of Salford, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 3 miles to the N.E. of Wigan. The population are employed in the cotton manufactories and the collieries. There is a small educational endowment.

ASQUITH, Yorkshire. *See* ASKWITH.

ASSELBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Howden, and wap. of Howdenshire, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles to the W. of Howden. It lies on the north side of the river Ouse, not far from the Hull railway.

ASSENDON, or UPPER ASSENDON, a hmlt. in the par. of Pirton and hund. of the same name, in the co. of Oxford, 3 miles to the N.W. of Henley-upon-Thames. Here is an almshouse, founded in the reign of James I. by Sir Francis Stonor, and endowed with £5 per annum. In this hamlet is a spring which flows only after rainy weather.

ASSERBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Bilsby and hund. of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 2 miles from Alford.

ASSEY, or ATHSEY, a par. in the bar. of Lower Deece, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles to the S. of Navan. It is situated in a fertile district on the river Boyne. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val., with the rect. of Balsoon, £116, in the patron. of the crown. The church is in decay.

ASSINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Babergh, in the co. of Suffolk, 5 miles to the S.E. of Sudbury, its post town, and 4 N.E. of Bares. It is watered by a branch of the river Stour. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £448, with 51 acres of glebe, in the patron. of J. Gurdon, Esq., to whom the manor belongs. The church, which possesses a brass of 1450, with figures of a knight and his lady, is dedicated to St. Edmund. The tithes were commuted, in 1837, for the yearly moduses of £447 17*s.* 10*d.* to the vicar, and of £361 15*s.* 3*d* to the impropriator. There is a small bequest, by John Gurdon, Esq., for the support of the National school. Assington Hall is an ancient mansion, surrounded by a park of 60 acres.

ASSYNT, a par. of 90 miles in circumference, in the co. of Sutherland, Scotland, lying on the coast of the Minch, between Loch Ardvar and Kyle Scow on the N.,

and Loch Enard on the S. It extends in length from the point of Storr, in the N.W., to Cromall, in the S.E., 36 miles; and in breadth, at the widest part, 18 miles. It is one of the wildest and most mountainous districts in Scotland, and has almost innumerable lochs. The loftiest mountain is Benmore, on the southern border of the parish. It has an elevation of 3,200 feet above the sea. Others are Cuniack, or Queenaig, north of Loch Assynt, a ridge terminating in a small peak by the lake; Snilven, or Sugar Loaf, to the south of Loch Inver, &c. The largest lake is Loch Assynt, occupying nearly the centre of the parish. It is a freshwater lake, containing abundance of trout, and extending in length nearly 7 miles, and in breadth about 1 mile. Camloch is the next largest lake, and lies in the southern, which is the highest, part of the parish. Close to it is Urgil loch; on the west coast, Inver loch; and scattered over the parish, especially the western half, a multitude of others too numerous to name. The coast is rugged and dangerous, with many indentations and small islands. There are several caves, both on the coast and inland. Limestone is abundant in the parish: in one place it appears in a huge abrupt ridge, nearly 200 feet high and extending for a mile and a half. Marble is quarried at Ichnadamph, and some slate spar is procured. Fishing is the chief occupation of the inhabitants, who live mostly near the coast. Sheep farming is also carried on extensively. The parish belonged in ancient times to the thanes of Sutherland, subsequently to the McLeods, and now to the Duke of Sutherland. The living is in the presb. of Dornoch, of the val. of £158, and in the patron. of the Duke of Sutherland. The church stands at the east end of Loch Assynt. There are also two Free churches. The people speak the Gaelic language almost universally. On the shore of Loch Assynt, near its eastern end, are the ruins of Ardvrack Castle, which is considered to have been the seat of the McLeods, and to have been built near the close of the 16th century. It was by a member of this family that the Marquis of Montrose, who took refuge in Assynt, was betrayed, in the reign of Charles I. On the coast at Clachtoll are some remains of a druidical temple. There is a building near the church, supposed to be part of an ancient place of worship. Lochinver is the principal village. The parish contains two post offices, one near the church, and the other at the village of Lochinver.

ASTBURY, a par. in the hunds. of Northwich and Macclesfield, in the co. palatine of Chester, 1 mile from Congleton its post town. It lies near the Macclesfield canal, on the borders of Staffordshire, and comprises the market town of Congleton, and the following tnshps.:—Newbold Astbury, Buglawton, Davenport, Hulme Walfield, Moreton, Odd Rode, Radnor, Smallwood, Somerford Booths, and Somerford. Mow Cop, or Mole Cop Hill, which rises to the height of 1,090 feet, is partly in this parish, and partly within the limits of Staffordshire. Limestone and coal are obtained here, and the silk and cotton manufactures are carried on to a large extent. There are above forty factories, which, with the collieries and limeworks, furnish the chief employment for the population. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chester, with the perpet. cur. of Hulme Walfield, val. £2,240, in the patron. of Lord Crewe. The church, which is a handsome building in the perpendicular style, has a spire and a finely carved roof, executed in 1616, by Richard Lowndes. It contains also a screen, roodloft, stained windows, and several interesting monuments of the Moretons and Bellots. In the churchyard are some very old tombs of the Breretons. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. In addition to the parish church, there are nine district churches and chapels of ease in this extensive parish, named after their districts, Buglawton, Congleton, Congleton St. James's, Congleton St. Stephen's, Eaton, Mossley, Odd Rode, Smallwood, and Somerford chapel. The whole of these, except the last, are perpet. curs., and will be described under their several headings. There are charitable endowments amounting to £263, of which sum £177 is the produce of Holford's bequest for education, relief of the poor, &c. Little Moreton Hall, situated in the tnshp. of Odd Rode, was formerly the seat of the Breretons, since of the Moretons. It is an interesting example of a timbered mansion, and is richly ornamented; a moat surrounds it, and the entrance is by a stone bridge. The house is in good preservation, and appears, from an inscription over one of the oriel windows, to have been built, at least in part, in 1559. Some portions are evidently of earlier date. The parish of Astbury extends over an area of 19,602 acres, and contains nearly the same number of inhabitants.

ASTELYN'S, a hmlt. in the par. of High Ongar, in the hund. and union of Ongar, in the co. of Essex. It is situated on the road to Chelmsford, not far from the river Roding. This hamlet is remarkable for its ancient seat, now a farm, in which, according to tradition, Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, took shelter when fleeing from the wrath of Queen Elizabeth.

ASTEL, a vil. in the bar. of Iraghticonnor, co. of Kerry and prov. of Munster, Ireland, not far from Ballylongford.

ASTERBY, a par. in the northern div. of the wap. of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 6 miles to the N. of Horncastle, its post town. It is situated on the Wolds, not far from the river Bain. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, of the val. of £210, in the gift of T. Southwell, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. There are several small charities, among which is a bequest by Anthony Ascham for education. Asterby Grange is about 2 miles from the village.

ASTERLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Pontesbury, in the Pontesbury div. of the hund. of Ford, in the co. of Salop, 8 miles to the S.W. of Shrewsbury. The river Rhea runs near it.

ASTERLEY FARM, an ext. par. lib. in the par. of Kiddington, hunds. of Chadlington and Wootton, in the co. of Oxford, 4 miles from Woodstock. It constituted a separate parish till the year 1291, when it was incorporated with Kiddington. Traces of its old church, mansion, and other buildings still exist at Chapelbroke field.

ASTERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Norbury, and hund. of Purslow, in the co. of Salop, 4 miles from Church Stretton. It is situated on the range of the Longmont, or Long Mynd Hills.

ASTHALL, a par. in the hund. of Bampton, in the co. of Oxford, 5 miles to the W. of Witney. Burford is its post town. It is situated in Wychwood forest, on the river Windrush, and comprises the hmlt. of Asthall Leigh. At the period of the Norman survey, the manor of Asthall was held by Roger de Ivri. It is called Esthale in Domesday Book. The old way called Akeman Street runs through this parish, and was carried across the Windrush. Bordering on this way is a large and lofty mound called Asthall Barrow, which is conjectured to be the burial-place and monument of some military chief. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Oxford, of the val. of £100, in the gift of the Provost and Fellows of Eton College. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. In the north aisle is a stone coffin, which is said to hold the remains of Alice Corbett, mistress of Henry I. There are small endowments, by Sir George Fettiplace, for instructing girls and apprenticing boys, and some other charities. Asthall House, an old manorial residence, was formerly the seat of the Fettiplaces, to whom the manor belonged in the 17th century. The manor was purchased in 1688 by Sir Edmund Fettiplace, of Lord Lumley. The mansion is now a farmhouse.

ASTHORPE, an ext. par. lib. in the par. of Marsworth, and hund. of Cottisloe, in the co. of Buckingham, 5 miles to the E. of Aylesbury. It is united with the lib. of Long Marstone.

ASTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Willoughby, Wold div. of the hund. of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 4 miles to the S. of Alford.

ASTLEY, or EAST LEIGH, a chplry. in the par. of Leigh, hund. of West Derby, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 3 miles to the E. of Leigh. It is a station on the

North Western railway; and the Leigh branch of the Bridgwater canal, which joins the Leeds and Liverpool canal at Wigan, passes near the village. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, of the val. of £250, in the patron. of the Vicar of Leigh. The church is dedicated to St. Stephen, and occupies the site of a more ancient one. There is an endowment founded by Adam Mort in 1630, for the instruction of children in this and other townships. There is also a free school, with an endowment of £26 a year, and several other charities, amounting altogether to £150. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the fustian manufacture. In 1849, a highly interesting and successful experiment was made here of extinguishing a fire in one of the mines, by Mr. Gurney's method of forcing a current of artificial "choke-damp" through the mine.

ASTLEY, a chplry. in the par. of St. Mary, in the lib. of Shrewsbury and co. of Salop, 5 miles from Shrewsbury. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, of the yearly val. of £56, in the gift of the corporation of Shrewsbury.

ASTLEY, a par. in the hund. of Knightlow, in the co. of Warwick, 4 miles to the S.W. of Nuneaton, its post town. The village is situated on a hill in a pleasant and wooded district. In the reign of King John, the manor belonged to the Astleys, from whom it came, in the reign of Henry V., to the Greys of Ruthin. It is now held by the Newdegates, who came into possession of it in the 18th century. A castle was erected here at a very early period, part of the walls of which still remain. It was once the abode of Henry Grey, Marquis of Dorset. The present structure is probably of the age of Queen Mary. It is surrounded by a moat, and the entrance is by a stone bridge, through a pointed arch. The aspect of the mansion and of the ruins is rendered beautiful and impressive by a luxuriant growth of ivy. In one of the apartments is preserved a curious and interesting, though rudely-executed portrait of the Duke of Suffolk, father of the Lady Jane Grey. It presents him in a high-crowned hat, with a ruff and peaked beard. The castle is now the seat of Viscount Lifford. In the neighbourhood of the village are the Duke's Farm and Astley Hall, both ancient houses. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, of the val. of £60, in the patron. of C. N. Newdegate, Esq., M.P., whose seat is Arbury Hall, 2 miles from Astley. The present church is part of a much more extensive structure, which was erected in the reign of Edward III. by Lord Thomas de Astley, who first founded a chantry, and then converted it into a college. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was cruciform, and had a very lofty spire, which, serving as a landmark through the forest region, was named poetically "the lanthorn of Arden." It fell at the commencement of the 17th century. Part of the building was demolished in the reign of Queen Mary; the western part and many of the ancient monuments perished in 1607. Part of a tower and the choir, now forming the body of the church, are all that remain of the ancient venerable pile. There are sixteen stalls, with figures of saints and scrolls inscribed with Scripture sentences. Two monuments with effigies remain. There is a charity school, chiefly supported by the Newdegates. The school-house and the house for the master are very ancient buildings.

ASTLEY, or ASTLEY ABBOTTS, a par. in the hund. of Lower Doddingtree, in the co. of Worcester, 2 miles to the S.W. of Stourport, 9 N. of Worcester, and 5 S.W. of Hartlebury railway station. Bewdley is its post town. It is situated in a fertile country, partly laid out in hop grounds, on the western bank of the river Severn. An alien priory, of the Benedictine order, was established here in 1160 by Ralph de Todeni. After several changes of ownership, it was granted by Henry VIII., at the Dissolution, to Sir Ralph Sadleir, known to historical students by his compilation of the State papers. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Worcester, of the val. of £623, in the patron. of Cookes' Trustees. The tithes are commuted at £750. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, stands on a hill, and is interesting as an example of Saxon architecture, the pillars and arches being supposed to be earlier than the Conquest. It contains some ancient monuments, a Saxon font, and remains of stained glass. A lecture-room has recently been presented to the village by the liberality of Thomas Zachary, Esq. There is also a free school, with an income from an endowment of £20 year. There are other small charities. The paper manufacture is carried on here. Astley Cliffs is a lofty rock, close to the Severn at Redstone ferry, in which, at an early date, a hermitage was cut, consisting of a chapel and other rooms, adorned with paintings and priestly sentences. It was visited for purposes of devotion by noble and even royal persons. It has since done service as a poor man's dwelling, and is now a licensed alehouse! The priest and annalist, Layaman, was a native of Astley. Glasshampton is a very old seat.

ASTLEY, a hmlt. in the pars. of Kippax and Swillington, in the wap. of Lower Skyrack, West Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles from Leeds.

ASTLEY ABBOT'S, a par. in the hund. of Stottesden, in the co. of Salop, 2 miles to the N. of Bridgnorth, its post town. It is situated on the western bank of the river Severn. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, in the patron. of T. Whitmore, Esq. There are charitable endowments amounting to £11 per annum. Stanley Hall, the seat of Sir H. T. Tyrwhitt, Bart., stands on a fine wooded hill, overlooking a district of great beauty. From the lofty tower the prospect extends southward to the Malvern Hills in Worcestershire, and northward to the Wrekin. Astley Abbot's House is the residence of T. Whitmore, Esq.

ASTLEY-BRIDGE, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Sharples, par. of Bolton-le-Moors, and hund. of Salford, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 3 miles to the N. of Bolton, its post town. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £150, in the gift of the crown and the Bishop of Manchester.

ASTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Hope, and hund. of High Peak, in the co. of Derby, 2 miles to the E. of Castleton. The small stream Nor runs through it.

ASTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Hawarden, hund. of Mold, in the co. of Flint, North Wales, 1 mile from Hawarden. It lies on the south bank of the river Dee. There is an extensive iron foundry, in which many of the villagers are employed. The manor of Aston belongs to Admiral Dundas, M.P., whose seat is Aston Hall, near the village. Here are some remains of a castle which belonged to the Whitleys, lords of the manor at a very early period, and through whom it has come to the present owner.

ASTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Avening, hund. of Longtree, in the co. of Gloucester, 2 miles to the E. of Minchinhampton.

ASTON, or PIPE ASTON, a par. in the hund. of Wigmore, in the co. of Hereford, 4 miles to the S.W. of Ludlow. Leominster is its post town. The river Teme flows near it. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, of the val. of £84, and in the patron. of Knight's Heirs. The church is dedicated to St. Giles.

ASTON, a vil. in the par. of Kingsland, hund. of Stretford, in the co. of Hereford, 3 miles to the W. of Leominster. It is situated on the river Lug.

ASTON, a par. in the hund. of Broadwater, in the co. of Hertford, 3 miles to the S.E. of Stevenage, its post town. It is situated near the river Brane. In the Saxon period it was a royal demesne. It was one of the possessions of the Abbey of Reading from the reign of Henry I. till the Dissolution, being conferred on the abbey by his queen, Adeliza. Henry VIII. gave it to Sir John Boteler, of Watton Woodhall. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, of the val. of £380, in the patron. of the Rev. G. A. Oddie, the incumbent. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains a brass of the year 1592. There are charitable endowments amounting to £3 per annum. Aston Hall, or Place, is a curious brick building of considerable antiquity, with decorated chimneys. The Puckridge hounds meet at Aston Bury.

ASTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Lydham in the hund.

and co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 6 miles from Montgomery.

ASTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Bampton, hund. of Bampton, in the co. of Oxford, 2 miles to the E. of Bampton. It is situated on the north side of the river Thames, and contains the hmlt. of Coate. The land is mostly unenclosed and common.

ASTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Claverley, and hund. of Brimstree, in the co. of Salop, 6 miles from Bridgnorth.

ASTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Hopesay, and hund. of Purslow, in the co. of Salop, 6 miles from Bishop's Castle. The river Clunn flows through the township. The principal residence is Aston Hall.

ASTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Munslow, hund. of Munslow, in the co. of Salop, 7 miles to the N. of Ludlow. It is situated on the western side of the river Corve, not far from the ridge of limestone rock called Wenlock Edge.

ASTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Oswestry, and hund. of the same name, in the co. of Salop, 3 miles from Oswestry. It lies to the west of the Llanymynech branch canal, not far from the borders of Wales. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. Asaph, and in the patron. of Mrs. Lloyd. The principal residence is Aston Park.

ASTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Wellington, in the Wellington div. of the hund. of South Bradford, in the co. of Salop, 2 miles from Wellington. The Wrekin rises on the east of this township, from the summit of which is a commanding view over 15 counties, bounded on the west by the Black Mountains of Wales, with the Severn, Avon, and Wey winding beneath. The slopes of the Wrekin are tastefully laid out in pine plantations, alternating with grassy lawns, and the ancient Roman road called Watling Street passes to the north of the township.

ASTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Wem, Whitchurch div. of the hund. of North Bradford, in the co. of Salop, ½ mile from Wem. It is near the source of the river Roden.

ASTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Muckleston, and hund. of Pirehill, in the co. of Stafford, 7 miles to the S.W. of Newcastle-under-Lyne. It lies not far from the North Western railway, on the borders of Shropshire.

ASTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Seighford, and hund. of Pirehill, in the co. of Stafford, 2 miles from Stafford.

ASTON, a tnshp. joined to the tnshps. of Burston and Stoke, in the par. of Stone, hund. of Pirehill, in the co. of Stafford, 2 miles S. from Stone, 5 N. from Stafford, and 2½ from Sandon railway station. It lies on the south-west side of the river Trent and the Grand Trunk canal, and comprises the hmlt. of Little Aston. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, of the val. of £150, in the patron. of the Hon. E. S. Jervis. The church, dedicated to St. Saviour, is a neat stone structure, in the Gothic style, with a tower. The register dates from 1843. There is a National school, and a Roman Catholic school, founded by the Rev. Father Louis, in 1852, for the education of 40 boys and girls. The brotherhood who have established themselves at Aston Hall, formerly the seat of Viscount St. Vincent, have filled up the old moat, and laid it out in pleasure walks. They have also erected a church and other buildings of stone, enclosing the mausoleum of Sir James Simeon, through whom they derive their tenure.

ASTON, a par. in the Birmingham div. of the hund. of Hemlingford, in the co. of Warwick, 2 miles to the N. of Birmingham. A large part of the parish lies within the borough of Birmingham. It is situated in the valley of the river Tame, across which the London and North Western railway is carried on a handsome viaduct of ten arches. There is a station at Aston. The Birmingham and Farsley canal also runs along the valley. The par. comprises the following chplries.: —Ashted, Castle Bromwich, Bordesley, Deritend, Duddeston, Erdington, Water Orton, and Ward End, and the hmlts. of Saltley and Witton. In the Saxon period this place belonged to the Earls of Mercia, and was granted by William the Conqueror to William Fitz-Ausculf. In 1203 the manor passed to Sir Thomas de Erdington, and in 1367 to the Holt family, in whose possession it remained above 400 years. The population are employed in the various departments of the Birmingham trade and have largely shared in the material prosperity of that town. [*See* BIRMINGHAM.] The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, of the val. of £1,600, in the patron. of the Trustees of the Rev. G. Peake. The church is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. It has a fine tower and spire in the perpendicular style, but some parts of the building are of much more ancient date. It contains some altar tombs and effigies, and a brass of Justice Holt. In addition to the parish church there are twelve district churches and chapels of ease in this extensive parish, named after their districts :—Ward End ; Ashted, St. James ; Castle Bromwich ; Bordesley, Holy Trinity ; Bordesley, St. Andrew ; Deritend, St. John ; Erdington ; Duddeston, St. Matthew ; St. Clement's Nechells ; Lozells, St. Silas ; Saltley ; and Water Orton. The livings of all are perpet. curs. The parish has many valuable charities ; the annual revenue of which is £412. The most important is an almshouse for five men and five women, founded by Sir Thomas Holt and endowed by him with a rentcharge of £88 per annum. The other charities consist of Poors' land, and numerous bequests for the benefit of the poor. Aston Hall, a fine old mansion in the Elizabethan style, was built by Sir Thomas Holt, in the reign of James I. It stands on rising ground, near the river Tame, occupying three sides of a quadrangle, and is approached by a noble avenue nearly half a mile in length. It contains many family portraits. A room is shown in which Charles I. slept before the battle of Edgehill (1642) ; and on the staircase are still seen impressions of the cannon-balls of the parliamentary forces. This hall was lately the seat of James Watt, Esq., son of the great engineer. Aston is the seat of a Poor-law Union. The par. is very extensive, comprising an area of 13,877 acres, and a population of above 60,000. *See* BIRMINGHAM.

ASTON, a par. in the southern div. of the wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles to the S.E. of Rotherham. York is its post town. It is situated at the southern extremity of the county, on the borders of Derbyshire, and includes the old par. of Aughton, which is now united with it, and part of the tnshp. of Ulley. The Midland railway passes near the village. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, of the val. of £831, in the patron. of the Duke of Leeds. The church is dedicated to All Saints. It contains monuments of the Darcy family, and one to the Rev. William Mason, the poet, who held the rectory of this parish, and died here in 1797. There is a free school with an income, from several endowments, of £15 a year. There are several other charities. The principal seat is Aston Hall, the residence of Henry Verelst, Esq.

ASTON ABBOTT'S, a par. in the hund. of Cottesloe, in the co. of Buckingham, 5 miles to the N.E. of Aylesbury, its post town. It is situated in the district over which the Chiltern hills extend, and was formerly among the temporalities of the Abbey of Haughmond, near Shrewsbury. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of London, of the val. of £143, in the patron. of Lord Overstone. The church is dedicated to St. James. The parochial charities amount to £9 per annum. Burston House, in this parish, was a seat of the Lee family, and was rebuilt in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It is now a farmhouse. Aston is a meet for the Rothschild hounds.

ASTON BLANK, or COLD ASTON, a par. in the hund. of Bradley, in the co. of Gloucester, 3 miles to the N. of Northleach, its post town. It is situated on the river Windrush, not far from the borders of Oxfordshire and the old Fosse Way. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, of the val. of £186, and in the gift of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The charitable endowments, among which is £5 a year to a school, amount to £39. The estate

called Little Aston Farm, belongs to Pembroke College, Oxford.

ASTON BOTTERELL, a par. in the hund. of Stottesden, in the co. of Salop, 6 miles to the N.W. of Cleobury Mortimer. Bridgnorth is its post town. It lies on the west side of the river Rhea, at the foot of Cleo Hill, and includes the chplry. of Bold. In the reign of Henry III. this place held the rank of a market town, the manor at that time belonging to the family of the Botterells. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, of the val. of £367, in the patron. of the Duke of Cleveland. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. This village is a meet for the Wheatland hounds.

ASTON-BY-BUDWORTH, a chplry. in the par. of Great Budworth, hund. of Bucklow, in the co. palatine of Chester, 3 miles to the N. of Northwich. In this chplry. is Arley Hall, an ancient mansion with a moat, originally built at the commencement of the 15th century, and rebuilt about the year 1755. It was the seat of the Warburtons as early as the reign of Henry VII. The manor is now held by the Egertons.

ASTON CANTLOW, or ASTON CANTELUPE, a par. and small town in the hund. of Barlichway, in the Stratford div. of the co. of Warwick, 4 miles N.E. from Alcester, and 6 miles to the N.W. of Stratford-on-Avon. The river Alne flows along the north-west border, and the Birmingham and Stratford canal passes on the eastern side of this parish. Comprised in it are the chplry. of Wilncott, the tnshp. of Newnham, and the hmlts. of Little Alne and Pathlow. The addition Cantelupe is taken from the name of William de Cantelupe, who owned the manor in the reign of King John, and who obtained from that prince a charter for a market and yearly fair to be held here, but which are now discontinued. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, of the val. of £93, and in the patron. of the Rev. E. B. K. Fortescue. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and has a fine embattled tower at the west end. There is a school, built in 1848. In the neighbourhood are some stone quarries.

ASTON CLINTON, a par. in the hund. of Aylesbury, in the co. of Buckingham, 4 miles to the S.E. of Aylesbury. Tring is its post town. It lies near the borders of Hertfordshire, between the Aylesbury and Wendover canals, which connect those towns with the Grand Junction canal. The London and North-Western railway passes a little to the east of Aston. The par. comprises the chplry. of St. Leonard. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, of the val. of £506, in the patron. of the Principal and Fellows of Jesus College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The cur.* of St. Leonard's, val. £170, is in the gift of trustees. The chapel, which was a chantry to Missenden Abbey, and contains some interesting monuments and relics, has been restored. There is a chapel belonging to the Baptists. Aston House, late the seat of Lord Lake, stands in a fine park, and has been recently rebuilt.

ASTON, EAST, and ASTON, WEST, tythgs. in the par. of Longparish, and hund. of Upper Wherwell, in the co. of Southampton, 3 miles from Whitchurch. They are watered by the river Anton.

ASTON EPISCOPI, Worcestershire. See ASTON WHITELADY.

ASTON EYRE, a chplry. in the par. of Morvill and hund. of Stottesden, in the co. of Salop, 4 miles from Bridgnorth, its post town. The living is a perpet. cur.* united with that of Morvill, in the dioc. of Hereford.

ASTON FLAMVILLE, a par. in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, in the co. of Leicester, 3 miles to the S.E. of Hinckley, its post town, and 5 N. from Ullesthorpe railway station. It is situated on the borders of Warwickshire, on a small branch of the river Soar, and contains the chplry. of Sketchley. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val., with the perpet. cur. of Burbage, which is annexed to it, £878, in the patron. of Earl de Grey. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient Gothic building, and contains a monument of Sir William Turville, who died in 1549. The chancel was rebuilt in 1855. The yearly value of the charitable endowments is £22. The Roman road, Watling Street, and the Fosse Way, pass within a short distance of this place. Sir William Hartropp is lord of the manor.

ASTON GRANGE, a tnshp. in the par. of Runcorn, and hund. of Bucklow, in the co. palatine of Chester, 3 miles from Frodsham. It is situated on the river Weaver, not far from the North Western railway and the Bridgwater canal. It formerly belonged to the Cistercian abbey of Stanlow, which was made a cell to that of Whalley in 1296. A chapel belonging to the monks stood here.

ASTON INGHAM, a tnshp., vil., and par. in the hund. of Greytree, in the co. of Hereford, 5 miles E. from Ross, 13 from Gloucester, and 2 from Mitcheldean-road station, on the Hereford, Ross, and Gloucester railway. Newent is its post town. It is situated on the borders of Gloucestershire, on elevated ground, forming the outskirts of the Forest of Dean. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £350, in the patron. of the Rev. H. L. Whatley, incumbent. The church is an old stone building, coloured white, without much pretension to architectural display. There is a National free school, with an endowment of £10 per annum. May Hill, known as the mariner's landmark, is in this parish. It has a singular appearance when viewed from the Irish Sea, or the Bristol Channel, with its clump of firtrees at the summit.

ASTON IVINGHOE, a hmlt. in the par. of Ivinghoe, and hund. of Cottesloe, in the co. of Buckingham, 1 mile to the N. of Ivinghoe. The hmlt. is near the border of Bedfordshire, in an elevated situation, from which there is an extensive prospect.

ASTON-JUXTA-MONDRUM, a tnshp. in the par. of Acton, hund. of Nantwich, in the co. palatine of Chester, 3 miles to the N. of Nantwich. The Chester and Crewe railway passes through it. Braynes Hall, now a farmhouse, is the ancient seat of the Brayne family.

ASTON-LE-WALLS, a par. in the hund. of Chipping Warden, in the co. of Northampton, 8 miles to the N. of Banbury. Daventry is its post town. It is on the borders of Oxfordshire, in a pleasant wooded valley, along which pass the river Cherwell, and the Oxford canal. Appletree is a hmlt. of this par. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £535, in the patron. of the President and Fellows of St. John's College, Oxford. In the church, which is dedicated to St. Leonard, is a monumental brass of the year 1685, and a square font adorned with sculpture. There are charitable endowments which amount to £6 per annum. Aston House, a farmhouse in this parish, was built by the son of Francis Plowden, Comptroller of the Household in the reign of James II. The Roman way to Dorchester, in Oxfordshire, runs through Aston, which has received the addition to its name from a rampart (*vallum*) on that way.

ASTON, LITTLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Shenstone, and hund. of Offlow, in the co. of Stafford, 5 miles to the E. of Walsall. Aston Hall is the chief residence.

ASTON MAGNA, a hmlt. in the par. of Blockley, upper div. of the hund. of Oswaldslow, in the co. of Worcester, but surrounded by the co. of Gloucester, 2 miles to the N. of Moreton-in-the-Marsh. The old Fosse Way passes near it. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £105, in the patron. of Lord Redesdale. The church is dedicated to St. John.

ASTON, MIDDLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Aston Steeple, and hund. of Wootton, in the co. of Oxford, 6 miles to the N. of Woodstock.

ASTON MOLLINS, a hmlt. in the par. of Dinton, hund. of Aylesbury, in the co. of Buckingham, 3 miles from Aylesbury.

ASTON MORRIS, a tythg. in the pars. of Burnham and Huntspill, the former in the hund. of Bempstone, the latter in that of Huntspill and Puriton, in the co. of Somerset, 7 miles to the N. of Bridgwater. It lies near the coast of Bridgwater Bay, at the mouth of the river Parret. The Bristol and Taunton canal passes near the tything.

ASTON, NORTH, a par. in the hund. of Wootton, in the co. of Oxford, 2 miles to the S.E. of Deddington.

Woodstock is its post town. It is situated on the western bank of the river Cherwell. Along the eastern bank of the river passes the Oxford canal. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Oxford, of the val. of £199, in the patron. of J. Wills, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and has a tower prettily overgrown with ivy. Aston Park is the residence of Lord Clonmel. The village is a meet for the Heythrop hounds.

ASTON PIGOTT, a tnshp. in the par. of Worthen, and hund. of Chirbury, in the co. of Salop, 10 miles to the S.W. of Shrewsbury. The river Rhed runs near the township.

ASTON ROGERS, a tnshp. in the par. of Worthen, and hund. of Chirbury, in the co. of Salop, 9 miles to the S.W. of Shrewsbury.

ASTON ROWNANT, a par. in the hund. of Lewknor, in the co. of Oxford, 5 miles to the S. of Thame, its post town. It lies near the border of Buckinghamshire, on the north side of the Chiltern hills, and comprises the tnshps. of Chalford and Kingston Blount. A branch of the ancient way called Iknield Street passes through the parish, and some Roman antiquities have been discovered near it. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Oxford, of the val. of £190, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is in the early English style, and contains several old monuments and two brasses, the earliest of the year 1441. It is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. There is a school endowed with £41 per annum, and other charities amounting to £80. The principal residence is Aston Park, the seat of Sir F. Desanges.

ASTON SANDFORD, a par. in the hund. of Ashendon, in the co. of Buckingham, 5 miles to the S.W. of Aylesbury. Thame is its post town. It is situated on the south bank of the river Thame. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £135, in the patron. of Mrs. Barber. The church is in the perpendicular style, and has a gable porch. It is dedicated to St. Michael. Here are interred the remains of Thomas Scott, author of the voluminous and once popular commentary on the Bible; he was rector of this parish.

ASTON SOMERVILLE, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Kiftsgate, in the co. of Gloucester, 3 miles to the S. of Evesham. It lies on the east side of the river Isborne, close to the border of Worcestershire. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, of the yearly val. of £272, in the patron. of Lord Somerville. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The manor has from a very remote period belonged to the Somerville family, who had a mansion here surrounded by a moat, of which there are now no remains. Among the members of this family were John Lord Somerville, President of the Board of Agriculture, and founder of the Smithfield Club, and William Somerville, the poet, author of the "Chase." Aston is still the family burial-place. There is a mineral spring in the parish, and some fossils have been discovered.

ASTON STEEPLE, a par. in the hund. of Wootton, in the co. of Oxford, 6 miles to the N. of Woodstock, its post town. It is situated in the fertile valley of the river Cherwell, and on the Oxford canal. Middle Aston is a tnshp. included in this par. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £582, in the patron. of the Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford. The church, which is an ancient edifice and contains some monuments of the Molins, to whom the manor belonged, is dedicated to St. Peter. There is a free school and some almshouses, established and endowed by Dr. Radcliffe, who formerly held the rectory of Aston. A mineral spring exists in the parish, and Roman remains have been found.

ASTON-SUB-EDGE, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Kiftsgate, in the co. of Gloucester, 1 mile to the N.W. of Chipping Campden, its post town. It lies at the western foot of Bredon Hill, close to the border of Worcestershire. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £204, in the patron. of the Earl of Harrowby. Endymion Porter, to whom the manor was given by James I., was born in this village in 1544.

ASTON SUTTON, or ASTON-BY-SUTTON, a chplry. in the par. of Runcorn, and hund. of Bucklow, in the co. palatine of Chester, 7 miles to the N.W. of Frodsham. It is situated on the north bank of the river Weaver, not far above its confluence with the Mersey. The North Western railway and the Bridgwater canal pass near the chplry. It contains the lib. of Middleton Grange, formerly a possession of the abbey of St. Werburgh, Chester. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £88, in the patron. of Sir A. Aston, Bart. In the church is an ancient lectern, and many monuments of the Aston family. Aston Hall, which was rebuilt at the commencement of the 18th century, stands near the site of the old mansion. It has been the seat of the Astons for generations past.

ASTON TIRROLD, a par. in the hund. of Moreton, in the co. of Berks, 3 miles to the S.W. of Wallingford. It lies on the western bank of the river Thames, not far from the Great Western railway. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £233, in the gift of the President and Fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There is a school with a small endowment, and several other small charities.

ASTON-UPON-CARRON, a tythg. in the par. of Ashchurch, lower div. of the hund. of Tewkesbury, in the co. of Gloucester, 3 miles to the E. of Tewkesbury. It lies on the border of Worcestershire, not far from the Birmingham and Gloucester railway.

ASTON-UPON-TRENT, a par. in the hund. of Morleston and Litchurch, in the co. of Derby, 6 miles to the S.E. of Derby, its post town. It is situated on the northern side of the river Trent and the Grand Trunk canal, which runs nearly parallel with the river. Shardlow is a chplry., and Far or Great Wilne a tnshp., of this par. Aston had formerly the rank of a market town. The principal business of the place is the corn trade. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the potteries. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, of the val., with the cur. of Shardlow annexed to it, of £1,030, in the patron. of E. A. Holden, Esq. In the church, which is dedicated to All Saints, are several monuments to the Holdens and Shuttleworths. There are charitable endowments amounting to £22 per annum. The principal residences are Aston Hall, the seat of the Holdens, and Aston Lodge.

ASTON UPTHORPE, a chplry. in the par. of Blewberry, in the hund. of Morton, and co. of Berks, 4 miles to the S. of Wallingford. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of Blewberry, in the dioc. of Salisbury. This place is said to have been the scene of the battle in 659, in which the King of Wessex was defeated by Wulfere, son of Penda, and his dominions annexed to Mercia.

ASTON WHEATON, Staffordshire. *See* WHEATON ASTON.

ASTON WHITELADY, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Oswaldslow, in the co. of Worcester, 5 miles to the S.E. of Worcester. The Birmingham and Gloucester railway passes near it. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £226, in the patron. of R. Berkeley, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. A nunnery of the Celestine order was founded here at an early period. Bishop Lloyd, in 1713, endowed the charity school founded by him at Worcester, with an estate in this parish. From this circumstance it is sometimes called Aston Episcopi. In this village Oliver Cromwell had his head-quarters before his great victory of Worcester.

ASTRAD, a tnshp. in the par. of Llandyrnog, hund. of Ruthin, in the co. of Denbigh, North Wales, 1 mile from Denbigh. Astrad Hall is the chief residence.

ASTROP, a hmlt. chiefly in the par. of King's Sutton, but partly in the par. of Newbottle, in the hund. of Sutton, and co. of Northampton, 5 miles to the W. of Brackley. It is situated on the eastern side of the river Cherwell, close to the borders of Oxfordshire. Here is a mineral spring, called Astrop Wells, which was dis-

covered in 1664, and became a popular remedy for diseases of the skin. Aston Hall, the seat of the Willes, was erected about 1750.

ASTWELL, a hmlt. chiefly in the par. of Wappenham, but partly in the par. of Syresham, in the hund. of Sutton, and co. of Northampton, 6 miles to the S.W. of Towcester. At Astwell Farm there are ruins of the old manorial residence and the chapel. The manor has been held successively by the Billing, Lovett, and Ferrer families, and now belongs to the Duke of Buckingham. This hamlet is a meet for Lord Southampton's hounds.

ASTWICK, a par. in the hund. of Biggleswade, in the co. of Bedford, 4 miles to the S.E. of Biggleswade, its post town. It is situated on a branch of the river Ivel, on the borders of Hertfordshire. An ancient Roman road, entering the county from Hertfordshire, passes near this place. The living is a rect. united with the vic. of Arlsey, in the dioc. of Ely. The church is dedicated to St. Guthlac.

ASTWICK, Yorkshire. *See* AUSTWICKE.

ASTWOOD-BANK is a large and pleasant vil. in the par. of Feckenham, in the co. of Worcester, 2 miles N.E. of Feckenham, 3 S. from Redditch railway station, and 17 N.E. from Worcester. There are several needle factories in the village, affording employment to a large portion of the inhabitants. The Baptists have a spacious chapel here, erected at the cost of £1,200. The scenery is extremely rich and varied.

ASTWOOD-BURY, a par. in the hund. of Newport, in the co. of Buckingham, 5 miles to the N.E. of Newport Pagnell. It lies on the borders of Bedfordshire. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, of the val. of £230, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church contains monuments of the Cranmers and Lowndes, and is dedicated to St. Peter.

ASWARBY, a par. in the wap. of Aswardhurn, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 3 miles to the S. of Sleaford. Folkingham is its post town. It is situated in the Fens. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, of the value of £285, in the patron. of Sir T. Whichcote, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Dennis. It has a fine tower, surmounted with a spire, and contains a very ancient font. There are some small charities. Aswarby Hall, situated in a large park, is the seat of Sir T. Whichcote, to whom the manor belongs. Bass, the maritime discoverer, after whom was named the Strait separating Tasmania from Australia, was born at Aswarby. This place is a meet for the Belvoir hounds.

ASWARDBY, a par. in the hund. of Hill, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 3 miles to the N.W. of Spilsby, its post town. It is situated on the river Steeping in the Wolds. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £266, in the patron. of R. Brackenbury, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Helen.

ASWARDHURN WAPENTAKE, one of the subdivisions of the parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, bounded on the N. by Flaxwell and Langoe waps., on the E. by the wap. of Kirton, on the S. by the wap. of Aveland, and on the W. by the wap. of Winnibriggs and Threo. It contains the pars. of Asgarby, Aswarby, Aunsby, Burton-Pedwardine, Evedon, Ewerby, Great Hale, Haydor, Heckington, Helpringham, Howell, Ingoldsby, Kirkby-le-Thorpe, Quarrington, Scradington, Silk Willoughby, Old Sleaford, South Kyme, and Swarby. This wap. comprises an area of 45,280 acres.

ATCH, LENCH, a hmlt. in the par. of Church Lench, upper div. of the hund. of Halfshire, in the co. of Worcester, 4 miles from Evesham.

ATCHAM, or ATTINGHAM, a par. in the Wellington div. of the hund. of S. Bradford, in the co. of Salop, 3¾ miles to the S.E. of Shrewsbury. It is situated in a pleasant country on the banks of the Severn, at the confluence of the Tern with that river. The turnpike road from Shrewsbury to Wellington passes through this village, and, until the days of railroads, was the great thoroughfare between London and Holyhead. The par. comprises the tnshps. of Berwick, Cronkill, Emstrey, and Uckington, and the hmlt. of Chilton. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lichfield, of the val. of £340, in the patron. of R. Burton, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Eatta, is built on the banks of the Severn, and has a very picturesque appearance; it is remarkable as being the church where Ordericus Vitalis, the great historian of the Norman period, received the rite of baptism. The charitable endowments of the parish amount to £84 per annum, of which sum £60 is the revenue of the free school. There are two bridges, a handsome one of stone across the Severn, designed by Gwyn, and another, with a span of 100 feet, across the Tern, both erected by Sir R. Hill. Attingham Hall, formerly called Tern Hall, is the seat of Lord Berwick, the present representative of the Hill family. It is a noble mansion, seated in a fine spot near the village, overlooking the Tern, which flows through the park and unites with the Severn within sight. It was built after a design by Stuart. In the picture gallery is an interesting model of Mount Vesuvius, constructed of rock from the mountain itself by the eminent traveller, Dr. Clarke. Longnor Hall is the seat of the Burtons. William Burton, who distinguished himself as an antiquary and topographer in the 17th century, and wrote a Commentary on those passages of the Itinerary of Antoninus which relate to Great Britain, was a member of this family; he died in 1657. Near this place is Wroxeter, the Roman Uriconium, the recent investigations and discoveries in which have excited so much interest, that they have gained for it the designation of the British Pompeii. Atcham is the seat of a Poor-law Union.

ATHAN, ST., a par. in the hund. of Cowbridge, in the co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 4 miles to the S.E. of Cowbridge, its post town. It is situated on the coast of the Bristol Channel, in a fertile district of the vale of Glamorgan, abounding in striking and picturesque scenery. The people are chiefly employed in agriculture, and some in working the limestone, which is abundant, and of good quality. The small port of Aberthan is near this parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, of the val. of £367, in the patron. of the Rev. W. Rayer. The church is dedicated to St. Athan, who is said to have resided here in the 6th century, and built the church, in which he was afterwards interred. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here. At the Conquest, Fitzhamon, the Norman, became lord of this place, and a castle was erected here by Roger Berkrolles, one of his comrades. Remains of it, now overgrown with ivy, still exist on a bold hill at East Orchard. It is pleasant to hear that the brave knight Berkrolles restored half the land to its former owner, and on the other half maintained several families who had been deprived of their all by the Norman invaders.

ATHBOY, a par. and market town with a vic. in the bar. of Lune, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, containing the vils. of Castleton and Athboy-Commons, 7 miles to the N.W. of Trim, and 34 miles to the N.W. of Dublin. It is situated on a stream bearing the same name, which, after a course of 15 miles from Crossakeel where it rises, joins the Boyne not far from Trim. The district is fertile and the land chiefly laid down as pasture. Limestone is obtained in abundance. Athboy was formerly a municipal and parliamentary borough. It received a charter from Henry IV. in 1407, which was confirmed and extended by Henry VI., Henry VII., and James I. The borough returned two members to the Irish parliament from the second year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth till the Union, when it was disfranchised,—the representatives of the Earl of Darnley, to whom the manor belonged, and to whom it gives the title of viscount, receiving the compensation of £15,000. Here is a chief police station, and petty sessions for the county are held once a fortnight. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Meath, of the val., with the vic. of Garly, and the rects. of Moyagher, Rathmore, and Keldalky, of £432, in the patron. of the crown, the primate, and the Bishop of Meath alternately. The church is a modern edifice, with an ancient tower. There are several schools and a dispensary. Almshouses for twelve widows were founded by the Earl of Darnley. Each inmate receives

five guineas per annum. Remains are to be seen of the old church of a Carmelite monastery, which was established here soon after 1300. At Frayne two castles formerly stood, of which there are extensive ruins. Remains of another castle are at Causestown. The principal residences are Athboy Lodge, the seat of Sir F. Hopkins, Bart., Frayne, Ballyfallon, Mitchelstown, &c. The market day is Thursday. Fairs are held on the 28th January, the 4th May, the 4th August, and the 7th November.

ATHEA, a vil. in the par. of Rathronan, and bar. of Shanid, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 10 miles to the W. of Newcastle. It is situated on the river Geale.

ATHELAMPSTONE, or ATHELAMPTON, Dorsetshire. *See* ADMISTON.

ATHELINGTON, or ALLINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Hoxne, in the co. of Suffolk, 5 miles to the S.E. of Eye. Woodbridge is its post town. The living is a discharged rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, of the yearly val. of £155, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a small building with square tower. It is supposed to have been built in the time of the Saxon Edgar Atheling, whose bust and that of his wife are still preserved in the eastern wall. The present register dates from 1694, the more ancient one having been lost. In the churchyard is a tomb of one of the Brook family, above 300 years old, whose descendant, F. Capper Brook, Esq., of Ufford, is the sole surviving heir of that ancient house.

ATHELNEY, ISLE OF, a small district in the par. of Ling, or East Ling, hund. of Andersfield, in the co. of Somerset, 3 miles to the N.W. of Langport. It is a slight eminence in the marshy tract at the junction of the river Tone with the Parret, between Boroughbridge and the parish church. Here is a station on the Durston and Yeovil branch railway. Athelney is interesting as the place of temporary refuge and concealment of Alfred, and the spot on which he subsequently erected an abbey of the Benedictine order, which was dedicated to the Saviour and the apostle St. Peter. No vestiges exist of it, although the buildings are believed to have been of considerable extent. Various relics of antiquity have been discovered here, one of which, possessing a rare interest, is preserved in the Ashmolean museum, Oxford. It is a curious ornament of gold, enamelled, and formed like an amulet for hanging about the neck. On one side is the figure of a female holding flowers in each hand, and an inscription round the figure, "*Aelfred æt me gewercan*," *i.e.*, "Alfred had me wrought." On the other side is a flower. This "jewel" was found in 1693. The isle of Athelney has an area of about 100 acres, and contains one farmhouse. The name *Athelney* signifies "noble island."

ATHELSTANEFORD, a par. in the co. of Haddington, Scotland, 5 miles to the S. of North Berwick. The par. lies in a low district, formerly a marsh, but now cultivated, to the S. of the river Peffer, and contains the postal vils. of Athelstaneford and Drem. The North British railway passes through the parish. Athelstaneford is said to have taken its name from Athelstan, a Danish chief who fell in battle near the ford in 815, and was here interred. Probably, however, it is derived from *Ath-ail*, the Gaelic for "stone ford," a ford of this nature called "Lug Burn" existing at the spot where the battle was fought. Remains of a Pictish town exist, and traces of an entrenchment, near which some Roman relics have been found. It is said that here was formerly a chapel of the Knights Templars. The living, which is of the yearly val. of £290, is in the presb. of Haddington, and in the gift of the chief heritor, Sir David Kinlock, Bart. The ancient church, which was founded about 1150 by Ada, daughter of the Earl of Warrenne and Surrey, having fallen into decay, the present more convenient one was erected in 1780. In the churchyard is the grave and monument of Robert Blair, author of the once popular poem, "The Grave," who was minister of Athelstaneford, and resided in the manse fifteen years. An obelisk has been erected to perpetuate his memory, and stands on the village green. The living was also held for ten years by John Home, author of the tragedy of "Douglas." He never occupied the manse, and at last quitted the living on account of the ill-will excited against him by his publication of the play. This village was the birthplace of Archibald Skirving, who distinguished himself as a portrait-painter, and whose remains rest in the churchyard here beneath a marble monument.

ATHENRY BARONY, one of the eighteen bars. or subdivisions of the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, bounded on the N. by Tyaquin bar., on the E. by Kilconnel and Loughrea bars., on the S. by Loughrea bar., and on the W. by Dunkellin and Clare bars. It comprises parts of the following pars.:—Athenry, Kilconickny, Kilcomerin, Killimordaly, Killulagh, and Lickerrig, and extends over an area of 25,782 acres.

ATHENRY, a par. and market town in the bar. of Athenry, and the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 13 miles to the E. of Galway, and 120 miles from Dublin by road, or 113 miles by the Dublin and Galway railway, on which it is a station. There is a branch railway to Tuam from Athenry, and a bill has passed (1862) for a line to Ennis, connecting this part of Ireland with Limerick, Cork, and Waterford. Athenry was a fortified town at a very remote period, and owed its origin to the De Burgos and Berminghams, Anglo-Norman adventurers. A Dominican monastery was founded here in the reign of King John, the site for which was given by Meyler de Bermingham. It was completed in 1261, and grew rapidly in wealth and importance. The earls of Ulster, who were among its principal benefactors, and other leading persons of the country, selected it for their place of interment. The town was sacked, and part of it burnt, by the sons of the Earl of Clanricarde, in 1577. Some attempt at restoration was made afterwards, but in 1596 the Irish, under Hugh O'Donnell, attacked and totally destroyed the town, leaving only the castle, the church, and the abbey. Athenry appears to have been a borough before the reign of Edward II., and returned two members to parliament in the reign of Richard II. It ceased to be a parliamentary borough at the Union, and a municipal borough at the passing of the Corporation Reform Act; before which time it included a portion of the adjoining bars. of Clare, Dunkellin, Kilconnel, and Tyaquin, and was governed under a charter of Charles II. The original charter, with the seal attached to it, is now in the possession of Robert French, Esq., of Monioca Castle. The public buildings are, the church, the Roman Catholic chapel, and a National school. Here is a police-station, and petty sessions are held once a fortnight by the county magistrates. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Tuam, Killala, and Achonry, of the val. of £803, in the patron. of the crown and the bishop alternately. The principal residences are—Athenry House, within the precincts of the town, and Castle Ellere, Belleville, Moor Park, Castle Lambert, Moyvilla, Castle Turvin, Willmount, Rockmore, Graig-Abbey, Mhairwarra, Prospect, Raheen, and Mulpit, all within a circle of three miles of Athenry. The market is on Friday, and fairs are held on the 5th May, the 2nd July, and the 20th October. The Berminghams took from Athenry the title of baron, which was the premier barony of Ireland.

ATHERFIELD, a tythg. in the par. of Shorwell, Isle of Wight, in the co. of Southampton, 6 miles to the S. of Newport. Here is a coastguard station.

ATHERINGTON, a par. in the northern div. of the hund. of Tawton, in the co. of Devon, 6½ miles to the S. of Barnstaple, its post town, and 7 N.E. of Torrington. The river Taw runs through it, and the North Devon railway, which passes along the Taw valley, has a station at the small village of Umberleigh, 1 mile distant. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £416, with 205 acres of glebe land, which is a manor of itself, in the patron. of the Rev. J. Arthur, the incumbent. In the church is a beautifully-carved oak screen, a rood loft, and several interesting monuments; one of a crusader, another an altar-tomb, with brasses of a knight and

ladies. The Wesleyans and Baptists have each a chapel here. In ancient times there was a chapel at Umberleigh, but the building is now used as a barn! In the reign of Henry III., here was a conventual establishment, a cell to the abbey of Caen, in Normandy. Atherington Hall is the principal residence.

ATHERINGTON, Sussex. *See* ADDINGTON.

ATHERSTONE, a hmlt. in the par. of White Lackington, and hund. of Abdick and Bulstone, in the co. of Somerset, not far from Ilminster.

ATHERSTONE, a market town and formerly a chplry. in the par. of Mancetter, but now a district par. in the Atherstone div. of the hund. of Hemlingford, in the co. of Warwick, 23 miles to the N. of Warwick, and 102 miles from London by the Trent Valley branch of the London and North Western railway, on which it is a station. It is situated in a pleasant and highly-cultivated country, near the western bank of the river Anker, close to the borders of Leicestershire. The Roman road, Watling Street, passes through this place, and a little to the west is the Coventry and Fazeley canal. It is a place of considerable antiquity, and had a Saxon origin, its original name being *Ardeston*, the "town in Arden," or in the great wood. Its name in Domesday Book is written *Aderestone*. At the Conquest, the manor was the property of the Countess Godiva, and was granted to Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester. It afterwards passed through the hands of the Earls of Stafford and Warwick, till, in 1464, it became the property of the Carthusian monks of Mountgrace, in Yorkshire, and subsequently was given to the free chapel of St. George, at Windsor. In the latter part of the reign of Edward III., a friary of the Augustine order was founded here by Ralph Basset, the value of which at the Dissolution was only £2 per annum. The chief historical interest which attaches to the place is from its association with the decisive battle which closed the long and destructive Wars of the Roses. Bosworth Field lies about 8 miles to the E. of Atherstone. The Earl of Richmond reached the town with his forces on the 20th of August, 1485, and encamped for the night in a meadow to the north of the church, since called "royal meadow." The earl is said to have slept at the inn known by the sign of the "Three Tuns;" and during the night he had a conference with Sir William Stanley, and formed the plans which resulted in the entire overthrow of the king in the great battle which followed on the 22nd. This conference took place in a little close adjoining the town. The old carved oak chair occupied by Richmond on this occasion is said to be still in existence, and is in the possession of Stafford S. Baxter, Esq., of Atherstone. The town consists of one principal street, with several smaller ones branching off from it, forming a portion of the old Watling Street; and when the road was taken up in 1850 for the construction of a new sewer, the Roman pavement was discovered, and several Roman coins, about 3 feet below the present street. Ancient and modern buildings are curiously intermixed, but the town is well paved, and lighted with gas. There is a market-place on the north side of the town, with a townhall—a plain modern structure supported on pillars, and containing spacious assembly-rooms; also a corn-exchange, recently built. A literary institution, with library and news-room, a dispensary, and a savings-bank have been established. The Trent Valley railway passes through the western extremity of the town, for which there is a first-class station. The gas-works are on the south side of the town. The hat manufacture is carried on extensively; ribbons and shalloons are also made. At Baddesley Moor, there are collieries in which many hands are employed. The scenery surrounding the town is rich and beautiful, extending northwards over wide landscapes to the hills of Derbyshire, and southwards, to a range of wooded hills affording pleasant shelter.—Atherstone is the seat of a Poor-law Union, and a County Court district. It is a polling-place for the county elections, and petty sessions are held once a week. There are extensive wharves on the canal in the north-west part of the town.—The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Worcester, of the val. of £150, in the patron. of the Vicar of Mancetter. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It was erected in 1849, on the site of the ancient chapel of the friary, the old tower and the chancel being retained. It is in the decorated style of architecture, the tower rising from the intersection of the nave and chancel. The Roman Catholics, Independents, Secession Independents, Unitarians, and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship here. There are also two monastic institutions—St. Scholastica's priory, and the Benedictine nuns of the order of the Blessed Sacrament. Atherstone is rich in charitable endowments. A free grammar school was founded in 1573, and endowed by Sir William Devereux, and other benefactors. The system of education has been extended, and its present revenue is £320. There is another free school in South Street, founded by William Simmonds in 1685, called the English school, intended to prepare pupils for the grammar school. Its revenue is £42. The bequests and endowments for the benefit of the poor are very numerous.—Near the town is Atherstone Hall, the seat of the Bracebridges. From the rising ground on which the mansion stands, there is a fine view over the river Anker, and Charnwood Forest, in Leicestershire. At Merevale, within 1 mile of the town, are the ruins of the abbey. W. S. Dugdale, Esq., is lord of the manor, and Viscount Curzon master of the Atherstone hounds, which are kept by subscription at Witherley. The market day is Tuesday. Fairs are held on the 7th of April and the 18th of July for the sale of cattle; on the 19th and 21st of September for cattle and cheese; and on the 4th of December for cattle and general wares. There is also a statute fair for the hiring of servants. Atherstone is noted for its cheese fair, one of the greatest in England.

ATHERSTONE-ON-STOUR, a par. in the hund. of Kington, in the co. of Warwick, 3 miles to the S. of Stratford-on-Avon. It is in a pleasant district, on the borders of Gloucestershire. The river Stour and the tram railway between Stratford and Moreton pass through it. Ailstow is a vil. comprised in this par. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, of the val. of £288, in the patron. of the Rev. Dr. T. Cox. This village was the birthplace of Dr. Thomas, the continuator of the "Antiquities of the County of Warwick," by William Dugdale. The principal seat is Alscot Park.

ATHERTON, a chplry. in the par. of Leigh and hund. of West Derby, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 2 miles to the N. of Leigh. It is a station on the Bolton and Kenyon Junction railway, a branch of the London and North Western. The Manchester and Wigan canal passes within a little distance of the chplry. The inhabitants are employed in the cotton manufactories, the collieries, and ironworks. Nail-making and machine-making are also carried on. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, of the val. of £100, in the patron. of Lord Lilford. The chapel is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. Atherton Hall, the seat of Lord Lilford, is a modern mansion, near the site of an old hall which was the seat of the Athertons. Fairs are held here on the 29th June and the 29th August.

ATHGLASSON, a vil. in the bar. of Upper Kells, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, not far from Kells.

ATHLACCA, a par. in the bar. of Coshma, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles to the S.W. of Bruff. It is situated in a very fertile country, on the Morning Star river, which runs through the parish, and joins the river Maigue a little below the village. There is much good pasture land, and limestone is abundant. The living is a rect. united with that of Dromore, in the dioc. of Down, Connor, and Dromore. The church, a small building with a spire, was erected in 1823. Here are remains of a church built in the 13th century by the Knights Templars. The churchyard contains several ancient tombs of the De Lacys, formerly lords of the territory. They had two castles here, the ruins of which still stand; one, named Old Court, near the village, and the other Tullerbuoy, now called Castle Ivers. Here are also remains of Rath-

cannon Castle, founded by the O'Caseys. This parish was the scene of a battle between the forces of James II. and William III., in 1691. A police force is stationed here. Castle Ivers, the seat of R. Ivers, Esq., near the village, and Athlacca House, are the principal residences.

ATHLEAGUE, a par. and post town partly in the bar. of Athlone, in the co. of Roscommon, and partly in the bar. of Killian, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles to the S.W. of Roscommon. Clooneenbegg and Tromann are vils. included in this par. It lies on both banks of the river Suck, which forms the boundary of the two counties, and is here crossed by a causeway and a series of bridges passing from island to island. Much of the district is bog. There are quarries of good limestone and freestone. Iron has been obtained, but the mines are not now worked. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Kilmore, Ardagh, and Elphin, of the yearly val., with the vics. of Fuerty and Kilbegnet, of £314, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was formerly a family chapel, and is of great antiquity. An abbey of gray friars was founded here at an early period. There are several seats of the gentry—Rookwood, Castle Kelly, Fortwilliam, &c. Fairs are held on the 11th July and the 24th September.

ATHLONE BARONY, one of the nine bars. or subdivisions of the co. of Roscommon, in the prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It lies on the southern part of the co., and is bounded by the bars. of Ballymoe and Ballintobber on the N., by Lough Ree and the co. of West Meath on the E., by the bar. of Moycarn on the S., and by the river Suck, which separates it from the co. of Galway, on the W. Comprised in the bar. are the town of Athlone, the vil. of Mount Talbot, the pars. of Cam, Drum, Dysart, Fuerty, Killinvoy, Kilmeane, Kiltoom, Rahara, St. John's, St. Peter's, Taghmaconnell, Tisrara, with parts of Athleague and Taghboy. It extends over an area of 146,183 acres.

ATHLONE, a market town and municipal and parliamentary borough, partly in the par. of St. Peter's and bar. of Athlone, in the co. of Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, and partly in the par. of St. Mary's, in the bar. of Brawney, co. of West Meath, and prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 17 miles to the S.E. of Roscommon, and 76 miles to the W. of Dublin. It is a station on the Dublin and Galway line of railway. The river Shannon intersects the town, and falls into Lough Ree a little below it. The great road from Dublin to Galway passes through the town. Early in the 13th century a Cistercian abbey was founded here, and soon afterwards the castle was built, which became a place of great importance. It was held some time by the Earl of Essex, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It stood a long siege by the Irish during the presidency of Lord Ranelagh, and was ultimately taken by Sir James Dillon in 1642. During the civil war of the reign of Charles I., the castle was taken by the parliamentary forces, and the town was burnt. In 1691, after a cannonade of extraordinary severity, and a most heroic and energetic defence, by the forces of James II., under Colonel Grace, the town was stormed and finally taken by the English forces under De Ginkell. After being rebuilt and made a great military depôt, castle and town were again destroyed during a thunderstorm in 1697, when the powder magazine was blown up. Part of the old town walls and one of the gateways are still standing. The present defences are on the Connaught or western side of the river. Near the castle are the barracks, capable of holding 3,000 men, and covering a space of 15 acres. There is an armoury and a military hospital. Great improvements have been made in the town. In place of the old bridge, built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and which was only 12 feet wide, and had three flour-mills on it, a new one was erected in 1844. It is a handsome stone structure of nine arches, besides a swivel arch for the passage of steamers, &c. A large dock has been constructed near the bridge. The railway is carried across the Shannon on a noble iron bridge. The houses are mostly built of limestone, which is abundant in the district. There is a court-house, which was built in 1703, a bridewell, two banks, a hospital, a union workhouse, and a dispensary. The hat manufacture was formerly extensively carried on here, but it has declined. There are considerable establishments for distilling, brewing, tanning, and soap and candle making, and several flour-mills. Two branch banks are established.—Athlone received its charter of incorporation from James I. in 1606, and confirmations and extensions of it from Charles II. The style of the corporation was "the sovereign, bailiffs, burgesses, and freemen of the town of Athlone." Under a new Act the government is vested in commissioners. It has a revenue of £195, and an area of 491 acres, including 1,011 houses, inhabited by a population of 5,001, according to the census of 1861. The borough returned two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, and since that time it returns one to the Imperial parliament. Two newspapers are published—the *Westmeath Independent* and the *Athlone Sentinel*. There is frequent steam communication with Limerick.—There are two livings in Athlone,—one a rect. in the par. of St. Mary, of the val. of £398; it is in the dioc. of Meath, and in the patron. of the bishop; the church was built in 1826. The other, a perpet. cur. in the par. of St. Peter, of the val. of £131; it is in the dioc. of Kilmore, Ardagh, and Elphin, and in the gift of the Incorporation Society; the church, erected in 1804, occupies the site of the old monastery. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, and convents of the Augustine and Franciscan orders. The Presbyterians, Baptists, and Wesleyan Methodists have each a place of worship here. The Ranelagh school was founded in 1760, in accordance with a grant of an earlier date by Lord Ranelagh, for the education and apprenticing of forty boys. There is an endowment by William Handcock, Esq., for the relief of the poor, and several other small charities. Athlone is the seat of a presbytery, and of a Poor-law Union. The Athlone canal is on the Connaught side of the river, and was formed to carry the navigation past the rapids at the bridge. Three bridges cross the canal. Moydrum Castle, a handsome castellated mansion in fine grounds, on the eastern side of the Shannon, is the seat of Viscount Castlemaine. There are many other pleasant residences. The De Ginkells of Utrecht take from Athlone the title of earl. Tuesday and Saturday are the market days. Fairs are held on the first Monday after the 6th January, the 21st March, the Wednesday before Ascension Day, and the first Monday in September.

ATHLUMNY, a par. in the bar. of Skreen, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, close to Navan. It lies in a fertile and cultivated country on the river Boyne, at the confluence of the Blackwater with that river, and contains part of the town of Navan, and the vils. of Factory and Little Furze. Limestone is quarried extensively here, and there are flour and flax mills employing a large number of hands. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Meath, val. £55, in the patron. of P. P. Metge, Esq. The church is decayed, and divine service is performed in a private house. There are considerable remains of a castle which belonged to the Dowdells, and was destroyed by them that it might not be taken by Cromwell. The principal seats are Athlumny House, in a tasteful demesne on the river bank, and Athlumny Cottage.

ATHNASSEY, or ATHNEASY, a par. in the bars. of Coshlea and Small County, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles to the N.E. of Kilmallock. It is situated in a fertile district, partly arable and partly meadow land. The living is a rect. in the union of Kilmallock, in the dioc. of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe. The church, of which scarcely any traces are left, was dedicated to St. Athanasius, and was probably erected in the 7th century. There are some trifling remains of castles and religious houses, one of the latter being called Adam's Church. Martinstown is the principal seat.

ATHNID, a par. in the bar. of Eliogarty, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles from Thurles. The living is a rect. forming part of the union

of Thurles, in the dioc. of Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore. There is no church. The river Suir flows through the parish.

ATHNOWEN, or ST. MARY, a par. in the bar. of East Muskerry, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles to the S.W. of Cork. It is situated on the south bank of the river Lea, and is crossed by the river Bride. One part of the parish is hilly and barren; the soil in the other part is very good. Limestone, which underlies the surface in the valleys, is quarried largely for agricultural purposes. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cork, Ross, and Cloyne, of the val., with that of Kilnaglory, of £655, in the patron. of the bishop. There is an ancient church, with a square tower. An abbey formerly stood in this parish, erected probably in the 7th century; some portion of its walls exist at The Grange, the seat of J. Hawkes, Esq. There are also ruins of a castle called Castle Inchy. Here are some interesting caves in the limestone rock, of considerable extent; the entrance is near the bridge over the Bride. The principal residences are The Grange, Sirmount, Spring Mount, &c. Petty sessions are held here once a fortnight.

ATHOLE, or ATHOLL, an extensive tract of country in the northern part of the co. of Perth, Scotland, being one of the eight ancient divs., or Stewartries, of the co. It is bounded on the N. by the Grampian range, branches of which also intersect it. It is almost wholly mountainous, with romantic glens, and a large extent of woodland. The forest of Athole, which covers an area of 100,000 acres, and is a famous hunting-ground abounding in red deer and other game, occupies the western part of the district. The highest points are at Cairn Gower and Scarsoch, the former rising to the height of 3,725 feet, the latter 3,390 feet. The approach from the south is by the pass of Killiecrankie, a wild narrow chasm, through which the river Garry runs, and which was the scene of the battle between General Mackay and Claverhouse (Viscount Dundee), in July, 1689, in which the latter was victorious, but fell on the field. The principal lakes in the district are Loch Ericht and Loch Rannoch; and it is watered by the rivers Tummel, Garry, Bruar, and Tilt. Athole House is the seat of the Duke of Athole, who takes his title from this district, and who is proprietor of nearly the whole of it. Here, in 1844, he had the honour of receiving her Majesty the Queen as a guest. The district of Athole comprises an area of about 450 square miles.

ATHY, a post and market town, and decayed borough, in the several pars. of St. Michael, St. John, and Churchtown, in the bar. of West Narragh, in the co. of Kildare, and prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 12 miles to the S. of Kildare, and 32 from Dublin by road, or 45 by the Carlow branch of the Great Southern and Western railway. It is situated in an open country on the river Barrow, at the junction with it of the Grand canal. The town had a monastic origin; two monasteries, one of the Dominican order, the other for Crutched Friars, being founded here in the 13th century. The Irish burnt the town in 1308. In 1315 it was taken and plundered by Edward Bruce and the Scots. Early in the 15th century a military governor was placed here, and in 1506 the Earl of Kildare erected the castle, since called White's Castle, after a proprietor of that name who extended it about 70 years later. The Irish under O'Nial got possession of it in 1648, but it was soon retaken for the parliament. The town consists chiefly of two streets on the east side of the river. The principal business of the place is the corn trade, which is carried on to a large extent. There is a court-house in the market square. The county gaol is near the town on the Carlow road. Part of the ancient castle is converted into barracks for cavalry. A fever hospital and a dispensary have been established, and there are two banks. Athy was incorporated by a charter of James I., in 1613, the style of the corporation being "the sovereign, bailiffs, free burgesses, and commonalty of the borough of Athy." The government of the town is by a modern Act vested in commissioners. Till the Union, Athy returned two members to the Irish parliament. It was then disfranchised. The summer assizes and the quarter sessions at Christmas and Midsummer are held here. Petty sessions are held weekly. The town is a chief police station. It is the seat of a Poor-law Union and contains the Union workhouse. The living is a union, comprising the five pars. of St. Michael, St. John, Ardrie, Churchtown, and Tankardstown. The first four form the vic. of St. Nicholas, which is joined to the rect. and vic. of Tankardstown. The val. of the living, which is in the dioc. of Dublin, Glendalagh, and Kildare, is £473, and it is in the patron. of the crown and the archbishop alternately. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, and chapels belonging to the Wesleyans and the Calvinists. Scarcely any traces are left of the old monasteries. Of White's Castle there is the square tower. Extensive ruins of Woodstock Castle, erected about 1290, and of Rheban Castle, probably founded in the same century, stand on the west bank of the river. The moat of Ardskull, an ancient earthwork of rude construction, is on elevated ground about 3 miles from Athy. Tuesday and Saturday are the market days. Fairs are held on the 17th March, the 25th April, the 9th June, the 25th July, the 10th October, and the 11th December.

ATLOW, a chplry. in the par. of Bradborne, and hund. of Appletree, in the co. of Derby, 4 miles to the N.E. of Ashbourne. It is situated in a pleasant district on the river Dove, and from a lofty hill, called Magger's Bush, not far from the village, there is a fine prospect. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, of the val. of £148, in the patron. of C. H. Oakover, Esq.

ATPAR, Cardiganshire. *See* ADPAR.

ATTANAGH, a par. partly in the bar. of Fassadinin, in the co. of Kilkenny, and partly in the bar. of Clarmallagh, Queen's County, in the prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles from Durrow. It is in a fertile country, on the river Nore. The living is a vic. united with the rect. of Aharney, in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin.

ATTENBOROUGH, a par. in the southern div. of the wap. of Broxtow, in the co. of Nottingham, 6 miles to the S.W. of Nottingham, its post town. It is situated on the western bank of the river Trent, immediately above the junction of the Erwash with it, and on the edge of Derbyshire. The Midland Counties railway runs through the parish, and has a station at Long Eaton, which is 2 miles to the N.E. Chilwell and Toton are hmlts. of Attenborough. The stocking manufacture is carried on in the village, employing about thirty frames. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, of the val., with the cur. of Bramcote annexed to it, of £250, in the patron. of G. S. Foljambe, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There are some almshouses, and other charitable endowments, amounting to £19 per annum. Chilwell Hall is the principal residence. This village was the birthplace (1611), of Ireton, friend and son-in-law to Oliver Cromwell.

ATTERBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Bishop's Norton, in the wap. of Aslacoe, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 8 miles to the W. of Market Rasen. It lies close to the course of the old way called Ermine Street. The charitable revenues of the township amount to £8.

ATTERCLIFFE-CUM-DARNAL, a chplry. in the par. of Sheffield, southern div. of the wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles to the N.E. of Sheffield. It is situated on the river Don, and takes its name from a lofty cliff near the village overhanging the river. The Sheffield and Tinsey canal and the Rotherham railway, a single line constructed in 1847, pass through the chplry. It contains the hmlt. of Carbrook. The population are engaged in the manufacture of cutlery and other branches of the Sheffield trade. It was at Attercliffe that the first specimens of cast steel were produced. The beautiful variety of coal called Cannel is obtained in this district. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £180, in the patron. of the Vicar of Sheffield. There is an alms-

house, an endowed Sunday school, and several other charities. The principal residence is Attercliffe Hall. The manor is held by the Duke of Norfolk.

ATTERLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Much Wenlock, Wenlock lib., in the co. of Salop, 2 miles from Much Wenlock.

ATTERTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Witherley, and hund. of Sparkenhoe, in the co. of Leicester, 5 miles S.W. from Market Bosworth.

ATTINGTON, an ext. par. lib. in the hund. of Thame, in the co. of Oxford, 3 miles from Thame.

ATTLEBOROUGH, or ATTLEBURGH, a par. and small town, in the hund. of Shropham, in the co. of Norfolk, 14 miles to the S.W. of Norwich, and 94 miles from London by road, or 110 miles by the Eastern Counties railway, on which it is a station. This town has existed from a very early time, and was of considerable importance, being not only a market town, but also the capital of East Anglia, and the residence of the kings. It appears to have been fortified for defence against the Danes, and its fortifications were standing in the reign of Henry II. The manor belonged at one time to the Mortimers, by one of whom, Robert de Mortimer, a chantry or college was founded in the reign of Richard II. Its value at the Dissolution was £22, and it was granted by the king to the Ratcliffes. The present town consists of one long street irregularly built, and a number of respectable family residences recently erected. Near the railway station is the New Inn, a handsome commercial and family hotel. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, of the val. of £1,226, in the patron. of Sir W. B. Smÿth, Bart. The church is a large and beautiful cruciform structure in the early English style, with a central embattled tower. The porch on the north side is remarkably handsome. The chancel was destroyed some years ago by the falling of the spire, and has not since been rebuilt; although the interior of the church was repaired and re-seated in 1844. In the church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, are monuments to the principal families formerly connected with the town. There are chapels belonging to the Quakers, Baptists, and Wesleyan Methodists; also a National school, and an allotment of poor's land, containing 57 acres, and several other charitable endowments of the yearly value of £76. Attleborough Hall is the principal residence. Thursday is the market day. Fairs are held on the Thursday before Easter, Holy Thursday, and the 15th of August. Also a pleasure fair the day before March assizes.

ATTLEBOROUGH, a tnshp. and hmlt. in the par. of Nuneaton, Atherstone div. of the hund. of Hemlingford, in the co. of Warwick, 1 mile from Nuneaton, to which town it forms a suburb. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in the ribbon factories, saw-mills, brick-making, wood-turning, and other industrial occupations of the neighbouring town. It lies on the east bank of the river Anker, near the borders of Leicestershire. The Trent Valley railway passes through the hamlet, and the Coventry canal goes near it. About 2 miles to the N.E. is Watling Street. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, of the val. of £170, in the patron. of the Vicar of Nuneaton. The church is a red brick building with stone spire, erected in 1842, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The Baptists have a chapel, and there is a National and infant school.

ATTLEBRIDGE, a par. in the hund. of Taverham, in the co. of Norfolk, 9 miles to the N.W. of Norwich. Reepham is its post town. It is situated on the river Wensum. The living is a vic. annexed to the rect. of Elderford, in the dioc. of Norwich, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew, and possesses a monumental brass.

ATTYMASS, a par. in the bar. of Gallen, in the co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles to the N. of Foxford. It is situated in a hilly country, on the north bank of the river Moy. The Ox mountains rise on the western side of the parish, which contains much bog and many lakes. Freestone is abundant, and limestone occurs here and there. The living is a vic. united with that of Ardagh, in the dioc. of Tuam, Killala, and Achonry. A monastery once stood at Kildermol, of which some picturesque ruins remain on the border of a lake. Fairs are held on the 24th May, the 7th July, the 15th November, and the 15th December.

ATWICK, a par. in the northern div. of the wap. of Holderness, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles to the N. of Hornsea. Hull is its post town. It is situated on the coast of the North Sea, in a district on which the sea is encroaching, and which suffers especially during the prevalence of storms. The par. comprises the hmlts. of Little Atwick, Arram, and Skirlington. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, of the val. of £149, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. There is a free school founded by Mr. Fenwick, which has a revenue of £46. There are several other endowments, the yearly value of which is £13.

ATWORTH, or ALFORD, a chplry. in the par. of Great Bradford, hund. and union of Bradford-on-Avon, in the co. of Wilts, 3 miles N.W. from Melksham, its post town, 3 S. of Corsham railway station, and 5 N.E. of Bradford. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Salisbury, of the val., with that of South Wraxall attached, of £250, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. It is now a distinct parish for ecclesiastical purposes. The church is a neat modern structure, rebuilt in 1828. At a short distance to the north stands the ruined tower of the ancient church. The Independents have a chapel. There is a school with a small endowment, and some other charities. Lord Methuen is lord of the manor.

AUBIN, ST., a town in the par. of St. Brelade, in the island of Jersey, Channel Islands, 3¼ miles from St. Helier. It is situated in a charming and picturesque district, on the coast of the beautiful bay to which the town has given its name. The place was formerly of more importance than at present. It was the chief seat of the shipping trade, and was reputed to have the best harbour in Jersey. From the rock on which the castle stands, the pier is carried out, and shelters the harbour. The town is scattered along the shore and over the steep wooded heights, from which there are fine prospects over the bay and the country. At the south-western extremity of the bay is the rock called Noirmont Point. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £60, in the gift of the proprietors. There are two places of worship besides the church. A market is held on Tuesday and Friday. The place is chiefly attractive to the lover of nature and retirement. To such, it is, as an old traveller says, a place to be chosen among a thousand.

AUBOURN, a par. in the lower div. of the wap. of Boothby Graffo, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 7 miles to the S.W. of Lincoln, its post town. It is situated on the river Witham, not far from the border of Nottinghamshire, and comprises the tnshp. of Haddington, and the hmlt. of Marlborough. The Nottingham and Lincoln railway runs through the parish, and the Fosse Way lies within a short distance to the N.E. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £209, in the patron. of the Rev. H. Neville. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The annual value of the charitable endowments is £19.

AUBURN, or LISSOY, a vil. in the par. of Kilkenny West, and bar. of the same name, in the co. of Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 8 miles to the N.E. of Athlone. Its name is rendered familiar to us as being the original of the "sweet Auburn" of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village." Its pleasant rural scenery still lies around it, but the old parsonage, where the poet's boyhood was spent, is in ruins, and his hawthorn tree, carried off bit by bit by ardent, if not wise, admirers, now enriches a thousand private cabinets and collections.

AUBURN, or OWBURN, a hmlt. in the par. of Fraisthorpe, wap. of Dickering, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles from Bridlington. It lies on the shore of Bridlington Bay, and has been much dam-

aged by the encroachments of the sea. The living is a perpet. cur. attached to the cur. of Fraisthorpe.

AUCHANDOYNE, a vil. in the par. of Braemar and Crathie, in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland, not far from the village of Castletown.

AUCHENBARD, a vil. in the par. of Livingston, in the co. of Linlithgow, Scotland, 2 miles to the S. of Blackburn.

AUCHENCLOICH, a vil. in the co. of Ayr, Scotland, 3 miles from Mauchline.

AUCHENDINNY, a vil. in the par. of Glencross, in the co. of Edinburgh, Scotland, 8 miles to the S. of Edinburgh. It is situated in the beautiful valley of the North Esk. Here is a paper-mill, which is probably the oldest in Scotland. Mackenzie, author of the "Man of Feeling," resided at Auchendinny House.

AUCHENDORY, a vil. in the co. of Forfar, Scotland, not far from Kirriemuir.

AUCHENFAD, a vil. in the co. of Kirkcudbright, Scotland, not far from the village of Auchincairn. It is situated near the coast of the Solway Frith.

AUCHENHANE, a vil. in the co. of Renfrew, Scotland, not far from Lochwinnoch and the Clyde.

AUCHENRIE, a vil. in the co. of Wigton, Scotland; it is nearly in the centre of the south-western peninsula of the co., 2 miles from Port Patrick.

AUCHINBLAE, a vil. in the par. of Fordoun, in the co. of Kincardine, Scotland, 4 miles from Laurencekirk. It stands on the banks of the Luther water, and has a flax-mill. A fair for the sale of black cattle and horses is held weekly from Michaelmas to Christmas in this village.

AUCHINCAIRN, a postal vil. in the par. of Rerrick, in the co. of Kirkcudbright, Scotland, 7 miles E. from Kirkcudbright. It stands pleasantly on the bay of Auchincairn, an inlet of the Solway Frith; the small island of Heston lies opposite to the village, at the opening of the bay.

AUCHINCAR, a vil. in the Isle of Arran, in the co. of Bute, Scotland. It is seated in the pleasant valley of Glenrosa on the western side of the island, not far from Mauchry Bay.

AUCHINCRAIVE, a vil. in the par. of Methlick, in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland, 7 miles from Ellon. It is watered by the river Ythan.

AUCHINCRAW, a vil. in the par. of Coldingham, in the co. of Berwick, Scotland, 7 miles from Dunse.

AUCHINDOIR, a par. in the Alford district of the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland, 7 miles to the N.W. of Alford. The old parish of Kearn is incorporated with it. It signifies the "field of chase," and derives its name from the fact of Luthlac, the son of Lady Macbeth, having been pursued and slain here by Malcolm. It lies in a bleak and hilly country, on the river Bogie, bounded on the west by one of the Grampian ranges, and comprising the village of Leith-Lumsden. The ground rises at the Buck Hill, in Cabrach, on the border of Banffshire, to the height of 2,286 feet. There are freestone quarries here, and small quantities of serpentine and asbestos have been discovered. The living, which is of the val. of £158, is in the presb. of Alford, and in the patron. of the Earl of Fife. There is also a Free church. The chief residences are Auchindoir House and Craig. The parish extends over an area of about 30 square miles. Fairs are held on the first Tuesday in March, the last Tuesday in April, O.S., the last Friday in May, O.S., besides one in August, and one in October.

AUCHINEARN, or AUCHINAIRN, OLD and NEW, a vil. in the par. of Cadder, in the co. of Lanark, Scotland, 4 miles to the N. of Glasgow.

AUCHINGILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Cannisbury, in the co. of Caithness, Scotland, 2 miles from Keiss.

AUCHINLECK, or AFFLECK (as always pronounced), a par. and postal vil. in the Kyle district of the co. of Ayr, Scotland, 2 miles to the N.W. of Cumnock. Here is a station on the Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle railway. It occupies a district in the middle of the county, and is watered in the northern part by the river Ayr, in the southern by the river Lugar. In the centre of the parish is Aird's Moss. [*See* AIRD'S MOSS.] Freestone, limestone, and coal are obtained in abundance here. Silver and lead have been found, though not in large quantities. Some of the population are engaged in the embroidery of muslin. The living, of the val. of £161, is in the presb. of Ayr, and in the patron. of Sir J. Boswell, Bart. Auchinleck House, or the Place of Auchinleck, the seat of the Boswells, is a modern mansion erected by Lord Auchinleck, the father of James Boswell, to whom we owe the famous "Life of Johnson." The great doctor was himself entertained at this house in 1773. Not far from the mansion are the ruins of the ancient castle, which also belonged to the Boswells, to whom the territory was granted by James IV. This parish was the birthplace of M'Gavin, author of "The Protestant." A fair is held here on the last Tuesday in August. The par. comprises an area of about 36 square miles.

AUCHINLOCK, a hmlt. in the par. of Cadder, in the co. of Lanark, 4 miles to the N. of Glasgow. The hmlt took its name from an extensive loch formerly existing here, which has been drained.

AUCHINMULLY, or LOWER BANTON, a vil. in the par. of Kilsyth, in the co. of Stirling, Scotland, not far from Kilsyth.

AUCHINRAITH, a vil. in the par. of Blantyre, in the co. of Lanark, Scotland, 3 miles from Hamilton.

AUCHINTIBER, a vil. in the par. of Blantyre, in the co. of Lanark, Scotland, 3 miles from Hamilton.

AUCHLEVEN, a vil. in the par. of Premnay, Garioch district of the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland, 5 miles S. from Culsalmond.

AUCHLOSSEN, a small loch partly in the par. of Aboyne and partly in that of Lumphanan, co. of Aberdeen, Scotland.

AUCHMEDDAN, a vil. in the par. of Aberdour, Deer district of the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland, 3 miles to the W. of Aberdour. It lies on the coast of the German Ocean, and was formerly the seat of the Baird family.

AUCHMILLAN, a vil. in the par. of Mauchline, Kyle district of the co. of Ayr, Scotland, not far from Mauchline.

AUCHMITHIE, a vil. in the par. of St. Vigeans, in the co. of Forfar, Scotland, 3 miles to the N. of Arbroath. It is situated on a lofty bank of rock on the sea-coast. The inhabitants are fishermen. A coast-guard station is fixed here. In the neighbourhood is a cave called the Gaylet Pot. Auchmithie House was the residence of the Guthries.

AUCHNACRAIG, Argyleshire. *See* ACHNACRAIG.

AUCHTERARDER, a par., post town, and seat of a presb in the co. of Perth, Scotland, 11 miles to the S.W. of Perth. It is a station on the Scottish Central railway. The par. is situated on the river Earn, which bounds it to the north, and the river Ruthven, which intersects it. Part of the parish lies among the Ochil hills, the highest point being at Craigrossie, which has an elevation of 2,359 feet. It has been said that Auchterarder was once a royal burgh, but evidence of this is wanting. It was burnt, with several other villages, by the Earl of Mar, in 1716, and a curious document is preserved by the Society of Antiquaries, containing a promise of indemnification for the injuries thus sustained, and signed on behalf of the Pretender, by Mar. In recent times this place has attained some distinction in Scottish ecclesiastical history, as the first to make the protest and resistance to the claim of the civil power which gave occasion to the famous *veto* Act, and the disruption of the church, followed by the rise and rapid organisation of the Free Church. The living, of the val. of £200, is in the presb. of Auchterarder, and in the patron. of the Earl of Kinnoul. There is a Free church in the town, and one also at Aberuthven, together with two charity and four private schools. Ruins of the ancient church of Aberuthven, a par. united to Auchterarder before the Reformation, exist here still. Aberuthven was the burial-place of the Dukes of Montrose. The mausoleum is an elegant structure. There are also ruins of another ancient church, called St. Mungo's. Near the town is part of an old

building which is said to have been a hunting-seat of King Malcolm Canmore. The walls are of immense thickness and strength. There are quarries of slate and stone in the parish, and cotton weaving is carried on to a considerable extent. Smithyhaugh and Borland Park are villages of this parish. The principal residence is Auchterarder House, a modern mansion in the Elizabethan style, erected by Captain Hunter. There is a weekly market on Saturdays, at which a great deal of business, principally in grain, is transacted. Six fairs are held in the course of the year—on the last Tuesday in March, the first Thursday in May, the 6th of December, and one in each of the months of August, September, and October. The par. has an area of about 24 square miles.

AUCHTERDAIR, a vil. in the co. of Elgin, Scotland, not far from Duthill.

AUCHTERDERRAN, a par. and postal vil. in the Kirkcaldy district of the co. of Fife, Scotland, 8 miles to the N.E. of Dunfermline. It is situated on the river Ore, and contains the village of Lochgelly. A branch of the Edinburgh and Northern railway passes through the parish. Coal and iron ore are obtained in abundance, and there are several smelting furnaces at Lochgelly. The living, val. £238, is in the presb. of Kirkcaldy, and in the patron. of Boswell of Balmuto. There are three chapels at Lochgelly, belonging to the established and free churches, and the United Presbyterians. The par. has an area of 15 square miles.

AUCHTERGAVEN, or OCHTERGAEN, a par. in the co. of Perth, Scotland, 8 miles to the N.W. of Perth. It is situated in a hilly moorland country on the south-west bank of the river Tay, having Birnam Hill at its northern extremity. It comprises part of the vil. and *quoad sacra* par. of Stanley, the postal vil. of Bankfoot, and those of Carnie Hill, Waterloo, and several other hmlts. The old parish of Logiebride is incorporated with Auchtergaven. In the village of Stanley is an extensive cotton-mill, in which about 1,000 hands are employed. The same village has a station on a branch of the Scottish Midland Junction railway. The northern part of the parish lies among the Lower Grampian mountains. Many of these rise to an elevation exceeding 1,000 feet. Birnam Hill, Craig-Obney, Craig-Gibbon, and Tullybelton Hill, are the loftiest points. Several small streams run through the parish. There are quarries of slate and good building stone. The living, val. £179, with a manse and glebe, is in the presb. of Dunkeld, and in the patron. of the Crown. The principal mansions are Stanley House, the old seat of the Nairne family, recently repaired and enlarged, and standing amidst magnificent scenery on the bank of the Tay, Airlywight House, and the House of Tullybelton. Part of an old tower is standing near the river at Stanley, which is conjectured to have been a religious house connected with Dunfermline Abbey. Auchtergaven has a claim to kindly remembrance as the birthplace of the young poet, Robert Nicoll, who died in 1837, at the age of 23. One of his songs is entitled, "The Fouk o' Ochtergaen." A fair is held here on the second Friday in November. The par. extends over an area of 19,000 acres, chiefly moorland.

AUCHTERHOUSE, a par. in the co. of Forfar, Scotland, 6 miles to the N.W. of Dundee. It has a station on the Dundee and Newtyle branch railway. The par. is situated on the river Dighty, on the southern slope of the Lidlaw Hills, and comprises the villages of Dronley and Kirkton. The living, which is of the val. of £229, is in the presb. of Dundee, and in the patron. of the Earl of Airlie. There is also some glebe attached. Auchterhouse Castle, or the House of Auchterhouse, belongs to the Earl of Airlie. Not far from it is a castle called Wallace Tower. It is a square tower of great strength, the only remains of a large building conjectured to have been the seat of Sir John Ramsay, formerly lord of Auchterhouse. Here, probably, he received the patriot hero after whom the tower is named, when he arrived from France to attempt the liberation of his country. The par. has an area of 3,567 acres, chiefly arable, and abounds with building and paving stone.

AUCHTERLESS, a par. with a postal hmlt., in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland, 22 miles to the N.W. of Aberdeen. The river Ythan flows through the western part of the parish. The living, val. £191, is in the presb. of Turriff, and in the patron. of Duff of Hatton. Remains of an extensive Roman encampment exist in this place. There are also remains of numerous circles of stones called Druidical. The par. has an area of about 16,000 acres.

AUCHTERMARINE, a vil. in the par. of Kennoway, in the co. of Fife, Scotland, 4 miles from Leven.

AUCHTERMONEY, a vil. in the par. of Campsie, in the co. of Stirling, Scotland, 2 miles from Kirkintilloch.

AUCHTERMUCHTY, anciently a burgh, now a par. and postal vil. in the Cupar district of the co. of Fife, Scotland, 9 miles to the W. of Cupar, and 28 miles N. of Edinburgh. It is a station on the Fife and Kinross branch of the Edinburgh and Northern railway. The parish lies on the north side of the river Eden, a branch of which also intersects it, and it contains the village of Dunshelt. It was made a royal and municipal burgh, under a charter of James IV., and its government is vested in three bailies, a treasurer, and fifteen councillors. The town, situated on rising ground, is irregularly built, and its principal branch of industry is the cotton manufacture. There are some extensive malting establishments, a savings-bank, and a branch of the Union Bank of Scotland. The living is of the val. of £254, in the presb. of Cupar, and in the patron. of Mrs. Bruce, of Falkland. Myres Castle, long the seat of the Moncrieffs, is the chief residence. Besides the parish church, there are places of worship belonging to the Free Church, the United Presbyterians (who have three), and the Baptists. There are several good schools. Fairs are held in February, April, July, October, and December. The par. has an area of about 6 square miles, chiefly arable and pasture.

AUCHTERNEID, a vil. in the par. of Fodderty, in the co. of Ross, Scotland, 4 miles from Dingwall.

AUCHTERTOOL, a par. in the Kirkcaldy district of the co. of Fife, Scotland, 8 miles to the E. of Dunfermline. Newbiggin is a village in this parish. The Edinburgh and Northern railway passes through it. The living, of the val. of £158, is in the presb. of Kirkcaldy, and in the patron. of the Earl of Moray. From the church, which stands on elevated ground in the centre of the parish, there is a fine prospect. Near the small Camilla loch are some picturesque remains of the old house of Hallyards, the seat of the family of Skene. It was here that they received and gave shelter to James V. after his defeat. The par. has an area of about 8 square miles. The chief proprietors are the Earl of Moray and the Wemyss family.

AUCHTERTYRE, a vil. in the co. of Forfar, Scotland, not far from Newtyle. Montrose had a camp here, of which some traces remain.

AUCKLAND, ST. ANDREW, a par. and vil. in the north-western and south-eastern divs. of Darlington ward, in the co. palatine of Durham. The vil. of St. Andrew Auckland, better known as South Church, lies 1 mile to the S. of Bishop Auckland, its post town, and has a station on the Weardale railway. It is situated in a fertile and picturesque country on the river Gaunless, at its junction with the Wear. The parish is of great extent, comprising 45,868 acres, and includes the chplries. of Bishop Auckland, Auckland St. Helen, West Auckland, Byers Green, Etherley, Hamsterley, Shildon, Escomb, Witton-le-Wear, Coundon, Lynesach, and Hunwick, each of which is a perpet. cur. with a district and church of its own, besides many townships. Its name signifies "oak-land," and was derived from the number of oaks in the district, to the whole of which the name Aucklandshire was once applied. Coal and lime are obtained in abundance, and many of the inhabitants are engaged in the collieries. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. with that of St. Anne, Bishop Auckland, £587, in the gift of the Bishop of Durham, who is also lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a large cruciform

building, with a tower at the west end. It was made collegiate by Bishop Kairlipho in the 11th century, and subsequently endowed by Bishop Beck in the 13th. Its value at the Dissolution was £180. The church contains two effigies, one of a crusader, in wood, and the other of a woman, in stone: the stalls of the dean and prebendaries, and a brass, with traces of several other monuments. The charitable endowments of the parish amount to £730, including the revenues of the free grammar school founded by James I. and the school founded by Bishop Barrington (both at Bishop Auckland), and the school endowed by Lord Crewe, now connected with the Barrington foundation.

AUCKLAND, BISHOP, Durham. *See* BISHOP AUCKLAND.

AUCKLAND, ST. HELEN, a chplry. and small vil. in the par. of St. Andrew Auckland, ward of Darlington, in the co. of Durham, 3 miles to the S.W. of Bishop Auckland. It is situated on the north side of the river Gaunless, which joins the Wear a little below. The Stockton and Darlington branch railway has erected a passenger station at a place called Haggerleazes. The population of the village are principally employed in two large collieries, called St. Helen's and West Auckland. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Durham, of the val. of £220, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Helen. Here is a free school for boys and girls, erected by the proprietors of St. Helen's colliery.

AUCKLAND, WEST, a tnshp. and large pleasant vil. in the par. of St. Andrew Auckland, ward of Darlington, in the co. of Durham, 3 miles to the S.W. of Bishop Auckland. It is situated on the south side of the river Gaunless, opposite to St. Helen Auckland, in which chplry. it is included. A large brewery has been established here, and there is a lunatic asylum. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels, and there are National and free schools, the latter with an endowment of £20 per annum. The Eden family take the title of baron from this township. The Bishop of Durham is lord of the manor.

AUCKLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Finningley, partly in the wap. of Bassetlaw, in the co. of Nottingham, partly in Doncaster Soke, in the West riding of the co. of York, 4 miles to the E. of Doncaster.

AUDENSHAW, one of the four districts of the par. of Ashton-under-Lyne, hund. of Salford, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 3 miles to the S.W. of Ashton. Manchester is its post town. It comprises the hmlts. of Hooleyhill, Walkmill, Littlemoss, Woodhouses, and North Street. The Ashton canal and the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway pass through Audenshaw. The population are engaged in the cotton and silk manufactures, calico-printing, machine-making, hatmaking, &c. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, of the val. of £150, in the patron. of the crown and the Bishop of Manchester.

AUDLEBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Caistor, in the wap. of Harborough, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 1 mile from Caistor. It is situated on the Wolds, The Brocklesby hounds meet at Audleby Villa, the principal residence in the neighbourhood of the hamlet.

AUDLEM, a par. in the hund. of Nantwich, in the co. palatine of Chester, 6 miles to the S. of Nantwich, its post town. It occupies the southern extremity of the county on the border of Shropshire, and contains the tnshps. of Audlem, Buerton, Dodcot-cum-Wilkesley, Hankelow, and Tittenley. The London and North Western railway passes near it. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Chester, in the patron. of Lord Combermere. The church is dedicated to St. James. Here is a free grammar school founded by Ralph Bolton, the present revenue of which is £40, and an English school, with an endowment of £4 a year. The total value of the parochial charities is £132 per annum. Hankelow Hall is the chief residence. A fair is held on St. James's Day, under a grant by Edward I. The par. has an area of 10,525 acres, and a population under 3,000.

AUDLEY, a par. and small town in the northern div. of the hund. of Pirehill, in the co. of Stafford, 5 miles to the N.W. of Newcastle-under-Lyme, its post town, 16 from Macclesfield, and about 4 E. from the Burslem station on the North Staffordshire railway. It lies near the border of Cheshire, in a district rich in coal and ironstone, which give employment to a great number of the inhabitants. The Grand Junction canal is carried through the Harecastle tunnel on the eastern side of this parish. It includes the chplry. of Talk-o'-th'-Hill, which has now a district church and parsonage of its own, with the tnshps. of Audley, Bignall-End, Eardley-End, Halmer, Knowl-End, and Park-End. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, of the val. of £520, in the patron. of the Rev. E. Gilbert. The church, dedicated to St. James, was restored in 1846. It contains a monumental brass to the memory of Thomas, brother of the famous James, Lord Audley, who fought in the battle of Poictiers, in 1356, and to whose family the manor formerly belonged, together with an alabaster effigy of Delves of Doddington, who was one of his esquires at that battle. The chancel, which was rebuilt in 1846, has a fine east window of seven lights, with very beautiful Gothic tracery in the form of a cross, and is paved with encaustic tiles, after a design found in Tintern Abbey. The nave was restored in 1856, and a fine carved roof added. The register dates from 1538. The Wesleyan Methodists have several chapels here. There is a free grammar school, established and endowed in 1622, by the Rev. Edward Vernon, with £120 per annum, which has been subsequently increased. The chancery suit instituted in 1835 concerning the administration of this charity, was terminated in 1852. There are several smaller charities, amounting to about £50 per annum. On a rock within 3 miles of the village of Audley, are the ruins of Heyley, or Heleigh, Castle, the ancient seat of the Audleys, who took from this place the title of baron. The title is now borne by the Touchets.

AUDLEY END, Essex. *See* SAFFRON WALDEN.

AUGHADERRY, a hmlt. in the bar. of Trough, in the co. of Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, not far from the vil. of Aughnacloy.

AUGHCLARE, a vil. in the bar. of Shelburne, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles from New Ross.

AUGHELOGUN, a vil. in the bar. of Clare, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 8 miles to the N. of Galway.

AUGHER, a small market town in the par. and bar. of Clogher, in the co. of Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles to the N.E. of Clogher, and 96 miles from Dublin. It is situated in a hilly district on the river Blackwater, near the border of Monaghan. It was granted to Sir Thomas Ridgway by James I., in 1613, on condition of his causing twenty Englishmen or Scots to settle there. In the same year a charter of incorporation was granted, constituting the place a borough, with the privilege of returning two representatives to the Irish parliament; which privilege was exercised till the Union. In 1641, the town was garrisoned and successfully defended against Sir Phelim O'Nial and the insurgents by Colonel Chichester. The castle was subsequently dismantled by authority of the parliament. The town has one principal street, which is crossed by another. A chief police station is established here, and petty sessions are held occasionally by the county magistrates. The market-house, the only public building, serves as the church. There are several seats of the gentry, of which the principal is Augher Castle, a fine mansion erected in 1832, close to the ruins of the ancient castle, and now the seat of Sir J. B. Richardson, Bart. Monday is the market-day, and a cattle fair is held once a month.

AUGHINISH, a vil. in the par. of Oughtmama, bar. of Burren, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 14 miles to the N. of Curofin. It is situated in the northern extremity of the county, on the shore of a small bay bearing the same name, and is frequented as a bathing-place.

AUGHNACLOY, a small post and market town in

the par. of Carntcel, and bar. of Dungannon, in the co. of Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 19 miles to the S.E. of Omagh, and 89 miles from Dublin. It stands on the north bank of the river Blackwater, near the borders of Monaghan, on the road from Dublin to Londonderry. It consists of one main street and three smaller ones, with a market-house, the parish church of Carntcel, and chapels belonging to Presbyterians, and Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists. It is a police station, and petty sessions are held once a fortnight. The town is under the government of Town Commissioners, and is lighted with gas. It belongs to R. Montgomery Moore, Esq., the representative of Acheson Moore, Esq., by whom the church, as well as the town, was built. The proprietor has no residence on the estate, but has lived for many years on the continent. There is an almshouse for seven old men and seven old women who have seen better days, endowed by Dr. Jackson. The market is on Wednesday, and there is a monthly cattle fair.

AUGHNISH, a par. in the bar. of Kilmacrenan, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles to the N. of Letterkenny. It is situated on the western shore of Lough Swilly, and comprises part of the market town of Rathmelton or Ramelton. The river Lannon flows near the parish on the west. The soil is fertile, and there is a small tract of bog. The population are employed in the linen manufacture, the corn and flour trade, and the bleaching grounds. The living is a rect., part of the union of Tullyaughnish, in the dioc. of Derry and Raphoe. The church is at Ramelton. The Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, and Wesleyans have places of worship here. In the vicinity are the ruins of Killydonnell Abbey. The principal residences are Fort Stewart, seat of Sir J. Stewart, Bart., and Shellfield. There are several schools. Fairs are held on the 17th of July, and on the Tuesday after the 20th of May and 11th of December.

AUGHRIM, a par. in the bars. of Kilconnell and Clonmacnowen, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 33 miles to the E. of Galway, and 95 from Dublin. It lies on the road from Galway to Ballinasloe, near the confines of Roscommon, and is chiefly memorable as the scene of the great battle between the Irish army of James II. and the English, under General de Ginkell, 12th July, 1691, in which the latter won a complete victory. At an early period, an Augustine priory was founded here by Theobald, first Butler of Ireland, which was given at the Dissolution to the Earl of Clanricarde. Aughrim was formerly a market town. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Killaloe, Kilenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh, val., with the rects. and vics. of Killallaghtan, Kilgerrill, and Killimore-Daly, £300, in the patron. of the bishop and Marquis of Clanricarde alternately. There are chapels belonging to the Roman Catholics and the Primitive Methodists. What was the Wesleyan Chapel is now rented by the incumbent from the landlord, and used as a school-house under the Society for Irish Church Missions to Roman Catholics. A police force is stationed in the town. Fairs are held on the 21st of June and the 14th of October. Aughrim gives the title of viscount to the De Ginkells of Utrecht.

AUGHRIM, a par. in the bar. and co. of Roscommon, in the prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles to the S. of Carrick-on-Shannon. It lies on the west side of the river Shannon, and contains several small lakes, some bog, and a large wooded tract. Good limestone is quarried. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Kilmore, Ardagh, and Elphin, of the val., with those of Cloonagh and Killummod, of £228, in the patron. of the bishop. The old parish church, of which some ruins remain, was the burial-place of the Earls of Roscommon. There is a large fortress on a hill at Rockville, with a small cairn in the centre. Petty sessions are held in Aughrim once a fortnight. The principal residences are Rockville, Lisadurn, and Rushhill.

AUGHRIM, a postal vil. in the bar. of Ballinacor, in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 8 miles to the S. of Rathdrum. It is situated in a mountainous district on the Aughrim river, at its junction with the Derrywater, at the head of the picturesque glen of Aughrim. The stream flows in a S.E. direction through the glen, joining the Avoca near Arklow, and there forming the second "meeting of the waters." Fairs are held here on the 22nd July, the 22nd November, and the fourth Tuesday in December.

AUGHTON, a par. in the hund. of West Derby, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 2 miles to the S.W. of Ormskirk, its post town. The Leeds and Liverpool canal passes near it on the W., and a little further off is the river Alt. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chester, of the val. of £830, in the patron. of J. P. Tempest, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. Aughton Hall is the principal residence.

AUGHTON, a chplry. in the par. of Halton, and hund. of Lonsdale, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 6 miles to the N.E. of Lancaster, its post town. It lies on the banks of the river Lune. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £140, in the patron. of the rector of Halton. There are some charitable endowments, the annual income of which is £18.

AUGHTON, a tythg. in the par. of Collingbourn Kingston, hund. of Kinwardston, in the co. of Wilts, 4 miles from Ludgershall.

AUGHTON, a par. in the wap. of Harthill, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 7 miles to the N.W. of Howden. York is its post town. It is situated on the river Derwent, and comprises the chplry. of East Cottingwith, and the tnshps. of Aughton and Laytham. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, of the val., with the perpet. cur. of Cottingwith, of £96, in the patron. of A. J. Fletcher, Esq. The church is dedicated to All Souls. There is a school with a small endowment, and other charities, of the yearly val. of £44. Aughton was the residence of Sir Robert Aske, who distinguished himself in the reign of Henry VIII. as the leader in the insurrection called the "pilgrimage of grace," and suffered death for it. The mansion itself has disappeared, but several moats and trenches near the river point out its site.

AUGHTON, a par. in the southern div. of the wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles to the E. of Sheffield. It now forms a part of the parish of Aston. The North Midland railway runs within a short distance of Aughton. Aughton Hall is the principal residence.

AUGUSTINE, ST., LATHE OF, one of the five lathes, or principal subdivs. of the co. of Kent, is bounded on the N. and E. by the ocean, on the S. by the lathe of Shepway, and on the W. by the lathe of Scray. It comprises the following twelve hunds.:—Bewsborough, Bleangate, Bridge and Petham, Cornillo, Downhamford, Eastry, Kinghamford, Preston, Ringslow, or the Isle of Thanet, Westgate, Whitstable, and Wingham. The lathe extends over an area of 163,550 acres.

AUGUSTUS, FORT, a vil. and fortress in the par. of Boleskin, in the co. of Inverness, Scotland, 28 miles to the S.W. of Inverness, and 131 miles from Edinburgh. The fort is one of three erected by the English government in the Highlands. A hamlet has existed here from a remote antiquity. It was the place of interment for the powerful family of Cumin, and from that circumstance bore the name Kilcummin. The situation of the place is very striking. It is on a fair plain among the hills, at the head of Loch Ness, and on the bank of the Caledonian canal. The fort was erected in 1729. It was captured and demolished during the insurrection of 1745. After the battle of Culloden, the Duke of Cumberland made it his head-quarters. It is no longer needed as a fortress, and has only a nominal garrison.

AUKBOROUGH, Lincolnshire. *See* ALKBOROUGH.

AULDEARN, a par. and postal vil. in the co. of Nairn, Scotland, 2 miles to the E. of Nairn. It lies on the south coast of the Moray Frith, and is bounded on the W. by the river Nairn and the par. of the same name. It is a burgh of bar., and was formerly the residence of the deans of Moray. The living, which is of the val. of £241, is in the presb. of Nairn, and in the patron. of Brodie of Brodie. The principal residences

are Lethen and Boath. In 1645, a battle was fought near this village, between the royal forces, under Montrose, and the Covenanters, under Hurry, in which the latter were defeated. Fairs, chiefly for the sale of horses, are held here in June and November. The par. has an area of about 30 square miles, and contains both a Free and a United Presbyterian church.

AULDFIELD, a *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of Eastwood and co. of Renfrew, Scotland, not far from Pollockshaws. The cotton manufacture is carried on here. The living is in the presb. of Paisley, and in the gift of the male communicants.

AULDHAM, formerly a separate par. in the co. of Haddington, Scotland; now forms part of the par. of Whitekirk.

AULT-HUCKNALL, a par. in the hund. of Scarsdale, in the co. of Derby, 6¼ miles to the S.E. of Chesterfield, its post town, and 5½ N.W. of Mansfield. It is situated in a pleasant country, and contains the hmlts. of Rowthorne, Stainsby, Hardwick, Harstoft, and Astwith. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, of the val. of £168, in the gift of the Duke of Devonshire, who is lord of the manor. The church contains a monument to Anne, first Countess of Devonshire, who died in 1698, and also one in memory of the philosopher Thomas Hobbes, who died here in 1679. In this parish is Hardwick Hall, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire, a fine old mansion in the Elizabethan style, erected in 1570 by Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury. In its architecture, furniture, and decorations, which have been carefully preserved in their original condition, we have an interesting a picture of the taste and manners of the old time which produced it as can be wished. It stands on the summit of a lofty ridge, from which the view over the surrounding country is very extensive, and in a fine park abounding in grand old oaks. A more than private or family interest attaches to this mansion, as one of the residences of Mary, Queen of Scots, while in the custody of the Earl of Shrewsbury. The principal apartments are the hall, which is tapestried, and now adorned with the statue of Mary, by Westmacott; the chapel, also hung with tapestry; the dining-room, the mantel-piece of which is carved and bears a pious inscription; the spacious state-room, tapestried and canopied; the great picture gallery, which runs along the whole eastern front, 116 feet in length, with 18 deep bay windows, and containing a very large and curious collection of portraits, many of them being of eminent and royal persons. Among them are those of Queen Elizabeth and her great rival Mary, Richard III., James V., Lady Jane Grey, Cardinal Pole, Burleigh, &c. There is also the room which was appropriated to the captive queen, her bed, and embroidery, sacredly preserved. The number and size of the windows in this hall have given rise to the proverbial expression, "Hardwick Hall, more window than wall." Not far off are some remains of a much more ancient hall, in which Cardinal Wolsey rested for one night when on his way to Leicester Abbey.

AUNBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Castle Bytham, in the wap. of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 4 miles to the N. of Stamford. The liv. is a perpet. cur. united with the rect. of Careby.

AUNSBY, a par. in the wap. of Aswardhurn, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 4 miles to the S. of Sleaford. Folkingham is its post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £251, in the patron. of J. A. Hoobler Esq. The church is in the early English style, and is dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket. It contains a font with sculptured figures.

AUSDALE, or OUSDALE, a vil. in the par. of Latheron, in the co. of Caithness, Scotland, 3 miles from Berriedale. It lies at the foot of the Hill of Ord.

AUST, a chplry. in the par. of Henbury, and hund. of the same name, in the co. of Gloucester, 3 miles to the W. of Thornbury, its post town. It is situated on a lofty cliff on the eastern bank of the river Severn, at the ferry called the "Old Passage," and the "*Tra-jectus*" of Roman times. The passage is made to Beachley at the mouth of the river Wye, and is two miles long. It was at this place that the interview of Edward I., with the Prince Llewellyn was held. The district is chiefly marshy, but has many points of interest for the geologist. The living is a perpet. cur. attached to the vic. of Henbury.

AUSTELL, ST., a par. and market town, in the eastern div. of the hund. of Powder, in the co. of Cornwall, 28 miles to the S.W. of Launceston, 40 from Plymouth, and 93 from Exeter. It is situated on the coast of the English Channel, about midway between the eastern and western extremities of the county, and was formerly of very large extent, comprising 12,125 acres, before the new parishes of Charlestown and Treverlyn were formed out of it, under Sir R. Peel's Church Endowment Act. Owing to its position in a district of great mineral wealth, the town, originally a poor village, has risen to considerable importance. It was once called Treuance: its present name is supposed to be taken from that of the hermit St. Austol. During the civil war the troops of the Earl of Essex were quartered here, and the town was taken by Charles I. in 1644. The town occupies the eastern slope of a hill, at the foot of which flows a small stream. It is not incorporated, but under the government of the parochial officers and a vestry. The streets are narrow, partly paved and lighted with gas; but great improvements have been made during the last ten years, by the erection of new houses and handsome shops in Fore-street, besides many private residences in the suburbs. The Union workhouse, which was built in 1830, is a large Elizabethan structure overlooking the town on the north side. A convenient market-house has been recently built, above which is a capacious townhall. There are two foundries, one in the town, the other at Charlestown, besides several smelting-houses for the grain tin which is found in this county. Harbours have been constructed at Charlestown, Par, and Pentewan, which are connected with the town by tram railways. Charlestown has a dock and a shipyard, and Par harbour has a good breakwater. Coals are imported from Wales, and the copper-ore and china-clay of the district are exported. The latter substance is so remarkably pure and abundant in quantity that many thousand tons are annually exported to the potteries in the North of England and Scotland, and even to the continent and America for making earthenware, bleaching, and other purposes. A large number of vessels are engaged in this trade. Many boats are employed in the pilchard fishery. The predominating rock in the district is granite, rich in metallic veins, especially of tin, copper, lead, and silver; there are also some very productive iron mines; besides these are very valuable tin stream-works. In one of these gold, in small quantities, has been found, and in one work, to the south of the town, topaz and other gems have been casually met with. The great tin mines are those of Polgooth, Carclaze, Crinnis, Pembroke, and Pentewan; the copper mines are at Lanescot. The Polgooth mine, 2 miles from the town and partly in another parish, is about 120 fathoms in depth, and was once held to be the richest in the island. The annual value of its produce was about £20,000. It contains 50 shafts. Its name signifies "Old Pool." Carclaze is on the summit of Carclaze Down, a wild brown moor, and is a quarry rather than a mine, being shaped like an enormous bowl. It is supposed to have been in working more than 400 years, and until ten years ago (1851) for tin exclusively, but is now worked for china-clay, of which an immense quantity is washed from the decomposed granite, of which its strata consists. It is a vast hollow, excavated in the white granite, about a mile in circumference, all alive with busy workers, streams, and mills, and presents a startling magical contrast to the surrounding scenery. Porphyry, valuable porcelain clay and china-stone, nickel and freestone, are other products of the district. The mines furnish employment to more than a thousand persons. A few hands are engaged in the woollen manufacture and in linen bleaching. St. Austell is a stannary town, and had the Blackmoor court, the principal

of the stannary courts, held in it recently. Polling for the county takes place here, and petty sessions for the Austell division of East Powder are held by the county magistrates. There are also courts held periodically for the manors of Tewington, Penrice, and Treverbyn Courtenay. The magistrates sit in the townhall on the first Tuesday in every month, and the Board of Guardians for the poor every alternate Friday. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, of the val. of £576, in the patron. of the crown. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. It is a large and ancient edifice, in the perpendicular style of architecture, with a tower above 96 feet in height, decorated with curious sculpture. The chancel is early English, and the church in the Norman and Saracenic styles. The font is very old, and covered with fanciful ornament. On the walls of the building the forms of the ladder, hammer, nails, and spear frequently occur. These the unlearned not unnaturally take for representations of the implements of the miner, while the learned see in them objects of a most sacred character. There is a perplexing inscription over the south porch, which some read as a Cornish sentence, signifying "Given to God." This church was at one time a cell to the priory of Tywardraeth. At Charlestown and Treverbyn are two neat district churches, the former, erected in 1851, is dedicated to St. Paul, and the latter in 1850, to St. Peter. There are chapels belonging to the Society of Friends, Baptists, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Reformed Wesleyans, Wesleyan Association, Congregationalists, Bible Christians and Plymouth Brethren. There are national and Sunday schools, and a literary institution, well supported, besides an horticultural society, which holds its fêtes in the townhall in the beginning of August. There is an almshouse, founded in 1809, for six persons. At Higher Blowing-house, formerly part of Menacuddle Wood, is an ancient chapel or baptistry, a beautiful early English structure in good preservation. It contains a holy well. A similar building stands at Towan. The Mengu stone is a stone near the market-house venerated for its antiquity and for some traditions and customs associated with it. To the north of the town are two large barrows, called Cock's Barrow and Hen's Barrow. St. Austell is the seat of a county court district and of a Poor-law Union. Friday is the market-day, but a market is also held on Saturday afternoon. Fairs are held on the Thursday before Easter, Whit-Tuesday, the 26th July, the 19th October, and the 30th November.

AUSTERFIELD, a chplry. in the par. of Blyth, wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 8 miles to the S.E. of Doncaster. It is situated on the North Watling Street, and had a Roman encampment. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of Blyth.

AUSTERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Acton, in the hund. of Nantwich, co. palatine of Chester, 2 miles to the N.W. of Nantwich. It is watered by the river Weaver.

AUSTHORPE, a tnshp. in the pars. of Whitkirk and Garforth, lower div. of the wap. of Skyrack, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles to the E. of Leeds. Great and Little Manston are hmlts. of this tnshp. The Hull, Selby, and Milford Junction railway passes through it. The engineer, Smeaton, who erected the famous Eddystone lighthouse, was a native of Austhorpe (1724). Austhorpe Hall is the principal residence.

AUSTHWAIDE, a tnship. in the par. of Millom, ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, in the co. of Cumberland, 5 miles to the E. of Ravenglass. It is united with the tnshp. of Birker.

AUSTINDYKE, a hmlt. in the par. of Moulton, and wap. of Elloe, parts of Holland, in the co. of Lincoln, 6 miles from Crowland.

AUSTONLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Almondbury, upper div. of the wap. of Agbrigg, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles to the S.W. of Huddersfield. It is on the banks of the river Colne, not far from the border of Derbyshire. The population are chiefly engaged in the woollen manufacture.

AUSTREY, a par. in the hund. of Hemlingford, in the co. of Warwick, 6 miles to the E. of Tamworth, its post town. It lies on the borders of Leicestershire. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Worcester, of the val. of £162, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas, and was repaired in 1845. The Baptists have a chapel here. There is an endowed school, with an income of £20 per annum, and some other charities of the yearly value of £27.

AUSTWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Clapham, western div. of the wap. of Staincliffe and Ewcross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles to the N. of Settle, its post town. It is situated in a moorland district, not far from Ingleborough Hill. The living is a perpet. cur. attached to the vic. of Clapham. The principal residence is Austwick Hall, seated on the bank of the river Wenning. An annual fair for the sale of cattle is held here on the Thursday before Whitsuntide.

AUTHORPE, a par. in the Wold div. of the hund. of Louth Eske, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 6 miles to the S.E. of Louth. Alford is its post town. It is a station on the East Lincolnshire section of the Great Northern railway. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, of the val. of £166, in the patron. of R. Vyner, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. The charitable endowments, including a bequest for a sermon, amount to £6. The par. has an area of 1,390 acres, and a population of only 126.

AVEBURY, or ABURY, a par. in the hund. of Selkley, in the co. of Wilts, 6 miles to the W. of Marlborough. Calne and Chippenham are its post towns. It lies on the small river Kennet, not far from its source, and contains the tythings of West Kennet and Beckhampton. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. with that of Winterbourn Monkton, £245, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. James. There is a free school, endowed by Holford and Martin with an income of £10 a year. Avebury, in itself a mere ordinary English village, with pleasant rural environment, stands on ground which was once the site of one of the vastest and most extraordinary structures of a primitive age and race existing not alone in England but in Europe. In its attractive interest for the historical inquirer and archæologist, and in its power to stir the imagination, it stands on a level with the mounds of Nimroud and Koyunjik, the sepulchres of Etruria, and the temples of Carnac and Luxor. That here a stupendous structure did once exist is certain, though the gentle touch of nature and the ruder hand of man have long been, and are still destroying, covering, or taking away its visible remains, and the stony testimonies of its existence. What it was is all uncertain, and must probably continue so. The belief most readily takes hold of us that it was one of those "greatest works of mind or hand," which the poet secs are in every age "done unto God," and we call it a *temple*. That it has existed from a period remoter than our faltering history has run back to is certain; and we conclude that it was the work of the primitive inhabitants of this island. From the investigations of various inquirers, among whom the principal are Aubrey, who visited the scene in 1648; Stukeley, who examined it in 1720; and Hoare, who followed them in 1812, we are furnished with a tolerably distinct and full conception of the vast monument as it was. On an extensive tract of level ground, bounded on all sides but the north by gentle hills, stood a circle, probably a double circle, of huge stones, varying in height from 5 to 20 feet, the circle having a diameter of 1,400 feet. Within it stood two lesser double circles, not concentric with it, nor with each other, nor in contact, one of them having a single tall stone near its centre, and the other enclosing three similar stones. A deep ditch surrounded the whole, and outside the ditch was a lofty rampart of earth. The area within the rampart was equal to nearly 29 acres. On the southern half of the work were two spaces left open for entrance. The approach was by two avenues formed of double rows of upright stones, sweeping in long graceful curves, one towards the south-east, the other

towards the south-west. The former was above a mile in length, and terminated in a small double oval of stones, at Overton Hill; the latter was a mile and a half long, and terminated in a single stone, of larger size than the rest. These approaches varied in width from 35 to about 55 feet. At the distance of about three-quarters of a mile to the south of the site of the great circle, and nearly midway between the two stone avenues is a conical mound of enormous dimensions, measuring in height 170 feet, and in circumference above 2,000 feet, and covering a space of more than five acres. This mound is called Silbury Hill, and is the largest tumulus in Europe. One interesting fact in proof of its great antiquity is, that the Roman road between Bath and London bends round the south side of the hill. Remains of cromlechs, circles, and tumuli, are scattered over the neighbouring downs. Near Silbury Hill are numerous blocks of sandstone irregularly strewn over the ground, which from their resemblance at a distance to a flock of sheep, are called the "grey wethers." The successive inquirers who have visited the site of these marvellous structures, have found the remains and visible evidences of their existence continually diminishing. The number of stones in the great enclosure in 1648 was 63, in 1720 it was reduced to 29, and in 1812 there were only 17 left. They were broken up for the construction of fences, or for use as road-metal; and would probably in a few years have disappeared altogether, had not the present proprietors interfered and put a stop to any further demolition. The number of stones now remaining are not above 20, out of 660 stones which formed the two circular temples and long avenues. The stones which are said to have encircled Silbury have long since been removed.

AVELAND WAPENTAKE, one of the nine waps. or subdivs. of the parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, bounded on the N. by the wap. of Aswardhurn, on the E. by the waps. of Elloe and Kirton, on the S. by the wap. of Ness, and on the W. by the waps. of Beltisloe Winnibriggs, and Threo. It comprises the pars. of Aslackby, Billingborough, Bourne, Dembleby, Dowsby, Dunsby, Folkingham, Haceby, Hacconby, Horbling, Kirkby Underwood, Laughton, Morton, Newton, Osbournby, Pickworth, Rippingale, Semperingham, Spanby, Swaton, Treckingham, Walcot, and Scott Willoughby. The wap. extends over an area of 53,220 miles.

AVELEY, a par. in the hund. of Chafford, in the co. of Essex, 6 miles to the S.E. of Romford, its post town. It is situated at a short distance from the north bank of the river Thames. It was formerly a market town. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, of the annual val. of £266, in the gift of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Michael, and contains an interesting brass of the year 1390. There is an almshouse in the village, founded by Sir Edward Barrett in 1630, and built, it is said, after a design by Inigo Jones. It has been since rebuilt. A fair is held here on Easter Monday.

AVEN. *See* Avon.

AVENBURY, a par. in the hund. of Broxash, in the co. of Hereford, 1 mile from Bromyard, its post town. It lies near the border of Worcestershire, on the east side of the river Frome. The surrounding scenery is rich and beautiful, and the land is partly occupied with hop grounds. Limestone is obtained in the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £80, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. A priory once existed here.

AVENING, a par. in the hund. of Longtree, in the co. of Gloucester, 2 miles to the S. of Minchinhampton. Stroud is its post town. It contains the chplry. of Nailsworth, the hmlt. of Aston, and several other hamlets. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Gloucester, in the patron. of the Hon. L. H. K Harman, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is also a district church at Nailsworth, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £100, in the gift of trustees. There is an endowed school for six boys, with an income of £22, and some other charities. Previous to the suppression of alien priories, the manor of Avening was held by the Abbess of Caen in Normandy, who is conjectured to have erected the church. Gatcomb Park is the seat of the Ricardos, and has some Danish relics.

AVENIS, a tythg. in the par. of Bisley and hund. of the same name, in the co. of Gloucester, 4 miles from Stroud.

AVERHAM, a par. in the northern div. of the wap. of Thurgaton, in the co. of Nottingham, 2 miles from Newark. It is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Trent, and contains the hmlt. of Staythorpe. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, of the val. with that of Kelham, of £1,435, in the patron. of J. H. M. Sutton, Esq., whose seat is Kelham Park. The church is dedicated to St. Michael, and contains some ancient monuments of the Sutton family, who formerly held the manor of Averham, and one of Lord Lexington. Averham Hall is the rectory.

AVETON, or AVÉTON GIFFORD, a par. in the hund. of Ermington, in the co. of Devon, 3 miles to the N.W. of King's Bridge. Ivy-Bridge is its post town. It lies on the north bank of the river Avon, not far from its mouth and the coast of the English Channel. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £586, in the gift of the executors of the late Jas. Pitman, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The parochial charities amount to £7 per annum.

AVICH (Loch) a fresh-water lake between Loch Awe and Melfort, Argyle, Scotland, about 8 miles in extent. Its scenery is remarkably picturesque, and the fishing good.

AVIEMORE, a vil. in the co. of Elgin, Scotland, 60 miles to the W. of Aberdeen. It is situated in a mountainous district on the banks of the river Spey. The Cairngorm rises a little to the south of the village, to the height of 4,050 feet. The military road to Inverness passes through Aviemore, and travellers find here a well-provided inn. The *Andromada cærulea*, and the smallest of the water lilies, called the *Naphor minima*, together with several other rare and beautiful plants, are found in the district.

AVILLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Dunster and hund. of Carhampton, in the co. of Somerset, close to Dunster. It is situated in a picturesque country on the south coast of the Bristol channel.

AVINGTON, a par. and pleasant vil. in the hund. of Kintbury Eagle, in the co. of Berks, 2 miles to the E. of Hungerford. It lies in the pleasant open valley of the river Kennet. The Hungerford branch of the Great Western railway, and the Kennet and Avon canal run through the parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, of the val. of £300, in the patron. of Sir R. Burdett, Bart. The church is an interesting example of the Norman style, and contains a circular font, the sides of which are adorned with niched figures rudely sculptured. The principal mansion is Barton Court, the seat of Admiral Dundas, M.P.

AVINGTON, a par. and pleasant vil. in the lower div. of the hund. of Fawley, in the co. of Southampton, 3 miles to the W. of New Alresford, and 4 N.E. from Winchester, its post town. It is situated in a pleasant country on the banks of the river Itchin. In the Saxon age the manor of Avington was a royal demesne, and was given by King Edgar to the priory of St. Swithin, Winchester, in whose possession it continued till the Dissolution. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, of the val. of £265, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a neat red brick edifice, with ivy-mantled tower and peal of six bells. It was built by the late Marchioness of Carnarvon. The register dates from 1623. The Rectory House was built by the present rector. There is an endowment of £20 a year for the benefit of the rector. Avington House, late the seat of the Dukes of Buckingham, stands in a large, beautiful, and well-wooded park, in a retired valley, through which flows a feeder of the Itchin. The stream is expanded into a broad sheet of water in front of the house. It was once the residence of Charles II., whilst the king's house, now the barracks, at Winchester, was being built. The site on which the conservatory now

tands was then occupied by the banqueting-room. The roperty has lately been purchased by John Shelley, Esq., vho is lord of the manor, and resides in the old brick- uilt mansion.

AVISFORD HUNDRED, one of the six hunds. of Arundel Rape, in the co. of Sussex, bounded on the N. y the hund. of Bury, on the E. by the hund. of 'oleing, on the S. by the English Channel, and on the V. by the Chichester Rape. It contains the pars. of Barnham, Binstead, Climping, Eastergate, Felpham, 'ord, Madehurst, Middleton, South Stoke, Tortington, Valberton and Yapton. This hund. comprises an area f 15,010 acres.

AVOCH, or AUCH, a par. and postal vil. in the co. f Ross, Scotland, 7 miles to the N. of Inverness. It ies in a district mostly mountainous on the west coast f the Moray Frith. Fishing forms the principal occu- ation of the inhabitants. Useful building stone, from hich the works at Fort George were built, is quarried ere. The living is of the yearly val. of £249, in the resb. of Chanoury, and in the patron. of the Sir J. R. Mackenzie, Bart., chief heritor, whose seat is Rosehaugh House, not far from Bonar Bridge. The par. has an rea of about 7,000 acres, and lies between Inverness at he end of it and Fortrose and Fort George at the other.

AVON, a Celtic word signifying river, and now he name applied to many streams in all parts of the British Islands. It occurs either alone or in composition vith other names, and may be readily recognised under he various forms, Afon, Aven, Awn, Aun, Abhan, the last eing its Irish form, in which the *b* is pronounced as *v*. The most noteworthy of the British rivers bearing this ame are the following, which are mentioned in order, ccording to their length :—In England, (1) The Upper r Warwickshire Avon; (2) the Lower or Bristol Avon; 3) the East or Wiltshire Avon. In Scotland, (4) the Aven or Avon of Banffshire; (5) the Avon or Avondale in Lanarkshire; (6) the Aven or Avon of Stirlingshire. In Wales, (7 and 8) the Avon or Afon of Monmouthshire, nd of Glamorganshire. Of some of these further par- culars may be given. 1. The Upper or Warwickshire Avon, which has its source at Naseby, in the county of Northampton, flows along the boundary line of that ounty and Leicestershire, crosses Warwickshire and Worcestershire, enters Gloucestershire, and falls into he Severn at Tewkesbury. The length of its course is early 100 miles. The principal towns it passes are, ugby, Stoneleigh, Warwick (flowing close by the old astle), Stratford (Shakespeare's), Evesham, Pershore, nd Tewkesbury. Three small streams join it before it eaches Warwick; and two others, the Stour and the Ine, before it enters Worcestershire. Below Stratford is navigable for small vessels. In the upper part of s course, at Dowbridge or Drovebridge, the Roman oad, Watling Street, crosses it, and on its eastern bank, ot far from that point, are interesting remains of a oman station. The river is connected with the Wor- ster and Birmingham canal by a branch canal from tratford to King's Norton. 2. The Lower or Bristol Avon, sometimes called the West Avon, rises in the north- estern part of Wiltshire, near Tetbury, on the borders f Gloucestershire, pursues a winding course southward hrough part of Wiltshire, crosses the northern extremity f Somersetshire, and forms the boundary line of that ounty and Gloucestershire, till it joins the Severn below ristol, at a place called King's Road. Its length is bout 75 miles. On its way it runs past Wootten Bas- tt, Chippenham, Melksham, Bradford in Wiltshire, ath, and Bristol. Two small tributaries join it above hippenham, and two others between Bradford and ath. Its course lies through a rich and beautiful ountry, and through many deep and charming valleys. is navigable up to Bath. The Avon is connected ith the Thames and with the Wiltshire and Berkshire nal by the Kennet and Avon canal, which extends om Bath to Newbury, in Berkshire. 3. The East or Wiltshire Avon, the sources of which are among the lls in the central part of the county, eastward of evizes, flows in a southerly direction through Wilt- shire, enters Hampshire near Downton, crosses the south-western extremity of that county, and falls into the English Channel near Christchurch. It has a course of about 70 miles. Besides numerous villages which lie on its banks, it flows past the towns of Amesbury, Salis- bury, Fordingbridge, Ringwood, and Christchurch. It runs across Salisbury Plain, and along the border of the New Forest. Its waters are augmented at Salisbury by those of the Wilybourne and the Nadder; and just above its mouth by the Stour. It becomes navigable at Salisbury. 4. The Aven or Avon of Banffshire, which has its source in Aven Loch, a small lake near the summit of Cairngorm, in the south-western part of the county, runs in a northerly direction through Glen Aven and the Forest of Glen Aven, past the village of Tomantoul to Inveraven, where it mingles its waters with those of the Spey. Its length is about 30 miles, and it receives many small streams from the mountains on both sides of its channel. The water of this river is singularly clear. 5. The Aven or Avon of Lanarkshire. This river rises among the hills in the western part of that county on the border of Ayrshire, runs northward through a valley bearing its name, and abounding in fine scenery, especially in its lower half, and falls into the Clyde at Hamilton Bridge. It has a course of about 28 miles. Many fine residences, both ancient and modern, with noble woods, adorn its banks. Burns has uttered his sense of the beauty of this stream and its environment in his song, "Evan Banks." 6. The Aven or Avon of Stirlingshire, rises in the par. of Slamannan; and after a course of 24 miles, falls into the Frith of Forth, near Grangemouth. Besides these prin- cipal rivers there are several much admired streams bearing the same name, as the Aven of Devonshire, which rises in Dartmoor Forest, and passing by Aveton Giffard, after a course of 22 miles, discharges itself into Bigbury Bay at Thurlestone. The Aven of Kincar- dineshire, abounding in trout, rises under Mount Battock, and passing by Strachan, joins the Dee near Banchory, after a course of only 10 miles.

AVON, a tythg. in the par. of Sopley, and hund. of Christchurch, in the co. of Southampton, 4 miles from Christchurch. It is situated on the bank of the (East) Avon. The chief residence is Avon House.

AVON, a tythg. in the par. of Christian-Malford, hund. of North Damerham, in the co. of Wilts, 3 miles from Chippenham. It is on the bank of the Lower Avon. The Great Western railway passes through it. The living is a perpet. cur. attached to the rect. of Christian-Malford in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol.

AVON, an ex. par. lib. in the par. of Kellaways, hund. of Chippenham, in the co. of Wilts, 4 miles to the N.E. of Chippenham.

AVON, a hmlt. in the par. of Stratford-under-the-Castle, hund. of Underditch, in the co. of Wilts, 2 miles from Salisbury. It is situated on the river Avon.

AVON DASSETT, a par. in the hund. of Kington, in the co. of Warwick, 5 miles to the S.E. of Kington. Banbury is its post town. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Worcester, of the val. of £366, in the patron. of the Rev. R. G. Jeston, incumbent. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

AVONDALE, or AVENDALE, a par. in Middle Ward, in the co. of Lanark, Scotland, 12 miles to the W. of Lanark. It lies along both banks of the river Avon, and includes the *quoad sacra* parish and post town of Strathaven, which sometimes gives name to the whole parish. The district is wild moorland and heath, with a small portion of forest, remnant of the once great Caledonian Forest. Coal and limestone are procured here. The inhabitants are engaged in weaving and in the rearing of calves, the veal of the neighbourhood being proverbially excellent. The living, which is of the annual val. of £305, is in the presb. of Hamilton, and in the patron. of the Duke of Hamilton, chief heri- tor. Ruins of Avondale Castle, an old seat of the Hamiltons, stand in the midst of the village of Strath- aven. A more than ordinary interest belongs to a spot in this parish, a little eminence near Loudon Hill, as

the scene, in 1679, of the gathering of the Covenanters for their worship, when Claverhouse and his dragoons came down upon them. The circumstances of the conflict, named the battle of Drumclog, are depicted in "Old Mortality." It resulted in the rout of the dragoons. A shepherd's dwelling stands on the spot. The Roman road ran for some miles through Avondale. The area of the parish is about 40,000 acres. It contains 13 schools, one Free church, and three united Presbyterian churches in Strathaven.

AVONMOUTH, a hmlt. in the par. of Thurlestone, hund. of Stanborough, in the co. of Devon, 4 miles to the W. of Kingsbridge. It lies at the mouth of the small river Aven, or Avon, which has its source in Dartmoor and falls into the English Channel.

AWBRIDGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Mitchelmersh, hund. of Lower Thorngate, in the co. of Southampton, 2 miles from Romsey. It is not far from the border of Wiltshire. The Andover canal and the Salisbury branch of the South Western railway pass within a short distance. The chief residences in the neighbourhood are Awbridge Danes and Awbridge House.

AWBURN, a chplry. in the par. of Carnaby, in the co. of York. Bridlington is its post town. The living is annexed to the vic. of Carnaby.

AWE, LOCH, a freshwater lake and river in the Lorn district of the co. of Argyle, Scotland. The former lies nearly midway between the coast and Loch Fyne, its direction in length, from N.E. to S.W., being parallel with the upper half of that lake. In form it resembles a river more than a lake, extending in length about 24 miles, and having a breadth of about one mile and a half. Several streams fall into it, the principal of them being the Orchy which enters it from Glenorchy at its northern extremity. The waters of the lake are discharged by the short but swift stream, bearing the same name as the Loch, into Loch Etive. At Bunawe, a village at the mouth of the "rapid Awe," there is a quay at which vessels engaged in the carrying trade discharge and receive their freights. It was at this spot that an engagement took place between Bruce and the Macdonalds, in which the latter were defeated. Loch Awe is studded with small islands at its northern end, several of them possessing interesting ruins. Inishail, or the "Beautiful Island," has those of a Cistercian nunnery; Inis Fraoch, those of a castle which belonged to the MacNaughtens; and opposite to which are the extensive and picturesque remains of Kilchurn Castle, a seat of the Campbells, occupying a low rocky promontory jutting out into the lake. Part of it was erected about the middle of the 15th century. Near Inis-Chonnel, with its ivy-mantled ruins, lies Inis-Eraith, mentioned by Dr. Smith, of Campbell-town, in his authenticity of Ossian's Poems, as the place to which the traitor Erath beguiled Duara, as recounted in one of the songs of Selma; in this island are burial-grounds and the ruins of a chapel. The scenery at the northern end of Loch Awe is sublime and impressive. Shadowing its waters are vast and lofty masses, and chief among them the double-peaked Ben Cruachan towering to the height of 3,660 feet, and having a circuit of 14 miles. The finest view of the lake and mountains, with their richly wooded slopes, is enjoyed in approaching from Inveraray. Loch Awe is famed for the excellent salmon, trout, and other fish which abound in it. This lake lies at an elevation of more than 100 feet above the level of the sea. The origin of Loch Awe is explained by a curious tradition concerning a female of supernatural character and endowments, to whom was entrusted the keeping of a well of mysterious properties, with a flat stone for its nightly covering, and which being neglected on her part, a fatal deluge ensued. This legend is touched in one of Ossian's songs, and it singularly resembles, in some particulars, passages in Fenton's charming romance "Undine." The ancient Scottish proverb, "It's a sad cry to Lochawe," arose from the circumstance of the Campbells having fixed themselves in the mountain fastnesses on this lake, and using this as their war-cry when they wished to impress their enemies with the hopelessness of reaching them in their distant strongholds.

AWLISCOMBE, a tnshp., par., and vil. in the hund. of Hemyock, in the co. of Devon, 2 miles S. of Honiton, its post town, 9 N. of Cullompton railway station, and 16 from Exeter. A small stream, a branch of the river Otter runs through it. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £223, in the patron. of the Duke of Bedford. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a fine old building of the 15th century, and was repaired in 1838. It contains a very handsome stone screen and some beautiful windows. There are parochial endowments amounting to £10 a year, and a national school for 60 children. It is surrounded on the north side by the old Roman encampment of Hembury Fort.

AUNBY, a chplry. in the par. of Careby, in the co. of Lincoln. Stamford is its post town. The living is annexed to the rect. of Careby.

AWRE, a par. in the hund. of Bledisloe, in the co. of Gloucester, 3 miles to the S.E. of Newnham, its post town. It is situated on the western bank of the river Severn, on the edge of the Forest of Dean, and comprises the chplry. of Blakeney, and the tythgs. of Bledisloe, Etloe, and Hagloe. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in the cloth manufacture. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, of the val. of £530, in the gift of the Haberdashers' Company of London. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. There is also a district church at the village of Blakeney, the living of which is a perpet. cur. val. £232, likewise in the gift of the Haberdashers' Company. Iron pyrites occur in this district.

AWSWORTH, a hmlt. in the par. of Nuthall, hund. of Broxtow, in the co. of Nottingham, 5 miles from Nottingham, its post town. The collieries and the stocking manufacture furnish employment to the people. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £101, in the patron. of the rector of Nuthall.

AXBRIDGE, a par., market town, and municipal borough in the hund. of Winterstoke, in the co. of Somerset, 13 miles to the S.W. of Bristol, and 130 miles from London, or 136 miles by the Great Western railway. It is situated on a slope of the Mendip hills, in a fertile district watered by the river Axe. There are fine views from the top of the ridge above the town, in one direction over the Bristol Channel to South Wales, in another over beautiful country to the Quantocks and Bridgewater bay. Axbridge is a very old borough and sent members to parliament in the reigns of Edward I and Edward III. The burgesses then prayed to be excused the exercise of the too expensive privilege, and Axbridge ceased to have a voice in the legislature. Its local government is vested, under a charter granted by Queen Elizabeth, in a mayor, councillors, and burgesses. The corporation chest is particularly rich in old documents, some as far back as the times of the Edwards. The town is little more than one street, half a mile in length. A new townhall and market-house was built in 1820. Many of the houses are ancient. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, of the val of £158, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a handsome structure in the form of a cross, and in the perpendicular style of architecture, with a fine tower, on two sides of which are niches, containing, the one a statue of a king, the other one of a bishop. The church contains several monuments and one brass of the year 1493. It stands on rising ground near the market-place, and is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. There is a chapel belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists. The charitable endowments, including the revenue of some almshouses, are of the yearly val. of £101. Axbridge is a polling place for the county elections, and petty sessions are held in it. It is the seat of a Poor-law Union, and the Union workhouse is situated in the adjoining parish of Compton. In the Roman times roads were formed connecting this place with Ilchester in the southern, and Portishead in the northern part of the county. The market day is Saturday. Fairs are held

on the 2nd of February, the 25th of March, the 11th of June, and the 28th of October. The par. contains only 540 acres, part of which is valuable ground recovered from the river.

AXFORD, a tythg. in the par. of Ramsbury, and hund. of the same name, in the co. of Wilts, 3 miles to the E. of Marlborough. It lies on the banks of the river Kennet, not far from the borders of Berkshire. In the reign of Henry IV. the manor of Axford was held by the Lovels.

AXHOLME, ISLE OF, a river island constituting the western div. of the wap. of Manley, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln. It forms the north-western extremity of the co., and lies on the borders of Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire. It is bounded on the E. by the river Trent, and was enclosed formerly by the rivers Don, Torne, and Idle. It contains the following seven pars.: Althorpe, Belton, Crowle, Epworth, Haxey, Luddington, and Owston. Two of these, Crowle and Epworth, are market towns. Haxey, formerly called Axel, and once the chief town, has given name to the district. This tract of country was in the earliest times covered with forest, and subsequently (it is not known when) became a marsh. After various attempts and failures, the task of draining and reclaiming it was undertaken and successfully accomplished in the reign of Charles I., by a skilful and energetic Dutchman, named Cornelius Vermuyden, whose compensation was to have been one-third part of the lands recovered. Many Dutch and French Protestants came over and established themselves in the neighbourhood, between whom and the natives unhappy contentions soon arose, which grew into ruinous lawsuits, and terminated after a long period by a decree awarding to each party their own share of the lands. The island is very fertile, and is divided into very small farms. It contains gypsum and beds of peat. A castle formerly stood at Haxey, belonging to the Mowbrays, which was demolished in 1174. Millwood Park was a seat of the same family, near which was established a Carthusian monastery. This district is about 18 miles in length from N. to S., and varies in breadth from 3 to 5 miles. It comprises an area of about 46,000 acres.

AXMINSTER HUNDRED, one of the thirty-three hunds. of the co. of Devon, southern div., bounded on the N. by Somersetshire, on the E. by Dorsetshire, on the S. by the English Channel, and on the W. by Hemyock and Colyton hunds. It contains the following pars.:—Axminster, Axmouth, Combe-Pyne, Combe-Raleigh, Honiton, Kilmington, Luppitt, Membury, Musbury, Roosdown, Thorncombe, Uplyme, Upottery, and Yarcombe. The hund. extends over an area of 51,930 acres.

AXMINSTER, a par. and market town in the hund. of Axminster, in the co. of Devon, 25 miles S. from Taunton railway station, 25 miles to the E. of Exeter, and 147 miles from London. It is a station on the South-Western line to Exeter, and is situated on the east side of the river Axe, in the eastern extremity of the county, and on the border of Dorsetshire, only 1 miles N.W. from the seaport town of Lyme Regis, in that county. The par. includes the tythgs. of Beerhall, Westwater, Wyke, and several others. The celebrated battle of Brunanburgh, the Anglo-Saxon name of Axminster, is supposed to have been fought here in 937, between King Athelstan and the Danish invaders whom he had expelled from Northumbria. In remembrance of that battle, the royal manor of Prestaller, in this parish, and the church of Axminster were given by the king to the church of York, and still remain the property of the prebendal stalls of Grindal and Warthill in that cathedral. The manor of Axminster belonged in the middle ages to the Abbey of Newenham, and is now in lay hands. During the civil war, a battle was fought near this town between the forces of the king and the parliament, in which Sir R. Cholmondeley fell. The town of Axminster is not incorporated, and the par. is divided into ten tythgs., governed by ten surveyors, four overseers, two churchwardens, and two paid constables, all nominated at vestry meetings annually. Previously to 1834, the streets in front of the church were very narrow and circuitous, but on the 24th of May in that year, being Trinity Sunday, a great fire occurred, which consumed twenty-four houses, on the site of which Trinity Square has since been built, facing the church. Axminster obtained a name and distinction for itself by the manufacture of carpets which rivalled in their beauty and durability the works of Eastern looms. The manufacture was introduced in 1755, but has long been discontinued, owing to the great cost of production and the limited demand for the carpets. The machinery was removed to Wilton in 1835, and the factory, a modern building west of the church, converted into the county court house and a private residence. Owing to the diversion of the traffic by the construction of the Great Western and the Bristol and Exeter railways, the trade and prosperity of the town had much declined; but it is likely again to revive, now that the South Western line to Exeter is completed, on which it is a station. A small mill for the winding and throwing of silk has recently been erected. There are also three corn and grist mills worked by water-power, and a malting-house, but no breweries. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val., with the perpet. curs. of Kilmington and Membury, £975, in the patron. of the Conybeare family as lessees under the church of York. A church existed in this place as early as the 7th century; but of this, and of the later fabric of Athelstan, there are no remains. Of the present church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, the earliest part (except a Norman doorway) is the small but good chancel of very early decorated work, A.D. 1315; the north aisle, of late perpendicular work, was built about 1525; and a south aisle added about fifty years ago. The church contains a handsome carved pulpit of 1613, and a very beautiful altar window, recently erected in memory of the Rev. W. J. Conybeare, the late vicar. There are chapels belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists and Independents, and a new and handsome one belonging to the Roman Catholics. Not far from the town are some slight remains of the Abbey of Newenham, which was founded in 1346 for monks of the Cistercian order. At the Dissolution its revenue was £231. The parochial charities amount to £64 per annum. Axminster is the seat of a county court district and of a Poor-law Union. Petty sessions are held here once a fortnight. There have been no hundred or manor courts held, as formerly, for a quarter of a century, in consequence of the estates and manor being in chancery. The ancient churchyard of Axminster was closed in 1855, in pursuance of the Extra Metropolitan Burials Act, and a cemetery formed about half a mile from the town, adjoining the Chard road. Dr. Buckland, the geologist, was a native of this town. The market is held on Tuesday and Friday, and fairs on the first Tuesday after the 25th of April, the first Wednesday after the 24th of June and after the 10th of October.

AXMOUTH, a par. in the hund. of Axminster, in the co. of Devon, 6 miles to the S.W. of Axminster, its post town. It lies on the coast of the English Channel, at the mouth of the river Axe. It is chiefly a fishing village. A coastguard station is established here. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, of the val. of £230, in the gift of J. H. Hallett, Esq. The church was considered a cell to the abbey of Mountborough, in Normandy, to which the manor of Axmouth was granted in the reign of Henry II. At Christmas, 1839, this village was the scene of an extraordinary and alarming landslip. A chasm was formed nearly a mile and a half long, between 200 and 300 feet in depth, and from 400 to 600 feet in breadth. Loud noises, as of crushing or rending, sometimes near sometimes more distant, accompanied the convulsion, which lasted the whole day. The sea bottom was raised, and a new reef formed nearly 50 feet long. The chasm has a curving direction, convex towards the north, or landwards. The slip was probably occasioned by the mining effects of springs in the porous substratum of red sandstone, locally called "fox-mould."

AXTON, a vil. in the hund. of Prestatyn, in the co. of Flint, North Wales, 6 miles to the E. of Rhuddlan.

AXTON, DARTFORD, and WILMINGTON HUNDRED, one of the eight hunds. or subdivs. of the lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, in the co. of Kent, bounded on the N. by the river Thames, on the E. by the lathe of Aylesford, on the S. by the hund. of Codsheath, and on the W. by the hunds. of Lessnes and Ruxley. It comprises the following pars.:—Ash, Darenth, Dartford, Eynesford, Farningham, Fawkham, Hartley, Horton-Kirby, Kingsdown, Longfield, Lullingstone, Ridley, Southfleet, Stone, Sutton-at-Hone, Swanscombe, and Wilmington. This hund. extends over an area of 39,500 acres.

AYCLIFFE, GREAT, a par. in the south-eastern div. of Darlington ward, in the co. of Durham, 5 miles to the N. of Darlington, its post town, and 6 from Bishop's Auckland. It is situated on the banks of the river Skerne, a branch of the Tees, and contains the tnshps. of Great Aycliffe, Brafferton, Preston-le-Skerne, and Woodham. It is a station on the North Eastern railway. The paper manufacture is carried on here, and there are limestone quarries in the neighbourhood. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Durham, of the val. of £246, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The vicarial tithes are commuted for £386 1*s.* 8*d.* per annum. The church, which stands on high ground at a distance from the village, is dedicated to St. Acca, and formerly belonged to the see of Lindisfarne. Its style of architecture is mixed, Gothic arches resting upon round columns. The register dates from 1560. The churchyard contains an old cross, supposed to be Saxon. The Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists have chapels, and there are parochial and Sunday schools. The annual val. of the parochial charities, including a small endowment for a school, is £8.

AYCLIFFE SCHOOL, a tnshp. in the par. of Heighington, south-eastern div. of Darlington ward, in the co. of Durham, 6 miles to the N.W. of Darlington.

AYDON, a tnshp. in the par. of Corbridge, eastern div. of Tynedale ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 5 miles to the E. of Hexham. Coal and lead exist in this tnshp. It is in the vicinity of an ancient Roman station, and Roman antiquities have been discovered here.

AYDON CASTLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Corbridge, eastern div. of Tynedale ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 4 miles to the E. of Hexham. This place takes its name from an ancient fortress standing on the side of a deep valley, and approached by a flight of steps. It was erected in the 13th century.

AYLBURTON, a chplry. in the par. of Lidney, and hund. of Bledisloe, in the co. of Gloucester, 8 miles to the N.E. of Chepstow. Blakeney is its post town. It is situated about 2 miles from the western bank of the river Severn. The living is a perpet. cur. attached to the vic. of Lidney, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There are some charitable endowments amounting to £16 per annum.

AYLESBEARE, a par. in the hund. of East Budleigh, in the co. of Devon, 6 miles to the N.W. of Sidmouth. Exeter is its post town. It is situated in a beautiful country on the west side of the river Otter, and contains the tythg. of Newton-Poppleford, and the lib. of Dotton. A manufactory of silk and riband is established here, and gives employment to some of the inhabitants. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £210, in the patron. of the Rev. W. H. Carwithen, incumbent. The church is dedicated to St. Christopher. There is a district church at Newton-Poppleford, the living of which is a perpet. cur. val. £45, in the gift of the vicar. There are some trifling charities.

AYLESBURY HUNDRED, one of the eight hunds. or subdivs. of the co. of Buckingham, occupying the central part of the co., and bounded on the N. by the hunds. of Cottesloe and Ashenden, on the E. by the hund. of Burnham, on the S. by the hund. of Desborough, and on the W. by Oxfordshire. It comprises the following pars.:—Aylesbury, Aston-Clinton, Bierton, Bledlow, Buckland, Cuddington, Dinton, Ellesborough, Haddingham, Halton, Great Hampden Little Hampden, Hartwell, Horsendon, Hulcott, Great Kimble, Little Kimble, Lee, Great Missenden, Little Missenden, Monk's Risborough, Prince's Risborough, Stoke Mandeville, Stone, Wendover, and Weston Turville, and the ext. par. lib. of Brandsfee. This hund. contains an area of 60,540 acres.

AYLESBURY, a par., market town, and parliamentary borough in the hund. of Aylesbury, and co. of Buckingham, 17 miles to the S.E. of Buckingham, and 40 miles from London by road, or 44 miles by the London and North Western railway, with which it is connected by a short branch line. Two other branch lines are now (1862) forming, one to Claydon, on the Bletchley and Oxford line, and the other to Prince's Risborough, on the Wycombe and Thame line. It occupies a central position in the county, being situated a little to the S. of the river Thame, in the beautiful and fruitful vale of Aylesbury, and contains the chplry. of Walton. A small stream flows through the town, and joins the Thame 2 miles to the west of it. This place was one of the strongholds of the ancient Britons, and was not reduced by the Saxons till the year 571. It was called by the Saxons *Aylesbury*. The sanctity and miraculous powers of several virgins added fame and distinction to it. First, the two sisters Eadburga and Editha, daughters of a prince of the country, are spoken of; and after them, St. Osyth, their niece, is related to have retired hither from the world on the very day of her espousal, not without her lord's consent, and after some time to have been murdered by Danish ruffians. Her burial-place became the scene of many miracles, and soon a monastery was founded and dedicated to her memory. In the reign of William the Conqueror, the manor of Aylesbury was a royal possession, and was granted to one of his Norman followers, who held it by the strange tenure of finding the king in winter straw for his bed and chamber, and three eels for his table, and in summer straw, rushes, and two green geese. And this luxurious provision for kingly board and bed was to be made thrice in the year, should he honour the town so frequently. At a very early period two hospitals for lepers existed here. They were dedicated to St. John and St. Leonard, and were in ruins before the middle of the 14th century. In 1387 a monastery of Gray Friars was founded here by James, Earl of Ormond. At the Dissolution, under Henry VIII., its value was about £3, and its site was then granted to Sir John Baldwin. Aylesbury received a parliamentary garrison during the civil war in the reign of Charles I. The town, situated on a hill, is irregularly built, consisting of several streets and roads running up from all sides to a central market-place. There is a market-house, for which the beautiful Temple of the Winds, at Athens, was taken as model. The county hall is a handsome brick edifice, erected in 1723, in which are held the assizes, quarter sessions, and county elections. Outside the town, on the road to Bierton, stand the new county gaol, covering nearly five acres of ground, and the new Union workhouse, a building in the Tudor style. On the Tring road, about a mile from the town, is the new cemetery, opened in 1858. The manufacture of the celebrated "bone-lace," once the most important branch of local industry, is now carried on to a very small extent: the manufacture of straw-plait appears to have taken its place. Another important and curious occupation of the town and neighbourhood is the rearing of young ducks for Christmas. The natural production is delayed by artificial methods till October and November. By another course of treatment it is then stimulated, and the young brood are nursed up for the London market, where they fetch absurd prices. Above 100 hands, mostly women and girls, are now engaged in the recently-established silk factory. Aylesbury received a charter of incorporation in 1550, which was soon after forfeited. It received the elective franchise in 1554, since which time it has returned two representatives to parliament. The constituency includes the voters resident in the hundred (usually called the "three hundreds"), with which the borough is made to coincide, in consequence of corrupt

proceedings at the election in 1804. The government of the town now belongs to the county magistrates; and the superintendent registrar's district, according to the census of 1861, includes 5,068 inhabited houses, with a population of 23,598. Petty sessions are held weekly. A mechanics' institution is established. There is an infirmary, a savings-bank, and several other banks. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, of the val. of £300, in the patron. of the bishop. The vicar is the Ven. Edward Bickersteth, M.A., Archdeacon of Buckingham. Aylesbury was a prebend in the cathedral church of Lincoln; but the prebend is now suppressed, and will fall to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners when the present lease expires. The church is an ancient cruciform building, in the early English style, with a low central tower, and contains a Norman font and some old monuments. It is dedicated to St. Mary. The churchyard is large, and pleasantly laid out and planted. In addition to the parish church, there is a district church at Walton, with a parsonage, the living of which is a perpet. cur.* val. £100, in the gift of trustees. There are chapels belonging to the Wesleyans, Baptists, Independents, and Primitive Methodists. The charitable endowments of this parish are of considerable amount. The free grammar school, founded by Sir Henry Lee, and subsequently endowed by John Philips, Esq., provides for 120 pupils, and has a revenue of £539. The Bedford charity, founded in 1619, for the benefit of the poor, now yields £535 per annum. Hickman's charity, of a like nature, produces £45. Aylesbury is the seat of a county court district, and of a Poor-law Union. It supports three newspapers—the *Bucks Advertiser and Aylesbury News*, the *Bucks Herald*, and the *Bucks Chronicle*. A short canal connects the town with the Grand Junction canal at Marsworth. The Bruce family take from this place the title of Marquis of Ailesbury. The market, chiefly for corn, is held on Saturday. Fairs are held on the Friday after the 18th of January, on the eve of Palm Sunday, the 8th of May, 14th of June, 25th of September, and 12th of October.

AYLESBY, a par. in the wap. of Bradley Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 4 miles to the W. of Great Grimsby, its post town. It is situated in the Wolds. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £73, in the patron. of the Rev. T. T. Drake, the incumbent. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. Aylesby House is the principal residence.

AYLESFORD LATHE, one of the five lathes or subdivs. of the co. of Kent, occupying a nearly central position in the co. and bounded on the N. by the river Thames and the co. of Essex, on the E. by the lathe of Scray, on the S. by the co. of Sussex, and on the W. by the lathe of Sutton. It contains the following hunds.: Brenchley and Horsemonden, Chatham and Gillingham, Eyhorne, Hoo, Larkfield, Littlefield, Maidstone, Shamwell, Toltingtrough, Tonbridge, Twyford, Washlingstone, and Wrotham. This lathe extends over an area of 233,580 acres.

AYLESFORD, a par. and small town in the hund. of Larkfield, lathe of Aylesford, in the co. of Kent, 4 miles by the N.W. of Maidstone, and 6 S.W. of Rochester. It is situated on the banks of the river Medway, over which is a bridge of six arches, in a rich and pleasant country, and contains the hmlt. of Millhall. It has a station on the North Kent railway. The Saxon form of the name of this place is *Aegelesford*, and in Domesday Book it is named *Elesford*. It is supposed by some to have been the scene of more than one engagement between the Danes and the Saxons, and of a still earlier one between the Saxons and the Britons. There is a tradition of a battle in the middle of the fifth century, in which the Saxons suffered a defeat. The Danes are said to have been defeated here by Alfred, in 893, and again by Edmund Ironside in 1016. A monastery for the Carmelites, or White Friars, was founded here in 1240, by Richard, Lord Grey, of Codnor. It was given at the dissolution to Sir Thomas Wyatt, and subsequently, by Queen Elizabeth, to John Sedley. The present town consists of one street, and the inhabitants are mainly employed in the manufacture of mill-board and brown paper, and in an extensive brown stone pottery, which is situated about ½ a mile to the east of the church. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, of the val. of £531, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a handsome Saxon building, with a square tower at the west end. It stands on a hill which rises very abruptly above the village, and contains several tombs and monuments of interest. There is a brass to John Covington, of the year 1426; a fine monument to Sir John Banks, and monuments to the families of the Colepeppers, Rycauts, and Sedleys. To the last-named the manor of Aylesford once belonged; and Sir John Sedley, wit and poet of the 17th century, was a member of this family. Sir Paul Rycaut, who was a native of the village, and is interred here, was a distinguished traveller. The parochial charities consist of an almshouse for a warden and six poor persons, founded in 1605, by John Sedley, the revenue of which is £135; a free school, endowed by Milner with an income of £20 a year; and several smaller endowments. Aylesford contains several curious relics of ancient times. The most interesting is the cromlech, well known by the name of Kit's Cotty House. It stands on a hillside not far from the village, and is visible from the London and Maidstone road. It is in the usual form, consisting of three massive upright stones, supporting a fourth laid flat upon them. Its name remains at present unexplained. Other stones are found in its neighbourhood, which may be the ruins of cromlechs overthrown. A free chapel formerly stood in this parish, the remains of which are converted into a barn, and named the Hermitage. Aylesford Priory is a modern mansion erected by Sir William Sedley, on the site of the ancient friary, and including some remains of it. It is the seat of the Earl of Aylesford. Aylesford is the seat of a Poor-law Union, and about 1½ miles to the north-east of the town on the Rochester and Maidstone road is the new lunatic asylum, the cost of which is estimated at £50,000. Hops are cultivated in the neighbourhood. A fair is held on the 29th June.

AYLESTONE, a par. chiefly in the hund. of Guthlaxton, partly in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, in the co. of Leicester, 2 miles to the S. of Leicester. It is situated on the river Soar and the Union canal, which here joins that river. The Midland Counties railway runs through the parish, and the Fosse Way is near it. Aylestone contains the chplry. of Lubbesthorpe and the tnshp. of Glenn Parva. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, of the val. of £845, in the patron. of the Duke of Rutland. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

AYLMERTON, a par. in the hund. of North Erpingham, in the co. of Norfolk, 2¾ miles to the W. of Cromer, its post town. It is situated in a picturesque country on the north-eastern coast of the county. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, of the val. of £370, in the patron. of the trustees of the late W. H. Wyndham, Esq., of Felbrigg Hall. The rect. of Runton is annexed to that of Aylmerton. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is in the perpendicular style, with an embattled round tower, dating as early as the 13th century. The font is of Purbeck marble, and the register dates from 1696. There are fine views over the country and the sea from Beacon Hill, a little to the north of the church.

AYLSHAM, a par. and market town in the hund. of South Erpingham, in the co. of Norfolk, 12 miles to the N. of Norwich, and 118 miles from London by road, or 138 miles by the Eastern Counties railway. It is pleasantly situated on the river Bure, which is navigable for small vessels to Yarmouth, where it falls into the German Ocean. This town was once the seat of the duchy court of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, whose arms are carved upon the font. In the first half of the 14th century, this town attained some note as a seat of the linen manufacture, and the products of its looms were in much request. The woollen manufacture was extensively carried on at a later period, and in the reign of

James I. the chief branch of industry was knitting. The chief trade of the town is now in corn and timber. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, of the val. of £425, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, who hold the rectorial tithes, which are leased by S. Pittman, Esq., and are commuted for a rent-charge of £730 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, was rebuilt in the 14th century, by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. It is in the decorated English style, with a square tower and spire, and contains a handsome carved font, some stained windows, and several old monuments. The screens were painted with devices of saints and martyrs in 1507, by order of Thomas Wymer, who is sculptured on his monument in his winding-sheet. The chalice is old, and has a graceful band round the middle. The paten bears date 1568, and is inscribed, "The Towne of Aylsham." The register dates from 1653. Portions of a church of much older date remain. The Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have chapels here. There is a free grammar school, which was founded in 1517, by Robert Jannys, then mayor of Norwich, and endowed with £10 per annum. There are other small charities. National and infant schools have been some time established. The town has a corn exchange, a literary society, with a library and reading-room, and a savings-bank. Aylsham is the seat of a county court district and of a Poor-law Union. The petty sessions are held in a room adjoining the corn hall on the first and third Tuesday in each month. The county bridewell, which was formerly in this town, has recently been converted into dwelling-houses. Tuesday is the market day, the trade being principally in corn. Fairs are held on the 23rd of March, and the last Tuesday in September. And a statute fair for hiring servants on the first Tuesday in October.

AYLTON, a par. in the hund. of Radlow, in the co. of Hereford, 3 miles to the W. of Ledbury, its post town. It is not far from the border of Gloucestershire. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, of the val. of £149, in the patron. of the Earl of Oxford.

AYLWORTH, a hmlt. in the par. of Naunton, lower div. of the hund. of Slaughter, in the co. of Gloucester, 6 miles to the S.W. of Stow. It lies at the southern foot of the Cotswold Hills.

AYMESTREY, a par. chiefly in the hund. of Wigmore, partly in the hund. of Stretford, in the co. of Hereford, 7 miles to the N.W. of Leominster, its post town. It lies in a rich and beautiful district in the valley of the river Lug, and comprises the chapelry of Earl's Leinthall, and the townships of Conhope, Mortimer's Cross, Nether Lye, Shirley, and Yatton. Limestone is quarried here, and hops are cultivated. The river is crossed by a bridge, which, with the adjacent rocks, the woods, and fair meadows, make up a right pleasant landscape. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £249, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. John and St. Alkmund. Aymestrey has the benefit of two endowed free schools and some almshouses. Its charities amount altogether to £50 per annum.

AYNHO, a par. in the hund. of King's Sutton, in the co. of Northampton, 6 miles to the S.W. of Brackley, and the same distance to the S.E. of Banbury, its post town. It is a station on the Oxford and Birmingham branch of the Great Western railway. It is situated at the southern extremity of the county on the edge of Oxfordshire, on an eminence near the east bank of the river Cherwell. The Oxford canal passes near the village. Aynho was formerly a market town. In the reign of Henry II. a hospital was founded here by Roger Fitz-Richard and his son, which was given in 1184 to Magdalen College, Oxford. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, of the val. of £500, in the patron. of W. R. Cartwright, Esq. The church, which has monuments of the Cartwrights, is dedicated to St. Michael. Alms-houses for six persons were established and endowed in 1816 by John Baker; their revenue is £161 per annum. The free school, founded by the Cartwrights is endowed with £20 a year. Sir Ralph Winwood, a statesman of the 17th century, and Shirley Marmion, a poet of the reign of James I., were natives of Aynho. Aynho Park is the seat of the Cartwrights, and contains a valuable collection of pictures.

AYOTT, ST. LAWRENCE, a par. in the hund. of Broadwater, in the co. of Hertford, 6 miles to the N.W. of Hatfield, and 3½ W. of Welwyn and the Great Northern railway. The river Muran flows on the north-eastern side of the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £180, in the patron. of Lionel Lyde, Esq., who now holds the manor. The church was erected in 1778, by Sir Lionel Lyde, Bart., after designs by the architect Nicholas Revett, friend and assistant of James Stuart in the preparation of the "Antiquities of Athens." The old church, which is dilapidated, contains several ancient and interesting monuments. The parish once belonged to the Saxon king, Harold.

AYOTT, ST. PETER, a par. in the hund. of Broadwater, in the co. of Hertford, 5 miles to the N.W. of Hatfield. Welwyn is its post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £250, in the patron of the Rev. E. Prodgers.

AYR, a maritime co. of Scotland, situated on the south-west coast along the Frith of Clyde. In form it approaches a crescent, concave towards the west, having the greatest breadth in the centre, and terminating northward and southward in comparative points. It is bounded on the N. and N.E. by Renfrewshire: on the E. by Lanarkshire and Dumfriesshire: on the S.E. by the co. of Kirkcudbright: on the S. by the co. of Wigton: and on the W. by the Frith of Clyde. It lies between 55° and 55° 50′ N. lat. and between 4° and 5° W. long., extending in length in a straight line from the northern to the southern extremity, about 60 miles, and in breadth at the broadest part about 25 miles. It has a coast line of about 66 miles, and comprises an area of 1,045 square miles, or of 668,800 acres, although some have estimated its extent at as much as 1,500 square miles. The coast in the central part is low, level, and sandy, but towards the north and south becomes lofty and rocky. Good harbours are rare, and the shore has the reputation of being dangerous. There are, however, two excellent harbours, with docks, at Ardrossan and Troon, the properties respectively of the Earl of Eglinton and the Duke of Portland. Several small islands lie off the coast. At the north, Little Cumbray; Horse island, off Ardrossan: Lady island, off Troon; and the island rock of Ailsa Craig, off Girvan. Ayrshire was in ancient times, divided into three districts:—Cunningham, Kyle, and Carrick, which are still popularly recognised, although they have ceased to exist in the eye of the law. Cunningham is that part of the county which is north of the river Irvine; Kyle, viz., King's Kyle and Kyle Stewart, which is again subdivided by the river Ayr into two sections, is that part which is between the Irvine and the Doon; and Carrick, that part which lies to the south of the Doon. These districts are named and characterised in a pithy manner in a popular local rhyme:—

> "Kyle for a man,
> Carrick for a cow,
> Cunningham for butter and cheese,
> And Galloway for woo'."

In the earliest period to which our knowledge at present extends, this part of Scotland was occupied by the Damnii, a powerful Celtic tribe. Scots from Ireland, who had effected a settlement in the peninsula of Cantyre, subsequently passed into this county. These races amalgamated with each other, and were afterwards subject to Saxon invaders from Northumbria. From the 9th century, when the Pictish kingdom was broken up by King Kenneth, till the close of the 11th century, this county formed part of the kingdom of Scotland, and remained subject to Celtic usages and laws. At the commencement of the 12th century a great change took place. After the accession of Edgar, Anglo-Norman settlers thronged into the land.—castles grew up for

the baron, and towns for the trader, churches for all. Among the settlers of this period were Hugh Morville, with a host of vassals, the families of Roses, Montgomerys, Campbells, Boyds, Kennedies, &c. Laws, customs, in fact, almost everything changed. Yet the old language, the Gaelic, held its ground, and for five hundred years was not utterly rooted out. The history of the centuries during which feudalism was the prevailing system, would be little more than a story of feuds between the chiefs and leading families, and of oppression and misery towards the lower orders. It is no matter for surprise that visions of political liberties and of social justice should fascinate them and make them, as they were, zealous adherents of the Covenant in the 17th century. For it they were ready to fight, for it to die, and many are the spots in secluded moors and mosses which are consecrated by the memory of the noble army of martyrs of those days. The men of Ayrshire heartily accepted the revolution which placed the Prince of Orange on the throne of Great Britain, and would have no money remuneration for their armed attendance upon the estates at Edinburgh.—Ayrshire is cut off from the neighbouring parts of Scotland by ranges of lofty hills along its western border, and Carrick, the southern district, is wholly mountainous. Narrow plains stretch along the coast, and Cunningham, the northern district, is level and very fertile. Generally the surface of the county rises towards the east and the south. The hills have not a great elevation: not one of them attaining the height of 2,000 feet. The loftiest among them is Knockdolian, in the parish of Colmonell, near the south coast, which has an elevation of 1,950 feet. Others are, Cairntable, in Muirkirk, on the eastern side of the county, 1,650 feet; Blackside End, in Sorn, 1,560 feet; Ailsa Craig, off Girvan, 1,098 feet. The prevailing rocks are granite and limestone. With these are associated freestone, red sandstone, pudding-stone, &c. Coal is abundant and of many varieties. Large quantities of the curious "blind coal" are exported. At Dalmore, on the Ayr, is obtained the whetstone, known by the name of "Water o'Ayr stone." Ironstone is found, and large ironworks are established in several places. At Kilbride, millstones are quarried. Copper, lead, and other metals exist in small quantities. This county has no great river, but many short streams. The principal of these are the Irvine, which receives the Garnock, and has a course of about 20 miles; the Ayr, which receives the Lugar, almost divides the county into two equal parts, and is about 35 miles in length; the Doon, the "bonnie Doon" of the poet; the Girvan, and the Stinchar. There are several small lakes; the chief is Loch Doon. Trout abound in many of the rivers. Formerly forests covered a great part of Ayrshire: there are now few tracts of woodland left. The climate is damp, but mild. The soil of the level districts on the coast is mostly light. A large part of the interior has a stiff clay soil. About half the surface of the county is under cultivation. A large extent of the eastern part consists of moor and moss.—Progress and improvement have been rapid during the last hundred years,—improvement in dwellings, in methods of cultivation, in drainage, in conditions of tenure, modes of living, breed of cattle, and means of intercommunication. In this course of improvement a noble and energetic lady had the honour and happiness of leading the way—Margaret, Countess of Loudoun, who, in 1757, came as a widow to reside in Sorn Castle. By her superior knowledge, patient teaching, and persevering example, she at length aroused nobles, gentry, and people to vigorous efforts on sound principles for the better cultivation of their lands. Oats form the principal crop, but wheat, barley, peas, beans, &c., are also commonly grown. Much attention is paid to the rearing of cattle, and to the dairy. Dunlop cheese is in high estimation. Ayrshire is sometimes called the Cheshire of Scotland. Many important manufactures are carried on in the county. Its natural advantages, in stone for building material, coal, iron, means of communication, &c., are very great. The cotton manufacture employs the largest number of hands. There are factories at Catrine, Kilbirnie, Galston, and Riccarton, in which about 9,000 persons are engaged. The weaving of muslin employs nearly 2,000, mostly women and girls. The silk, woollen, and cloth manufactures are also established here, but on a comparatively small scale. Other branches of industry are carpet-making, bleaching, tanning, embroidering, &c.—The county is subdivided into 44 parishes, two of which, Ayr and Irvine, are royal and parliamentary boroughs; and four, viz., Girvan, Dalmellington, Newton-on-Ayr, and Newmilns, are burghs of barony. The other principal towns are Galston, Troon, Kilmarnock, Beith, Saltcoats, Ardrossan (the two latter being ports), Largs (a watering-place in the north), Stewarton, and Maybole. Its population, according to the census of 1861, is 198,959, distributed into 43,394 separate families, occupying 25,868 houses. One member is returned to parliament for the county, and one for the towns of Ayr and Irvine, in conjunction with Inverary, Campbelltown, and Oban, in Argyleshire. Kilmarnock is contributory with four burghs in Renfrewshire and Dumbartonshire in returning one representative. The local government is vested in a lord-lieutenant, a vice-lieutenant (with between 40 and 50 deputies), sheriff and substitutes.—Ayrshire possesses not a few interesting remains of ancient times. At Sorn, on Ayr Water, is an immense cairn, measuring above 80 yards in circumference. There is another at Galston, 60 yards round. At Dundonald, south of the river Irvine, there are two ancient encampments,—one of which consists of two circular earthworks, the outer one surrounding an area of 10 acres; the other work is similar, but smaller, and has only a single bank. Ardrossan, further north, has some remains of a camp. Among the ruins of religious houses, the finest are those of the abbey of Crossraguel, in the parish of Kirk-Oswald, not far from Maybole. This abbey has stood above 600 years, and is still the best preserved in the west of Scotland. Besides the church walls, above 160 feet in length, there are parts of the choir, abbot's house, &c. Little remains of the once fine abbey of Kilwinning, founded above 700 years ago. The bare walls are still standing of the "haunted kirk" of Alloway, to which the poet has given a longer existence by his song than the mason by his handicraft. Ruins of castles, erected in the days of baronial power and oppression, are numerous. Turnberry Castle, seat of the lords of Carrick and through them of Robert Bruce, stood on a hill by the coast in the parish of Kirk-Oswald. The remains are insignificant, but spread over an acre. Loch Doon Castle is on an island in the lake of that name; it was the last to yield to Edward III. Dundonald Castle was a royal seat, in which Robert II., the first of the Stuarts, resided, and where he died. Others are at Dunure, Auchinleck, Thomaston, &c.—The principal seats of the nobility and gentry are the following:—Fullarton House, the seat of the Duke of Portland; Culzean Castle, of the Marquis of Ailsa; Loudoun Castle, of the Marquis of Hastings; Eglinton Castle, of the Earl of Eglinton, to whom belongs also Skelmorlie Castle; Kelburne House, of the Earl of Glasgow; Blanefield, of Blane, Bart.; Brisbane House, of General Sir T. M. Brisbane, Bart.; Blairquhan Castle, of Sir D. Hunter Blair, Bart.; Bargeny, of the Duchesse de Coigny; Auchencruive, of Oswald, Esq.; Ballockmyle, of Colonel Alexander; Dumfries House, of the Marquis of Bute; Auchenleck, of Lady Boswell; Sorn Castle, of Somervell, Esq., &c. &c.—The Glasgow and South Western railway, which has rendered unnecessary the completion of the canal projected in 1806, enters the county in the north, and runs along the coast by Troon to Ayr and to Girvan, sending off branch lines to Ardrossan, Kilmarnock, and Dalmellington. A continuation of this line to Stranraer is projected. The Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle branch line also intersects the county, from Dalry, passing by Kilmarnock, Mauchline, Auchinleck, and Old and New Cumnock, with branch lines to Irvine, Troon, Newmilns, and Muirkirk. Good roads have been formed connecting all the principal towns.—Robert Burns, with whose life and songs all parts of the county have memo-

rable association, was a native of Ayrshire. Rock and river, castle and bridge, kirk and cottage, he has touched them all and made them poetic for ever, and his monument stands amidst scenes which he loved so well.

AYR, a par., market town, municipal and parliamentary burgh, and the county town of Ayrshire, Scotland, 75 miles to the S.W. of Edinburgh by road, or 86 miles by the Glasgow and South Western railway, on which it is a station. It occupies a nearly central position in the county, lying on the coast of the beautiful bay of Ayr, on the southern bank and near the mouth of the Ayr Water. The parish comprises the ancient parish of Alloway, which was united with it in 1690. Although a Roman station existed here, and subsequently a small village, the town is considered to have been founded by William the Lion, at the close of the 12th century. In 1202 it was constituted a royal burgh by the same monarch. The old church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was probably built about the same time. In 1230, a monastery was founded for monks of the Dominican order, or Black Friars, by Alexander II. The townspeople themselves founded another house for the Franciscans, or Grey Friars, in 1472. This house possessed a wonder-working statue of the Virgin. No remains of either of these monasteries are now to be seen. A small castle was erected at Ayr by William the Lion, which was burnt by Robert Bruce in 1298, after the defeat at Falkirk, that the English might not have possession of it. It was afterwards rebuilt by the English. In 1315, a parliament, or meeting of the barons and higher clergy, was assembled by Bruce in the old church of St. John, for the purpose of settling the succession to the throne. A great fort was erected in the 17th century by Cromwell, inclosing the church and a space of about 18 acres. It was surrounded by a moat, formed by the river Ayr and the sea, and was approached by a drawbridge. A new church was built for the use of the inhabitants in 1654, for which Cromwell granted 1,000 marks.—The town of Ayr is in form nearly a parallelogram, consisting of 2,091 houses, inhabited, according to the census of 1861, by 4,307 separate families. It is clean, well paved, and lighted with gas. The harbour, which is formed by two piers running out as far as low-water mark, extends up the river to about the middle of the length of the town. Close to the end of the quay is the new bridge, and a short distance higher up the river is the "auld brig." The latter is supposed to have been erected in the second half of the 13th century. It is very narrow, and consists of four low arches. It connects the burgh of Newton with Ayr, and is now open only to foot-passengers. The new bridge was built in 1788. Close to its Newton end is the goods railway-station, the passenger-station being at the head of High Street. The principal street is High Street, parallel with the river; from one end of which another broad street called Sandgate runs down to the new bridge. At the southern termination of this street is Wellington Square, one side of which consists of the county buildings, designed after the temple of Isis, at Rome, and containing a large hall, court-rooms, and offices. The county gaol, a large and convenient edifice, stands behind these buildings. The Town's New Buildings stand at the junction of High Street with the Sandgate, and are surmounted with a handsome spire rising to the height of 226 feet. In High Street is the Wallace Tower, a modern structure, 115 feet in height, with a statue of the hero in front. It is on the site of an old building in which Wallace is said to have been imprisoned, and the dungeon bells are placed in the spire. Not far from the Fishmarket, which is opposite the old bridge, is a handsome new edifice for business purposes, called Winton Buildings. To the north-west of the town is the Academy, which ranks as one of the best in Scotland. It is governed by a body of directors incorporated by royal charter, and is well attended. Ayr has a mechanics' institution, several banks and libraries, a dispensary, and various charitable institutions.—The chief trade of the place is now in the shipping and the fisheries. The woollen and cotton manufactures, embroidery of muslin, carpet-making, tanning, and nail and shoe-making, are carried on extensively. The bar at the mouth of the harbour admits only of small vessels entering it. Between 40 and 50 vessels belong to the port, most of which are engaged in the coasting trade, a few only visiting the colonies and foreign ports. The principal exports are coal, iron, whetstones, &c.; and the imports timber, hides, tallow, slates, hemp, &c. Two lighthouses, about 280 yards apart, mark the entrance to the harbour. Girvan is a subport to Ayr. There is constant communication by steam with Glasgow and the coast towns.—The government of the burgh is vested in a provost, two bailies, thirteen councillors, &c. Its revenue is about £2,800, and its population, in 1861, 18,571, of whom 2,970 are returned as children between the ages of five and fifteen attending school. It is contributory with Oban, Irvine, Inverary, and Campbelltown, in sending one representative to parliament. Three newspapers are published, called the *Ayr Advertiser*, *Ayr Observer*, and the *Ayrshire Express*. Races take place once a year on a course which is about a mile and one-fifth in circuit. The Caledonian Hunt meet occasionally near this course.—Ayr is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Glasgow and Ayr. There are two livings, of which the first charge is of the val. of £178, and in the patron. of the crown; the second, val. £283, is in the gift of the corporation. The old kirk, built in 1654, on the site of the Grey Friars monastery, is near High Street. The new kirk is in Fort Street. There is an Episcopal church, two belonging to the Free Church, two to the United Presbyterians, and five others for Roman Catholics, Independents, Wesleyans, Reformed Presbyterians, and Moravians. A portion of the ancient tower of the parish church is still standing, and has been converted into part of a dwelling-house.—The birthplace of Burns, a two-roomed cottage, stands about a mile and a half from the town. Close by are the "Brig o' Doon" and the remains of Alloway kirk. The monument to the memory of the poet stands on an eminence near the kirk, and on the banks of the Doon. It is formed of freestone; its style of architecture is Grecian; it is 60 feet high, and contains a bust and portrait of Burns, and several interesting relics. Ayr was the birthplace of the eminent scholar and philosopher of the 9th century, Johannes Scotus, or, as he was named from his native place, Erigena. Among other distinguished natives are John Louden M'Adam, the great road-maker, born in 1756; and David Cathcart, Lord Alloway, a distinguished judge, born in 1764. Dr. Thomas Jackson, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of St. Andrew's, was for some time at the head of Ayr Academy.—The parish contains some traces of a Roman road. The moat of Alloway, a very ancient work, may still be traced. In the neighbourhood of the town, and along the banks of the river, as it winds through the fertile sheltered valley surrounding the town, are many handsome villas and charming grounds. Among them are Castle Hill, Belmont Cottage, Rozelle, Doonholm, Cambus Doon, Newark Castle, and Mount Charles. The market days are Tuesday and Friday. Fairs are held in January, June, September, and October.

AYR, or AIR, WATER, a river in Ayrshire, Scotland, rising in the par. of Muirkirk, among the hills on the eastern edge of the county, crossing it in a westerly direction, and falling into the sea at Ayr. It has given name to the town, the county, and the bay. The scenery through which it runs is wild and bleak in the upper part of its course, but of great beauty and richness in the lower part. On its banks are Sorn Castle, and many elegant modern residences near the town of Ayr. It has been celebrated for the abundance and excellence of its salmon; but the supply has of late years greatly diminished. In its bed is found the peculiar stone called Water o' Ayr stone, used for making whetstones and for polishing metals. It is a kind of claystone, with particles of felspar and mica. This river is about 30 miles long, and divides the county into two nearly equal parts. Its name is said to be an ancient

British word signifying *clear;* and at the present day, the water of the river, which flows along a gravelly bed, is remarkable for its clearness.

AYSGARTH, a par. and vil. in the western div. of wap. of Hang, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles to the S.E. of Askrigg. It is situated in Wensley Dale, on the banks of the river Ure, or Yore. The district bounds in striking scenery, rugged hills, chasms, torents, and waterfalls, not without intermixture of fine pasture lands. The parish is probably the largest in England, being about 25 miles in length, and comprises the chplries. of Askrigg, Hardrow, with Lunds, Hawes, and Stalling-Busk, all of which have churches of their own, and the tnshps. of Abbotside (High and Low), Bainbridge, Bishopdale, West Burton, with several others. Coal and lead occur here in small quantities. Aysgarth Force is the finest waterfall in Yorkshire. The river Ure precipitates itself over a lofty ridge of rock, not far from the church. A single arch 70 feet in span crosses the river above the fall. From this bridge the view is very impressive, embracing several falls gleaming among the rocks and trees, and the picturesque tower of the church rising quietly above a wood. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £137, in the patron. of the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church is in the early English style, possesses a beautiful screen, and is dedicated to St. Andrew. There is a free grammar school at Yorebridge, founded in 1601, by Anthony Beeson, with an income from endowment of £100. The parish enjoys several other charitable endowments, amounting to above £100 per annum.

AYSTON, a par. in the hund. of Martinsley, in the co. of Rutland, 1 mile to the N.W. of Uppingham. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, of the val. of £183, in the patron. of G. Fludyer, Esq. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The principal mansion is Ayston House.

AYTON, a par. and postal vil. in the co. of Berwick, Scotland, 9 miles to the N.E. of Dunse. It is situated on the coast, near the eastern extremities of the Lammermoor hills, and is watered by the small river Eye. The parish contains the fishing village of Burnmouth. The population are chiefly employed in agriculture and the fisheries. A paper-mill has been established here. The living, which is of the val. of £235, is in the presb. of Chirnside, and in the patron. of the crown. Ayton House is the chief residence. There are remains of ancient encampments. The par. comprises an area of about 12 square miles, and is intersected by the North British railway, of which there is a station for passengers at Cocklaw, and for goods at Burnmouth.

AYTON BANK, a vil. in Chester ward, in the co. of Durham, 3 miles to the S. of Gateshead. It is about 5 miles from the sea-coast, and the North Eastern railway passes near it.

AYTON, EAST, a tnshp. in the par. of Seamer, Pickering lythe, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 7 miles to the S.W. of Scarborough. It is seated in a pleasant valley on the banks of the river Derwent, and the York and Scarborough railway passes by it, with a station at Seamer. The district yields ironstone, and ironworks are established here.

AYTON, GREAT, a par. in the western div. of the lib. of Langbaurgh, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles to the N.E. of Stokesley. Northallerton is its post town. It is situated in the picturesque district of Cleveland, at the foot of Roseberry Topping. This hill has an elevation of more than 1,000 feet. The par. comprises the tnshp. of Little Ayton, and the chplry. of Nunthorpe. The houses are mostly built of the freestone which is quarried in abundance from the hills on the east side of the parish. The summit of these hills is a thick bed of freestone; below that is a bed of shale, from which alum may be extracted; below that again, are seams of jet and ironstone. The railway which crosses this parish and connects the Stokesley and Guisborough lines, was finished in 1862. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £82, in the patron. of G. Marwood, Esq. The church is dedicated to All Saints, and has a monument to William Wilson, of Ayton Hall, commodore in the service of the East India Company, who died in 1795. There is also a church at Nunthorpe, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £50, in the patron. of Isaac Wilson, Esq., and John Richardson, Esq. Among the charitable endowments of Great Ayton, which together amount to £27 a year, is £10, the rents received from the old school-house, originally given by Michael Postgate, in 1704, and now let as tenements. The £10 are divided between the school built by the patron in 1851, and the British school, built in 1843. To Postgate school belongs more than common interest, for among its pupils, about the close of the year 1736, was James Cook, afterwards Captain Cook, the circumnavigator of the globe. Cleveland Lodge, Ayton Hall, Langbaurgh Hall, and Nunthorpe Hall are the principal seats.

AYTON, LITTLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Great Ayton, lib. of Langbaurgh, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles from Great Ayton. Tunstall, on the banks of the small river Tame, is a hmlt. of this tnshp.

AYTON, LOW, a vil. in Chester ward, in the co. of Durham, 4 miles from Gateshead.

AYTON, WEST, a tnshp. in the par. of Hutton Bushel, lythe of Pickering, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles to the S.W. of Scarborough. It is situated on the river Derwent, opposite to East Ayton. The river, which, after leaving a narrow valley, becomes broader here, is crossed by a bridge of four arches. There are some remains of the old seat of the Evers, to whom this place belonged. Ayton Castle, the seat of the Aytons at an early period, subsequently came to the Cliffords.

AZENBY, Yorkshire. *See* ASENBY.

AZERLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkby-Malzeard, wap. of Claro, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles to the N.W. of Ripon. It lies to the W. of the river Ouse, and contains the hmlts. of Galphay and Mickley. Azerley House is the principal residence.

B

BABBICOMBE, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Mary Church, hund. of Haytor, in the co. of Devon, 1 mile from Torquay. It is built in a rock on the coast of a beautiful bay named after the hamlet, and amidst scenery of unrivalled beauty. It is sheltered by a chain of bold hills on the northern side, and has charming prospects over hill, valley, and sea. A coastguard station is fixed here, and the bay affords good anchorage.

BABCARY, a par. in the hund. of Catsash, in the co. of Somerset, 4 miles to the N.E. of Ilchester. Somerton is its post town. It is watered by the small river Cary, a feeder of the Parret, and contains the hmlts. of Farringdon and Stert. The stream gives name to this and several other villages. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, of the val. of £450, in the patron. of the Rev. W. H. Twemlow, rector. The church is dedicated to the Holy Cross.

BABERGH HUNDRED, one of the 21 hunds. or subdivisions of the co. of Suffolk, situated in the western div., and bounded on the N. by the hunds. of Thingoe and Thedwestry; on the E. by the hund. of Cosford; on the S. by the co. of Essex; and on the W. by the hund. of Risbridge. It contains the borough of Sudbury and the following pars.:—Acton, Alpheton, Assington, Boxted, Brent-Eleigh, Cavendish, Chilton, Cockfield, Great Cornard, Little Cornard, Edwardstone, Glemsford, Groton, Hartest, Lavenham, Lawshall, Long Melford, Milden, Monks-Eleigh, Nayland, Newton, Polstead, Preston, Shimpling, Somerton, Stanstead, Stoke-by-Nayland, Great Waldingfield, Little Waldingfield, and Wiston; with portions of Boxford and Bure. The hund. comprises an area of about 68,380 acres.

BABINGLEY, a par. in the hund. of Freebridge Lynn, in the co. of Norfolk, 5 miles to the N. of Lynn Regis. Castle Rising is its post town. It is separated by a small stream from Castle Rising. According to

tradition, this village was the scene of the preaching of St. Felix, the Burgundian, to the East Angles, and it is supposed to have the oldest church in the county. Some hills in the neighbourhood are named Christian Hills. The living is a rect. united with that of Sandringham, in the dioc. of Norwich.

BABINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Kilmersdon, in the co. of Somerset, 5 miles to the N.W. of Frome, its post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, of the val. of £170, in the gift of the Rev. T. R. Joliffe, the incumbent. The church, erected in 1750, is dedicated to St. Margaret. There is an endowed school, with a revenue of £15, and other charitable endowments of the yearly val. of £10. The chief residence is Babington House, the seat of the Knatchbulls.

BABRAHAM, a par. in the hund. of Chilford, in the co. of Cambridge, 4 miles to the N.W. of Linton. Cambridge is its post town. It is situated a little to the south of the Gogmagog hills, the loftiest in Cambridgeshire, and stands on the site and within the limits of a very extensive ancient entrenchment, formed on the line of the Roman road called *Via Devana*. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ely, of the val. of £106, in the patron. of H. J. Adeane, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The parochial charities, which consist of endowments for a free school, and for the relief of the poor, are of the annual value of £134. Babraham Hall, the seat of H. J. Adeane, Esq., was built in 1576, and became the property and residence of Sir H. Palavicini, who was the papal tax-gatherer in the reign of Queen Mary, and served in the reign of Queen Elizabeth against the Spanish Armada.

BABTHORPE, or BOWTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Hemingborough, wap. of Ouse and Derwent, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles to the N.W. of Howden.

BABURGH. *See* BAWBURGH, Norfolk.

BABWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Bassetlaw, in the co. of Nottingham, 1 mile from East Retford, its post town. It contains the hmlts. of Morton Grange and Ranby. The Chesterfield canal passes near the village. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £826, in the patron. of the Hon. B. J. Sympson, Esq. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There is a free school with a small endowment. Babworth Hall, pleasantly situated in beautiful grounds laid out by Repton, is the seat of the Sympsons.

BABYLON, a hmlt. in the par. of Doddleston and hund. of Maylor, in the co. of Flint, North Wales, 3 miles from Caergwrle. It lies a little to the south of the river Dee, and close to the Chester and Shrewsbury railway.

BACHE, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Oswald, Chester, lower div. of the hund. of Broxton, in the co. palatine of Chester, 1 mile to the N. of Chester. The principal residence is Bache Hall, which occupies the site of a more ancient mansion.

BACHE, a tnshp. in the hund. of Chirk, in the co. of Denbigh, North Wales, not far from Llangollen.

BACHE, a tnshp. in the hund. of Lower Monslow, in the co. of Salop, 6 miles S.E. from Church Stretton. It is situated near Wenlock Edge and the river Corve.

BACHELDRE, a tnshp. in the par. of Church Stoke, in the hund. and co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 1 mile S.E. from Montgomery.

BACHELOR'S, a vil. in the hund. of Burnham, in the co. of Buckingham, not far from Chesham.

BACHIE, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfyllin, and hund. of the same name, in the co. of Montgomery, North Wales, close to Llanfyllin.

BACHIE'S, a vil. in the par. of Golspie, in the co. of Sutherland, Scotland, 6 miles to the N. of Dornoch. It is on the coast of Dornoch Frith.

BACHO, a vil. in the hund. of Webtree, in the co. of Hereford, not far from Madley.

BACHRHYD. *See* BOTTWNOG, Radnorshire.

BACHYGRAIG, a tnshp. in the par. of Dyserchion, hund. of Rhuddlan, in the co. of Flint, North Wales, not far from St. Asaph. Here is an old mansion which was the residence of Mrs. Thrale, the friend of Dr. Johnson. It was erected in 1567 by Sir R. Clough.

BACHYMBYD, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanynys and hund. of Ruthin, in the co. of Denbigh, North Wales, 5 miles from Denbigh. It contains the seat of Lord Bagot, which is adorned with a grove of very ancient chestnut trees, of extraordinary size and beauty.

BACK, a hmlt. within the limits of the borough of Ipswich, in the co. of Suffolk, near Ipswich.

BACK, a hmlt. in the par. of Drumachose, co. Londonderry, Ulster, Ireland. Its post town is Newtown-Limavady.

BACKDEAN, a hmlt. in the par. of Newton, in the co. of Edinburgh, Scotland, 5 miles from Edinburgh.

BACKFORD, a par. in the higher div. of the hund. of Wirrall, partly also in the hund. of Broxton, in the co. palatine of Chester, 3 miles to the N. of Chester, its post town. It is situated on the Ellesmere canal, and contains the tnshps. of Chorlton, Coughall, Lea, and Mollington. The Chester and Birkenhead railway runs through the parish. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chester, of the val. of £230, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Oswald, and has several monuments of the Birkenheads and Mergalls. The value of the parochial charities is £26. Backford Hall, the seat of the Glegge, is the principal residence.

BACKMUIR, a hmlt. in the par. of Liff, in the co of Forfar, Scotland, not far from Dundee.

BACKWELL, a par. in the hund. of Hartcliff, in the co. of Somerset, 7 miles to the S.W. of Bristol, its post town. It is situated in a hilly and picturesque country, not far from the coast of the Bristol Channel. The Bristol and Exeter railway passes near the village. Included in the par. are the hmlts. of Church Town, Downside, Farley, Moorside, and West Town. There are extensive collieries, and some stone quarries in the neighbourhood. The living is a vic. and sinecure rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, the former, being of the val. of £144, is in the patron. of Mrs. Uniacke, the latter, of £253, is in the gift of the Marquis of Bath, and is at present held by Lord J. Thynne. The tower of the church is very handsome, and is crowned with a parapet and rich pinnacles. The church has monuments of the Rodneys, and is dedicated to St. Andrew. There are some charities of small amount. A cattle fair is held on the 1st September.

BACKWORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Earsdon eastern div. of Castle ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 5 miles to the N.W. of North Shields. It is a station on the Blythe and Tyne railway. Backworth was formerly a possession of the abbey of Tynemouth. It is situated on the coast, in the Great Northern coalfield. Backworth Hall is the property of the Duke of Northumberland.

BACONSTHORPE, a par. in the hund. of South Erpingham, in the co. of Norfolk, 4 miles to the S.E. of Holt, its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, and in the patron. of J. T. Mott, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains a monumental brass of the year 1495. The register dates from 1692. The chalice, paten, and flagon are silver of the year 1768. There are some small charities. Baconsthorpe Hall is the principal residence.

BACTON, a par. in the hund. of Webtree, in the co. of Hereford, 10 miles to the S.W. of Hereford, its post town. It is situated in the Golden Vale, not far from the border of Wales. The district is hilly and contains some marble. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £129, in the patron. of F. Hamp, Esq., to whom the manor of Bacton belongs. The church is dedicated to St. Faith, and has a monument to Blanche Parry, lady of the bedchamber to Queen Elizabeth. Among the charities of the parish, which amount to £30, is an endowment by that lady for the benefit of the poor.

BACTON, a par. in the hund. of Tunstead, in the co. of Norfolk, 4 miles to the N.E. of North Walsham, its post town. It is situated in a pleasant country on the

sea-coast, and contains the hmlt. of Bromholme. A priory was founded at Bromholme by William de Glanville, early in the 12th century, and made a cell to the monastery at Castleacre. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £263, in the patron. of Lord Wodehouse. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

BACTON, a par. in the hund. of Hartismere, in the co. of Suffolk, 5 miles to the N. of Stowmarket, its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £700, in the patron. of the Rev. A. B. Hemsworth. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The annual value of the parochial charities is £86. Bacton Hall is near the village.

BACUP, a chplry. in the par. of Whalley, higher div. of Blackburn hund. in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 5 miles to the N. of Rochdale. Manchester is its post town. It is connected with the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway by a short branch line from Ramsbottom Junction. The population are employed in the cotton and baize manufactures. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £250, in the patron. of Fulme's Trustees. There is also a district church called Christ Church, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £100, in the patron. of the Rev. J. Heyworth.

BADBURY, a tythg. in the par. of Wimborne Minster, and hund. of Badbury, in the co. of Dorset, 4 miles from Wimborne. On a hill in this tything are remains of an ancient encampment, now called Badbury Rings.

BADBURY, a tythg. in the par. of Chisledon, and hund. of Kingsbridge, in the co. of Wilts, 3 miles from Swindon. Beacon Hill is the site of a camp supposed to be of British origin.

BADBURY HUNDRED, one of the nine hunds. of the Shaston div. of the co. of Dorset, bounded on the N. by the hunds. of Pimperne, Cranbourne, and Knowlton; on the E. by the hund. of Cranbourne; on the S. by the hund. of Cogdean; and on the W. by the hunds. of Cogdean and Loosebarrow. It contains the following pars.:—Chalbury, Critchill More, Gussage St. Michael, Hinton Martell, Hinton Parva, Shapwick, Tarrant Crawford, and Wimborne Minster. The hund. has an area of 30,550 acres.

BADBY, a par. in the hund. of Fawsley, in the co. of Northampton, 2 miles to the S. of Daventry, its post town. It lies near the border of Warwickshire, not far from the source of the river Nen, and contains the chplry. of Newnham. In the neighbourhood are quarries of stone called blue ragstone. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, of the val., with the cur. of Newnham, of £306, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities amount to £10 per annum. On Badby Down, to the west of the village, at an elevation of 800 feet above the level of the sea, is an ancient earthwork called Arbury Hill, probably of British origin. The view from it is very extensive. The principal seat is Badby House. Badby Gate is a meet for the Pytchley hounds.

BADDESLEY-CLINTON, a par. in the Solihull div. of the hund. of Hemlingford, in the co. of Warwick, 6 miles to the N.W. of Warwick, its post town. The Warwick and Birmingham canal passes through the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £27, in the patron. of M. E. Ferrers, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. Baddesley Clinton Hall, the seat of the Ferrers, is a curious ancient mansion, surrounded by a moat which is crossed by a narrow bridge of two arches. The hall was erected by Sir Edward Ferrers, and was in the form of a quadrangle; three sides of it are still standing. The North Warwick hounds meet here.

BADDESLEY ENSOR, a par. in the Tamworth div. of the hund. of Hemlingford, in the co. of Warwick, 2 miles to the N.W. of Atherstone, its post town. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £106, in the patron. of the inhabitants of the parish. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

BADDESLEY, NORTH, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of King's Sombourn, Romsey div. of the co. of Southampton, 3 miles to the E. of Romsey, its post town. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £112, in the patron. of T. Chamberlayne, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. John. Baddesley Hall is the principal residence. This village is a meet for the Hursley hounds.

BADDESLEY, SOUTH, a tythg. in the par. of Boldre, New Forest hund., in the Lymington div. of the co. of Southampton, 2 miles to the E. of Lymington. Romsey is its post town. It lies near the coast. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £100, in the patron. of P. W. Freeman, Esq. The spot on which the chapel stands was the site of a Preceptory of the Knights Templars.

BADDILEY, a par. in the hund. of Nantwich, in the co. palatine of Chester, 3 miles to the S.W. of Nantwich its post town. The Chester and Shrewsbury railway and the Birmingham and Liverpool canal pass near the village. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chester, of the val. of £219, in the patron. of J. Tollemache, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The parish enjoys an endowment of £43 a year, funded by Dame Mainwaring. Baddiley Hall, now occupied as a farmhouse, was the ancient seat of the Mainwarings.

BADDINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Acton, and hund. of Nantwich, in the co. palatine of Chester, 2 miles to the S. of Nantwich. The Grand Junction canal passes through it.

BADDOW, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Chelmsford, in the co. of Essex, 4 miles to the E. of Chelmsford, its post town. It is pleasantly situated on the bank of a small stream, a branch of the river Chelmer, not far from the Eastern Counties railway. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, of the val. of £402, in the patron. of Mrs. Bullen. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities are considerable. There is a free school founded by Parker, with an income from endowment of £162. The revenue from the church lands is £36; and the annual value of the other charities is about £50. Dr. Richard Badew, who was the founder of Clare Hall, Cambridge, about 1386, was a native of this village. Baddow Hall is the principal residence.

BADDOW, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Chelmsford, in the co. of Essex, 4 miles to the E. of Chelmsford, its post town. It lies on the south bank of the river Chelmer. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £490, in the patron. of Lord Rayleigh. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The charitable endowments consist of £156, bequeathed for the support of free schools in this village, and in the neighbouring village of Boreham. Baddow Lodge is the chief residence.

BADENOCH DISTRICT, a district in the co. of Inverness, Scotland, bounded on the N. by Inverness and Nairn, on the E. by the Grampian mountains, on the S. and W. by Atholl and Lochaber. It consists almost entirely of mountain and forest, and is watered by the upper half of the river Spey. Its length is about 30 miles, and its breadth very irregular. It belonged at a very early period to the Comyns, afterwards to the earls of Moray, and was given by Robert II. to his son Alexander, who won for himself the title of "Wolf of Badenoch." The name of the district is said to be derived from a word signifying "bushy."

BADGER, or BAGSORE, a par. in the hund. of Brimstree, in the co. of Salop, 5 miles to the N.E. of Bridgnorth. Shiffnall is its post town. It is situated on the border of Staffordshire, and was formerly a detached part of Wenlock liberty. It is watered by a small stream, a feeder of the Severn. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £230, in the patron. of R. H. Cheney, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Giles. Badger Hall stands in a pleasant spot, and the grounds contain a charming dingle.

BADGEWORTH, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Dudstone, in the co. of Gloucester, 4 miles to the E. of Gloucester. Cheltenham is its post town. It lies near the Gloucester and Cheltenham branch railway, and contains the hmlts. of Bentham, Little Shurdington and

Little Witcomb, with part of Great Shurdington. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, of the val., with the cur. of Great Shurdington, which is annexed to it, of £295, in the patron. of J. E. Viner, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The poor of this parish have the benefit of an endowment by — Cox, of £100 per annum. There are an endowed school and other small charities. The principal residence is Badgeworth House.

BADGINGTON, or BAGENDON, a par. in the hund. of Crowthorne and Minety, in the co. of Gloucester, 3 miles to the N. of Cirencester, its post town. It is situated on the river Churn, which is crossed by Bearidge Bridge. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £191, in the patron. of the Principal and Fellows of Jesus College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret.

BADGWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Winterstoke, in the co. of Somerset, 2 miles to the S.W. of Axbridge, its post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £482, in the patron. of the trustees of Sir C. Mordaunt, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Cogan.

BADINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Hoxne, in the co. of Suffolk, 5 miles to the N.W. of Saxmundham, and 3 N.E. of Framlingham its post town. It is situated on the river Alde. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, of the val. of £582, in the patron. of R. Gorton, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. There are some almshouses, and other charitable endowments amounting to £24 a year.

BADLESMERE, a par. in the hund. of Faversham, lathe of Scray, in the co. of Kent, 4 miles to the S. of Faversham, its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, of the val., with that of Leaveland annexed to it, of £323, in the patron. of Lord Sondes, who holds the manor. The church is dedicated to St. Leonard.

BADLEY, a par. in the hund. of Bosmere and Claydon, in the co. of Suffolk, 2 miles to the N.W. of Needham, its post town. It lies in a pleasant district on the river Orwell. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £40, in the patron. of the Earl of Ashburnham. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

BADLINGHAM, a hmlt. in the par. of Chippenham, and hund. of Staploe, in the co. of Cambridge, 5 miles to the N.E. of Newmarket.

BADMINSTONE, a hmlt. in the par. of Fawley, Dibden lib., in the Southampton div. of the co. of Southampton, 5 miles to the S.W. of Fareham.

BADMINTON, GREAT, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Grumbalds Ash, in the co. of Gloucester, 4 miles to the E. of Chipping Sodbury. Chippenham is its post town. It is situated in the southern part of the county on the border of Wiltshire. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, in the patron. of the Duke of Beaufort. The church, which was rebuilt in 1789, stands in the Park. It contains the monuments of the Beauforts, which were erected in the former edifice, some of them by Rysbrach, and is dedicated to St. Michael. There is a free school and an almshouse, founded by the Duchess of Beaufort in 1705, the endowments of which amount to £94 per annum. Badminton Park, nearly ten miles in circuit, adorned with rich woods, is the seat of the Duke of Beaufort. The present mansion occupies the site of Badminton Castle, the seat of the Botelers for many generations, and was built by the first Duke of Beaufort in 1682. It is in the French style of architecture, and the interior is magnificently decorated. Wood carving, by Gibbons, adorns the dining-room, and the picture gallery contains an interesting series of family portraits, besides works by Raphael, Guido, Carlo Dolci, and Salvator Rosa. The Beaufort hounds, declared, at the Dog Show held in London in 1862, to be unrivalled by any in England, meet here. The par., with which the park is almost co-extensive, has an area of 1,735 acres.

BADMINTON, LITTLE, a tythg. in the par. of Hawkesbury, upper div. of the hund. of Grumbalds Ash, in the co. of Gloucester, 1 mile to the N. of Great Badminton.

BADONEY, Tyrone. *See* BODONEY.

BADSEY, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Blackenhurst, in the co. of Worcester, 2 miles to the S.E. of Evesham, its post town. It lies near the river Avon, and contains the hmlt. of Aldington. The silk manufacture, established in the village, employs some of the inhabitants. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £150, in the patron. of the Principal and Fellows of Christ Church College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. James. The charitable endowments amount to £14. Badsey possesses some mineral springs.

BADSHOT, a tythg. in the par. of Farnham, and hund. of the same name, in the co. of Surrey, 2 miles from Farnham. The tythg. consists chiefly of hop grounds.

BADSWORTH, a par. in the upper div. of the wap. of Osgoldcross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles to the S. of Pontefract, its post town. The tnshps. of Thorp-Audlin and Upton are included in this par. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, of the val. of £596, in the patron. of the Earl of Derby. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial endowments, consisting chiefly of church lands, amount to £47 per annum. The principal mansion is Badsworth Hall. The Badsworth hounds meet here.

BADWELL-ASH, a par. in the hund. of Blackbourn, in the co. of Suffolk, 3 miles to the E. of Ixworth, its post town. The Eastern Union railway passes near it. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £69, in the patron. of Miss Clough. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There are charities amounting to £15 a year.

BAGBERE, a tythg. in the par. of Milton Abbas and hund. of Whiteway, in the co. of Dorset, 1 mile to the N. of Sturminster.

BAGBOROUGH, EAST, a tythg. in the par. of Bishop's Lydeard, hund. of Kingsbury, in the co. of Somerset, 6 miles to the N.W. of Taunton.

BAGBOROUGH, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Taunton, and Taunton Dean, in the co. of Somerset, 7 miles to the N.W. of Taunton, its post town. It is situated in a hilly and pleasant country on the western side of the Quantocks. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, of the val. of £550, in the patron. of Adam Clarke, Esq. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Bagborough House, the Pophams' seat, stands on a lofty hill, and has fine views over the vale of Taunton.

BAGBURY, a hmlt. in the par. of Evercreech, and hund. of Wells-Forum, in the co. of Somerset, 1 mile from Shepton Mallet.

BAGBY, a chplry. in the par. of Kirby-Knowle, wap. of Birdforth, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles from Thirsk. The living is a perpet. cur. attached to the rect. of Kirby.

BAGDEN, UPPER and LOWER, a vil. in the wap. of Staincross, West Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles N.W. from Barnsley.

BAGENALSTOWN, or BAGNALSTOWN, a town in the par. of Dunleckney, bar. of East Idrone, in the co. of Carlow, and prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 10 miles to the S. of Carlow, and 62 miles from Dublin. It is situated in a pleasant country on the banks of the river Barrow, and is a station on the Kilkenny branch of the Great Southern and Western railway. Granite is quarried here, and extensive flour mills are established. The town contains, according to the census of 1861, 366 inhabited houses, with a population of 2,047; of whom 1,837 are Roman Catholics, 199 belong to the Established Church, and 11 are Presbyterians. There is a handsome court-house in the Grecian style, a dispensary, and a fever hospital. Quarter sessions and petty sessions are held here, and there is a police station. The town takes its name from the Bagenals, who founded it in 1552.

BAGENBON, a promontory in Ballyteigne Bay, in the bar. of Shelburne, co. of Wexford, Ireland. Earl

Strongbow's army landed here in 1171, and its name, which was formerly Dondonolf, was changed to its present form from two of his vessels, named respectively the *Bag* and the *Bon*. The bay has a sandy bottom, and a martello tower was erected on the promontory during the French war.

BAGENDON. *See* BADGINGTON, Gloucestershire.

BAGGEARN-HUISH, a hmlt. in the par. of Nettlecombe, and hund. of Williton, in the co. of Somerset, 4 miles to the S. of Watchet.

BAGGOTRATH, a vil. in the bar. of Dublin, and co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S.E. from Dublin.

BAGGOTRATH, WEST, a vil. in the bar. of Upper Cross, in the co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. from Dublin.

BAGGRA, a range of mountains, 10 miles in length, separating the bars. of Dahallow and Muskerry, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland.

BAGGRAVE, a lib. in the par. of Hungerton, hund. of East Goscote, in the co. of Leicester, 7 miles to the E. of Leicester. Baggrave Hall is the principal residence.

BAGILLT FAWR, a tnshp. in the par. of Holywell, hund. of Coleshill, in the co. of Flint, North Wales, 2 miles to the S.E. of Holywell, its post town. It is a station on the Chester and Holyhead railway. It lies on the south-western shore of the river Dee, at the foot of the Halkin mountains, and near the ancient embankment called Wat's Dyke. Bagillt Bach and Bagillt Uchan are hamlets of this township. It is a port subordinate to the port of Chester, and has regular communication by steam with Liverpool. The district is very rich in mineral treasures. There are extensive collieries, lead works, and manufactories, with establishments for separating silver from the lead. The living is a perpet. cur. attached to the vic. of Holywell, in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £176, in the gift of the Vicar of Holywell. There are chapels belonging to the Independents, Wesleyans, Calvinistic Methodists, and other Dissenters. The principal residence is Bagillt Hall, formerly the seat of the Griffiths.

BAGINTON, a par. in the Kenilworth div. of the hund. of Knightlow, in the co. of Warwick, 3 miles to the S. of Coventry, its post town. It lies between the rivers Avon and Sow, and was the site of a castle founded in a remote period by the Bagots. At this castle, in 1397, the Duke of Hereford (afterwards Henry IV.), was entertained the night previous to his famous meeting with the Duke of Norfolk, on Gosford Green, near Coventry, when the arbitration of sword and lance, which was to have ended their "settled hate," was prohibited by the king, who sentenced the rivals to exile. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, of the val. of £350, in the patron. of the Rev. W. D. Bromley. The church contains a monumental brass of Sir W. Bagot and his lady, bearing the date 1407, and is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. There is a free endowed school, founded by — Price, with a revenue of £228, and other small charities. Baginton Hall is the chief residence.

BAGLAN, a par. in the hund. of Neath, in the co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 4 miles to the S. of Neath, its post town. It is situated in a hilly district on the east of Swansea Bay, abounding in fine scenery. The mountain slopes are partly wooded and partly used as pasture grounds. Fire-clay is obtained in abundance, and some coal and iron. The living is a vic. consolidated with that of Aberavon, in the dioc. of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St. Baglan, and stands among the old yew trees. This pleasant district contains a large number of gentlemen's seats, among which are Baglan Hall, seat of G. Llewellyn, Esq.; Baglan House, which belongs to the Earl of Jersey; Baglan Cottage, Greenfield Lodge, &c. There is a small ancient camp, called Mynydd Gaer, of a circular form.

BAGLEY, a hmlt. in the tnshp. and par. of Calverley, p. of Morley, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles to the N.E. of Bradford.

BAGLEY WOOD, an ext. par. lib. in the hund. of Hormer, in the co. of Berks, 3 miles S. from Oxford. This wood was formerly of great extent, and includes the site of the original abbey of Abingdon.

BAGNALL, a hmlt. in the par. of Basford, northern div. of the hund. of Broxtow, in the co. of Nottingham, 2 miles to the N.W. of Nottingham. The Nottingham and Mansfield railway passes near the hamlet.

BAGNALL, a chplry. and tnshp. in the par. of Bucknall, and hund. of Pirehill, in the co. of Stafford, 5 miles from Leek, its post town. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the rect. of Bucknall.

BAGNIGGE WELLS, a district in the par. of St. Pancras, Holborn div. of the hund. of Ossulstone, in the co. of Middlesex. formerly famed for some mineral springs. Now included in the general designation of London.

BAGNOR, a tythg. in the par. of Speen, and hund. of Knitbury Eagle, in the co. of Berks, 2 miles to the N. of Newbury. It is situated on the north bank of the river Kennet.

BAGOT'S BROMLEY, a lib. in the par. of Abbot's Bromley, southern div. of the hund. of Pirehill, in the co. of Stafford, not far from Abbot's Bromley. It has been held by the Bagots since the Conquest. Bagot's Park, 2 miles from this place, is the deer park of Lord Bagot, whose seat is at Blithefield.

BAGSHOT, a hmlt. in the par. of Shalburne, and hund. of Knitbury Eagle, in the co. of Berks, 2 miles to the S. of Hungerford.

BAGSHOT, a chplry. in the par. of Windlesham, first div. of Woking hund., in the co. of Surrey, 9 miles to the S.W. of Staines. It is situated on the border of Hampshire, near the South Western railway. It was once the site of a royal residence, and was named Holy Hall. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the rect. of Windlesham. Bagshot Heath is an extensive and elevated tract, highly prized as affording excellent sheep pasture. It is about 460 feet above the level of the sea, and extends over an area of above 31,000 acres. Bagshot Park, late the seat of H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester, and Bagshot Hall are the principal residences. Bagshot Heath was, in the last century, notorious as the haunt of highway robbers. The sands which are found there give their name to a miocene formation, extending from the Isle of Wight to Essex.

BAGTHORPE, a par. in the hund. of Gallow, in the co. of Norfolk, 8 miles to the W. of Fakenham. Rougham is its post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £125, in the patron. of the Rev. S. R. Cattley. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. Bagthorpe Hall is the principal residence.

BAGTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Basford, and hund. of Broxtow, in the co. of Nottingham, 2 miles from Nottingham.

BAGTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Selston, and hund. of Broxtow, in the co. of Nottingham, 10 miles to the N.W. of Nottingham. It is within a short distance of Annesley Park. The people are chiefly employed in the coal mines.

BAGULEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Bowdon, and hund. of Bucklow, in the co. palatine of Chester, 3 miles N.E. from Altrincham. The chief residence is Baguley Hall, the seat of T. Tatton, Esq.

BAGWORTH, a chplry. in the par. of Thornton, and hund. of Sparkenhoe, in the co. of Leicester, 6 miles to the N.E. of Market Bosworth, its post town. It is situated on a branch of the river Soar, not far from Charnwood Forest, and is a station on the Burton and Leicester branch of the Midland Counties railway. The living is a perpet. cur. attached to the vic. of Thornton. The church is dedicated to the Holy Rood. Bagworth Park is near the village.

BAGWY LLYDIART, a vil. in the hund. of Wormelow, in the co. of Hereford, 10 miles S.W. from Hereford.

BAHAITHLON, a tnshp. in the par. of Kerry, in the hund. and co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 3 miles from Newton. It is situated near Kerry Hill.

BAIDAN. *See* BAYDEN, Glamorganshire.

BAILDON, a chplry. in the par. of Otley, upper div. of the wap. of Skyrack, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles to the N. of Bradford, its post town. It is situated on the banks of the river Aire, not far from the Midland railway. The woollen manufacture is carried on here extensively, employing about 600 looms. Another local branch of industry is the manufacture of nails. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, of the val. of £148, in the patron. of trustees. The church is dedicated to St. Giles.

BAILEY, or BAILIE, a tnshp. in the par. of Bewcastle, ward of Eskdale, in the co. of Cumberland, 4 miles to the N.E. of Longtown. It is situated near the border of Scotland, on the banks of the river Line.

BAILEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Mitton, and hund. of Blackburn, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 7 miles to the N. of Blackburn.

BAILEY, NORTH and SOUTH, pars. in the city and co. palatine of Durham.

BAILIEBOROUGH, a par. and market town in the bars. of Clankee and Castlerahan, in the co. of Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 17 miles to the S.E. of Cavan, and 58 miles to the N.W. of Dublin. This town, which consists of only one street, is situated in a fertile and well-cultivated district. It is the seat of a Poor-law Union and a station of the police. It has a court-house, in which quarter sessions are held, a bridewell, and a dispensary. The Union poor-house is also erected here. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Kilmore, Ardagh, and Elphin, of the val. of £490, in the patron. of the bishop. Bailieborough Castle, a modern mansion, on the site of an old fort, is the seat of Sir J. Young, Bart., who is principal proprietor. The Roman Catholics, the Presbyterians, and the Wesleyans have chapels here. The market, which is the principal one in the county, is held on Monday. Fairs are held on the 17th February, the 17th May, the 15th June, the 14th August, the 14th October, and the 17th November.

BAILIESTON, a vil. in the par. of Old Monkland, in the co. of Lanark, Scotland, 7 miles S.E. from Glasgow.

BAINBRIDGE, a tnshp. in the par. of Aysgarth, western div. of the wap. of Hang, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles to the S.W. of Askrigg. It is situated in Wensley Dale, on the banks of the river Bain (a branch of the Ure), which rises in Ray Dale side and flows through Seamer Water, a beautiful lake two miles above Bainbridge, to the Ure. This place has traces of a Roman road, and is supposed to be the site of the Roman station, *Bracchium*.

BAINTON, a par. in the lib. of Nassaburgh, in the co. of Northampton, 5 miles to the E. of Stamford. Wandsford is its post town. It lies at the northern extremity of the county, on the borders of Lincolnshire. The living is a cur., attached to the rect. of Ufford, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and is in the early English style. The charitable endowments amount to £51 per annum.

BAINTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Stoke Lyne, hund. of Ploughley, in the co. of Oxford, 3 miles from Bicester.

BAINTON, a par. in the wap. of Harthill, East Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles to the S.W. of Great Driffield, its post town. It is situated on elevated ground, nearly in the centre of the Riding. A beacon having been formerly erected here, the division of the wapentake has received the name of Bainton Beacon division. Petty sessions are held here for the division. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, of the val. of £767, in the patron. of the President and Fellows of St. John's College, Oxford. The church, which is ancient, is dedicated to St. Andrew, and has a monument with an effigy of Peter de Mauley, a baron who distinguished himself in the battle with the Scots, in 1346, in which King David was made prisoner.

BAKER STREET, a vil. in the hund. of Barstable, in the co. of Essex, 9 miles from Romford.

BAKER STREET, a vil. in the par. of Enfield, and hund. of Edmonton, in the co. of Middlesex, 2 miles to the N. of Enfield.

BAKEWELL, a par. and market town in the hund. of High Peak, in the co. of Derby, 25 miles to the N.W. of Derby, and 152 miles from London. It is a station on the Stockport and Buxton branch of the North Western railway. Bakewell is the largest and most populous parish in Derbyshire, extending above 20 miles in length from E. to W., and above 8 miles in breadth, and comprising in all 21 tnshps. and several hmlts. Of these the following are chplries.:—Ashford, Baslow, Beeley, Buxton, Chelmorton, Longstone, Monyash, Sheldon, Taddington, Rowsley, and King's Sterndale. The town of Bakewell is a very ancient place. Some suppose that it was a Roman station, a Roman altar having been found in the neighbourhood. It appears to have been in existence as early as the reign of Edward the Elder, by whom a castle was founded there. Its Saxon name was *Badecanwillan*, which, by the wear and tear of a thousand years has been ground down to Bakewell. Between these two forms occur those of *Badequella* and *Basquella*. At the Conquest this place was given to the Peverells. Having passed, by forfeiture, to the crown, it was given by King John to Ralph Gernon. The Vernon family became, in 1502, the next owners, from whom it came, in the reign of Elizabeth, by marriage, to the Rutland family, who now hold the manor. The town stands on the south bank of the river Wye, on a hillside, in the midst of a beautiful country. It is paved, and lighted with gas.—The working of the black marble which is obtained in the district, forms an important branch of the local industry. There is a beautiful manufactory in the town, consisting of the inlaying of marble, spar, cornelian, &c., some fine specimens of which were exhibited at the International Exhibition of 1862, and were declared equal to the best examples of Florentine art. Many persons are also employed in the lead mines and the chert works. The cotton manufacture was introduced by Arkwright, but it is not now carried on regularly. Hosiery is made to a small extent.—The baths, which were apparently in use at the time of the Romans, are slightly chalybeate. The supply of water is abundant—the composition 60° of Fahrenheit. There is a large plunging bath and several smaller ones which are warmed by artificial heat. The present baths, erected by the Duke of Rutland, attract many visitors to the town, but are capable of great improvement. There is a literary institution, a library and reading-rooms in connection with it, and a museum of natural history and antiquities. The town has also a court-house (an ancient building lately restored), a townhall, a dispensary, and a savings-bank.—The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, of the val. of £460, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is dedicated to All Saints. It is a very ancient building in the form of a cross, in various styles of architecture. The western part is Norman, of the date probably of King John, by whom it is related the church was rebuilt. In the north transept there is a good specimen of a perpendicular window; in the south transept there are some admirable early English arches and lancet windows, and the Vernon chapel adjoining is lighted by three beautifully decorated windows. The tower, surmounted by a spire, rises from the centre. A complete and costly restoration of the whole structure was effected in 1846. It contains several monuments of great interest:—One to Sir Godfrey Foljambe and his spouse, consisting of canopied effigies, carved in alabaster; another of a knight in armour; and several of the Vernons and Manners. The font is old and curious, and in the churchyard is a sculptured cross. Besides the parish church there are eleven district churches and chapels of ease within the parish, and several places of worship belonging to Protestant Dissenters. The free grammar school was founded in 1637 by Lady Manners, and is endowed with £50 per annum. The other charitable endowments of the town, including the hospital dedicated to St. John, amount to about £75. Those of the whole parish amount to £382.—Bakewell is the seat of a County Court district, and of a Poor-law Union; a polling place for the county elections, and a petty sessions town.—The trout and grayling which abound in the Wye attract many dis-

iples of Izaak Walton to this place. Friday is the narket day, and a sale of cattle takes place every second Monday. Fairs are held on Easter Monday and Whit-Monday, the 26th of August, and the Mondays after tlfe 10th October and the 11th November.

BALA, a borough and market town in the par. of Llanykil, in the hund. of Penllyn, and co. of Merioneth, North Wales, 17 miles to the N.E. of Dolgelly, and 94 miles from London. It is situated at the north-eastern extremity of Bala lake, and is a place of great antiquity. It is a borough by prescription, and is governed by two bailiffs and a common council. It is the seat of a County Court district, and of a Poor-law Union. The town contains one principal street, with a townhall, market-house, and savings-bank. The inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of hosiery, gloves, flannels, Welsh wigs, &c. There are good inns, which are much frequented by mountain tourists. A grammar school was established in 1712, and has a revenue of about £90 per annum. There are colleges and chapels belonging to the Independents and Calvinistic Methodists, also National and British schools. Bala lake extends nearly 4 miles in a south-westerly direction from the town, and is nearly three-quarters of a mile broad. It is the largest lake in the principality. Its bottom is rocky, and its water, which has a depth of about 40 feet, is remarkable for clearness and purity. The shores of the lake are cultivated, and partly wooded. Fine pike, eels, perch, red trout, and "gwyniads" (a famous local luxury) abound in it. The fishery, which belonged at an early date to Basingwerk Abbey, is now held by Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., whose fishing lodge is at Glan Llyn. The river Dee, the sources of which are in the range of lofty hills to the south, called Arran Fowddy, flows through this lake. The Roman Watling Street passed near its margin. From a lofty tumulus near the town there is a fine prospect over the lake and the neighbouring mountains, including Cader Idris. The native name of the lake is Llyn Tegid. It is also called Pemblemere. Polling for the county election takes place at Bala, and the assizes are held here in turn with Dolgelly. Petty sessions are also held. The market is on Saturday, and fairs take place on the 4th May, the 10th July, the 11th September, the 24th October, and the 8th November.

BALASLEY. *See* Bausley, Montgomeryshire.

BALBEGGIE, a vil. in the par. of Kinnoul, in the co. of Perth, Scotland, not far from Perth.

BALBERNIE, a vil. in the par. of Ruthven, in the co. of Fife, Scotland, 5 miles from Kirkcaldy. It is situated on the river Leven. Coal is obtained here. The chief residence is Balbernie House.

BALBLAIR, a small island, forming part of the par. of Fodderty, in the co. of Ross, nearly opposite Dingwall.

BALBRIGGAN, a chplry., seaport, and market town in the par. of Balrothery, and bar. of the same name, in the co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 22 miles to the N.E. of Dublin. It is situated on the eastern coast of Ireland, and is a station on the Dublin and Drogheda railway. Balbriggan was formerly a mere fishing village, but in 1780 cotton factories were erected here by Baron Hamilton, the proprietor of the estate, and the place grew rapidly into importance. A large number of persons are still employed in the manufacture of linen and cotton goods and stockings, in embroidery, the corn trade, fisheries, and the coasting trade. The town contains, according to the census of 1861, 500 inhabited houses, with a population of 2,308, of whom 2,011 are Roman Catholics, 273 belong to the Established Church, and 24 to other persuasions. The harbour is formed by a fine pier, 600 feet in length, constructed in 1763. A new pier was erected in 1826—1829. There is a lighthouse at the end of the old pier, 50 feet high, the light of which is visible at the distance of 10 miles. The port is subordinate to Dublin. Here are coastguard and police stations, and petty sessions are held once a fortnight. A market house was built in 1811, and a savings-bank has been established. The town is resorted to as a bathing-place. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Dublin, Glendalagh, and Kildare, val. £80, in the patron. of G. A. Hamilton, Esq., M.P. The church, erected and endowed by the proprietor, has an average congregation of about 300 from the town and neighbourhood. There are chapels belonging to the Roman Catholics and Wesleyan Methodists. The market is on Monday and Saturday, and fairs are held on the 29th April and the 29th September.

BALBROGIE, a vil. in the par. of Cupar Angus, in the co. of Perth, Scotland, 10 miles to the N. of Perth. It lies at the confluence of the small river Ericht with the Isla, a branch of the Tay, and near the Scottish Midland railway.

BALBUNNO, a vil. in the par. of Longforgan, in the co. of Perth, Scotland, 10 miles to the N.E. of Perth.

BALBY, or HEXTHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. and soke of Doncaster, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles to the S. of Doncaster, its post town. It is situated in a level country on the south side of the river Don, near the Great Northern and South Yorkshire railways. The living is a perpet. cur. united with that of Hexthorpe, in the dioc. of York, val. £150, in the patron. of the Rev. R. J. Banks. In this village were held the earliest meetings of the Society of Friends, under George Fox and his associates.

BALCARRA, a vil. in the bar. of Carra, in the co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles from Castlebar.

BALCARRICK, a vil in the par. of Malahide, in the co. of Dublin and prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles E. from Swords, and 10 from Dublin. In the vicinity is Balcarrick House.

BALCHRISTIE, a hmlt. in the par. of Newburn, in the co. of Fife, Scotland, 2 miles from Largo. A religious house was founded here by the Culdees.

BALCOMBE, a par. in the hund. of Buttingill, rape of Lewes, in the co. of Sussex, 3 miles to the N. of Cuckfield, its post town. It is situated in a pleasant district, and is a station on the Brighton railway, which passes through a tunnel above 1,100 yards in length near the village. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, of the val. of £515, in the patron. of the Rev. G. C. Bethune. The church is in the early English style, and is dedicated to St. Mary. The principal residence is Balcombe House. The village is a meet for the Horsham hounds. An annual fair is held on the 4th of June.

BALCURRIE, a vil. in the par. of Markinch, in the co. of Fife, Scotland, 4 miles to the N. of Dysart.

BALDERNOCK, a par. in the co. of Stirling, Scotland, 5 miles to the N. of Glasgow. It lies on the north bank of the river Kelvin, a branch of the Clyde, and contains the vil. of Balmore. Its ancient name was Bathernock, and it belonged at an early period to the Galbraiths, who had a large seat in the parish, the tower of which is still in existence. Baldowie Loch lies on the south-west side of the parish, and the great canal passes near its eastern extremity. The ground rises gradually from the river northward, and the soil is of various character. The higher tract is partly moorland. Coal and lime have been obtained here for nearly two centuries. Iron ore, fire clay, and alum are also found. The living, of the val. of £157, is in the presb. of Dumbarton, and in the patron. of the crown. The par. contains several cairns, and a very singular structure, called the *Auld Wife's Lift*. It is formed of three massive stones, two of a prismatic form placed close together on level ground, and the third a parallelopiped supported upon them. The three are of similar size, measuring 18 feet in length, 11 in breadth, and 7 in thickness. The space surrounding the level on which they stand is enclosed by a sort of amphitheatre several yards high, and about a hundred yards in diameter.

BALDERSBY, a chplry. and tnshp. in the par. of Topcliffe, wap. of Birdforth, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles to the N.E. of Ripon. Thirsk is its post town. At Baldersby Gate is a station on the Leeds and Thirsk branch of the North Eastern railway. The

township lies on the west side of the river Swale. / The living is a perpet. cur.,* val. £120, in the patron. of Viscount Downe.

BALDERSTON, a chplry. in the par. of Blackburn, lower div. of the hund. of Blackburn, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 6 miles to the N.E. of Preston, its post town. It is situated on the river Ribble. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, of the val. of £90, in the patron. of the Vicar of Blackburn. The parochial charities amount to £11 per annum.

BALDERTON, a par. in the southern div. of the wap. of Newark, in the co. of Nottingham, 2 miles to the S.E. of Newark, its post town. It is situated on the edge of Lincolnshire, a little to the E. of the Fosse Way. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Farndon in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church is in the perpendicular style, and has a good Norman porch. It is dedicated to St. Giles. There is a free endowed school with a revenue of £18, and other endowments amounting to about £30 per annum. Balderton Hall is the principal residence.

BALDERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Middle, hunds. of Prinhill and Albrighton in the co. of Salop, 8 miles to the N. of Shrewsbury.

BALDHU, a vil. in the co. of Cornwall, not far from Truro, its post town. The living is a perpet. cur., in the dioc. of Exeter, of the val. of £200, in the patron. of Viscount Falmouth.

BALDOCK, a par. and market town in the hund. of Broadwater, in the co. of Hertford, 17 miles to the N.W. of Hertford, and 37 miles from London. It is a station on the Hitchin branch of the Eastern Counties railway. The town is situated in a pleasant open country near the source of the river Rhee, and at the intersection of the great north road and the ancient Icknield Street. Its foundation is assigned to the Knights Templars in the reign of Stephen, and it was granted by Henry VIII. to T. Rivett. The district is well suited to the cultivation of barley, and the malt trade forms the staple business of the place. There are several extensive malting establishments, and three large breweries. The manufacture of straw plait is carried on to a great extent. High Street is the principal street, and there are three others. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, of the val. of £200, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The present incumbent is the Rev. John Smith, M.A., the decipherer of Pepys' "Diary." The church is a large and handsome structure in the perpendicular style, with a tower at the west end, surmounted by a spire; it stands on the site of the more ancient one erected by the Knights Templars, and contains a screen and two monumental brasses of the date 1440. The interior of the church has been recently restored. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and has a fine peal of six bells. There are chapels belonging to the Society of Friends, the Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists. National and British schools are established. In 1621 almshouses were founded by John Wynn for 12 widows, and in 1838 others were established by H. O. Roe, the revenue of which amounts to £254. The poor have the benefit of several small charities. The market, chiefly for the sale of straw plait, is on Friday. Fairs are held on the 7th of March, the last Thursday in May, the 5th of August, the 2nd of October, and the 11th of December.

BALDON MARSH, or MARCH, a par. in the hund. of Bullingdon, in the co. of Oxford, 6 miles to the S.E. of Oxford, its post town. It is situated near the border of Berkshire, on the east side of the river Thames. The Roman road from Alcester to Wallingford passed through it. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £93, in the patron. of Sir H. P. Willoughby, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The parochial charities amount to £9 a-year. Baldon Hall is the manor house and seat of the Willoughbys: one of whom, Sir Christopher Willoughby, has been praised for his ambition and endeavour to produce on his own farm the entire food of his household.

BALDON TOOT, a par. in the hund. of Bullingdon, in the co. of Oxford, 5 miles to the S.E. of Oxford, its post town. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Oxford, and in the patron. of the Rector of Baldon Marsh. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence.

BALDONGAN, or BALDUNGAN, a par. in the bar. of Balrothery, in the co. of Dublin, and prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 16 miles to the N.E. of Dublin. It is situated on the eastern coast of Ireland, and is a station on the Drogheda railway. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dublin, Glendalagh, and Kildare, val. £48, in the patron. of the Earl of Howth. This parish was the site of a fortress erected in the 13th century, which came into the possession of the Lords of Howth, and was dismantled by the royalists in the 17th century. There are remains of an old church with a ten-sided tower, not far from the site of the castle. It is conjectured to have been a church of the Knights Templars.

BALDOVAN, a vil. in the par. of Strathmartine, in the co. of Forfar, Scotland, 2 miles from Dundee. It is a station on the Dundee and Newtyle railway. Sir J. Ogilvie, Bart., has a seat in this village.

BALDOYLE, a par. in the bar. of Coolock, in the co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles to the N.E. of Dublin. It occupies a pleasant spot on the coast of the Irish Sea, opposite Ireland's Eye, and is resorted to as a watering-place. It is a station on the Drogheda railway. The population are chiefly engaged in the fishery. The harbour is a creek capable of admitting only small vessels. Here are a coastguard and a chief police station. The living is a perpet. cur., part of the union of Howth. There are ruins of the ancient church, pleasantly embosomed in trees, and a holy well which the peasants like to visit on the Eve of St. John. The principal residences are Donaghmede Talavera, and Grange Lodge.

BALDSLOW HUNDRED, one of the 13 hunds. or subdivisions of the rape of Hastings, in the co. of Sussex, situated in the eastern part of the co., and bounded on the N. by the hunds. of Staple and Gostrow, on the E. by the hund. of Guestling, on the S. by the English Channel, and on the W. by the hunds. of Bexhill, Ninfield, and Battle. It contains the pars. of Crowhurst, Hollington, and Westfield, with parts of St. Leonard, St. Mary-in-the-Castle, and Ore. This hund. has an area of 12,770 acres.

BALDWIN, a vil. in the Isle of Man, 1 mile from Douglas. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Sodor and Man, val. £60, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Luke.

BALDWINHOLME, a tnshp. in the par. of Orton, Cumberland ward, in the co. of Cumberland, 5 miles to the S.W. of Carlisle.

BALDWINSTOWN, a vil. in the bar. of West Balrothery, in the co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 1 mile from Garristown.

BALDWINTOWN, a vil. in the bar. of Bargie, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 8 miles to the S.W. of Wexford. It is situated on the sea coast.

BALDYQUHASH, a vil. in the par. of Fyvie, in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland, not far from the northern coast of the county.

BALE, or BATHELEY, a par. in the hund. of Holt, in the co. of Norfolk, 5 miles to the W. of Holt, its post town. The living is a rect. united with that of Gunthorpe, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, a small ancient building pleasantly surrounded with trees, is dedicated to All Saints. Near the church is the trunk of an oak of great age and immense size, a local "lion." The charitable endowments of the parish amount to £15 a-year.

BALED-GARNO, a vil. in the par. of Inchture and Rossie, in the co. of Perth, Scotland, 9 miles from Perth.

BALERNO, a vil. in the par. of Currie, in the co. of Edinburgh, Scotland, 6 miles from Edinburgh. It has some good stone quarries.

BALFEAGHAN, a par. in the bar. of Upper Deece,

in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 10 miles to the S. of Trim. The Royal canal passes to the south of the village. The living is a rect. forming part of the union of Ruddonstown.

BALFIELD, a hmlt. in the pars. of Lethnot and Navar, in the co. of Forfar, Scotland, 10 miles from Brechin.

BALFOUR, a vil. in the par. of Markinch, in the co. of Fife, Scotland, 6 miles from Kirkcaldy. Here was formerly the seat of the Balfours.

BALFRISHEL, a vil. in the par. of Boleskin, in the co. of Inverness, 9 miles to the N. of Fort Augustus.

BALFRON, a par. in the co. of Stirling, Scotland, 14 miles to the W. of Stirling. It is a station on the Stirling and Balloch branch railway. It lies on the banks of the river Endrick, which falls into Loch Lomond, and is bounded on the E. by the Campsie hills. There is abundance of limestone in the district. The village is built on a hillside open to the south, and commands a view over the winding river and its wooded borders, the Lennox Fells, and the grand peaks of Benledi, Benmore, Benlomond, and others in the distance. The population are chiefly employed in the cotton manufacture at the Ballindalloch Mills, which were established in 1780, by Mr. Dumore. The living, val. £157, is in the presb. of Dumbarton, and in the patron. of the Earl of Kinnoul. The parish has an area of about 12 square miles.

BALGEDIE, a hmlt. in the par. of Portmoak, in the co. of Kinross, Scotland, 3 miles from Kinross.

BALGOWNIE BRIG. *See* ABERDEEN.

BALGRAY, a vil. in the par. of Tealing, in the co. of Forfar, Scotland, 5 miles from Dundee. It is situated in a hilly district to the north of the Frith of Tay. Porphyry and other valuable minerals are found.

BALGRAY, a vil. in the par. of Govan, in the co. of Lanark, Scotland, 3 miles from Glasgow.

BALGRIFFEN, a par. in the bar. of Coolock, in the co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles to the N.E. of Dublin. It is situated on the sea-coast, near the mouth of the river Mayne. The living is a perpet. cur. united with that of St. Doolagh, in the dioc. of Dublin, Glendalagh, and Kildare.

BALHADDIE, a vil. in the *quoad sacra* par. of Ardoch, in the co. of Perth, Scotland, not far from Dumblane.

BALHAM-HILL, a hmlt. and suburban district in the par. of Streatham, eastern div. of the hund. of Brixton, in the co. of Surrey, 5 miles to the S. of London; Streatham its post town. It is a station on the Crystal Palace railway, and contains several detached residences. This place is mentioned in Domesday Book under the name of *Belgeham*. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, and in the patron. of the Rector of Streatham. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

BALINTORE, a vil. in the par. of Fearn, in the co. of Ross, Scotland, 6 miles from Tain. It lies on the western coast of the Moray Frith, and is inhabited chiefly by fishermen.

BALK, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirby Knowle, wap. of Birdforth, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles to the N.E. of Thirsk.

BALKELLS, a vil. in the par. of Tealing, in the co. of Forfar, Scotland, 5 miles from Dundee.

BALKHOLME, a tnshp. in the par. of Howden, Howdenshire wap., in the East Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles to the E. of Howden. The Hull and Selby railway passes through it.

BALLA, or BALLAGH, a par. and market town in the bar. of Clanmaurice, in the co. of Mayo, and prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 8 miles to the S.E. of Castlebar. It is situated in a fertile district, watered by a small stream which rises near the town. Good limestone is quarried in the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Tuam, Killala, and Achonry, of the val., with several others, of £379, in the patron. of the bishop. There are remains of a small church apparently of great antiquity, and near it is part of a round tower still 50 feet in height. A monastery is said to have been founded here in the 7th century. Two chapels erected over the stream are much frequented on special occasions. Petty sessions are held weekly, and a police force is stationed in the town. There are several pleasant seats in the parish. Tuesday is the market day. Fairs are held on the 11th June, the 12th August, the 26th September, and the 15th October, for the sale of cattle and sheep.

BALLACHULISK. *See* BALLICHULISH, Argyleshire.

BALLAGH, a vil. in the bar. of Lower Kilnemanagh, co. of Tipperary, and prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles to the N. of Cashel.

BALLAGH, a vil. in the bar. of Athlone, in the co. of Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 7 miles to the E. of Mount Talbot. It lies near a small lake bearing the same name.

BALLAGHADERREEN, a small market town in the par. of Kilcolman and bar. of Costello, in the co. of Mayo and prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 14 miles to the W. of Boyle, and 124 miles from Dublin. The town, which stands near the border of Roscommon, has three principal streets, a convenient market-house, infantry barracks, and a court-house. It contained, according to the census of 1861, 222 inhabited houses, with a population of 1,589, of whom 1,567 are Roman Catholics, 21 belong to the Established Church, and only 1 Presbyterian. Coastguard and police stations are established here, and petty sessions are held once a week in the town. The market day is Tuesday. Fairs are held on the 25th and 26th of March, the 1st of May, the 25th of June, the 1st of August, the 8th of September, the 1st of November, and the 22nd of December.

BALLAGHKEEN BARONY, one of the nine bars. or subdivisions of the co. of Wexford, in the prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is situated on the eastern side of the co., on the coast of St. George's Channel, and is bounded on the N. by the bar. of Gorey, on the E. by St. George's Channel, on the S. by the bar. of Shelmaliere, and on the W. by the river Slaney and the bar. of Scarawalsh. The bar. comprises the following pars.: —Ardamine, Ballyhuskard, Ballyvalloo, Castle-Ellis, Edermine, Killincooley, Killenagh, Killila, Killisk, Kilmuckridge, Kilmalogue, Kilnamanagh, Kiltennele, Mclina, with parts of Ballinaslaney, Donaghmore, Kilcavan, Kiltrisk, St. Margaret's, Templeshannon, Kilcormick, Kilmichaelogue, Monamolin, and Skreen, and the town of Enniscorthy. The bar. extends over an area of about 86,540 acres.

BALLAGHKEEN, a vil. in the par. of Ballyhuskard and bar. of Ballaghkeen, co. of Wexford, and prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles to the E. of Enniscorthy.

BALLAGHMOON, a par. in the bar. of Kilkea and Moon, in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 9 miles to the S.E. of Athy. It lies on the borders of the co. of Carlow. The living is a rect. united with the vic. of Castledermot, in the dioc. of Dublin, Glendalagh, and Kildare.

BALLALACHAN, a vil. in the par. of Little Dunkeld, in the co. of Perth, Scotland, 15 miles to the N. of Perth.

BALLAM, HIGHER, a vil. in the hund. of Amounderness, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 4 miles to the W. of Kirkham.

BALLANTRAE, a par. in the district of Carrick, in the co. of Ayr, Scotland, 32 miles to the S.W. of Ayr, and 108 miles from Edinburgh. It lies in a wild and secluded district in the southern corner of the county, on the coast of the North Channel. The village is built at the mouth of the river Stinchar, and received the name of *Ballantrae*, which signifies "town on the shore," to distinguish it from an older village standing higher up the river. A small castle was erected here by the lords of Bargeny, of which some picturesque remains exist near the river. The people of the district were formerly given to smuggling, and were noted for the lawlessness and barbarity of their manners. The coast is rocky, and the surface of the parish, which extends over an area of 62,000 acres, mostly hilly, the highest ground being at Eldridge Hill. The chief employments of the people are fishing and the weaving of linen. The living, val. £258, is in the presb. of Stranraer, and in the patron. of the Duchess de

Coigny. There is a free school in the village, with a small endowment.

BALLASALLA, a vil. in the par. of Castletown, sheading of Rushen, in the Isle of Man, 3 miles to the N.E. of Castletown. It is a place of considerable antiquity, and was formerly of great importance. In 1098 the abbey of Rushen was founded here for monks of the Cistercian order by Mac Marus, elected king of the island. It was subsequently enlarged or rebuilt by King Olave, and was made a cell to the abbey of Furness. It was dedicated to St. Mary, and became the burial-place of many of the island kings. In 1316 a body of Irish, under Richard de Mandeville, invaded the island and plundered the abbey. The site now belongs to the chief deemster. Previously to 1796 the courts of the deemster were held at Ballasalla. Ballasalla House is the principal residence. There is an interesting old bridge, called the Abbey Bridge, near the village. It consists of two arches, one of which is nearly semicircular, and the other slightly pointed. The roadway is only 8 feet wide. It forms a picturesque object in the landscape.

BALLATER, a vil. in the par. of Glenmuick, in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland, 14 miles to the E. of Braemar. It is situated in a pleasant district on the banks of the river Dee, and is frequented as a watering-place. Two miles distant is the village of Pannanich, with its mineral springs. Lord Byron resided in his boyhood at Ballatrich farm, in this village, and grew familiar with the lofty and rugged cliffs of Lochnagar, which are within sight, and which he afterwards celebrated in his song.

BALLAUGH. *See* KIRK BALLAUGH, Isle of Man.

BALLEE, a par. in the bar. of Lecale, in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles to the S.E. of Downpatrick. It is in a fertile and cultivated district. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Down, Connor, and Dromore, of the val. of £302, in the patron. of the crown. The church, which has no tower, was built in 1794, on the site of an older one. The Presbyterians have a chapel here, and there are several schools. The poor have the benefit of several small charitable bequests. There is a cromlech near the hill of Slieve-na-Gridel; and in an ancient graveyard are some stones with curious inscriptions.

BALLEEN, a par. in the bar. of Galmoy, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles to the N.W. of Freshford. The living is a vic. united with the rect. and prebend. of Aghoure, or Freshford, in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin. The Butlers had a fortress in this parish, of which the picturesque ruins still remain. From an inscription traceable on them, the castle appears to have been built in 1455.

BALLENDEEN, a vil. in the par. of Inchture and Rossie, in the co. of Perth, Scotland, 14 miles from Perth. Ballendeen House is the principal residence.

BALLENGER, a vil. in the hund. of Aylesbury, in the co. of Buckingham, 3 miles from Chesham.

BALLENLUIG, a vil. in the par. of Logierait, in the co. of Perth, Scotland, 8 miles from Dunkeld.

BALLIBAY. *See* BALLYBAY, Monaghan.

BALLICHULISH, or BALLACHULISK, a vil. and *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of Appin, in the co. of Argyle, Scotland, 7 miles to the S. of Fort William. It lies on the southern shore of Loch Leven, which is a branch of Loch Linnhe, and separates Appin from the county of Inverness. There is regular communication by ferry across Loch Leven. The place is celebrated for its slate and marble quarries. The slate, which is only used for roofing, is exported in large quantities by the Caledonian and Forth and Clyde canals. The living, of the val. of £120, is in the presb. of Abertarff, and in the patron. of the crown. The principal seat is Ballichulish House.

BALLICKMOYLER, a vil. in the par. of Killeban, in the bar. of Slievemargy, Queen's County, in the prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 8 miles to the S. of Athy. It is a chief police station, and petty sessions are held weekly. This village suffered severely during the Rebellion, in 1798, and has not regained its former prosperity.

BALLIDON, a chplry. in the par. of Bradborne, and hund. of Wirksworth, in the co. of Derby, 5 miles to the W. of Wirksworth. Ashmore is its post town. The living is a cur. attached to the vic. of Bradborne, in the dioc. of Lichfield. The chapelry is included in the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and within the jurisdiction of the Tutbury court for the recovery of small debts.

BALLINA, a market town and seaport in the par. of Kilmoremoy and bar. of Tyrawley, partly in the co. of Mayo and partly in that of Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 19 miles to the N.E. of Castlebar, and 159 miles from Dublin. The town was founded by one of the O'Haras, Lord Tyrawley, and its importance as a seat of trade dates from the year 1729, when a cotton factory was erected, and the privilege of a market was granted to the inhabitants. Ballina is situated in a pleasant country on the borders of the county of Sligo, on the western bank of the river Moy, about 6 miles above its mouth, and opposite to the village of Ardnaree. The river is crossed by two stone bridges, one having sixteen arches. Many of the houses are newly built, and great improvements have been made. The principal branches of industry are the fishery, the value of which was lately £1,500 per annum, the corn and provision trade, the manufacture of snuff and tobacco, which was introduced in 1801, the weaving of coarse linen, brewing, &c. The port is subordinate to Sligo. The parish church is at Ardnaree. There are chapels belonging to the Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. The town, according to the census of 1861, contains 1,030 inhabited houses with a population of 5,452, of whom 4,727 are Roman Catholics, 485 belong to the Established Church, 143 are Presbyterians, 90 Methodists, and 7 Baptists. There is a neat court-house, in which the quarter and petty sessions are held, a market-house, two banks, and a dispensary. It is a chief police station, the seat of a Poor-law Union, and the headquarters of the county militia. Two newspapers are published here—the *Ballina Chronicle* and the *Tyrawley Herald*. There are some remains of an abbey on the Sligo side of the river, which was founded by St. Olean. Many pleasant seats are in the neighbourhood. In August, 1798, Ballina was attacked and taken possession of by a party of French under General Humbert, who had effected a landing in Kilcummin Bay. Monday is the market day. Fairs are held on the 12th of May, the 5th of June, and the 12th of August.

BALLINA, a vil. in the par. of Templeachally, bar. of Owney and Arra, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 11 miles to the S.W. of Nenagh. It is situated on the river Shannon, opposite to the town of Killaloe, with which it is connected by a bridge of nineteen arches. There are some ruins of an old castle not far from the bridge.

BALLINABOY, a par. chiefly in the bar. of Kinalea, partly also in the bars. of Kerricurrihy and East Muskerry, in the co. of Cork, and partly in the co. of the city of Cork, in the prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles to the S.W. of Cork. It is situated on the banks of the river Annabuoy, and was once a possession of the abbey of St. Finbarr. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Cork, Ross, and Cloyne, of the val. of £44, in the patron. of the Earl of Shannon. The principal seats are Ballinaboy House, Tuligmore House, and Mount Mary.

BALLINACARRIG, a par. in the bar. of Carlow, partly also in that of Rathvilly, in the co. of Carlow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles to the S.E. of Carlow. It is situated in a well-cultivated district on the river Burren. Granite is obtained here for building purposes. The living is a vic. united with the perpet. cur. of Staplestown, in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin.

BALLINACLASH, a hmlt. and district par. in the bar. of Ballinacor, and co. of Wicklow, in the prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles to the S.W. of Rathdrum. It lies on the banks of the river Avonbeg. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Dublin, Glendalagh, and Kildare, of the val. of £30, and in the patron. of the Rector of Rathdrum.

BALLINACOR BARONY, NORTH and SOUTH

two of the eight bars. or subdivisions of the co. of Wicklow, in the prov. of Leinster, Ireland, occupying the central parts of the county, and bounded on the N. by the bar. of Rathdown, on the E. by the bars. of Newcastle and Arklow, on the S. by the co. of Wexford, and on the W. by the bars. of Upper and Lower Talbotstown. North Ballinacor contains the par. of Rathdrum, with portions of those of Crosspatrick, Macketstown, Kilfife, Kiltogan, and Knockrath, and has an area of about 74,000 acres. South Ballinacor contains the following pars.: — Ballinacor, Ballykine, Kilcommon, Moyne, Preban, with portions of those of Crosspatrick, Macketstown, Kilfife, Kiltogan, and Knockrath, and has an area of about 78,300 acres.

BALLINACOR, a par. in the bar. of South Ballinacor, in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles to the W. of Rathdrum. It is situated in a mountainous district on the river Avonbeg, and is crossed by the military road. The principal residence is Ballinacor, the seat of W. Kemmis, Esq. The mansion is built on the slope of a hill, commanding a fine prospect along the valley. Fairs are held here in February, May, August, and November.

BALLINADEE, a par. in the bar. of East Carbery, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles to the S.E. of Bandon. It is situated in a pleasant, fertile, and cultivated district on the bank of the river Bandon, and is connected with the town of Bandon by a good level road. The facility of communication with Kinsale recently afforded by the erection of a timber bridge across the Bandon, a little lower down, has been of advantage to all this side of the country. A fine quay has been recently built by the Earl of Bandon at this place, and a good trade is carried on in the import of coal and export of corn; there are besides some small quays, chiefly for the use of the boatmen who bring up cargoes of sea sand for manure. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, of the val., with three others, of £450, and in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected in 1759, and has a square tower of more recent date. A good glebe house has been recently built, and there are a National school and a Church Education school, besides several other schools supported by the Earl of Bandon, to whom a large portion of the parish belongs. There are many gentlemen's seats in the parish, of which the principal are Lock House, Rock Castle, Peafield, Peafield House, &c.

BALLINAFAD, a vil. in the par. of Aghanagh, and bar. of Tirerrill, in the co. of Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles to the N. of Boyle.

BALLINAFAD, a vil. in the bar. and co. of Roscommon, in the prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles from Tokestown.

BALLINAGALL, a vil. in the par. of Ringagonagh, and bar. of Decies-within-Drum, in the co. of Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles to the S.E. of Dungarvan. It is a fishing station on the south shore of Dungarvan harbour.

BALLINAGAR, a vil. in the par. of Geashill, and bar. of Philipstown, King's County, in the prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles to the S.W. of Philipstown.

BALLINAHOUN, a hmlt. in the par. of Kilcleagh, and bar. of Clonlonan, in the co. of Westmeath, and prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles to the S.E. of Athlone. Ballinahoun Court is the principal residence.

BALLINAKILL, a market town in the par. of Dysartgallen, and bar. of Cullenagh, Queen's County, in the prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles to the S.E. of Abbeyleix, and 63 miles from Dublin. It is an ancient town, and was formerly a municipal and parliamentary borough, returning two members to the Irish parliament, from the reign of James I., by whom it was incorporated, until the Union. The privilege of a market was granted to the inhabitants in 1606. The quarter and petty sessions, which used to be held here, are now held at Abbeyleix. The town of late years has been much improved under the liberal administration of its present landlord, Earl Stanhope, on whose estate it is situated. The woollen manufacture was formerly an important branch of industry in the town, and is still carried on to a considerable extent. The parish church stands in the town, and has a handsome east window, presented by the late Michael Frederick Trench, Esq., of Heywood. The remains of the old parish church of Dysartgallen are situated in a picturesque vale, about 1½ mile from the town, and there are some slight remains of the old castle, which was taken by Fairfax in 1641. The principal residence is Heywood, formerly the seat of the Trench family, but now in the possession of William Domville, Esq., youngest son of the late Sir Compton Domville, of Santry House, Dublin. Heywood domain is rich in beautiful scenery, and contains a chalybeate spring. The living of Dysartgallen is in the gift of Earl Stanhope. The rectory is situated about a quarter of a mile from the town, and is a handsome residence. The river Owenbeg passes through its grounds, and flows in a tortuous course till it empties itself into the river Nore near Kilkenny. The soil about Ballinakill is rich, on a substratum of limestone. Saturday is the market day. Fairs are held monthly throughout the year.

BALLINALACK, a vil. in the par. of Leny, and bar. of Corkaree, in the co. of Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 9 miles to the N.W. of Mullingar. It is situated on the banks of the Inny. Fairs are held here on the 15th February, the 18th May, the 2nd October, and the 20th December.

BALLINALEA, a vil. in the bar. of Granard, in the co. of Longford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles to the N.W. of Edgeworthstown. The small river Camlin runs through it.

BALLINALEA, a vil. in the bar. of Newcastle, in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles from Wicklow.

BALLINAMARA, a par. in the bar. of Crannagh, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles to the N.W. of Kilkenny. The living is a vic., of the val. of £82, in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of St. Canice, Kilkenny.

BALLINAMONA, a vil. in the par. of Mourne-Abbey, bars. of Barretts and Fermoy, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles to the S. of Mallow.

BALLINAMONA, a vil. in the bar. of Ida, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles from Waterford.

BALLINAMORE, a vil. in the par. and bar. of Killian, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 6 miles to the N. of Ahascragh. It is watered by the small river Shiven, a feeder of the Suck. Ballinamore House, the seat of the Hon. M. French, is not far from the village.

BALLINAMORE, a small market town in the par. of Oughteragh, and bar. of Carrigallen, in the co. of Leitrim, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 15 miles to the N.E. of Carrick-on-Shannon, and 94 miles from Dublin. It is a neatly built town, on the banks of a small stream, containing the parish church, a court-house in which quarter and petty sessions are held, and a small bridewell. There are chapels belonging to the Roman Catholics and the Wesleyan Methodists. A police force is stationed here. The market is held on Tuesday, and is an important one for corn and provisions. Fairs are held on the 15th February, the 12th May, the 16th August, and the 12th November.

BALLINAMUCK, a vil. in the par. of Killoe, and bar. of Longford, co. of Longford, in the prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles to the N. of Drumlish. It is situated near a small lake on the border of the co. of Leitrim. It was at this place that the French, under General Humbert, surrendered to Lord Cornwallis, on the 9th of September, 1798. They had landed about three weeks previous in Kilcummin Bay.

BALLINAMULT, a vil. in the bar. of Decies-without-Drum, in the co. of Waterford, province of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles to the N. of Cappoquin. It lies at the foot of the Knockmeldown mountains, on a small stream, a feeder of the Blackwater.

BALLINARD, a par. in the bar. of Small County, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles to the N.E. of Bruff.

BALLINASLOE, a market town, partly in the par. of Kilcloony, in the bar. of Clonmacknowen, and co. of Galway, and partly in the parish of Creagh, in the bar. of Moycarnon, and co. of Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 14 miles to the S.W. of Athlone, and 91 miles from Dublin. It is a station on the Midland Great Western railway. The town stands on both banks of the river Suck, which here forms the boundary between the counties of Galway and Roscommon, and is crossed by a line of bridges and causeways, about 1,600 feet in length, supported on sixteen arches. According to the census of 1861, the town contains 543 inhabited houses, with a population of 3,200, of whom only 295 belong to the Established Church, 2,805 are Roman Catholics, 32 Presbyterians, 57 Methodists, and 11 of all other persuasions. The Grand canal connects Ballinasloe with Shannon harbour, and has been the means of greatly promoting the trade and prosperity of the town. The cattle fair of Ballinasloe is one of the most important in Ireland. It is held on a green on the western side of the river, between the town and Garbully Park, the seat of Earl Clancarty, the proprietor of the place. The black cattle are sold on the green; but the sheep are shown on ground within the park. Sixty thousand sheep and twelve thousand black cattle have been sold at this fair. A large wool fair takes place in July. The principal branches of trade and industry are tanning, brewing, the flour and meal trade, hat manufacture, and coach building. Good limestone is quarried in the neighbourhood of the town. Ballinasloe is the headquarters of the Galway police and militia, and has some small infantry barracks, a court-house, and a bridewell. Petty sessions are held twice a week. It is the seat of a Poor-law Union. Here is a large lunatic asylum for the province, with 14 acres of ground attached to it. The building was completed in 1833. Horticultural and agricultural societies, a savings-bank, and a dispensary are also established. Besides the parish church of Creagh, which has a fine spire and stands on a hill in the town, there are places of worship for the Roman Catholics, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists. There are a National and several other schools. A newspaper, called the *Western Star*, is published here. A strong fortress with a moat was erected at Ballinasloe, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, of which only the outer walls and a round tower now remain. It is converted into a modern residence, and is named Ivy Castle. Saturday is the market day. The great fair takes place on the 5th October, and four following days; other fairs are held on the 7th May, and on the 4th, 5th, and 6th July.

BALLINASSIG, or BALLINHASSIG, a vil. in the bar. of Kerrycurrihy, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 10 miles to the S.W. of Cork. It is a station on the Cork and Bandon railway.

BALLINAVAR, a hmlt. in the bar. of West Carbery, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles to the N.E. of Rosscarbery.

BALLINAVOREEN, a hmlt. in the bar. of Lower Slane, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles to the N. of Drumcondra.

BALLINCHALLA, a par. in the bar. of Ross, co. of Galway, and in the bar. of Kilmaine, co. of Mayo, in the province of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles to the S. of Ballinrobe. It is situated on the eastern shore of Lough Mask. The living is a rect., united with that of Kilmolara, in the dioc. of Tuam, Killaloe, and Achonry.

BALLINCLARE, a hmlt. in the par. of Ballynacourty, and bar. of Corkaguiney, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 8 miles to the W. of Dingle. It is situated on the coast.

BALLINCOLLIG, a vil. in the par. of Carrigrohane, and bar. of East Muskerry, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles to the W. of Cork, and 166 miles from Dublin. It is situated on the river Bride, and is a place of importance as a military depot, and the site of a large gunpowder factory. There are large artillery barracks, with a church, school-house, and hospital. The powder mills extend over a space of nearly four miles. Here is also a police depot for the province. Near the village are some ruins of the old castle which was erected in the reign of Edward III.

BALLINCREA, a vil. in the bar. of Ida, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles to the N. of Waterford. The Waterford and Kilkenny railway passes near it.

BALLINCUSLANE, a par. in the bar. of Trughanacmy, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 10 miles to the N.E. of Killarney. It is situated in a fertile and hilly district on the western side of the Blackwater. The living is a rect., of the val. of £382, in the dioc. of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe, in the patron. of H. A. Herbert, Esq., and others.

BALLINDALLOCH, or BALLOCH, a vil. in the co. of Elgin, Scotland, not far from Inveraven. It lies on the banks of the river Spey, where the Aven falls into it, and was formerly the seat of the Grants.

BALLINDERRY, a par. in the bar. of Upper Massereene, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles to the N. of Moira, and 5 miles to the W. of Lisburn. It is situated on the eastern shore of Lough Neagh, and contains the ruins of Portmore Castle. This castle was built on the site of an older one by Lord Conway in 1664, and was the retreat of Jeremy Taylor during the Commonwealth. Some of his works were written in a summer-house on an island in the lake. The Lagan canal passes near Ballinderry. The living is a vic., of the val. of £336, with 8 acres of glebe, in the dioc. of Down, Connor, and Dromore, and in the patron. of the Marquis of Hertford. The church is a handsome modern structure in the perpendicular style, with a tower and spire. The Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, and Moravians have chapels here. There is a handsome glebe-house, built by the present vicar, several schools, and some small charitable endowments for the poor.

BALLINDERRY, a par. partly in the bar. of Loughinsholin, in the co. of Londonderry, and partly in the bar. of Dungannon, in the co. of Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 6 miles to S.E. of Moneymore. It is situated in a fertile and cultivated country on the banks of the Ballinderry river, which here forms the boundary of the two counties above-mentioned, and falls into Lough Neagh. A fort was erected here in 1615 by the London Salters' Company, and was captured during the Civil War by Sir Phelim O'Nial. Agriculture is the chief occupation of the inhabitants; but cotton and linen weaving are also carried on to some extent. There is a large distillery near Ballyronan. The living is a rect., of the val. of £437, in the dioc. of Armagh and Clogher, and in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, erected in 1707, is in the perpendicular style. There are chapels belonging to the Roman Catholics and the Wesleyans, and several schools.

BALLINDERRY, a hmlt. in the par. of Terryglass, and bar. of Lower Ormond, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles to the W. of Borrisokane. It lies near the eastern shore of Lough Derg.

BALLINDERRY, a vil. in the bar. of North Ballinacor, in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles to the N.W. of Rathdrum. Ballinderry House is the principal residence.

BALLINDINE, a vil. in the bar. of Clanmorris, in the co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 11 miles to the E. of Ballinrobe.

BALLINDOON, a par. in the bar. of Ballynahinch, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles to the S. of Clifden. It lies on the coast of Connemara, and comprises several small islands. The people are employed in agriculture and fishing. A coarse flannel and woollen hose are made by the women. The living is a rect., forming part of the union of Ballynakill, in the dioc. of Tuam, Killaloe, and Achonry.

BALLINDRAIT, a vil. in the bar. of Raphoe, in the

co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles from Lifford.

BALLINEALE, a vil. in the bar. of Ida, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles from New Ross.

BALLINEDDAN, a vil. in the bar. of Mourne, in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles to the N. of Carlingford. It is situated on the north-eastern shore of Carlingford Bay.

BALLINGADDY, a par. in the bar. of Coshlea, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles to the S. of Kilmallock. The living is a rect. united with the perpet. cur. of Kilmallock, in the dioc. of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe.

BALLINGARRY, a par. and market town in the bar. of Upper Connello, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 18 miles to the S.W. of Limerick, and 41 miles from Dublin. A Franciscan monastery was founded here at an early period, the walls of which, with a square tower, are still standing. In 1172 a preceptory of the Knights Templars was established; and, in 1198, a Cistercian abbey, which became a cell to Newcomroe Abbey. Several castles have at different periods been erected in this parish. Ruins of Parson's Castle, Lisamoota and Bonistoe Castles, are near the town. The town is pleasantly seated in a valley. The district is hilly, and the soil of various quality. The highest ground is at the hill of Knockfierna, or Knockfirnie, which has an elevation of 940 feet. The living is a vic., of the val. of £220, in the dioc. of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe, in the patron. of the Earl of Cork. The Roman Catholics have three chapels in the parish. There are numerous seats of the gentry: among them are Glenwilliam Castle, Ballynoe, Ballino Kane, the Grove, &c. A police force is stationed here, and petty sessions are held fortnightly. Tuesday and Friday are the market days. Fairs for cattle, &c., are held on Easter Monday, Whit Monday, the 4th July, and the 9th December.

BALLINGARRY, a par. in the bar. of Coshlea, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 8 miles to the E. of Kilmallock. The district is hilly, and the soil generally good. Cattle and sheep pasture on the hills. The living is a rect., forming part of the union of Duntrileague, in the dioc. of Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore. The ruined church stands on an eminence.

BALLINGARRY, a par. in the bar. of Slieveardagh, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 15 miles to the E. of Cashel. The parish comprises a large part of the great coalfield of Slieveardagh, and the coalworks furnish employment to most of the inhabitants. There are remains of several old forts. Here, too, is the cottage and garden of the widow M'Cormick, memorable as the scene of the meeting of the police and the party of Smith O'Brien, and the rout of the latter, in July, 1848. The living is a vic., of the val. of £182, in the dioc. of Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore, and in the patron. of the bishop. Fairs are held here on Whit-Monday, the 23rd July, the 11th November, and the 12th December.

BALLINGARRY, a par. in the bar. of Lower Ormond, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 13 miles to the N.E. of Nenagh. It is situated in a cultivated district at the foot of *Knockshegowna*, "hill of the fairies," which is very lofty, and has a tower on its summit. There is a large extent of bog, and plenty of good limestone. The living is a vic., of the val., with that of Uskane, which is united with it, of £156, in the dioc. of Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh, in the gift of the bishop. A castle formerly existed here, of which there are some remains. Lisbryen, Ballymona, Fairy Hill, and Ballingarry Castle, are among the chief residences.

BALLINGDON, a par. in the hund. of Hinckford, in the co. of Essex, 1 mile from Sudbury, its post town. It is situated on the borders of Suffolk, on the west bank of the river Stour. The living is a vic. united with that of Sudbury, in the dioc. of Norwich. This village was formerly a chapelry to the parish of Brundon, but the parish church having fallen into decay, the chapel was constituted parochial, and the parish took the name of Ballingdon; there is now no church. There are charitable endowments amounting to £16 per annum, in which Sudbury has a joint interest with Ballingdon.

BALLINGEARY, a vil. in the bar. of West Muskerry, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 13 miles to the W. of Macroom.

BALLINGHAM, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Wormelow, in the co. of Hereford, 7 miles to the N. of Ross. Hereford is its post town. It is situated on the north bank of the river Wye. The living is a perpet. cur., of the val. of £165, in the dioc. of Hereford, and in the patron. of Sir E. F. S. Stanhope, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Dubritius.

BALLINGLY, a par. in the bar. of West Shelmaliere, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 12 miles to the S.W. of Wexford. It is situated on the coast of the Irish Channel. The living is a perpet. cur. united with the rect. of Horetown, in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin.

BALLINGRY, a par. in the Kirkcaldy district of the co. of Fife, Scotland, 4 miles to the S.E. of Kinross. It lies in a hilly district a little southward from Loch Leven. The Orr Water, a branch of the Leven, takes its rise here. The inhabitants are employed in the collieries. The living, which is of the val. of £190, is in the presb. of Kirkcaldy, and in the patron. of Lady Scott, of Abbotsford. A Roman camp is said to have been formed here, but no trace of such a work is left.

BALLINLAW FERRY, a vil. in the bar. of Ida, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles from Waterford. It is situated on the river Barrow.

BALLINLOUGH, a par. in the bar. of Small County, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles from Pallasgrean. The living is a vic. united with that of Aney, or Knockainy, in the dioc. of Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore.

BALLINLOUGH, a vil. in the bar. of Castlereagh, in the co. of Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 6 miles to the W. of Castlereagh.

BALLINODE, a vil. in the par. of Calry and bar. of Carbury, in the co. of Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, close to Sligo.

BALLINPHUIL, a vil. in the bar. of Clare, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles from Tuam.

BALLINROBE, a par. and market town chiefly in the bar. of Kilmaine, in the co. of Mayo, but a small portion in the bar. of Ross, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 17 miles to the S. of Castlebar, and 147 miles from Dublin. It lies in a pleasant country on the eastern shore of Lough Mask, on the banks of the river Robe, which falls into that lake, and has given name to the parish. A monastery of the Augustine order existed here at the commencement of the 14th century. It is mentioned in a document of that age as the monastery De Roba, but the date of its foundation is unknown. Ballinrobe was formerly an assize town of the county alternately with Castlebar. The town, which consists chiefly of one street, contains, according to the census of 1861, 453 inhabited houses, with a population of 2,507, of whom 2,375 are Roman Catholics. The principal trade of the place is in corn and flour. Malting, brewing, and tanning are carried on. There is a convenient court and market house, a bridewell, and a dispensary. The barracks, which are for cavalry and infantry, and include a hospital, are in a beautiful situation on the bank of the river. Limestone is abundant in the parish, and is quarried both for building and for farming purposes. Petty sessions are held here once a week. Ballinrobe is the seat of a Poor-law Union, and a chief station of police. The living is a rect. and vic., of the val. of £360, with glebe land valued at £46 7*s.* 6*d.*, in the dioc. of Tuam, Killala, and Achonry, and in the patron. of the bishop. There are chapels belonging to the Roman Catholics, and a convent has been recently founded. A new Roman Catholic chapel is now

being built in the town, and is a handsome structure. The old Protestant Charter-school-house is now occupied as a National school, and a handsome school-house has been built near the church gate. The parish contains many vestiges of ancient fortresses, and numerous pleasant modern residences. Among the latter are Cranmore, the seat of Colonel Knox, Carramore, Coxlough House, Creagh, Lake View, Robe Villa, &c. The market, which is chiefly for corn and provisions, is held on Monday, and fairs for the sale of cattle on Whit-Tuesday, and the 5th December.

BALLINSPITTLE, a vil. in the bar. of Courcey's, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 8 miles to the S.E. of Bandon. It lies on the coast, not far from Kinsale harbour. A police force is stationed here, and petty sessions are held once a fortnight. There is a court-house and a dispensary. Fairs are held on the 14th May and the 25th September.

BALLINTEMPLE, a par. in the bar. of Clonmahon, in the co. of Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 6 miles to the S. of Cavan. The living is a vic. united with that of Kilmore, in the dioc. of Kilmore, Ardagh, and Elphin.

BALLINTEMPLE, a par. in the bar. of Imokilly, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles to the S.E. of Middleton. It is situated at a short distance from the mouth of Cork harbour, and contains Church-town. The living is a rect. united with the vic. of Lisgoold, in the dioc. of Cork, Ross, and Cloyne.

BALLINTEMPLE, a vil. in the bar. and co. of Cork, prov of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles from Cork.

BALLINTEMPLE, a vil. in the bar. of Carbury, in the co. of Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 8 miles to the N. of Sligo.

BALLINTEMPLE, a par. in the bar. of Lower Kilnamanagh, in the co. of Tipperary, 7 miles to the N.E. of Tipperary. In this parish is Dundrum House, the seat of Viscount Hawarden. The demesne contains above 2,000 acres, and is finely wooded. The living is a rect., of the val., with several others annexed to it, of £629, in the dioc. of Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore.

BALLINTEMPLE, a par. in the bar. of Arklow, in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles to the N.W. of Arklow. It lies in a fertile district at the confluence of the river Derry with the Ovoca. Gold and copper have been found here in small quantities. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dublin, Glendalagh, and Kildare, of the val. of £101, and in the patron. of W. Bryan, Esq. From the higher grounds there is a beautiful prospect over the valley of the Ovoca.

BALLINTOBER, a par. in the bars. of Carra and Burrishoole, in the co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 7 miles to the S. of Castlebar. It is situated in a mountainous country to the north of Lough Carra, and is very extensive, comprising within its limits 32,475 acres. The hill called Slieve Bohaan has an elevation of nearly 1,300 feet. A castle is said to have been built here at a remote period, which was the burial-place of the lords of Mayo. On the site was founded, in 1216, an abbey of the Augustine order, by Cathel O'Connor, of which some fine ruins remain. The living is a rect. united with that of Drum, and appropriate to the vicars choral of Christ Church, Dublin.

BALLINTOBER, a par. in the bar. of Castlereagh, in the co. of Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles to the S.E. of Castlereagh. It lies on the eastern bank of the river Suck, and comprises a large extent of bog. Limestone of good quality is obtained here. The living is a rect., of the val., with two others annexed to it, of £515, in the dioc. of Kilmore, Ardagh, and Elphin, in the gift of the bishop. There is a Roman Catholic chapel in the village. Near the village, on the west, stand the fine ruins of the old castle. Its founder and age are unknown, but it is generally supposed to have been built in the 13th century. It was of great size, extending in length 270 feet, and in breadth 237 feet. Its form was quadrangular, and it had six towers—one at each of its angles, and two at the entrance, and was defended by a deep moat. It was captured in 1641 by Lord Ranelagh, who routed the Irish insurgents, under the O'Connor Don. Petty sessions are held in the village. A fair is held for the sale of horses on the 25th August. There are several seats of the gentry in the neighbourhood.

BALLINTOBER BARONY, NORTH and SOUTH, two of the nine bars. or subdivisions of the co. of Roscommon, in the prov. of Connaught, Ireland. North Ballintober lies on the eastern side of the co., and is bounded on the N., E., and S. by the river Shannon, which separates it from the cos. of Leitrim and Longford, and on the W. by the bar. of Roscommon. It contains the pars. of Kilmore and Termonbarry, with parts of those of Kilglass and Roosky. South Ballintober extends across the central part of the county, bordering on Lough Rea in the east, and is intersected by the barony of Ballymoe. It contains the towns of Roscommon and Lanesborough, the pars. of Kilcolman, Kiltoevan, and Roscommon, with portions of Cloontuskert and Kilbride. These baronies extend over an area of above 84,000 acres.

BALLINTOGHER, a vil. in the par. of Killery and bar. of Tiraghrill, in the co. of Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 6 miles to the S.E. of Sligo. A police station is established here, and fairs are held in January, June, July, October, and December.

BALLINTOY, a par. in the bar. of Cary, and co. of Antrim, in the prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 5 miles to the N.W. of Ballycastle. It is situated in a hilly country on the northern coast of the county, and includes the Carrickarede and Sheep islands. The village stands at the foot of Knocksaghy Hill, one of the loftiest in the district. Not far off is Croughmore, another lofty hill, conspicuous for a considerable distance. The Giant's Causeway is about 4 miles to the west of the village. Under the basalt in the hills, wood-coal is found, and there is abundance of excellent limestone and other building stone. Agriculture and the fisheries furnish the principal employments of the people. Weaving and spinning yarn are also carried on. A coastguard station is established at Port Ballintoy. The living is a rect., of the val. of £316, in the dioc. of Down, Connor, and Dromore, in the patron. of the bishop. The Presbyterians and Roman Catholics have chapels here. The ruins of the castle of Dunseverick, one of the oldest in the island, stand on a rock on the coast near Benmore Head; and those of MacAllister's castle are on the coast at the other end of the parish. Fairs are held in June, September, and October, for the sale of horses, &c.

BALLINTRA, a vil. in the par. of Drumhome, and bar. of Tirhugh, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles to the S. of Donegal. It is situated near the coast of Donegal Bay. The country is bleak and uninteresting, but there is a spot of singular beauty near the village; it is the demesne surrounding Brown Hall, with fine groves, rugged precipices, a fair river with falls and a pleasant lake—this tract is called "The Pullins." The parish church is in the village. Here is also a chapel of the Wesleyans, a dispensary, and a police station. Petty sessions are held once a fortnight. Fairs are held in February, March, May, June, August, October, and November.

BALLINVOHER, a par. in the bar. of Corkaguiny, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 15 miles to the E. of Dingle. It is situated on the northern coast of Dingle Bay, under the Slievemish mountains, which run along the middle of the peninsula between Tralee Bay and Dingle Bay. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe, of the val. of £189, in the patron. of the bishop.

BALLITORE, a vil. in the par. of Timolin, bar. of Narragh and Reban, in the co. of Kildare, and prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 7 miles to the E. of Athy, and 36 miles from Dublin. It is situated on the confines of the county of Wicklow, on the banks of the river Greese, a feeder of the Barrow. It is a clean and pleasant village, inhabited chiefly by members of the Society of Friends. They have a meeting-house, erected in 1707, a school founded in 1726, at which Burke was once a pupil, a

Lancasterian school, and a dispensary. Extensive flour-mills have been established, which give employment to many of the workpeople. There is a savings-bank and a police station in the village. Ballitore House is the seat of T. Whitty, Esq. Ballitore was captured and held a short time by the insurgents in 1798. Fairs are held on the 10th March, the 15th August, and the 30th November.

BALLIVOR, a vil. in the bar. of Lune, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 7 miles to the W. of Trim.

BALLOCH, a vil. in the par. and co. of Inverness, Scotland, close to Inverness.

BALLOCHNEY, a vil. in the par. of New Monkland, in the co. of Lanark, Scotland, 2 miles from Airdrie. It lies near the Monkland branch of the Slamanan and Glasgow railways. The population are principally engaged in the collieries.

BALLON, a par. in the bar. of Forth, in the co. of Carlow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 9 miles to the N.E. of Carlow. A branch of the river Burren flows to the north of the village. The district is chiefly pasture land. There is a stone quarry at Ballon Hill. The living is a vic. united with that of Aghade in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin. The principal residences are Larogh and Altamonat. Fairs are held on the 28th March and the 12th August.

BALLONACH, a vil. in the par. of Knapdale, in the co. of Argyle, Scotland, 15 miles to the S. of Inverary. It is situated on the coast of Loch Crinan, at the western extremity of the Crinan canal.

BALL'S, a vil. in the hund. of West Derby, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 8 miles from Ormskirk.

BALL'S-BRIDGE, a vil. in the par. of St. Mary, Donnybrook, bar. and co. of Dublin, in the prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 1 mile from Dublin. It is pleasantly seated on the west bank of the river Dodder, a branch of the Liffey. The Dodder is crossed by a bridge of three arches. Near the village are some extensive calico print-works, which give employment to several hundred persons. These works were established about 1740. Not far off are the Hammersmith iron-works, and the Botanical Gardens of Trinity College.

BALL'S POND, a chplry. and suburban district in the par. of Islington and hund. of Ossulstone, in the co. of Middlesex, 2 miles to the N. of the city of London. This rapidly increasing suburb is situated near the New River, and takes its name from a pond at a place of entertainment, kept by one John Ball, in the 17th century. The North London railway passes through the district. There are numerous almshouses, including the Metropolitan, Cutlers', Bookbinders', and others. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of London, of the val. of £420, and in the patron. of trustees. The church, dedicated to St. Paul, was erected by Sir James Barry. Contiguous to the church are a vestry-hall and National schools.

BALLYADAMS BARONY, one of the eleven bars. or subdivisions of Queen's County, in the prov. of Leinster, Ireland, lying on the eastern side of the co., and bounded on the N. and E. by the co. of Kildare, on the S. by the bar. of Slievmargy, and on the W. by the bar. of Stradbally. It contains the pars. of Monksgrave and Tecolm, with parts of Ballyadams, Killabban, Rathaspick, St. John's, Tankardstown, and Tullomoy. The area of this bar. is about 24,000 acres.

BALLYADAMS, a par. in the bars. of Ballyadams and Stradbally, in Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles to the S.W. of Athy. It lies on the west bank of the river Barrow, in a fertile district with a small tract of bog. Coal is obtained here, and there are quarries of limestone and flagstone. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, of the val. of £408, in the gift of Miss Southwell and others. The old church is dilapidated, and contains a monument to Sir Robert Bowen and his lady, formerly of the Castle. The ruins of the castle are on a hill near the church.

BALLYAGHRAN. *See* AGHERTON Londonderry.

BALLYAGRAN, a vil. in the bar. of Upper Connello, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles to the S. of Ballingarry.

BALLYANNE, a par. in the bar. of Bantry, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles to the N. of New Ross. It is situated in a fertile and well-cultivated country on the east bank of the river Barrow, within sight of the White Mountains. The living is a rect. forming part of the union of New Ross in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, and an endowed school, founded by Henry Houghton, Esq. The principal seats are Ballyanne and Berkeley.

BALLYBACON, a par. in the bar. of West Iffa and Offa, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 10 miles to the S.W. of Clonmel. It lies at the south extremity of the co. on the border of Waterford, at the foot of the Knockmeledown mountains, and on the west bank of the river Suir. The parish is intersected by the Tarr, a small branch of the Suir. The living is a vic. united with that of Tubbrid in the dioc. of Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore.

BALLYBARRACK, a par. in the bar. of Upper Dundalk, in the co. of Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles from Dundalk. The living is an impropriate rect., and there is no church.

BALLYBAY, a par. and market town in the bars. of Cremorne and Monaghan, in the co. of Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 9 miles to the S. of Monaghan, and 86 miles from Dublin. It is situated near the centre of the county, at the intersection of the principal roads, and is a station on the Dundalk and Enniskillen railway. The country is pleasant and hilly, with numerous small lakes and extensive bogs. The hill of Bunnanimma, rising 886 feet, is about 4 miles to the south of the town. The linen manufacture, which was introduced about 1750, is the staple occupation of the place. Flax is grown extensively. The parish contains abundance of greenstone and whinstone, with some slate. Lead and silver have also been found, but the mine which was opened has not been worked for many years. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh and Clogher, of the val. of £357, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church stands on a hill rising steeply from the lake. Ballybay is the seat of a presbytery, and has two chapels belonging to the Presbyterians. The town, which consists chiefly of one street, contains according to the census of 1861, 297 inhabited houses, with a population of 1,652, of whom 987 are Roman Catholics, 333 belong to the Established Church, 316 are Presbyterians, and 16 of all other persuasions. There is a market-house, a dispensary, and a public library. Petty sessions are occasionally held, and a police station is established here. Saturday is the market day, when large quantities of flax and butter are sold. Fairs for the sale of horses, cattle, &c. are held on the third Saturday of each month. Ballybay House is the seat of Colonel Leslie, the proprietor of the town. There are several other pleasant seats.

BALLYBEG, a vil. in the bar. of Eliogarty, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles from Thurles.

BALLYBODIN, a vil. in the bar. of Rathdown, in the co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 1 mile from Rathfarnham.

BALLYBOFIN, or BALLIBOPHAY, a vil. in the par. of Stranorlar, and bar. of Raphoe, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, next Stranorlar. It is seated on the banks of the river Finn, a branch of the Foyle. It has a chief station of police, and a market on Thursday for corn and provisions. Fairs are held on the 21st May and the 20th December.

BALLYBOGAN, a par. in the bar. of Upper Moyfenrath, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles from Kinnegad. It lies on the west side of the river Boyne, on the confines of West Meath and King's County. The living is a perpet cur. united with that of Castlejordan. There are some slight remains of the Augustine priory, which was founded here in the

12th century. A fair is held on the 25th September, for the sale of cattle.

BALLYBOGHILL, a par. in the bar. of West Balrothery, in the co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles to the N. of Swords. The living is a vic. united with the rect. of Clonmethan in the dioc. of Dublin, Glendalagh, and Kildare. There is a police station in the village.

BALLYBOUGH, a vil. in the bar. of Coolock, in the co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, close to Dublin. It is seated on the coast of Dublin Bay, on the north side of the city, at the mouth of the Ballybough rivulet. A vitriol factory is established in the village.

BALLYBOUGHT, a par. in the bar. of South Naas, in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles to the S. of Ballymore-Eustace. The living is a vic. included in the union of Ballymore-Eustace, in the dioc. of Dublin, Glendalagh, and Kildare. A large circle of stones is found here, supposed to be of Druidical origin.

BALLYBOY BARONY, one of the twelve bars. or subdivisions of King's County, in the prov. of Leinster, Ireland, situated in the centre of the co., and bounded on the N. by the bar. of Ballycowan, on the E. by the bar. of Geashill, on the S. by Queen's County, and on the W. by the bars. of Eglish and Garrycastle. It comprises the pars. of Ballyboy and Killoughy with the town of Frankford. The area of the bar. is about 32,400 acres.

BALLYBOY, a par. in the bar. of Ballyboy, in King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 15 miles to the W. of Portarlington. It is watered by the river Silver, and contains the market town of Frankford. There is a large extent of bog in the parish. The living is a vic. forming part of the union of Fircal (or Eglish), in the dioc. of Meath. Petty sessions are held once a fortnight. Fairs are held on the 4th May and the 6th December.

BALLYBOYS, a par. incorporated with Ballymascanlan, in the bar. of Lower Dundalk, and co. of Louth, in the prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles to the E. of Dundalk.

BALLYBRACKAN, a par. in the bar. of West Offaly, in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles to the S.W. of Kildare. It is situated on the east bank of the river Barrow. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dublin, Glendalagh, and Kildare, of the val. of £131, in the patron. of the Marquis of Drogheda.

BALLYBRAZIL, a par. in the bar. of Shelburne, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles to the S. of New Ross. The living is a cur. united with the vic. of New Ross, in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin.

BALLYBRENNAN, a par. in the bar. of Forth, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles to the S. of Wexford. It lies at the southern end of Wexford Haven. A castle formerly existed here. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, val. £66, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dilapidated. The chief residence is Ballybrennan Castle, which belongs to the Earl of Rathdown.

BALLYBRITT BARONY, one of the twelve bars. or subdivisions of King's County, in the prov. of Leinster, bounded on the N. by the bar. of Eglish, on the E. by Queen's County, on the S. by the bar. of Clonlisk, and on the W. by that bar. and the co. of Tipperary. It contains the pars. of Birr, Kinnitty, Letterluna, Roscommoe, and Seirkieran, with parts of Aghancon, Corbally, Ettagh, Kilcolman, and Roscrea. The area of the bar. is about 54,000 acres.

BALLYBRITTAS, a vil. in the par. of Lea, and bar. of Portnahinch, in Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 9 miles to the N.E. of Maryborough, and 42 miles from Dublin. In this vil. is the *Pass of Plumes*, a spot so named in commemoration of a battle fought here in the reign of Queen Elizabeth between the English, under the Earl of Essex, and the Irish, under O'Dempsey and O'Moore. The English were defeated, and their plumes were cut off by the victors. There are several pleasant seats in the neighbourhood. A police station is established, and petty sessions are held once a fortnight. The O'Dempseys had a castle here.

BALLYBRITTON, a hmlt. in the bar. of Coolastown, King's County, in the prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles from Edenderry.

BALLYBROMMELL, a vil. in the bar. of East Idrone, in the co. of Carlow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles from Myshall.

BALLYBROOD, a par. in the bar. of Clanwilliam, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles to the W. of Pallasgrean. It lies in a very fertile and well-cultivated country, a little to the north of the river Camoge, a branch of the Maigue. Basalt underlies the surface of the district, and constitutes the mass of the lofty Ballybrood Hill. Limestone also occurs, and is quarried extensively for agricultural uses. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore, of the val., with four others, of £641, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, erected in 1825, is in the early English style of architecture, with a tower and spire. Ballybrood House and Mount Maude are the principal residences. Here is a police station. Fairs are held on the 12th June and the 11th October.

BALLYBUNIAN, or BALLYBANYAN, a vil. in the par. of Killchenny, and bar. of Iraghticonnor, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 9 miles to the N.W. of Listowel. It is seated in a very pleasant spot on the coast of a bay at the mouth of the river Shannon, and is become a favourite bathing place. Near the village, on the north, is Knockanure Hill, and the line of cliffs between Ballybunian and Kilconly Point is of the most picturesque and remarkable character. There are many caverns and passages of curious form, some of them of considerable extent. The Pigeon Cave is about 70 feet in height. Waterfalls occur at several points, and on the summit of the cliffs are remains of the castles of Doon and Ballybunian. A salmon fishery is established here.

BALLYBURLY, a par. in the bar. of Shillelogher, and co. of Kilkenny, in the prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles to the S. of Kilkenny. The living is a vic. included in the union of St. Canice, Kilkenny, in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin.

BALLYBURLY, a par. in the bars. of Warrenstown and Lower Philipstown, in King's County, in the prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles to the N.E. of Philipstown. It is situated in a fertile and highly cultivated district on the north side of the Yellow river. The Grand canal passes near the village. There is abundance of limestone, which is quarried for building, burning, and road making. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dublin, Glendalagh, and Kildare, of the val. of £236, in the patron. of J. Wakely, Esq. The church, which was erected in 1686, contains a monument to some of the Wakely family. Ballyburly House, an Elizabethan mansion, is the seat of the Wakelys. There are several other seats.

BALLYCAHANE, a par. in the bars. of Pubblebrien and Small County, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles to the N.E. of Croom. It lies to the east of the river Maigue. Part of the parish is bog and marshland, and there are large quarries of limestone. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe, val. £138, in the gift of the bishop. The church is a modern edifice in the early English style. Ballycahane Castle, the ruins of which are near the church, was the seat of the O'Gradys, and was built by them at the close of the 15th century. Here was also a church of the Knights Templars, of which some remains exist.

BALLYCAHILL, a par. in the bars. of Eliogarty and Upper Kilnamanagh, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles to the W. of Thurles. Part of the parish consists of bog, and there is abundance of limestone. The living is an impropriate rect. in the dioc. of Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore. The church is decayed. The principal seat is Castle Fogarty, an old castellated mansion, in a wooded park, the former seat of the O'Fogartys.

BALLYCALLAN, a par. in the bar. of Crannagh, and co. of Kilkenny, in the prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles to the W. of Kilkenny. The living is a rect. united with that of Callan, in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin. A police force is stationed here.

BALLYCANEW, a par. in the bar. of Gorey, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles to the S. of Gorey. It is in a hilly district, near the river Awin-Banna. A Danish fort once stood here, the remains of which have now disappeared. The living is a rect. united with that of Liskinfere, in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel in the village. Fairs are held in April, July, September, October, and November.

BALLYCAR, a vil. in the bar. of Lower Bunratty, and co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, near Newmarket. It is a station on the Limerick and Ennis railway.

BALLYCARNEY, a par. in the bar. of Scarawalsh, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles to the N. of Enniscorthy. It is on the eastern bank of the river Slaney, which is crossed here by a stone bridge. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, val. £50, in the gift of the incumbent of Ferns. A police force is stationed here.

BALLYCAROGUE, a vil. in the barony of Decies-without-Drum, in the co. of Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles from Kilmacthomas. Here are some remains of a castle, and a curious rock which has earned for itself the title of the Speaking-stone.

BALLYCARRY, a vil. in the par. of Templecorran, and bar. of Lower Belfast, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 6 miles to the N.E. of Carrickfergus. It is in a pleasant spot, near the western shore of Lough Larne. Linen weaving and spinning divide the labours of the people with agricultural employments. The parish church, which is gone to decay, was a large and handsome edifice in the form of a cross. Fairs are held in the village on the 21st June, the 19th August, and the 31st October.

BALLYCASSIDY, a hmlt. in the bar. of Magheraboy, in the co. of Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. from Enniskillen. It is near the eastern shore of Lough Erne, not far from the curious caverns called the Daughters, formed in the limestone rock.

BALLYCASTLE, a chplry., seaport, and market town in the par. of Ramorn and bar. of Cary, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 33 miles to the N. of Antrim. The name of this place, which signifies "castle-town," is derived from a castle founded here by the Earl of Antrim, in the reign and by the direction of James I. The town is situated on the northern coast of the county, at the foot of the mountain Knocklayd, which rises to the height of 1,670 feet, and at the head of Ballycastle Bay. This bay was a well-known inlet to the north of Ireland from the earliest times. Here Partholan and his Phœnician colonists are said to have landed, and many emigrants from Britain took refuge here, whence the name Port Brittas was given to part of the bay. Opposite to the town, and at the distance of about 6 miles, lies the island of Rathlin, and the coast of Scotland is also visible at a distance of 21 miles. Ballycastle was converted from a small fishing village into a town of some importance in the course of the last century, by the enterprise of the then owner of the Ballycastle estate, Col. Hugh Boyd. He opened roads, constructed a harbour, built the town, established manufactories of soap, salt, and glass, weaving, bleaching, and tanning, and actively worked the collieries. He erected and endowed a handsome chapel and school for the benefit of his newly-built town; and by his will he directed 21 cottages to be built for the widows of his colliers and seamen, which he endowed with two townlands adjoining the causeway. He died in 1756, and was buried in the vaults of the church which he had founded. With him the busy life of the town has greatly passed away, but his charitable institutions remain as perpetual monuments of his beneficence. Ballycastle is noted for its rich mines, chiefly in the neighbourhood of the promontory of Fair Head. They contain coal, iron, and clays of various qualities and colours, also valuable spar (see Sir R. Kane's "Industrial Resources of Ireland"). Much may be expected to be done by the energy of the present owner, Alexander Boyd, Esq., but the wealth of this district is such as would render it a matter of public benefit to revive the industry and commerce of this place. There are good salmon fisheries at the entrance of the Margy river and at Kenban. The fisheries in the bay, which had fallen off, have been much more productive recently (1862), and require only to be developed to become of considerable importance. The town of Ballycastle contains, according to the census of 1861, 322 inhabited houses, with a population of 1,625, of whom 884 are Roman Catholics, 502 belong to the Established Church, 198 are Presbyterians, and 41 Methodists. There is a market-house, a court-house, and coast-guard and police stations. Petty sessions are held once a fortnight. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Down, Connor, and Dromore, val. £60, in the patron. of A. Boyd, Esq. The church, erected in 1756, is in the Grecian style, with a fine spire. There are chapels belonging to the Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, and Wesleyans. Near the town are the remains of Bonamargy Abbey, a Franciscan house, founded at the commencement of the 16th century. Ballycastle is the seat of a Poor-law Union. Tuesday is the market day. Fairs are held on Easter Tuesday, the last Tuesday in May, July, and August, the 26th October, and the 22nd November.

BALLYCASTLE, a vil. in the par. of Doonfeeny, and bar. of Tirawley, in the co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 16 miles to the N.W. of Ballina. It is pleasantly seated on the coast, not far from Downpatrick Head. It has a chief police station, and petty sessions are held weekly.

BALLYCLARE, a market and post town chiefly in the par. of Ballynure, in the bar. of Lower Belfast, and partly in the par. of Ballyeaston, in the bars. of Upper and Lower Antrim, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 9 miles to the E. of Antrim, and 114 miles N. from Dublin. It is a pleasant town situated on the Six Mile Water, and is a station on the Belfast and Ballymena railway. The Presbyterians and Wesleyans have chapels here. A market for linens is held once a month, and fairs for the sale of horses on the 24th May, 19th July, 23rd August, and 22nd November.

BALLYCLEARY, a hmlt. in the bar. of Dunkellin, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 2 miles from Kinvarra.

BALLYCLERAHAN, a par. in the bar. of East Iffa and Offa, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles to the N.W. of Clonmel. This parish, which forms part of the lands belonging to the see of Cashel, is situated on the road from Cashel to Clonmel. The living is a rect. united with that of Cashel, in the dioc. of Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore. There is no church, and the inhabitants attend Divine service in the adjoining parish of Newchapel. The Roman Catholic chapel is a spacious building. Here are remains of the once formidable stronghold of Mockelrough More, which was stormed and taken by Cromwell. A square tower and part of the walls are still standing.

BALLYCLOG, a par. in the bar. of Dungannon, in the co. of Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles to the N.E. of Stewartstown. It lies in a well-cultivated district on the western shore of Lough Neagh, and contains coal, limestone, freestone, quartz, and basalt. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh and Clogher, of the val. of £273, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, which has a tower and spire, is an ancient edifice of small size. There are chapels belonging to the Presbyterians and the Roman Catholics, and several schools. The principal seats are—Steuart Hall, the residence of the Earl of Castlesteuart, Belmont, and Drumkirn.

BALLYCLOGH, or LAVAN, a par. in the bars. of Orrery and Kilmore, and of Duhallow, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles to the N.W. of Mallow.

It is pleasantly situated on the small river Finnow, a branch of the Blackwater. Limestone is abundant. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, of the val. with that of Drumdowney of £130, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected in 1830, and has a square tower with pinnacles. The glebe-house, a handsome residence, was built by the present incumbent. There is a square tower of Ballyclough Castle still standing, now converted into a residence. Mount North, the old seat of the Lysaghts, is in decay. The scenery of the neighbourhood is very pleasing, and there are several seats; the principal is Longueville, the residence of Colonel Longfield, situated in a fine spot on the banks of the Blackwater. There is a police station. Fairs are held, chiefly for cattle and pigs, on Easter Monday, 21st June, 5th August, and 19th September.

BALLYCLUG, a par. in the bar. of Lower Antrim, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 10 miles to the N. of Antrim. It lies in a fertile and cultivated district, to the E. of the Main Water, and includes part of the town of Ballymena. The district formerly belonged to the O'Haras. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Down, Connor, and Dromore, of the val., with the cur. of Kirkinriola, of £212, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel, erected in 1810, is situated at Crebilly, near the ancient seat of the O'Haras, which has been rebuilt. There are several schools, and a charity of £20 per annum, bequeathed by Col. O'Hara in 1759, for the benefit of the poor. The parish has many remains of ancient structures, Druidical, ecclesiastical, and military. Courts leet and baron are held annually, and a manorial court for the district of "Kearte" is held monthly by the seneschal. Fairs for horses and cattle are held on the 26th June and the 21st August.

BALLYCOLLA, a vil. in the bar. of Clarmallagh, in Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles from Abbeyleix.

BALLYCOMMON, a par. in the bar. of Lower Philipstown, King's County, in the prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles to the W. of Philipstown. The Grand canal passes through the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dublin, Glendalagh, and Kildare, of the val. of £129, in the patron. of the crown. The church was repaired in 1835, by a grant of £335 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. There is a commodious glebe-house, built in 1817, and several schools. Nearly one-third of the parish is bog.

BALLYCONNELL, a market town in the par. of Tomregan, and bar. of Tullaghagh, in the co. of Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 12 miles to the N.W. of Cavan, and 86 miles from Dublin. It is situated near the border of Fermanagh, on the banks of the river Woodford, which falls into Lough Erne. A convenient quay has recently been constructed, and there is water conveyance from the town to Belturbet in one direction, and to Ballinamore in the other. The town was founded in the reign of James I. by English settlers. It consists principally of two streets, and contains the parish church, a handsome court-house, in which quarter and petty sessions are held, a bridewell, and a dispensary. A police force is stationed here. Ballyconnell House, a mansion in a large and well-wooded demesne on the river, occupies the site of an old castle. Friday is the market day, and fairs are held every month throughout the year, except in November.

BALLYCONNELL, a vil. in the bar. of Carbury, in the co. of Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 9 miles from Sligo. It stands on the north-west coast of the county.

BALLYCONNICK, a par. in the bar. of Bargy, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 8 miles to the S.W. of Wexford. The living is a rect. united with that of Taghmon, in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin.

BALLYCONREE, a hmlt. in the par. of Drumcreehy, and bar. of Burren, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 12 miles to the N. of Corofin.

BALLYCONRY, a par. in the bar. of Iraghticonnor, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles to the N.W. of Listowel. For civil purposes this parish is considered part of the par. of Lisselton. The living is a vic. united with that of Kilfeigney, in the dioc. of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe.

BALLYCOOLANE. See CLOGHRAN-HIDART, Dublin.

BALLYCOR, a par. in the bar. of Upper Antrim, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles to the N. of Ballyclare. It is situated on the Six-mile Water, which forms its northern and eastern boundaries. The living is a perpet. cur. united with that of Ballyeaston, in the dioc. of Down, Connor, and Dromore.

BALLYCOTTON, a vil. in the par. of Cloyne, and bar. of Imokilly, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles to the S.E. of Cloyne. It is seated on the coast of St. George's Channel, on a small bay named after the village. Two small islands lie at the south end of the bay, on one of which is a lighthouse erected in 1850. The light is at an elevation of 235 feet. Fishing is the chief occupation of the people. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, in the gift of the bishop.

BALLYCOWAN BARONY, one of the 12 bars. or subdivisions of King's County, in the prov. of Leinster, Ireland, situated in the northern part of the co., and bounded on the N. by the bar. of Kilcoursey and the co. of Westmeath, on the E. by the bar. of Geashill, on the S. by the bar. of Ballyboy, and on the W. by the bar. of Garrycastle. It contains the pars. of Kilbride, Lynally, and Rahan, part of the par. of Durrow, and the town of Tullamore. The area of this bar. is about 38,600 acres, a considerable part of which is bog.

BALLYCOWAN, a vil. in the bar. of that name, King's County, in the prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles from Tullamore. The Grand canal passes through it.

BALLYCRAIGEY, a hmlt. in the bar. of Lower Belfast, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 6 miles from Belfast.

BALLYCROGUE, a par. in the bar. and co. of Carlow, in the prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles to the S.E. of Carlow. It is on the banks of the Burren river. The living is a rect. forming part of the union of Stapletown, in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin.

BALLACROY, a hmlt. in the par. of Kilcommon, and bar. of Erris, in the prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 12 miles from the new line of road between Castlebar and the Mullet.

BALLYCULTER, a par. in the bar. of Lecale, in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 5 miles to the N.E. of Downpatrick. It is situated at the southern extremity of Lough Strangford, and contains the town of Strangford. The district is fertile and well cultivated. Lead has been obtained here. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Down, Connor, and Dromore, val. £334, in the patron. of the crown. The church is a fine building with a tower and spire. The Roman Catholics and the Wesleyans have each two chapels in the parish. There are several schools, and four almshouses, founded and endowed in 1832 by Lady Sophia Ward. Three castles were erected at Ballyculter, by the De Courcys, which still remain. Castle Ward is the seat of Lord Bangor.

BALLYCUMBER, a vil. in the par. of Lemanaghan, and bar. of Garrycastle, King's County, in the prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles from Clara. It is in a pleasant district on the banks of the river Brosna. The principal residence is Ballycumber House. Cattle fairs are held on the 2nd May and the 1st December.

BALLYCURRANY, a par. in the bar. of Barrymore, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles from Middleton. The living is a rect. united with the vic. of Lisgoold, in the dioc. of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross. Ballycurrany House is the principal residence.

BALLYDEHOB, a vil. in the par. of Skull, and bar. of West Carbery, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 8 miles to the W. of Skibbereen. It is seated on the coast near the foot of Mount Gabriel. Copper and slate are found in the neighbourhood. Besides a chapel of ease, there are chapels belonging to the Roman Catholics and Wesleyans. The village has a dispensary and a police station.

BALLYDELOHER, a par. in the bar. of Barrymore, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles to the N.E. of Cork. It lies in a hilly district on the river Glanmore. Paper-making is carried on here, and there is a woollen factory. The living is a rect., part of the union of Killa-spugmullane, in the dioc. of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross. The principal residence is Riverstown House, the seat of the Brownes.

BALLYDELOUGHY, or BALLYLOUGH, a par. in the bar. of Fermoy, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles from Mitchelstown. It lies in a fertile district, abounding in limestone, near the river Funcheon. The living is a vic., part of the union of Glanworth, in the dioc. of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross. There are remains of the church, and of Ballylough Castle.

BALLYDONAGAN, a vil. in the par. of Killaghanenagh, and bar. of Bear, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles to the S.W. of Castletown. It is seated on the coast of a small bay between Cod's Head and Dursey Island

BALLYDONNELL, a vil. in the par. of Cahirduggan, and bar. of Fermoy, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles S.W. from Doneraile.

BALLYDRYHEAD, a vil. in the par. of Ballysadere, and bar. of Tiraghrill, in the co. of Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles from Collooney.

BALLYDUFF, a hmlt. in the par. of Carnmoney, and bar. of Lower Belfast, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 6 miles from Belfast.

BALLYDUFF, a par. in the bar. of Corkaguiny, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 8 miles N.E. from Dingle. It lies near the coast of Tralee Bay, and consists partly of hill and bog. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe. The Earl of Cork is impropriator, and there is no church or glebe.

BALLYDUFF, a vil. in the bar. of Clanmaurice, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles to the W. of Listowel.

BALLYDUFF, a vil. in the bar. of Coshmore, in the co. of Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles from Dismore.

BALLYDUFF, a par. and vil. in the bar. of Middlethird, in the co. of Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, miles to the W. of Waterford. Portlaw is its post town.

BALLYEASTON, a vil. in the par. of Ballycor, and bar. of Upper Antrim, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles N. from Ballyclare. The living is a perpet. cur., united with that of Ballycor, in the dioc. of Down, Connor, and Dromore, of the val. of £87, and in the patron. of the bishop.

BALLYEDMUND, a hmlt. in the bar. of Upper St. Mullin's, in the co. of Carlow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 7 miles from Newtownbarry.

BALLYELLIN, a par. in the bars. of East Idrone, North, and Lower St. Mullin's, in the co. of Carlow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles N.E. of Graig, its post town. It lies on the south bank of the river Barrow, near Goresbridge, and contains a quarry of black marble. The living is a rect. united with the vic. of Lorum, in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin. The chief residence is Ballyellin House.

BALLYFARNAN, a vil. in the par. of Kilronan, and bar. of Boyle, in the co. of Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 15 miles to the N. of Roscommon. A police force is stationed here. There is a weekly market. Fairs are held on the 9th February, the 16th April, the 4th May, the 6th July, the 20th August, the 21st September, the 20th October, and the 17th December.

BALLYFEARD, a par. in the bar. of Kinnalea, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles to the N.E. of Kinsale. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, val. £75, in the patron. of the bishop; but there is no church or glebe.

BALLYFERMOT, a par. in the bar. of Uppercross, in the co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles to the W. of Dublin. The Grand canal passes through the parish. Many of the villagers are employed in a paper-mill established here. The living is a rect. united with that of Chapelizod in the dioc. of Dublin, Glendalagh, and Kildare. Ballyfermot Castle, Johnstown, and Johnstown Lodge, are the principal residences.

BALLYFERNON, a vil. in the par. and bar. of Boyle, in the co. of Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 10 miles N.E. of Boyle, its post town.

BALLYFIN, a chplry. in the par. of Borros, and bar. of Maryborough, in Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Maryborough.

BALLYFORAN, a vil. in the par. of Taughboy, and bar. of Athlone, in the co. of Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles to the S. of Mount Talbot. It is on the east bank of the river Suck, and fairs are frequently held here.

BALLYFOYLE, a par. in the bar. of Kinalea, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles to the N.E. of Kinsale. It is situated on the sea-coast, near the entrance to Cork Harbour. There is a coastguard station at Robert's Cove, a sheltered haven in this parish. At the same place is a good slate quarry. The living is a perpet. cur. impropriate, in the dioc. of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross.

BALLYGAR, a vil. in the bar. of Killian, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles to the S.W. of Mount Talbot.

BALLYGARTH, a par. in the bar. of Upper Duleek, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles to the S.E. of Drogheda. It is situated in a pleasant district, chiefly pasture land, on the coast, at the mouth of the Nanny Water, and has a coastguard station. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. £67, in the patron. of the crown. Ballygarth Castle, surrounded by beautiful and well-wooded grounds on the Nanny Water, is the seat of Colonel Pepper. Another seat is Carballis House.

BALLYGARUFF, a hmlt. in the par. of Templetogher, and bar. of Ballymoe, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 7 miles to the N.E. of Dunmore.

BALLYGAWLEY, a par. and market town in the bar. of Clogher, in the co. of Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 15 miles to the S.E. of Omagh, and 96 miles N.N.W. from Dublin. A castle was erected here in 1614 by Sir Gerard Lowther, who had received a grant of the manor from James I. The castle was shortly afterwards demolished by the Irish, under O'Nial, and little now remains of it. The town lies near lofty hills, called the Ballygawley mountains, some of which are above 1,000 feet in height. The chief branches of industry are the manufacture of gloves and linen, ale-brewing, and distilling. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Armagh and Clogher, val. £92, in the patron. of the Archdeacon of Armagh and the Rector of Errigal-Keerogue. The church is a good-sized building in the perpendicular style. The Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, and Baptists have places of worship in the parish. The principal mansion is Ballygawley House, the seat of Sir John Stewart, Bart., to whom the town belongs. Petty sessions are held, and a police station is established here. The market is held on Friday. Fairs take place on the second Friday in each month.

BALLYGIBBON, a par. in the bar. of Upper Ormond, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles to the N.E. of Nenagh. A large extent of bog is included in the parish, and there is abundance of limestone. The living is a rect. united with that of Ballymackey, in the dioc. of Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh, The chief residences are Ballygibbon House and Glenahilty Castle.

BALLYGLASS, a vil. in the par. of Tonaghty and bar. of Carra, in the co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 9 miles to the S.E. of Castlebar. It is a police station, and petty sessions are held once a fortnight.

BALLYGOREY, a hmlt. in the bar. of Iverk, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles from Waterford. It is situated near the river Suir.

BALLYGRANNY, a hmlt. in the bar. of Tiraghrill, in the co. of Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 2 miles to

the E. of Collooney. It is not far from the border of Leitrim.

BALLYGRIFFIN, a par. in the bar. of Clanwilliam, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles from Golden. It lies in a fertile district on the bank of the river Suir. There is a small tract of bog. The living is a rect. united with that of Athassel, in the dioc. of Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore. Lisheen is the seat of Sir J. J. Fitzgerald, Bart.

BALLYGUB, NEW, a vil. in the bar. of Ida, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles from Inistioge. It is situated not far from the west bank of the river Barrow.

BALLYGUNNER, a par. in the bar. of Gaultier, in the co. of Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles to the S.E. of Waterford. It has a police station, and petty sessions are held once a fortnight. The living is a vic. united with that of Ballynakill, in the dioc. of Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore.

BALLYGURRIM, a par. in the bar. of Ida, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles from Ross. It is situated in a pleasant country near the west bank of the river Barrow. The living is a vic. united with that of Rosbercon, in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin.

BALLYHACK, a vil. in the bar. of Shelburne, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 10 miles to the S. of Ross. It is seated on the east shore of Waterford harbour. The population consists chiefly of fishermen. Fairs are held six times in the year. A castle formerly stood here, of which some remains are still left.

BALLYHACKMORE, a vil. in the bar. of Lower Castlerea, in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles from Ballymacarrett. It is near the east shore of Belfast Lough.

BALLYHAISE, a vil. in the par. of Castleterra, and bar. of Upper Loughtee, in the co. of Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles to the N.E. of Cavan. It is situated on the south bank of the river Annalee. The parish church stands near the village, and there is a chapel belonging to the Roman Catholics. There are some large flour-mills and a market house. Ballyhaise House is the principal mansion. A market is held on Saturday, and fairs for cattle on the 1st March, the 18th May, the 13th July, the 30th August, the 6th November, and the 13th December.

BALLYHAKILL, a vil. in the bar. of Shanid, in the co. of Limerick, 4 miles to the E. of Glin. It is situated on a small stream which falls into the Shannon at Loughill.

BALLYHALBERT, a par. in the bar. of Ards, in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 8 miles to the N.E. of Portaferry. It is situated on the coast, and is a coastguard station. The inhabitants are mostly fishermen. The living is a vic. united with that of St. Andrew's, in the dioc. of Down, Connor, and Dromore. The Presbyterians have a chapel here.

BALLYHALE, a vil. in the par. of Derrynahinch, and bar. of Knochtopher, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, near Knochtopher. It is a station on the Waterford and Kilkenny railway.

BALLYHAUNIS, a small market town in the par. of Armagh, and bar. of Castello, in the co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 22 miles to the S.E. of Castlebar. An Augustine monastery formerly existed here, of which there are some remains. A police force is stationed here. The market is held on Tuesday. Fairs for the sale of cattle are held on the 1st June, the 2nd July, the 22nd September, and the 20th October.

BALLYHAURA, a vil. in the bar. of Fermoy, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles from Buttevant.

BALLYHAY, or BALLYHEA, a par. in the bars. of Fermoy, Orrery, and Kilmore, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles to the S.E. of Charleville. It lies in a fertile district on the border of the county of Limerick. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, of the val. with Charleville of £566, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is decayed.

BALLYHEAN, or BALLYHANE, a par. in the bar. of Carra, in the co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 8 miles to the E. of Westport. The living is a rect. included in the union of Burriscarra, in the dioc. of Tuam, Killala, and Achonry. There is a Roman Catholic chapel. Fairs are held on the 4th July and the 20th August.

BALLYHEIGE, a par. in the bar. of Clanmaurice, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 15 miles to the N.W. of Tralee. The parish, which is of large extent, comprising an area of 11,261 acres, is situated in a mountainous and boggy district on the coast of a bay bearing the same name, and includes the promontory of Kerry Head, which forms the northern boundary of the bay. The coast is dangerous, and presents some striking scenery. Coastguard and police stations are established here, and petty sessions are held. A useful building stone is obtained, and at Kerry Head are found amethysts and the Kerry diamond. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe, of the val of £204, in the patron. of the bishop. Ballyheige Castle, the seat of Colonel Crosbie, is a fine mansion in the perpendicular style of architecture.

BALLYHIGHLAND, a hmlt. in the bar. of Tullyhunco, in the co. of Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, not far from Killashandra.

BALLYHILLIN, a hmlt. in the bar. of Inishowen, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, close to Malin Head, the northernmost extremity of the island.

BALLYHOGE, a par. in the bars. of Bantry and Shelmaliere, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles to the S. of Enniscorthy. It lies on the west bank of the navigable river Slaney. The living is a perpet. cur., part of the union of Killurin, in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin. The principal seats are Bellevue, a handsome mansion with extensive and beautiful grounds, Birchgrove, and McMines.

BALLYHOOLEY, a par. in the bar. of Fermoy, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles to the N.W. of Fermoy, and 18 miles NE from Cork. It is situated on the banks of the river Blackwater, which was crossed by a stone bridge. The bridge was destroyed by a flood in 1853. The parish comprises part of the Nagle mountains. Limestone is obtained in abundance. Here is a station of police, and a large flour-mill. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, of the val. with the vic. of Killathy of £557, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a chapel belonging to the Roman Catholics. Ruins of the old castle, which belonged to the Roches, stand on a rock by the Blackwater. Some remains of the ancient parish church exist near the present one. In a fine spot on the banks of the river is Convamore, the seat of the Earl of Listowel, with rich woods and beautiful prospects. The other seats are Gurteen House and Upper Convamore.

BALLYHORGAN, EAST and SOUTH, vils. in the bar. of Clanmaurice, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles from Listowel.

BALLYHORNAN, a vil. in the bar. of Lecale, in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles from Ardglass. It is on the coast of a small bay of the same name.

BALLYHUSKARD, a par. in the bar. of Ballaghkeen, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles from Enniscorthy. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, of the val. of £55, in the patron. of the incumbent, being a constituent to the union of Enniscorthy.

BALLYJAMESDUFF, a market town and district par. in the par. and bar. of Castleraghan, in the co. of Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 11 miles to the S.E. of Cavan, and 57 miles from Dublin. There is a spacious lake adjacent to the town. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Kilmore, Ardagh, and Elphin, val £96, in the alternate patron. of the incumbents of the parishes of Castleraghan, Kildrumferton, Denn, and Lurgan. There are chapels belonging to the Roman Catholics, the Presbyterians, and Wesleyans, and several schools. Petty

sessions are held, and a police force is stationed here. The market is on Tuesday, and fairs are held once in every month except January.

BALLYKEANE, or KILLEIGHEY, a par. in the pars. of Upper Philipstown and Geashill, in King's County, in the prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles from Portarlington. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Dublin, Glendalagh, and Kildare, of the val. of £138, in the patron. of the archbishop.

BALLYKEERAN, a hmlt. in the bar. of Brawney, in the co. of Westmeath, 3 miles from Athlone.

BALLYKELLY, a vil. in the par. of Tamlaght-Finlagan and bar. of Keenaght, in the co. of Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Newtown Limavady, its post-town, and 13 miles to the N.E. of Londonderry. This place belongs to the Fishmongers' Company of London, to whom it was granted with about 18,000 acres of ground, by James I. on the settlement of Ulster. The village, which is not far from Lough Foyle, contains some good houses and pretty cottages, a school supported by the company, a dispensary, and a handsome chapel belonging to the Presbyterians. There are some remains of the castle which was built by the company. The parish church is near the village.

BALLYKENNEDY, or GRACEHILL, a vil. in the par. of Ahoghill and bar. of Lower Toome, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Uister, Ireland, 2 miles to the S.W. of Ballymena. It is seated on the west bank of the river Main. It is a Moravian settlement, founded in 1746, by John Kennick, and held under the O'Neills. There is a neat chapel, a savings-bank, and a burial-place. The river is crossed by a four-arched bridge.

BALLYKETT, a vil. in the bar. of Moyarta, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, not far from Kilrush.

BALLYKILCASH, a vil. in the bar. of Tireragh, in the co. of Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles from Aughris Head. It is seated near the coast.

BALLYKINE, a par. in the bar. of South Ballinacor, in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles to the S.W. of Rathdrum. It lies in a mountain district, on the south-west bank of the river Avonbeg, a little above the "meeting of the waters," and the beautiful valley of the Ovoca. A monastery was established here at an early period, on the site of which now stands Shaley Abbey, a modern seat. The living is included in the union of Rathdrum.

BALLYKINLER, a par. in the bar. of Lecale, in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 5 miles from Downpatrick. It is situated on the coast of Dundrum Bay, in a district consisting chiefly of sandhills. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Down, Connor, and Dromore.

BALLYKNOCKAN, a vil. in the bar. of East Idrone, in the co. of Carlow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, not far from Myshall.

BALLYLAGHAN, a hmlt. in the bar. of Gallen, in the co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 2 miles from Foxford. It lies a little to the east of Lough Cullin, not far from an old fort of the MacJordans.

BALLYLANDERS, or BALINLONDRY, a par. in the bar. of Coshlea, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 13 miles to the E. of Charleville. It is situated near the border of Cork, in a fertile district containing a tract of bog. The living is a rect. included in the union of Duntrileague, in the dioc. of Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore. The ruined church is near the village. There is a Roman Catholic chapel.

BALLYLANEEN, a par. in the bar. of Decies-without-Drum, in the co. of Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles to the S.W. of Waterford. It lies on the coast of St. George's Channel, and includes the vil. of Kilmacthomas. The living is a vic. included in the union of Stradbally, in the dioc. of Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore. On a hill are extensive ruins of an ancient castle, built by one of the Jordans.

BALLYLANNAN, a par. in the bar. of West Shelmaliere, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 8 miles to the S.W. of Taghmon. It is situated on the Scar river, at the head of Bannow Bay, and contains the vil. of Foulkesmill. The living is a vic. united with that of Horetown, in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin. The principal seat is Rosegarland, a fine mansion erected on the site, and including part, of the walls of an old castle, and surrounded by extensive and beautiful grounds.

BALLYLARKIN, a par. in the bar. of Cranagh, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, near Freshford. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin. There was formerly a castle here, belonging to the Shortalls.

BALLYLEAGUE, a vil. in the bar. of South Ballintober, in the co. of Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, adjoining Lanesborough.

BALLYLIFFIN, a vil. in the par. of Donagh and bar. of Inishowen, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 10 miles to the N.E. of Buncrana. It is seated on the northern coast of the county, not far from Malin Head.

BALLYLINAN. *See* BALLYLYAN, Queen's County.

BALLYLINCH, a par. in the bar. of Gowran, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles to the W. of Thomastown. It is situated near the confluence of the river Nore and King's River. The living is a vic. united with that of Burnchurch, in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin. Mount Juliet is the seat of Earl Carrick.

BALLYLINNY, a par. in the bar. of Lower Belfast, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 6 miles to the W. of Carrickfergus. The living is a vic. united with that of Carnmoney, in the dioc. of Down, Connor, and Dromore.

BALLYLONGFORD, a town in the par. of Aghavalliar, and bar. of Iraghticonnor, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 26 miles to the N.E. of Tralee. It is situated on the banks of a small river, which falls into the Shannon a little below the town, and forms a good harbour. The principal trade is in corn and turf, the latter being obtained in large quantities in the neighbouring bogs, and exported to Limerick. A market is held once a fortnight, and petty sessions once a week. A police station is established here. There is a large Roman Catholic chapel, and a dispensary.

BALLYLOUGH, a vil. in the bar. of Lower Dunluce, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles to the S. of Bushmills.

BALLYLOUGHAUN, a vil. in the bar. and co. of Galway, adjoining the town of Galway.

BALLYLOUGHLOE, a par. in the bar. of Clonronan, in the co. of Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles to the E. of Athlone. The parish, which is very extensive, embracing an area of 13,578 acres, is situated in a fertile and well-cultivated district, containing abundance of limestone. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, of the val. with that of Drumraney, of £687, in the patron. of the bishop. In this parish is Moydrum Castle, a castellated mansion, in a fine park, the seat of Lord Castlemaine. There are several other seats.

BALLYLOUGHNANE, a vil. in the par. of Lockeen, and bar. of Lower Ormond, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles to the S.W. of Parsonstown. It lies on the west bank of the river Brosna.

BALLYLYAN, a vil. in the par. of Killabban, in the bar. of Ballyadams, Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 10 miles to the S.E. of Maryborough. Coal mines are worked here, and there is abundance of flagstone. Iron has been found. In the vicinity are Rahin, the seat of the Weldons, chief proprietors of the place; and Gracefield Lodge, the seat of the Graces. There are several remains of antiquity near the village, including a cromlech, a great earthwork and ditch, and the ruins of a church. Near the latter, many coins have been found of very early date. Here is a police station. Petty sessions are held weekly, and fairs on the 11th January, the 10th February, the 10th May, the 2nd September, and the 26th November.

BALLYMACARRETT a par. and suburb of Belfast,

in the bar. of Upper Castlereagh, in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It stands on the east bank of the river Lurgan, which separates it from Belfast, and is crossed by two bridges, one of 21 arches, and a handsome modern one of five arches. The principal manufactures carried on in the town are those of calico and muslin, glass and pottery, steam-engines and other machinery, vitriol and other chemical products, rope and sail-cloth. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Down, Connor, and Dromore, val. £84, in the patron. of the Rector of Knockbride. Besides the church, which was built in 1826, there is a Roman Catholic chapel, and chapels for the Presbyterians (of two sections), the Covenanters, and Wesleyans. A police station is established, and there are eight schools in the town.

BALLYMACART, a par. in the bar. of Decies-within-Drum, in the co. of Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles to the S. of Dungarvan. It is situated on the coast of St. George's Channel, near Ballymacart Head, in Ardmore Bay. The living is a vic. united with that of Ardmore, in the dioc. of Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore.

BALLYMACARTHY, a vil. in the par. of Kilmaloda, and bar. of East Carbery, in the co. of Cork, and prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles from Clonakilty. Near the village are some extensive flour-mills.

BALLYMACELLIGOTT, a par. in the bar. of Trughanacmy, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles to the S. E. of Tralee. The parish is very extensive, embracing an area of 14,018 acres, and is situated in a mountainous district, containing abundance of limestone, which has been quarried since 1811. By the passage of a subterraneous stream some curious caverns have been hollowed out in the rocks. One has been likened to a cathedral, the stalactites mimicking the forms of pulpit and worshippers. It was in a wild glen in this parish that the Earl of Desmond concealed himself in 1583, where he was discovered and slain. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe, of the val., with two others, of £430, in the patron. of the Crosbies. There are chapels belonging to the Roman Catholics, and the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists.

BALLYMACHUGH, a par. in the bar. of Clonmahon, in the co. of Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 10 miles to the S. of Cavan. It lies near the border of Longford, on the shore of Lough Sheelin. The living is a vic. united with that of Granard, in the dioc. of Kilmore, Ardagh, and Elphin. There is a dispensary. Arley Cottage, the seat of Lord Farnham, and Fortland are the principal residences.

BALLYMACKEAN, a vil. in Courcey's bar., in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles to the S. of Kinsale. It is a coastguard station.

BALLYMACKEY, a par. in the bar. of Upper Ormond, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles to the E. of Nenagh. A large part of the land is bog, and there is much limestone. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh, of the val. with three others of £532, in the patron. of the bishop. There are several pleasant seats in the parish; the principal are Castle Willington, Woodville, and Beshorough. A police force is stationed here.

BALLYMACKNEY, a vil. in the bar. of Farney, in the co. of Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles from Carrickmacross.

BALLYMACODA, a vil. in the par. of Kilmacdonough, and bar. of Imokilly, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles to the S. of Youghal. It is seated on an inlet of Youghal Bay.

BALLYMACORMACK, a par. in the bars. of Moydow and Ardagh, in the co. of Longford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles to the S. of Longford. It is situated on the Royal canal, which connects it with Dublin. A large portion of the parish consists of bog and waste land. Limestone and sandstone are found in abundance. The living is a rect. included in the union of Templemichael, in the dioc. of Kilmore, Ardagh, and Elphin. The principal residence is Rockspring House.

BALLYMACWARD, a par. in the bars. of Kilconnell and Tyaquin, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles to the W. of Ahascragh. The parish is very large, extending over an area of 17,259 acres. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh, of the val. with that of Clonkeen of £246, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is situated in this parish. The principal seats of the gentry are Mount Hazle, Mount Bernard, Hampstead, &c.

BALLYMACWILLIAM, a par. in the bar. of Warrenstown, in King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 7 miles to the N.E. of Philipstown. It is a fertile and well-cultivated district, containing a large extent of good pasture land. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dublin, Glendalagh, and Kildare, of the val. of £247, in the gift of the archbishop. There is a school established by Lord Trimleston. There are several seats.

BALLYMADUN, a par. in the bar. of West Rathdown, in the co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles to the N. of Ashbourne. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the rect. of Clonmethan, in the dioc. of Dublin, Glendalagh, and Kildare. The chief seats are Borranstown and Nutstown.

BALLYMAGARVEY, a par. in the bar. of Upper Duleek, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 7 miles to the S. of Slane. It lies in a fertile and well-cultivated country, on the south bank of the Nanny Water. The living is a vic., part of the union of Kentstown, in the dioc. of Meath. At some distance is an extensive common, adjoining the bog of Garristown. The seats are Ballymagarvey, Balrath, &c.

BALLYMAGAURAN, a hmlt. in the par. of Templeport and bar. of Tullagha, in the co. of Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, not far from Ballinamore.

BALLYMAGLASSON, a par. in the bar. of Rathath, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles to the S. of Dunshaughlin. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. £180, in the patron. of the crown. There is a church in this parish.

BALLYMAGOOLY, a vil. in the par. of Rahan, and bar. of Fermoy, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, near Mallow. It is pleasantly seated on the river Blackwater. Near it is Ballymagooly, a fine seat overlooking the river, and occupying the site of an ancient castle.

BALLYMAGORRY, a vil. in the par. and bar. of Strabane, in the co. of Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles from Strabane. It is situated near the river Fin.

BALLYMAHON, a small market town in the par. of Shrule, and bar. of Ratheline, in the co. of Longford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 11 miles to the S. of Longford, and 68 miles W. by N. from Dublin. A small part of the town is in the bar. of Noughaval. It is seated in a pleasant country on the banks of the river Inny, which is here crossed by a bridge of five arches, and falls into Lough Ree a little lower down. The Royal canal passes within a mile on the north-west side of the town. A thriving trade is carried on in corn and other commodities with the neighbouring towns. There is a market-house which contains a court-room, in which the quarter and petty sessions are held, a police-station, and a dispensary. The places of worship are the parish church, which is in the town, and the Roman Catholic chapel. The town is the property of the Shuldham family. Goldsmith, who was born in a neighbouring village, resided here in his childhood. The market is on Thursday. Fairs are held on the Thursday before Ash-Wednesday, the 11th May, the 11th August, and the 21st November.

BALLYMAKENNY, a par. in the bars. of Drogheda and Ferrard, in the co. of Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles from Drogheda. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh and Clogher, of the val. of £158, in the patron. of the archbishop. There is a church, glebe-house, and glebe.

BALLYMANNY, a par. in the bars. of East Offaly and Connel, in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles to the E. of Kildare. The river Liffey runs through the parish. The living is a rect. united with that of Killa-

shee, in the dioc. of Dublin, Glendalagh, and Kildare. Fairs are held in April, August, and November.

BALLYMARTIN, a par. in the bars. of Upper and Lower Belfast, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 8 miles to the E. of Antrim. It lies on the south-east side of the Six-mile Water. The living is a rect. united with the vic. of Carnmoney, in the dioc. of Down, Connor, and Dromore.

BALLYMARTLE, a par. in the bars. of Kinalea and Kinsale, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles from Kinsale. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, of the val. of £367, in the gift of the crown. There is a Roman Catholic chapel. A police force is stationed here, and petty sessions are held once a fortnight. There are several gentlemen's seats.

BALLYMASCANLAN, a par. in the bars. of Upper and Lower Dundalk, in the co. of Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles to the N.E. of Dundalk, and 54 miles from Dublin. It is situated on the coast of the bay of Dundalk, on the banks of the river Flurry, which enters the bay at its north-west extremity. The eastern part of the district is hilly, and has abundance of limestone. Agriculture is the principal occupation of the inhabitants. A few are employed in the linen manufacture, bleaching, and fishing. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Armagh and Clogher, val. £106, in the patron. of Lord Clermont. The Presbyterians and Roman Catholics have chapels in the parish. A castle once stood here, of which there are some remains. Here is a massive cromlech called the "Giant's Load," the upper stone of which is said to weigh thirty tons. Several Danish remains are found here. Mount Pleasant, the seat of Sir John McNeill, the eminent engineer, and Ballymascanlan House, are the principal residences.

BALLYMENA, a market town in the par. of Kirkinriola, and bar. of Lower Toome, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 11 miles to the N. of Antrim, and 118 miles from Dublin. It is seated on the banks of the river Braid, and is a station on the Northern Counties railway. It is the centre of a thickly peopled district, in which the linen manufacture, introduced about 1732, is carried on extensively. The town contains, according to the census of 1861, 1,233 inhabited houses, with a population of 6,739, of whom 1,427 are returned as belonging to the Established Church, 1,646 Roman Catholics, 3,300 Presbyterians, 233 Methodists, and 133 of other persuasions. It would thus appear that in Ballymena three parts of the people are Protestants. The town contains the parish church of Kirkinriola, and chapels belonging to the Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, and Wesleyans. The diocesan school, founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was established here on being removed from Carrickfergus, in 1829. Here is also an endowed free school, founded by John Guy in 1813, and several other schools. Other public buildings are the market-house, the bridewell, the court-house, and the Union poor-house. The river is crossed by a stone bridge. Ballymena is the seat of a Poor-law Union and a presbytery. It has a chief station of police, and quarter and petty sessions are held in the town—the former quarterly, the latter every fortnight. The principal market is on Saturday, when a large sale of linens takes place; but there is also a market on Tuesday and Wednesday, for grain and pork. Fairs are held on the 26th July and the 21st August.

BALLYMITHY, a par. in the bar. of Shelmaliere, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles to the S. of Taghmon. It is situated on a small stream which falls into Bannow Bay. The land is mostly cultivated, and there are quarries of good building-stone. The living is a rect. united with that of Taghmon, in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin. The principal mansion is Coolcliffe, the seat of Sir W. Cox, Bart. There are some remains of a castle.

BALLYMODAN, a par. in the bars. of Kinalmeaky and East Carbery, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 15 miles to the S.W. of Cork. It lies on the south bank of the river Bandon, and comprises the greater part of the town of Bandon. The soil is good, and the scenery of the district very pleasant. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, of the val. of £367, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, which was rebuilt in 1849, is a neat edifice in the pointed style of architecture. There are chapels belonging to the Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, and Wesleyans. Castle Bernard, the seat of the Earl of Bandon, is a noble mansion, surrounded by an extensive, beautiful, and richly-wooded park, on the river Bandon. It is on the site of a castle formerly the seat of the O'Mahonys. Among the other pleasant seats are The Farm, an Elizabethan mansion, Mayfield, Hare Hill, &c.

BALLYMOE BARONY, one of the eighteen bars. or subdivisions of the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, situated in the north-east part of the county, and bounded on the N. and E. by the county of Roscommon, on the S. by the bars. of Killian and Tiaquin, and on the W. by the bar. of Dunmore. It contains the parishes of Clonbern, Kilbegnet, Kilcroan, Templetogher, with parts of the parishes of Ballynakill, Boyounagh, Drumatemple, Dunamon, Dunmore, Killererin, and Tuam, and the town of Dunmore. The barony extends over an area of 89,273 acres.

BALLYMOE BARONY, one of the nine bars. or subdivisions of the co. of Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, bounded on the N. by the bar. of Ballintober, on the E. by the bars. of Roscommon and Ballintober, and on the S.W. by the co. of Galway. It contains the pars. of Cloonygormican and Oran, with parts of Ballynakill, Drumatemple, and Dunamon. The bar. has an area of about 23,280 acres.

BALLYMOE, a vil. in the par. of Drumatemple and bar. of Ballymoe, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles from Castlereagh. It is situated on the west bank of the river Suck. Fairs are held here on the 1st February, the 16th March, the 21st May, the 24th June, the 22nd August, and the 25th October.

BALLYMONEY, a par. and market town in the bars. of Upper Dunluce and Kilconway, in the co. of Antrim, and in the libs. of Coleraine, in the co. of Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 31 miles to the N.W. of Antrim, and 140 miles from Dublin. It is a station on the Northern Counties railway. The parish, which is very extensive, is situated in a fertile and cultivated district containing some coal and ironstone, on the east side of the river Bann. It is the seat of a considerable linen manufacture, and has also a large and important trade in corn, butter, and provisions. The provision market was established in 1790, and the corn-market in 1820. Large quantities of butter are exported to Liverpool. Other branches of industry are soap and candle making, tanning, and brewing. There is a distillery and a tobacco manufactory. The town contains, according to the census of 1861, 484 inhabited houses, with a population of 2,599, of whom 463 belong to the Established Church, 780 are Roman Catholics, 1,257 Presbyterians, 59 Methodists, and 40 of all other persuasions. Thus it would appear that above two-thirds of the inhabitants are Protestants. The town contains a court-house, a bridewell, two banks, the Union poor-house, and a dispensary. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Down, Connor, and Dromore, of the val. of £907, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, erected in 1782, stands near the ruins of an older one. The Roman Catholics and Presbyterians (of two sections) have chapels in the town. There are several endowed and other schools. Quarter and petty sessions are held, and a chief police station is established here. Ballymoney is the seat of a Poor-law Union. The chief residences are—O'Hara Brook, Leslie Hill, Ballynacre, &c. The market is held on Thursday, and fairs on the 6th May, the 10th July, and the 10th October.

BALLYMONEY, a par. in the bar. of East Carbery, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 9 miles to the W. of Bandon. It is situated on both banks of the river Bandon, and contains the vil. of Ballyneen. It comprises a large tract of mountain and bog. The population are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The living is

a rect. in the dioc. of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, of the val. of £695, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholics and Wesleyans have chapels in the parish. At Ballincarrig are the ruins of a castle, erected probably about 1585, with a tower of much earlier date.

BALLYMORE, a par. in the bar. of Lower Orior, in the co. of Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 10 miles to the E. of Armagh. The par., which is extensive, comprising an area of 14,159 acres, lies on the west side of the Newry canal, and contains the vils. of Tanderagee, Poyntz Pass, and Acton. The soil is remarkably fertile, and the land highly cultivated. Good building stone is quarried, of which Tanderagee Castle, the seat of the Duke of Manchester, was built. Potters' clay and fullers' earth are also found in the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh and Clogher, of the val. of £1,462, in the gift of the archbishop. The church, which was built in 1812, is a fine structure, in the early English style, with an embattled tower. There are chapels belonging to the Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists. Petty sessions are held weekly, and fairs once a month.

BALLYMORE, a par. in the bar. of Rathconrath, in the co. of Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 15 miles to the W. of Mullingar, and 72 miles from Dublin. It contains Lough Sendy. An abbey was founded here in 1218, by the De Lacys, for monks of the Premonstratensian, and nuns of the Benedictine order. In 1641 Ballymore was one of the English military stations; in 1691 it was garrisoned by the Irish, and taken by General De Ginkell. The town had formerly the privilege of a market. It is a chief police station, and petty sessions are held once a fortnight. Good limestone is quarried in the parish. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Meath, val. £93, in the gift of the bishop. Fairs are held on Whit-Monday, and the 14th October.

BALLYMORE, a par. in the bar. of Forth, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 7 miles to the S. of Wexford. The living is a rect. united with that of Tacumshin, in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, but no church.

BALLYMORE-EUSTACE, a par. and market town in the bar. of South Naas, in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 13 miles to the E. of Kildare, and 34 miles from Dublin. Its name is derived from the family of its founders, the Eustaces (a branch of the Fitzgerald family), who had a strong fortress here. The parish is situated in a pleasant hilly country on the river Liffey, which is here crossed by a bridge of six arches. An extensive woollen manufactory was established in the town in 1802, which furnishes employment to many hands. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Dublin, Glendalagh, and Kildare, val., with two curacies, £100, in the gift of the archbishop. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland receive the rectorial rent-charge. In the churchyard are ruins of an ancient church. There is a remarkable waterfall near the town, called *Pool-a-Phooka*, or the "demon's hole;" here the river Liffey precipitates itself through a narrow passage between steep rocks into a basin below, and thence passes by two other falls to the lowest level. The whole height of the fall is 150 feet. An elegant bridge, consisting of one Gothic arch, has been thrown across the basin. A police force is stationed in the town. Ardenode, the seat of George W. West, Esq., is the principal residence. The market day is Wednesday. Fairs are held on Easter Monday, the 24th June, the 26th August, the 28th October, and the 21st December.

BALLYMORIN, or ALMORITIA, a par. in the bar. of Rathconrath, in the co. of Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles to the N.E. of Ballymore. It is within a short distance of the Royal canal, and is intersected by a small stream, a branch of the river Inny. Good limestone is obtained in abundance. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, of the val. of £194, in the gift of the bishop. Among the seats are Glencarry and Darlington Lodge.

BALLYMOTE, a vil. in the bar. of Longford, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, not far from Eyrecourt.

BALLYMOTE, a market town in the par. of Emlaghfad, and bar. of Corran, in the co. of Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 12 miles to the S. of Sligo, and 123 miles from Dublin. A fortress of great strength was founded here by Richard de Burgo, one of the Earls of Ulster, in 1300, which is supposed to have given origin to the town. This castle fell into the hands of the Irish in 1641, who held it about eleven years, when it was captured by the English under Ireton and Sir C. Coote. A Franciscan friary also existed here, founded by the MacDonoghs. The town, which consists chiefly of one street, is situated in a pleasant and cultivated district. Linen weaving is carried on, but to a much smaller extent than formerly. The places of worship are the parish church of Emlaghfad, and chapels belonging to the Roman Catholics and Wesleyans. There is a court-house, in which quarter and petty sessions are held, a police-station, a bridewell, and a dispensary. The principal residence is Earlsfield, the seat of Sir R. Booth, proprietor of the town. Temple House, a mansion in a fine wooded park on the banks of a small lake, is in the vicinity. There are ruins of the castle, enclosing a square of 150 feet, of the friary, and of an ancient house of the Knights Hospitallers. The Irish Psalter called the "Psalter of Ballymote," was written at this friary. Friday is the market day. Fairs are held on the last Monday in January, the 11th May, the first Monday in June and November (old style), the 3rd September, and the second Monday in December (old style).

BALLYMOYER. *See* BALLYMYRE, Armagh.

BALLYMUN, a hmlt. in the bar. of Coolock, in the co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles from Dublin.

BALLYMURPHY, a vil. in the bar. of Lower St. Mullins, in the co. of Carlow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles from Borris.

BALLYMURREEN, a par. in the bar. of Eliogarty, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles to the S. of Thurles. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore, of the val. of £131, in the patron. of the bishop.

BALLYMYRE, or BALLYMOYER, a par. in the bar. of Upper Fews, in the co. of Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles to the N.E. of Newtown-Hamilton. It contains a considerable extent of bog and waste land. For the present cultivated condition of the rest of the land the parish is largely indebted to Sir W. Synnot, who settled here about 1780, and by his energy and benevolence gradually brought about immense improvement in the roads, the houses, methods of cultivation and general habits of the population. The parish contains some stone quarries and lead mines. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the linen and woollen manufacture. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Armagh and Clogher, val. £90, in the patron. of the Rector of Armagh. The church was erected in 1822. There is a Roman Catholic chapel. Ballymyre Lodge, situated in a spacious and well-planted demesne, is the seat of the Synnots. In the neighbourhood have been found numerous ancient relics, among which are two urns with ashes, discovered in a cairn, many coins and inscribed stones.

BALLYNACALAGH, a vil. in the par. of Kilnamanagh, and bar. of Bear, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 12 miles to the S.W. of Castletown.

BALLYNACALLY, a vil. in the par. of Kilchreest, and bar. of Clonderalaw, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 9 miles to the S.W. of Ennis. Agricultural produce is sent to Limerick, and stone and seaweed imported, by the river Fergus, which runs near the village, and is navigable for small vessels. Cattle fairs are held on the 14th June, the 16th September, and the 8th November.

BALLYNACARRIGA, a vil. in the bar. of Bear, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 10 miles to the S.W. of Castletown.

BALLYNACARRIGY, a small market town, in the

par. of Kilbixy, and bar. of Moygoish, in the co. of Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 7 miles to the N.W. of Mullingar, and 50 miles from Dublin. The Royal canal passes near the town. The markets are held on Wednesday and Saturday: and fairs on the 9th May and the 30th October. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, a dispensary, and a police station. Petty sessions are held weekly.

BALLYNACLOUGH, a par. in the bar. of Coonagh, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles from Pallasgrean. The soil is good, and limestone is abundant. The living is a rect. united to that of Kilcornan, in the dioc. of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe.

BALLYNACLOUGH, a par. in the bar. of Upper Ormond, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles to the S. of Nenagh. It lies in a fertile and cultivated country on the banks of the river Arra, which falls into Lough Derg. Limestone and fine marble are obtained here. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh, of the val., with the rects. of Dromineer and Kilkeary, and the vic. of Terryglass, of £269, in the gift of the Dean of Killaloe. There are some remains of a castle. The principal seats are Debsborough and Ballynaclough House. A police force is stationed here.

BALLYNACORRA, a vil. in the bars. of Barrymore and Imokilly, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, near Middleton.

BALLYNACOURTY, a par. in the bar. of Dunkellin, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles to the S. of Oranmore. It is situated on the coast of Galway Bay, and comprehends the islands of Tawyn, St. Brendan's, and Inniscorn. The harbour is sheltered, and the population are chiefly engaged in fishing and agriculture. The living is a rect. united to the Wardenship of Galway.

BALLYNACOURTY, a par. in the bar. of Corkaguiny, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 9 miles to the E. of Dingle. It lies in a mountain district on the peninsula between Tralee and Dingle Bays, and contains the vils. of Annascally and Ballinclare. The living is a vic. included in the union of Kilflyn, in the dioc. of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe.

BALLYNACREEN, a vil. in the bar. of Imokelly, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles from Moyne. It is situated on the sea-coast.

BALLYNADRUMMA, a par. in the bar. of Carbury, in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles to the N. of Carbury. It is situated near the Midland Great Western railway and the Royal canal. The living is a vic. united with that of Carbury, in the dioc. of Dublin, Glendalagh, and Kildare.

BALLYNAFAGH, a par. in the bar. of Clane, in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles to the N.W. of Clane. There is a considerable extent of bog in the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dublin, Glendalagh, and Kildare, val. £108, in the patron. of the crown.

BALLYNAFAUNA, a vil. in the bar. of Condons and Clangibbon, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles from Fermoy.

BALLYNAGERAGH, a vil. in the par. of Kilcarragh and bar. of Clanmaurice, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles to the W. of Listowel. It is seated near the bank of the river Feal. A fair is held on the 29th September.

BALLYNAGORE, a vil. in the par. of Newtown, and bar. of Moycashel, in the co. of Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles to the N. of Kilbeggan. It is seated on the banks of the river Brosna, over which is a four-arch bridge. There are extensive flour-mills and a bleach-green.

BALLYNAHAGLISH, a par. in the bar. of Trughacmy, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles to the W. of Tralee. It is situated on the north shore of Tralee Bay, and contains the vils. of Chapeltown and Kilfinura. It is frequented as a watering-place. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe, of the val., with two others, of £717, in the patron. of Sir E. Denny, Bart. At Kilfinura is a coastguard station.

BALLYNAHAGLISH, a par. in the bar. of Tirawley, in the co. of Mayo, prov of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles to the S. of Ballina. It is situated between the river Moy and Lough Conn, and comprises a large extent of bog and mountain. There are quarries of granite, limestone, and sandstone. The living is a vic., part of the union of Ardagh, in the dioc. of Tuam, Killala, and Achonry. The principal residence is Mount Falcon. Within the parish are several remains of antiquity, the ruins of castle MacAndrew, cromlechs, and camps.

BALLYNAHINCH BARONY, one of the 18 bars. or subdivisions of the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, situated in the western extremity of the county, bounded by the Atlantic Ocean on the N., S., and W., and by the bar. of Ross on the E. It includes the district of Connemara, a small part of Joyce's Country, the pars. of Ballindoon, Ballynakill, Moyrus, Omey, and the town of Clifden. It is almost wholly mountain and bog, and covers an area of 191,430 acres.

BALLYNAHINCH, a vil. in the bar. of that name, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 6 miles to the S.E. of Clifden. The neighbouring lake and river abound in salmon.

BALLYNAHINCH, a small market town in the par. of Magheradrool, and bar. of Kinelarty, in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 9 miles to the N.W. of Downpatrick, and 94 miles from Dublin. It is a station on the Belfast and County Down railway. In 1798 an engagement took place here between the insurgents and the English under General Nugent, in which the former were defeated and dispersed. The town was founded about the middle of the 17th century. The market is held on Thursday. Fairs are held monthly from January to May, and in July, August, October, and November.

BALLYNAKILL, a par. in the bar. of Ballynahinch, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles to the N. of Clifden. It lies on the north-west coast of the county, on Ballynakill Bay and comprises Cleggan Bay, the south shore of Killery Bay and the several islands of Crump, Innisbruin, and others, extending in all over an area of 47,963 acres. A large part of the surface consists of mountain and bog, the hills attaining at Letterbreckan an elevation of 2,200 feet. Agriculture and fishing are the chief occupations of the inhabitants. The harbour is to the south of Rinville Point; it is capable of admitting large vessels, and is well sheltered. Small piers have been erected. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Tuam, Killala, and Achonry, of the val., with nine other rects. and vics., of £263, in the patron. of the bishop.

BALLYNAKILL, a par. in the bar. of Killian, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles from Castleblakeney. The living is a rect. forming part of the union of Moylough, in the dioc. of Tuam, Killala, and Achonry.

BALLYNAKILL, a par. in the bar. of Leitrim, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 8 miles to the W. of Portumna. This parish, which is very extensive, embracing an area of no less than 59,626 acres, lies on the west shore of Lough Derg, at the foot of the Slieve Baughta hills, and contains the town of Woodford. The soil is good and the land cultivated. The loftiest hill is the Scalp, about 1,070 feet in height. The living is a rect. united with the vic. of Lickmolassy, in the dioc. of Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh. There are several gentlemen's seats, among which are Marble Hill, Shannon Hill, Ballinagar, &c. A tract of land of above 1,300 acres in this parish was purchased by the Irish Waste Land Society, in 1836, and in twenty years the value of it rose from *50s.* to £84.

BALLYNAKILL, a par. in the bar. of Ballymoe, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 10 miles to the N.W. of Athleague. It is situated in a mountainous district on the river Suck, and comprises a very large extent of bog and waste land. The living is a vic.

united with that of Dunamon, in the dioc. of Kilmore, Ardagh, and Elphin.

BALLYNAKILL, a par. in the bar. of Coolestown, in King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles from Edenderry. It is situated on the Grand canal. The land is good and well cultivated. There is much bog, and limestone is quarried in the parish. The living is a vic. united with the rect. of Clonsast, in the dioc. of Dublin, Glendalagh, and Kildare.

BALLYNAKILL, a par. in the bar. of Gaultiere, in the co. of Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles from Waterford. It is in a pleasant spot on the river Suir, and includes Little Island. From this island there are extensive and beautiful views over the river, the city of Waterford, and the neighbouring districts. There is a castle on the island, erected probably before 1600. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore, val. £227, in the gift of the bishop. The principal seats are May Park, Mount Pleasant, and Belmont.

BALLYNAMONA, a par. in the bar. of Small County, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles to the N.E. of Bruff. The land is good, and there is abundance of limestone, with some basalt. The living is a vic. united with that of Aney or Knockainey, in the dioc. of Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore. In the parish are ruins of a castle and of the old church.

BALLYNAMUDDAGH, a vil. in the bar. of Ballaghkeen, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles to the E. of Enniscorthy.

BALLYNASCARTHY, a vil. in the bar. of East Carbery, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles to the N.E. of Clonakilty.

BALLYNASCREEN, a par. in the bar. of Loughinsholin, in the co. of Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It lies on the border of Tyrone, on the banks of the river Moyola, and contains the market town of Draperstown. To the south are the Slieve Gullion mountains. The larger part of the parish, which is very extensive, embracing an area of 32,492 acres, belongs to the Drapers' and Skinners' Companies. The soil near the river is good, and the land well cultivated. Good freestone is obtained, and manganese has been found. Agriculture, linen weaving, and the rearing of cattle are the occupations of the people. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry and Raphoe, of the val. of £784, in the gift of the bishop. The church is at Draperstown. In a secluded mountain glen are the ruins of the ancient church founded, it is said, by St. Patrick. There are several cromlechs. Derrynoyd Lodge is the principal seat.

BALLYNASLANEY, a par. in the bars. of Ballaghkeen and East Shelmaliere, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles to the N.W. of Wexford. It is situated in a fertile district on the banks of the river Slaney. The living is a perpet. cur. united with the rect. of Edermine, in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin.

BALLYNEALE, a hmlt. in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles from Ross.

BALLYNEE, a vil. in the bar. of Morgallion, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, not far from Nobber.

BALLYNEEN, a vil. in the par. of Ballymoney, and bar. of East Carbery, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, near Inishcen. It is situated on the river Bandon, which is crossed by a bridge of ten arches. A police force is stationed here, and petty sessions are held. The village has a dispensary and a Wesleyan chapel.

BALLYNEETY, a vil. in the bar. of Clanwilliam, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles to the S. of Limerick.

BALLYNOE, a par. in the bar. of Kinnatalloon, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 9 miles to the E. of Rathcormack. It is situated in a fertile district, near the river Bride, a branch of the Blackwater. The living is a vic. united with that of Knockmourne, in the dioc. of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross.

BALLYNURE, a par. in the bar. of Lower Belfast, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 6 miles to the N.W. of Carrickfergus. It lies on the side of the Six-mile Water, and has a station on the Belfast railway. Part of the town of Ballyclare is within this parish. There is a large extent of bog and waste land, and some stone quarries. The paper manufacture is carried on, and there are large bleach grounds. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Down, Connor, and Dromore, of the val. with two others, of £454, in the gift of the bishop. The Presbyterians have a chapel here. Cattle fairs are held on the 16th May, the 5th September, and the 25th October, and horse fairs in May, November, and December.

BALLYNURE, a par. in the bar. of Upper Talbotstown, in the co. of Wicklow, 4 miles to the S. of Donlavin. It is on the confines of Kildare, and contains the vil. of Bumbo Hall. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, of the val. of £270, in the patron. of H. Carroll, Esq. The chief seats are Ballynure House and Grange-Con, the latter of which belonged to Baltinglass Abbey.

BALLYONAN, a vil. in the bar. of Carbury, in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles from Carbury.

BALLYORGAN, a vil. in the par. of Kilflyn, in the bar. of Coshlea, and co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 8 miles to the S. of Kilmallock.

BALLYOUGHTERA, a par. in the bar. of Imokilly, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 18 miles to the E. of Cork. It includes part of the town of Castlemartyr. Ironstone abounds in the district. The living is a rect. united with that of Castlemartyr, in the dioc. of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross. The church is at Castlemartyr. Ruins of the old church and of two castles still remain.

BALLYOVEY, a par. in the bar. of Carra, in the co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 7 miles to the N.W. of Ballinrobe. It is situated in a mountainous and pleasant country on the shores of Loughs Mask and Carra. The living is a rect., part of the union of Burriscarra, in the dioc. of Tuam, Killala, and Achonry. There are two Roman Catholic chapels. The principal seats are Tarmacady and Partree; the former, situated among the mountain recesses, is a summer residence of the Plunketts.

BALLYPATRICK, a vil. in the bar. of Iffa and Offa, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles to the E. of Clonmel.

BALLYPHILIP, a par. in the bar. of Ards, in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 9 miles to the N.E. of Downpatrick. It lies in the south part of the peninsula between Lough Strangford and the Irish Channel, and contains the town of Portaferry. The land is good and well cultivated. There is a small bog, called Ballygaroegan Moss. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Down, Connor, and Dromore, of the val. with four others, of £409, in the gift of the bishop. The parish church is at Portaferry. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, and one each for Wesleyans and Presbyterians. Two Danish raths exist in the parish.

BALLYPOREEN, a vil. in the par. of Templetenny, bar. of Iffa and Offa, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 13 miles to the S. of Tipperary. In the village are the parish church, the Roman Catholic chapel, a police station, and a dispensary. Fairs are held in May, August, and December.

BALLYQUIN, a vil. in the bar. of Corkaguiny, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles to the N. of Dingle. It is near the coast of Brandon Bay.

BALLYRAGGET, or DONAGHMORE, a par. in the bar. of Fassadinin, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 10 miles to the N.W. of Kilkenny. It lies on the east side of the river Nore, which is crossed by a bridge of ten arches. The castle, now in ruins, was formerly the seat of the Butlers. The living is an impropriate rect. in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin. The principal seat is Ballyragget Lodge.

BALLYRASHANE, a par. in the libs. of Coleraine, in the co. of Londonderry, and in the bar. of Lower

Dunluce, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles to the S.W. of Bushmills. It is situated in a fertile district, on the east side of the river Bann, not far above its mouth. Basalt abounds here in all its forms and varieties. Many fossils and gems are found. Paper making and linen weaving are carried on. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Down, Connor, and Dromore, val. £308, in the patron. of the bishop. There are two Presbyterian chapels.

BALLYROAN, a par. in the bar. of Cullenagh, in Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles to the S. of Maryborough. It is situated in a fertile and cultivated district, containing several hills of considerable height, with limestone and flagstone quarries, and some coal. Cullenagh, the hill from which the barony is named, has an elevation of 1,045 feet. Agriculture is the chief occupation of the people, but a few are employed in the cotton factories. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, of the val. of £390, in the gift of the crown. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, and an endowed school. Blandsford, the seat of the Blands, and Rockbrook are the chief residences. Fairs are held on the 6th January, the 2nd April, the 15th May, the first Wednesday in July (old style), the 15th August, and the second Wednesday in November (old style).

BALLYROBERT GRANGE, a par. in the bar. of Lower Belfast, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 8 miles from Antrim.

BALLYRONAN, a vil. in Woods Chapel, in the par. of Artrea, and bar. of Loughinsholin, in the co. of Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 38 miles to the S.E. of Londonderry. It is seated on the west shore of Lough Neagh, at the junction of several roads, and belongs to the Salters' Company of London. It was founded in 1788, and is a port to Moneymore, a brisk export and import trade being carried on with Belfast and Newry.

BALLYRONTY, a hmlt. in the bar. of Slievardagh, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, not far from Killenaule.

BALLYROOSKY, a vil. in the bar. of Kilmacrenan, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 8 miles to the N. of Ramilton. It is on the north coast of the county, near Ballyroosky Point.

BALLYSADERE, or BALLYSODARE, a par. in the pars. of Tirerill and Leyny, in the co. of Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles to the S.W. of Sligo, and 127 miles from Dublin. The Dublin and Sligo railway passes close to the town, and has a station at Ballysadere. It is situated on a bay or channel extending southward from Sligo Bay, at the mouth of the Ballysadere river, an outlet of Lough Arrow. This river, augmented by the Collooney river above the town, passes over several falls, and discharges itself into the bay. An abbey was founded here about A.D. 660, by St. Fechin, which became very wealthy. The house was twice destroyed by fire, and being rebuilt in 1188, continued till the Dissolution, when it was given to the family of Clanricarde. The parish contains a large extent of bog and waste land, with abundance of valuable limestone. Lead and silver have been found. There are several large flour-mills and a bleach-ground. A small but thriving export trade is carried on in corn and flour, and the salmon fishery is very productive. There is a small quay for the convenience of the vessels that come up to the town. A police force is stationed here. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Tuam, Killala, and Achonry, of the val. of £154, with good glebe house, in the gift of the bishop. The church is at Collooney, but a chapel of ease has recently been erected at Ballysadere, the living of which is in the patronage of E. J. Cooper, Esq. There is a Roman Catholic chapel and several schools. The ivy-covered walls of the ancient monastery are still standing near the river, above the falls, and there are traces of an old church. Markree, a modern mansion surrounded by beautiful grounds and woods on the banks of the river, is the principal seat. An observatory has been erected near the house. Several hundred acres in this parish have recently been taken in from the sea by Captain Olpherts, and are now covered with luxuriant crops. Fairs are held on the 8th February, the 30th May, the 11th July, the 4th August, the 24th October, the 12th November, and the 15th December.

BALLYSAKEERY, a par. in the bar. of Tirawley, in the co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles to the N. of Ballina. It lies on the west bank of the river Moy, at its entrance into Killala Bay. There is a considerable extent of bog, and some limestone. Fine salmon abound in the river. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Tuam, Killala, and Achonry, val. with the vic. of Rathreagh, £265, in the gift of the bishop. There are chapels belonging to the Wesleyans, Baptists, and Independents. A Franciscan abbey once existed here, founded by the Joyces, and there are interesting remains of it near the river. The principal seats are Reserk, Broadlands Park, and Netley Park.

BALLYSAX, a par. in the bar. of East Offaly, in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles to the S.E. of Kildare. It is situated close to the famous Carragh race-course. The soil is good, but there is much bog and waste land. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dublin, Glendalugh, and Kildare, of the val. of £165, in the gift of the crown. There are numerous gentlemen's seats in the parish, among which are Ballysax House, Cobourg Lodge, Bailyfair House, Turf Lodge.

BALLYSCADDAN, a par. in the bar. of Coshlea, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 8 miles to the E. of Kilmallock. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore, of the val. with that of Glanbane, of £92, in the gift of the crown. The church is decayed. The principal mansion is Ryves Castle, the seat of the Ryans.

BALLYSCANLAN, a vil. in the bar. of Lower Connello, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, not far from Rathkeale.

BALLYSCULLION, a par. mostly in the bar. of Loughinsholin, in the co. of Londonderry, and partly in the bar. of Upper Toome, and co. of Antrim, in the prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 8 miles to the N.W. of Randalstown. It is situated on Lough Beg and the banks of the river Bann, and includes the vil. of Bellaghy. Above a fifth part of the parish consists of lake and bog; the remainder is fertile and cultivated. There are some flax mills. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry and Raphoe, of the val. of £365 11*s.* 9*d.* gross income, or £210 7*s.* 11*d.* net, in the gift of the bishop. The church is at Bellaghy. The palace erected here by the Earl of Bristol (who was appointed to the see of Derry) was taken down, unfinished, at his death. The fine portico now adorns the parish church of St. George, Belfast. Ballyscullion House, a noble mansion recently erected by Admiral Bruce, Moyala Park, the seat of Captain Robert Peel Dawson, Bellaghy Castle, and Bellaghy House, are among the chief seats. There are ruins of an old church on Church Island, or Ynis Teda, in Lough Beg, where also a monastery was early established and flourished for many centuries.

BALLYSCULLION GRANGE, a par. in the bar. of Upper Toome, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles to the S. of Portglenone.

BALLYSEEDY, a par. in the bar. of Trughanacmy, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles to the S.E. of Tralee. It is watered by the river Maine, and includes some part of the Slievemish mountains, with abundance of limestone and a large tract of bog. Trout is found in the river. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe, val. £62, in the gift of A. Blennerhasset, Esq. Ballyseedy House is the principal seat.

BALLYSHANNON, a market town and seaport in the pars. of Kilbarron and Inismacsaint, and bar. of Tirhugh, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 11 miles to the S. of Donegal, and 129 miles from Dublin. It is seated at the mouth of the river Erne, which enters Donegal Bay, and is crossed by a bridge of fourteen arches uniting the two parts of the town. The O'Donnells had a fortress here at an early period, which was besieged but not taken by the English in 1597. The

Earl of Clanricarde took the castle in 1652. James I. granted the town a charter of incorporation and the elective franchise, and it returned two members to the Irish parliament till the Union. Owing to its position, the town has a thriving trade, exporting grain and salmon, and importing timber, coal, iron, salt, &c. The river is rich in salmon, and the neighbouring country in minerals. A fall of 16 feet suddenly stops the navigation of the river below the bridge. The port is subordinate to Sligo. There is a large distillery and a brewery. The town contains, according to the census of 1861, 668 inhabited houses, with a population of 3,183, of whom only 486 belong to the Established Church, 2,565 are Roman Catholics, 80 Presbyterians, and 52 of other denominations; thus showing that more than four-fifths of the inhabitants are attached to the Roman Catholic Church. The town has a market and court-house, custom-house, and dispensary. It is a chief police station, and petty sessions are held fortnightly. The places of worship are the parish church of Kilbarron, which stands on a hill near the town, and chapels for the Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, and Wesleyans. Ballyshannon is the seat of a Poor-law Union, and the Union house is in the town. Here are also small barracks. A weekly newspaper, called the *Ballyshannon Herald*, is published here. Tuesday and Saturday are the market days. Fairs are held monthly throughout the year.

BALLYSHANNON, a par. in the bars. of East and West Offaly, in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles to the S.E. of Kildare. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dublin, Glendalagh, and Kildare, of the val., with the rect. of Kilrush, of £360, in the gift of the crown and the archbishop in turn.

BALLYSHEEHAN, a par. in the bar. of Middlethird, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles to the N. of Cashel. It is in a pleasant district on the east bank of the river Suir. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore, val. £140, in the gift of the bishop. There is a Roman Catholic chapel and a police station. Fairs are held on the 6th May, the 15th August, and the 5th December.

BALLYSPILLANE, a par. in the bar. of Barrymore, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles from Middleton. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, val. £108, in the gift of the Earl of Shannon.

BALLYSUMAGHAN, a par. in the bar. of Tirerill, in the co. of Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles to the E. of Collooney. The soil is good, and there is a large extent of bog and abundance of fine limestone. The living is a vic. included in the union of Boyle in the dioc. of Kilmore, Ardagh, and Elphin. There are some ruins of a church, and remains of Danish forts.

BALLYTARSNEY, a par. in the bar. of Iverk, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 7 miles to the E. of Carrick. The living is a rect. united with that of Clonmore, in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin.

BALLYTIVNAN, a vil. in the bar. of Carbury, in the co. of Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, not far from Sligo.

BALLYTOBIN, a par. in the bar. of Kells, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles to the S. of Callan. The living is a rect. united with the vic. of Kells, in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin. Ballytobin House is a very old mansion seated in a well wooded demesne to which a deer park is attached.

BALLYTROOLEEN, a vil. in the bar. of East Muskerry, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles from Innishannon.

BALLYTRUSTAN, a par. in the bar. of Ards, in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 1 mile from Portaferry. It lies in a fertile district on the sea-coast. The living is a vic., part of the union of Ballyphilip. There are ruins of the old church.

BALLYVAGHAN, or BALLYVAUGHAN, a vil. in the par. of Drumcrechy, and bar. of Burren, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 12 miles to the N. of Corrofin. It is seated on the south coast of Galway Bay, on a small and shallow bay bearing the name of the village. It has coastguard and police stations. Fairs are held on the 24th June and the 23rd September.

BALLYVALDON, a par. in the bar. of Ballaghkeen, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 11 miles to the E. of Enniscorthy. It lies near the coast, and contains the vil. of Blackwater. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, val., with two others, £20, in the gift of the bishop.

BALLYVALLOO, a par. in the bar. of Ballaghkeen, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 7 miles to the N.E. of Wexford. It lies on the sea-coast. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of Ardcolme, in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin.

BALLYVAUGHAN. *See* BALLYVAGHAN, Clare.

BALLYVOURNEY, a par. in the bar. of West Muskerry, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 10 miles to the W. of Macroom. It lies on the border of Kerry, at the source of the small river Sullane, a branch of the Lee, and consists chiefly of mountain and bog. A nunnery was founded here by St. Abban, in the 7th century. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, of the val. of £521, in the gift of the bishop. The church, erected in 1824, is in the early English style. There is a Roman Catholic chapel. The ruins of the church of the old nunnery are much venerated. Near them is a holy well. A police station is in the parish, and fairs are held on the 10th of May, July, September, and November.

BALLYWALTER, a par. in the bar. of Ards, in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 7 miles to the S.E. of Newtown Ards. It is on the coast of the Irish Channel, and is a coastguard station. Slate is quarried here. The living is a vic. included in the union of St. Andrews, in the dioc. of Down, Connor, and Dromore. The Presbyterians have two chapels in the parish. Fairs are held on the 22nd June and the 8th November.

BALLYWALTER GRANGE, a par. in the bar. of Lower Belfast, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 7 miles to the W. of Carrickfergus.

BALLYWILLAN, a par. mostly in the North-east Liberties of Coleraine, in the co. of Londonderry, and partly in the bar. of Lower Dunluce in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles to the S.W. of Bushmills. It is situated on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean, opposite to the Skerries, and includes the village of Portrush. The district is very rich in minerals, and has many attractions for the geologist. Basalt in all its forms, limestone, and ironstone exist in abundance, and many interesting fossils are found. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Connor, of the val. of £227, in the gift of the bishop. The church now stands in the town of Portrush. It is a plain building, nearly cruciform, having a tower and two transepts, but the chancel is very shallow, and not in proportion to the other parts. There is a neat painted window in the north transept, presented by a member of the congregation. On the summit of a steep rock, nearly 300 feet above the level of the sea, is Dunmull, said to have been a Druid circle, converted by the Danes into a fortress. Other remains of Celtic times are in the neighbourhood.

BALMACHY, a vil. in the par. of Panbride, in the co. of Forfar, Scotland, 6 miles to the W. of Arbroath.

BALMACLELLAN, a par. in the co. of Kirkcudbright, Scotland, two miles to the N.E. of Galloway. It lies in a hilly country on the east side of the river Ken, and is one of four parishes called the Glenkens, *i.e.*, dales by the Ken. It was formerly, as its name signifies, the seat of the Maclellans. In the river and small lakes are good trout. The living, of the val. of £227, is in the presb. of Kirkcudbright, and in the gift of the crown. The par. comprises an area of about 40 square miles.

BALMACNEIL, a vil. in the par. of Little Dunkeld, in the co. of Perth, Scotland, not far from Dunkeld. It is seated at the junction of the Tay and the Tummell.

BALMAGHIE, a par. in the co. of Kirkcudbright, Scotland, 4 miles to the N.W. of Castle Douglas. It lies on the south side of the river Dee and the west shore of Loch Ken and contains the villages of Dee Bridge

and Laurieston. It was formerly the estate and residence of the Maghies. The district is hilly and heathy, and has several lakes, and mineral springs. The living, val. £203, is in the presb. of Kirkcudbright, and in the patron. of Admiral Gordon. In this parish is Thrief Castle, which in the Civil War was held for Charles I.; it is on an island in the Dee, and belonged to the Douglases. The par. is about 10 miles in length and 4 miles in breadth.

BALMAHA, a vil. in the co. of Stirling, Scotland, 3 miles to the N.W. of Drymen. It lies near Loch Lomond.

BALMAIN, a vil. in the par. of Fettercairn, in the co. of Kincardine, Scotland, near Fettercairn.

BALMALCOLM, a vil. in the par. of Kettle, in the co. of Fife, Scotland, 4 miles from Falkland.

BALMBRAE, a vil. in the par. of Falkland, in the co. of Fife, Scotland, 8 miles to the S.W. of Cupar.

BALMERINO, or BAMIRNIE, a par. in the co. of Fife, Scotland, 3 miles to the W. of Newport. It is situated in a pleasant, hilly, and cultivated district on the south coast of the Frith of Tay, at the ferry to Dundee. A Cistercian monastery was founded here in the 13th century by Alexander II. and Emergarde his mother, who gave it rich endowments, and dedicated it to St. Edward and the Virgin Mary. The church of this abbey was the burial-place of Emergarde in 1233. A few ivy-covered remains still exist; they are next the old village, on ground projecting into the Tay. After the Reformation, Balmerino was made a barony by James VI., and given to Sir James Elphinstone, by one of whose descendants it was forfeited in 1746. The inhabitants of the village are employed in weaving and fishing. The living, val. £239, is in the presb. of Cupar, and in the patron. of the crown. In the vicinity of the village is Naughton Castle, the former residence of the Mays.

BALMORAL, seat of her Majesty the Queen, on the banks of the Dee, in the par. of Crathie, and district of Aincardine O'Neill, in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland, miles from Ballater, and adjoining the estate of Abereldie, the property of her late Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. This palace, when originally purchased by her Majesty of the Earl of Fife, was an old château pile, but it has subsequently been almost entirely rebuilt. The grounds, which are pre-eminently picturesque, include the ruins of Knock Castle and Loch Muick, and extend for several miles to the wooded heights of "dark Lochnagar," where the red roe roam wild, and which rise to the height of 3,777 feet above the level of the sea.

BALMULLO, a vil. in the par. of Leuchars, in the co. of Fife, Scotland, 4 miles from St. Andrew's. It is not far from the river Eden.

BALNABRACKNEY, a vil. in the par. of Castle Jordan, and bar. of Upper Moyfenrath, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles from Kinnegad.

BALNABRUACH, a vil. in the par. of Tarbat, in the co. of Ross, Scotland, 8 miles from Tain. It is situated on the peninsula between the Moray and Dornoch Friths.

BALNAGO, a vil. in the cos. of Ross and Cromarty, Scotland, 3 miles from Tain. It is on the south shore of Dornoch Frith.

BALNASIUM, a vil. in the par. of Weem, in the co. of Perth, Scotland, not far from Aberfeldy.

BALNE, a tnshp. in the par. of Snaith, wap. of Osgoldcross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles to the S.W. of Snaith.

BALQUHIDDER, a par. in the co. of Perth, Scotland, 3 miles to the S.W. of Lochearn Head. It is situated along the Grampians, and consists wholly of mountain and glen. Within the parish, which is 16 miles in length and 7 miles in breadth, are the lofty mountains Dumore and Ben Voirlich, the former rising to the height of 3,819 feet, the latter 3,180 feet. There are several fine lakes, the principal of which are Loch Doine and Loch Voir. Loch Earn and Loch Lublaig also lie partly in this parish. The river Balvag runs through it. Both lakes and river are rich in trout and salmon. The village is seated on the shores of Loch Voil, and has in its churchyard the grave of Rob Roy, who at the time of his death in 1735, was residing at a farmhouse here. The living, of the val. of £276, is in the presb. of Dumblane, and in the gift of Sir J. Macgregor, Bart. The Duke of Atholl takes from Balquhidder the title of Viscount.

BALRAHEEN, a par. in the bar. of Ikeathy and Oughterany, in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles to the S.W. of Maynooth. It is watered by the small river Rye, a branch of the Liffey. The living is a rect. included in the union of Donadea, in the dioc. of Dublin, Glendalagh, and Kildare.

BALRAMSLEY, a vil. in the hund. of New Forest, in the co. of Southampton, not far from Brockenhurst. The South Western railway passes near it.

BALRATH, a vil. in the bar. of Lower Duleek, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles from Duleek.

BALRATHBOYNE, or RATHBOYNE, a par. in the bars. of Upper Kells and Lower Navan, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles to the S. of Kells. The district is fertile and contains much limestone. The river Blackwater flows near the parish on the north-east. The living is a rect. united with that of Kells, in the dioc. of Meath.

BALROTHERY, EAST and WEST, two of the nine bars. or subdivisions of the co. of Dublin, in the prov. of Leinster, Ireland. They are situated in the northern part of the county, and bounded on the N. by the co. of Meath and the Irish Sea, on the E. by the Irish Sea, on the S. by the bar. of Nethercross, detached portions of which also lie within their limits, and on the W. by the county of Meath. The eastern bar. comprises the pars. of Baldongan, Balrothery, Balscaddan, Holmpatrick, and Lusk, with the towns of Balbriggan, Balrothery, Loughshinny, Rush, and Skerries. In the western bar. are the pars. of Ballyboghill, Ballymadun, Clonmethan, Garristown, Grallagh, Hollywood, Naul, Palmerstown, and Westpalstown. The area of these bars. is about 55,200 acres.

BALROTHERY, a par. in the bar. of East Balrothery, in the co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 16 miles to the N. of Dublin. It is situated in a fertile district on the coast of the Irish Sea, and contains the flourishing town of Balbriggan, which has superseded the old town of Balrothery, now in ruins. The coast is rocky, and good building stone is obtained in abundance. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Dublin, Glendalagh, and Kildare, val. £287, in the patron. of Sir Edward Grogan, Bart. There is a Roman Catholic chapel in the town of Balbriggan. Balrothery is the seat of a Poor-law Union. The principal residences are Hampton Hall, surrounded by extensive and beautiful grounds, with rich woods and fine sea views, Ardgillan Castle and Lowther Lodge. There are some interesting remains of a very ancient castle near the church, and in the neighbourhood are the ruins of another castle. The parish contains a mineral spring.

BALSALL, or BALSALL TEMPLE, a chplry. in the par. of Hampton-in-Arden, hund. of Hemlingford, in the co. of Warwick, 8 miles to the S.W. of Coventry. Birmingham is its post town. The manor belonged in the reign of Stephen to Roger de Mowbray, and was given by him to the Knights Templars, who made it a preceptory of their order. It passed subsequently to the Knights Hospitallers, and in 1565 to Dudley, Earl of Leicester. A century later it was held by Lady Katherine Leveson, who founded a hospital here for twenty poor women, and endowed it with the manor of Balsall. There are now thirty inmates, and the annual income is about £1,500. The living is a perpet. cur.* of the val. of £50 (which is paid out of the hospital endowment), in the dioc. of Worcester, and in the gift of the governors of the hospital. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary. It was erected originally by the Templars, and has been thoroughly repaired since 1820. There are some remains of a hall of the Templars at Balsall Grange.

BALSCADDAN, a par. in the bar. of East Balrothery, in the co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 1 mile from Balbriggan. The river Naul runs near the village. The living is a vic. of the val. of £58, in the dioc. of Dublin, Glendalagh, and Kildare, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Dublin.

BALSCOTT, a chplry. in the par. of Wroxton, and hund. of Bloxham, in the co. of Oxford, 4 miles to the N.W. of Banbury. The living is a perpet. cur. attached to the vic. of Wroxton, in the dioc. of Oxford. The name of this chapelry, which at full length is Beletscott, is derived from Michael Belet, who lived in the early part of the 13th century, and founded a priory at Wroxton.

BALSDEAN, a vil. in the rape of Lewes, in the co. of Sussex, 4 miles from Brighton.

BALSHAM, a par. in the hund. of Radfield, in the co. of Cambridge, 4 miles to the N.E. of Linton, its post town. It lies not far from the border of Suffolk, and comprises part of the Gogmagog Hills, the loftiest ground in Cambridgeshire. On their summit is an ancient camp surrounded by a triple entrenchment and two ditches, and covering an area of thirteen acres. This camp is on the line of the Roman road called *Via Devana*. The seat of Lord Godolphin, with its pleasant grounds, is situated within the entrenchment. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, of the val. of £1,104, in the patron. of the Governors of the Charterhouse, London. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. It is a very ancient edifice, and was rebuilt at the close of the 14th century by John de Sleford, master of the wardrobe to Edward III. It contains stalls of carved oak, two tombs of priests adorned with fine brasses, and one of a knight. This village was the birthplace of Hugh de Balsham, the founder of Peterhouse College, Cambridge. There are charitable endowments amounting to £49 per annum.

BALSOON, a par. in the bar. of Lower Deece, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles to the E. of Trim. It is situated in a fertile country on the banks of the river Boyne. The living is a rect. united with that of Assey, in the dioc. of Meath. Balsoon House is the principal residence.

BALSTON. *See* BAYSTON, Shropshire.

BALTEAGH, a par. in the bar. of Keenaght, and co. of Londonderry, in the prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles to the S. of Newtownlimavady. It lies on the eastern side of the river Roe, and is intersected by the Balteagh water, a feeder of the Roe. The mountains of Donald's Hill and Cedy extend into the eastern part of the parish, the former rising 1,315 feet above the level of the sea. Between these mountains and the Roe there is a tract of rich and cultivated land. Limestone is quarried near the Cedy mountain, and many interesting fossils are found in it. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry and Raphoe, val. £437, in the patron. of the bishop. There are chapels belonging to the Roman Catholics and Presbyterians.

BALTERLEY, or BATTERLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Barthomley, and hund. of Pirehill, in the co. of Stafford, 6 miles to the N.W. of Newcastle-under-Lyme.

BALTIMORE, a vil. and seaport in the par. of Tullagh and bar. of West Carbery, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 56 miles to the S.W. of Cork, and 218 miles from Dublin. It is situated on the coast of St. George's Channel, near the south-western extremity of the county, at the entrance of a fine harbour named after the village. It is an ancient place, and is conjectured from its name, which signifies "great house of Baal," to have been a seat of the Druids. A castle was erected at an early period, and many foreign traders frequented the harbour before the 16th century. The castle fell into the hands of the Spaniards for a short time in 1602, and in 1631 it was attacked by Algerine pirates, who effected a landing here, plundered and burnt the town, and took a great number of prisoners. In 1613, under a charter granted by James I., the town was incorporated, and from that time till the Union, returned two members to the Irish parliament. The corporation has ceased to exist. About 130 vessels belong to the port, and are chiefly engaged in the coasting trade. The exports are slate, copper ore, flax, wheat, &c., and the imports timber, iron, coal, &c. A small convenient pier has been erected. Within the jurisdiction of the port are the several sub-ports of Bantry, Bearhaven, Castletownsend, Crookhaven, and Skibbereen. The custom-house is at Castletownsend. The parish church, erected in the village in 1819, is a handsome edifice with a square tower. There is a parochial school, built in 1832 by the late Lord Carbery, and a dispensary. A coastguard station is established here. The scenery of the district is picturesque and beautiful. Extensive remains of the ancient castle occupy a commanding situation by the harbour. Baltimore never has recovered its prosperity since the visit of the Algerines.

BALTINGLASS, a par. and market town, chiefly in the bar. of Upper Talbotstown, in the co. of Wicklow, but partly in the bar. of Rathvilly, in the co. of Carlow, and prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 28 miles to the W. of Wicklow, and 37 miles from Dublin. It is situated in a pleasant valley on the banks of the river Slaney, which is crossed by a stone bridge of three arches. In early times it formed part of the kingdom of Leinster. A Cistercian monastery was founded here in the 12th century, by one of the Cavanaghs, kings of Leinster, which was afterwards constituted a mitred abbey. At the Dissolution, this house, and the castle and manor, were given by Henry VIII. to Thomas Eustace. On the subsequent forfeiture of their estates by his heirs, they were granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir John Harrington. The town received the grant of markets and fairs from James I. and Charles II., and in 1663 it became a corporation. From that time it sent two representatives to the Irish parliament until the Union. The town is situated on the road from Dublin to Wexford, and has a good trade. Many hands are employed in silk winding and the neighbouring flour-mills. There are barracks for infantry, a court-house, and a bridewell. A police force is stationed here, and petty sessions are held weekly. Quarter sessions are also held here. A savings-bank, an infirmary, and a dispensary have been established. Baltinglass is the seat of a Poor-law Union, and the Union house is situated about 1 mile from the town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, of the val. of £474, in the patron. of the Rev. William Norton, incumbent. The church stands on part of the site of the old abbey. There are chapels belonging to the Roman Catholics and the Wesleyans. The ruins of the abbey are extensive, and include several fine Gothic arches, supported on circular and square columns. Some Norman gateways remain of the castle, which is now used as a farmhouse. There are two raths or entrenchments, with moats, on Baltinglass Hill, which is 1,256 feet in height. Coins and human remains have been found there. The seats are—Stratford Lodge, the residence of the Stratfords, who take the title of Viscount from Baltinglass: this ancient mansion is now in ruins, having been recently burned; Saunders' Grove and Golden Fort, seats of the Saunders; and Slaney Park, the seat of Captain Grogan. Friday is the market day. Fairs are held on the 9th January, the 2nd February, the 17th March, the 12th May, the 1st July, the 12th September, and the 8th December.

BALTONSBOROUGH, a par. in the hund. of Glaston-Twelve-Hides, in the co. of Somerset, 4 miles to the S.E. of Glastonbury. Bath is its post town. It is watered by the river Brue. The living is a perpet. cur. attached to the vic. of Butleigh, in the dioc. of Bath and Wells. The church is dedicated to St. Dunstan.

BALTRAY, a vil. in the bar. of Ferrard, in the co. of Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles to the N.E. of Drogheda. It is situated on the sea-coast, at the mouth of the river Boyne. Fishing is the chief employment of the villagers.

BALVAIRD, a vil. in the par. of Abernethy, in the co. of Perth, Scotland. Balvaird Castle, the seat of the Earl of Mansfield, is not far from the village.

BALWEST, a vil. in the hund. of Kerrier, in the co. f Cornwall, 4 miles from Helston.

BALWHERNE, a vil. in the par. of Methven, in the). of Perth, Scotland, not far from Perth.

BAMBER BRIDGE, a chplry. in the par. and hund. f Blackburn, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 3 miles om Preston, its post town. It is a station on the Lanıshire and Yorkshire railway. The living is a perpet. ır., of the val. of £150, attached to the vic. of Blackurn, in the dioc. of Manchester, and in the patron. of ıe vicar.

BAMBER GREEN, a vil. in the hund. of Uttlesford, ı the co. of Essex, 3 miles from Dunmow.

BAMBROUGH, or BAMBURGH, WARD, one of the x wards or subdivisions of the co. of Northumberland. , lies in the north-eastern part of the county, and is ounded on the N. by North Durham, comprising landshire and Norhamshire, a detached portion of the). of Durham; on the E. by the North Sea, on the S. Coquetdale ward, and on the W. by Glendale ward. was formerly called Bamboroughshire. There are ro divisions of this ward, the northern and southern. contains the following pars.: Bambrough and Belrd in the northern div.; Ellingham, Embleton, Long oughton, Howick, and Lesbury in the southern div. comprises an area of about 70,000 acres.

BAMBROUGH, or BAMBURGH, a par. in the rthern div. of Bambrough ward, in the co. of Northnberland, 5 miles to the E. of Belford, its post town, here there is a station on the York, Newcastle, and rwick railway. It is situated on the coast, and comises the chplries. of Beadnell, Lucker, and North Sunrland, with the tnshps. of Adderstone, Bambrough, ambrough Castle, Bradford, and 16 others. Bambrough, ough now only a village, was described by King Alfred "the kingly burgh which men name Bebbanburgh," d was once of some importance. It returned two presentatives to one of the parliaments of Edward I., d had the privilege of a market. An Augustine iory was founded here by Henry I., in 1127, as a cell Nostil priory, in Yorkshire. Its value at the Disolution was £124. A college, a monastery of Black iars, and a hospital dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene re also founded here. The village is pleasantly situated ır Budle Bay. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the c. of Durham, of the val. of £300, in the patron. of e trustees of Lord Crewe. The church is dedicated to . Aidan, and stands in the village, about half a mile m the ruins of the ancient one erected by King Oswald the castle. The churchyard contains the grave of e heroic Grace Darling, whose energy and exertions, th those of her aged father, were the means of rescug from shipwreck some of the crew of the *Forfarshire* amer. The annual value of the church estate charity £100. The par. extends over an area of 26,234 res.

BAMBROUGH, or BAMBURGH, CASTLE, a shp. in the par. and ward of Bambrough, in the co. of rthumberland, close to Bambrough. This tnshp. inides the site of the castle, which is one of the most cient forts in the kingdom. According to the Saxon ronicle, it was erected about the middle of the 6th ntury by Ida, King of Northumberland, and was veral times besieged before the Conquest. After that ent it was held by Robert de Mowbray, Earl of Northmberland, till, on occasion of an insurrection which headed, it was besieged and taken by William Rufus. stood many a rude attack in the reign of Stephen, and ny another during the fierce wars of the Roses, but ntinued in the possession of the crown till the 17th ntury. James I. conferred the castle and the manor John Forster, grandson of Sir John Forster, governor the castle in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. In 1709, y were purchased by Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, consequence of the creditors of William Forster having d a bill in Chancery in 1704. On his death, he gave se estates to trustees for charitable purposes, the ticular application of the funds being left to their retion. The surplusage of the rents of the estates at the disposal of the trustees, after the payments made by them in accordance with the will of the testator, did not at that time amount to £300 per annum, but the income has subsequently been much increased, and in 1830 the total income of Lord Crewe's estates was £8,126 8*s.* 8*d.* One of the objects kept in view has been the succouring of shipwrecked seamen; although many of the arrangements connected with the trust have been altered to meet the change of times and circumstances since the first trustees were appointed. A life-boat, always ready; signals for warning in stormy weather; storehouses for goods cast ashore, &c., are the chief elements of the provision made. The charity includes also a dispensary with a resident surgeon, a large and valuable library, and two schools, besides funds to spare for other charitable purposes. The castle had been in a state of dilapidation since the reign of Henry VII., but on the suggestion, and at the expense, of Dr. John Sharp, one of the first trustees, the keep was put in repair and made fit for the occasional residence of one of the trustees. The rock on which the castle stands rises perpendicularly from the sea to the height of 150 feet. The round towers on each side of the ancient gateway are still standing. A well was discovered in the keep in 1770, which was cut to the depth of 145 feet through the solid rock; and in 1773 the remains of an ancient chapel, built by King Oswald, were discovered. A curiously-carved font, found in it, is to be seen in the second library. The present name of the place is a corruption of the original Saxon name, *Bebbanburgh*, which, according to Bede, signified "town of Queen Bebba."

BAMBURGH. *See* BAUMBER, Lincolnshire.

BAMFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Hathersage, hund. of High Peak, in the co. of Derby, 6 miles to the N.W. of Tideswell. Bakewell is its post town. It is in the Peak, near the border of Yorkshire. Bamford Moor is near the village.

BAMFORD, a joint tnshp. with Birtle, in the par. of Middleton, and hund. of Salford, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 3 miles to the W. of Rochdale.

BAMFYLDE-WESTON. *See* WESTON-BAMFYLDE, Somersetshire.

BAMPTON, a vil. in the hund. of Bucklow, in the co. palatine of Chester, not far from Northwich.

BAMPTON HUNDRED, one of the thirty-three hunds. or subdivisions of the co. of Devon, situated in the north-eastern part of the county, and bounded on the N. and E. by Somersetshire, on the S. by the hund. of Halberton, and on the W. by the hunds. of Witheridge and Tiverton. It contains the pars. of Bampton or Bathampton, Burlescombe, Clayhanger, Hockworthy, Holcombe-Rogus, Morebath, and Uffculme. The area of the hund. is about 29,430 acres.

BAMPTON, or BATHAMPTON, a par. and market town in the hund. of Bampton, in the co. of Devon, 20 miles to the N. of Exeter, and 161 miles from London. It is situated near the confines of Somersetshire, on a stream called the Batherm, or Batham, which joins the river Exe a little below the town. The par. contains the two hmlts. of Petton and Shillingford. It is a very old town, and is, by some antiquaries, considered to be the Saxon *Beamdune*, and the scene of the great defeat of the Britons by the Saxons in the year 614. At the Norman Conquest the manor was given to Walter de Douai, by whom a castle is said to have been built. Some vestiges of such a structure are still to be found. The government of the town, by a portreeve and constables annually chosen, is now merely nominal. The town is seated in a pleasant valley, the chief street forming part of the road between Tiverton and Dulverton. There are large quarries of limestone, and the production and sale of lime form an important part of the trade of the place. The manufacture of serge and of pottery is carried on. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, of the val. of £118, in the patron. of J. Chichester Nagle, Esq., of Calverleigh, near Tiverton. The church is a large structure in the early English style, with a low tower, a groined roof, and some defaced

monuments of the Earls of Bath. There are chapels belonging to the Baptists and Bible Christians, and a free school founded and endowed by Mrs. Penton, in 1821; also an infant school, established in 1845, and supported by voluntary contributions. The charities of the parish amount to £9 a year. Petty sessions are held in the town. John de Bampton, a native of this place, who died in 1391, was a Carmelite, and the first lecturer on Aristotle's philosophy at the University of Cambridge. There is a valuable chalybeate spring in the parish. Wednesday and Saturday are the market days. Fairs are held on Whit-Tuesday, the Wednesday before Lady-day, the last Thursday in October, and the last Wednesday in November, for the sale of cattle and sheep. The sheep sold here are celebrated for their size and flavour.

BAMPTON HUNDRED, one of the fifteen hunds. or subdivisions of the co. of Oxford, situated in the western part of the county, and bounded on the N. by the hund. of Chadlington, on the E. by the hund. of Wootton, on the S. by Berkshire, and on the W. by Gloucestershire. It comprises the following pars.:—Alvescott, Asthall, Bampton, Blackbourton, Broadwell, Broughton Poggs, Burford, Clanfield, Ducklington, Kencott, Norton Brize, Standlake, Westwell, Witney, and Yelford, with parts of Langford and Shilton. The hund. extends over an area of 42,000 acres.

BAMPTON, or BAMPTON IN THE BUSH, a par. in the hund. of Bampton, in the co. of Oxford, 14 miles to the W. of Oxford, and 71 miles from London. It is situated on the north bank of the river Isis, a branch of which runs along the western border of the parish and falls into the Isis at Shilford. The par. contains the chplry. of Shilford, and the hmlts. of Aston, Brighthampton, Chimacy, Coate, and Weald. It is a place of great antiquity, its history running back beyond the time of the Norman Conquest. It appears in Domesday Book as a market town. It had a castle, erected, as is generally supposed, early in the 14th century, by Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, who held the manor of Bampton. The town is well built, and has a good supply of water. It has a new townhall. Its staple trade was formerly in fellmongery, and leather articles; but this trade has fallen off, and the market which was held on Wednesday is discontinued. The principal occupations of the place are now agricultural. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, divided into three portions, called Bampton, Bampton-Aston, and Bampton-Low—the first being of the val. of £550; the second, of £550; and the third of £300. The Dean and Chapter of Exeter possess the patron. of all three livings. The church is a fine cruciform edifice, very old and of great interest. Some parts of it are of Norman architecture, others of the early English style. It has a central tower surmounted by a lofty spire, and contains two monumental brasses, the oldest being of the year 1420. It is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a free grammar school, founded in 1670 by Robert Vesey, the income of which, derived from several endowments, is £54 per annum. The National school has also an endowment, and there are several other parochial charities. The remains of the castle are converted into a farm-house. Phillips, the poet, author of the "Splendid Shilling," was a native of this town (1676). A horse fair is held on the 26th and 27th of August.

BAMPTON, a par. in West ward, in the co. of Westmoreland, 9 miles from Penrith, its post town. It lies in a beautiful vale, surrounded on its east and west sides by hills, or "fells." Bampton and Bampton Grange are neighbouring villages, on the opposite banks of the river Lowther; this river flows northward through the vale, passes by Askham and Lowther, and empties itself into the Eamont, near Penrith. There are besides the hmlts. of Bonbey, Butterwick, Knipe, and Measand. About two miles to the S.W. of the village is the beautiful lake of Hawes-water and the sequestered glen of Mardale. The lake is 3 miles in length, and half a mile broad, and is surrounded on its east and south sides by fine hills, many of which are wooded. Agriculture and the rearing of stock are the principal employments of the inhabitants. In 1856 a company was formed for working a mine of copper ore at Measand, in the south part of the parish, and considerable progress has been made in the work, though the results are not yet apparent. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, of the val. of £101, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Patrick. A free grammar school was established here, in 1623, by Dr. Thomas Sutton, a native of the parish, which has now an income from endowment of £100, including the provision for school requisites and library. Several distinguished men have been among the pupils of this school—Dr. Mill, the biblical critic; Thomas Gibson, M.D., who married the daughter of the Protector, Richard Cromwell; and his nephew, Dr. Edmund Gibson, successively bishop of Lincoln and London, translator of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles, and editor of two editions of Camden's Britannia; Judge Wilson; and latterly, Dr. James Prinstead, Bishop of Lichfield (1841). There is also a free school at Measand, founded in 1711 by Richard Wright, the income of which is at present about £70; and another small endowed school at Roughill, founded in 1662 by Edmund Noble, the endowment of which is about £12 10s. per annum. Besides the school and parish library, there is a library in the vicarage, founded by the Rev. Dr. Jonathan Tinclar, in 1750, which has been increased by some works, chiefly in divinity, given by Viscount Lonsdale. The charitable endowments of the parish amount altogether to £190. Not far from the village is Bampton Hall.

BAMPTON GRANGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Bampton, West ward, in the co. of Westmoreland, 1 mile from Bampton.

BAMPTON-KIRK. *See* KIRK-BAMPTON, Cumberland.

BAMPTON, LITTLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirk-Bampton, ward and co. of Cumberland, 7 miles to the W. of Carlisle.

BANADA, a vil. in the par. of Kilmacteige, and bar. of Leyny, in the co. of Sligo, 3 miles to the W. of Tobercurry. It is seated in a pleasant spot on the bank of the river Moy. A monastery of the Augustine order was founded here in 1423, and its lofty steeple is still standing. Near it is the modern mansion called The Abbey, the seat of D. Jones, Esq. A police force is stationed here, and fairs are held on the 17th January, the 19th May, and the 7th August.

BANAGH BARONY, one of the six bars. or subdivisions of the co. of Donegal, in the prov. of Ulster, Ireland, occupying the south-western part of the county, and bounded on the N. by the Atlantic Ocean and the bar. of Boylagh, on the E. by the bars. of Raphoe and Tirhugh, on the S. by Donegal Bay, and on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean. It contains the pars. of Glencolumbkille, Inver, Kilcar, Killaghtee, Upper Killybegs, and Kilmacrenard, with parts of Innishkeel and Lower Killybegs, and the town of Ardara. The bar. has an area of about 178,000 acres.

BANAGHER, a market town in the par. of Reynagh and bar. of Garrycastle, in King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 7 miles to the N.W. of Parsonstown and 82 miles from Dublin. The town stands on rising ground on the south bank of the river Shannon, which here separates King's County from Galway, and is joined by the Little Brosna river, which falls into the Shannon just below the town. Banagher was formerly a corporate town and parliamentary borough, returning two representatives to the Irish parliament from the reign of Charles I. till the Union. The town, consisting mainly of one long street, occupies an important military position, and has strong defences. There are barracks for infantry, and two batteries, and on the Galway side of the river two towers, one of which is called Cromwell's Fort. These in former times were considered to be of great strength, and were strongly garrisoned in the Irish rebellion of 1798, but owing to the change of circumstances of the country, and of the whole system of military tactics, they are now practically useless; and though still kept in excellent repair are untenanted, ex

pt by a few artillerymen attached to the coast brigade. ıe trade of the place has declined of late years, notthstanding the introduction of steamers and the imovements in the navigation of the river Shannon, ıich up to 1841 was crossed by a curious old bridge of arches. This has been replaced by a modern structre of very handsome proportions, erected among the rks of the Shannon commissioners which have added much to the improvement of this town, although they ıs said to have materially injured the neighbouring lds, owing to the quantity of water brought down and ıt sufficiently carried off. The construction of a railıy to Clara, connecting Banagher with the two great les of Ireland, will no doubt improve the commercial ıspects of the town. The parish church, which is near ı entrance of the town, is a handsome building, of kind of spurious Gothic, with tower and spire; it ıs been lately much improved internally by the induction of an organ, and other modifications. There ıs Roman Catholic chapel, a plain building; an excelıt Royal school, one of six in Ireland; parochial and ıtional schools, a dispensary, and a reading-room. A ıice station is established, and petty sessions are held ce a fortnight. Not far from the town is Cloghan stle, an ancient seat. Some ruins of Garry Castle are ır the Little Brosna. The market, chiefly for corn, ın Friday. Fairs are held on the 1st May, the 15th ptember and three following days, the 28th October, and th 8th November. The September fair is for cattle, &c.

BANAGHER, a par. in the bars. of Keenaght and Ikeeran, in the co. of Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles to the S.W. of Dungiven. It lies in a ıountainous country, near the sources of the river Roe, ıd contains the vil. of Feeny. The par., which includes a small tract of bog, was formerly more extensive th at present, embracing an area of 32,475 acres, ıich is now reduced to 23,896; the change being ıcasioned by a new parochial district having been ıned of parts of Banagher and of the adjoining ırish of Upper Cumber, which at the last avoidance ı Banagher, in 1850, was constituted into a distinct ırish. Limestone and a beautiful freestone are obtained ı abundance. The beautiful crystals called Irish diamnds are found here, many of them of large size and ıbriant colour. One found in 1796, named the Dungm crystal, is of extraordinary size, weighing 84lbs. T linen manufacture and bleaching, once carried on in he parish, have been discontinued for many years. Th living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry and Raphoe, o he val. of £550, in the patron. of James Ogilby, Esq., ldee of the Skinners' Company. The church, a handsme structure, with a tower and spire, was erected in 12. In addition to the parish church, a small but tastefly-built chapel of ease has lately been erected in the vage of Feeny, two miles from the parish church. In th chapel evening service on Sundays is regularly conducted by the incumbent or his curate. In a secluded vley, watered by a small stream, stand the beautiful rns of the ancient church, and those of a small buildin called the Abbey. There are remains of two other chrches in the parish, a vitrified fort, an old cross, and a nonument to St. O'Heney, the traditional founder of th church. Among the pleasant residences are Ashpk, Knockan, Banagher Cottage, &c.

BANBRIDGE, a market town in the par. of Seapatrick, and bar. of Upper Iveagh, in the co. of Down, prv. of Ulster, Ireland, 12 miles to the N. of Newry, an 76 miles from Dublin. It is connected with the Dblin and Belfast Junction railway by a branch line to Scva. The town is situated in a fertile and well-cultivated country, on the banks of the river Bann, which is crossed by a handsome stone bridge, erected in the yr 1832. It is one of the principal manufacturing tns in Ireland. Linens of all kinds are made, bleached, an finished here. The number of webs completed in a yr has exceeded 66,000. There are extensive thread mnufactories, and great chemical works. The town is w in three miles of the Newry canal, and contains, ac rding to the census of 1861, 777 inhabited houses, with a population of 4,032, of whom 1,198 belong to the Established Church, 1,018 are Roman Catholics, 1,650 Presbyterians, 70 Methodists, and 96 of other denominations. There is a handsome market-house and a townhall, both erected by the Marquis of Downshire. The parish church is a fine modern structure in the form of a cross, with a tower and spire. The Presbyterians, of various sections, have three chapels in the town, and there are others for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. A school for boys and girls has a revenue of £50 per annum, paid by the rector to the teachers. The Provincial Bank of Ireland and the Ulster bank have branches here. A dispensary has been established. Banbridge is the seat of a Poor-law Union and of a presbytery. It has a chief police station, and petty sessions are held once a fortnight. There is a handsome cenotaph in memory of Capt. Francis Crozier, who commanded H.M. ship *Terror*, in the expedition to the northern regions under Sir John Franklin; it is erected in the square opposite the parish church, and near the house in which Captain Crozier was born. The town contains many good residences, and in the vicinity are numerous seats of the gentry and superior farm-houses. Among the seats are Ballievey House, Chinauly, The Rectory, Millmount, Huntley Glen, &c. The Marquis of Downshire is proprietor of the town. Monday is the market day. Fairs are held once a month throughout the year, and a great horse fair is held in January. This town was formerly called Ballyvally, but received its present name on occasion of the building of the original bridge in 1712.

BANBRUSNA, a hmlt. in the bar. of Corkaree, in the co. of Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles from Rathowen.

BANBURY HUNDRED, one of the fourteen hunds. or subdivisions of the co. of Oxford, situated at the northern extremity of the co., and bounded on the N. by the cos. of Warwick and Northampton, on the E. by the co. of Northampton, and on the S. and W. by the hund. of Bloxham. There are two detached parts of this hund., one nearly enclosed by the hund. of Bloxham, the other by the hunds. of Chadlington and Wootton. It contains the chief part of the pars. of Banbury, Charlbury, and Cropredy, the whole of Clattercote and Swalcliffe pars., and the ext. par. libs. of Cornbury Park and Prescott. The hund. comprises an area of about 21,200 acres.

BANBURY, a par., market town, and municipal and parliamentary borough, chiefly in the hund. of Banbury and co. of Oxford, but partly also in the hund. of King's Sutton, in the co. of Northampton, 23 miles to the N. of Oxford, and 73 miles to the N.W. of London, or 77 miles by the London and North-Western railway, with which it is connected by a branch line from Bletchley. It is also a station on the Oxford and Birmingham section of the Great Western railway. The town stands in a pleasant valley on the banks of the river Cherwell, and includes the hmlts. of Neithrop, Grimsbury, Nethercote, Wickham, and Hardwick. It is a place of great antiquity, and was called by the Saxons *Banesbyrig*. Roman relics have frequently been found in the town and neighbourhood. In the first half of the 12th century a fortress was founded here by Alexander de Blois, Bishop of Lincoln, then lord of the manor of Banbury. It continued to be the occasional residence of the bishops till the reign of Edward VI. Danesmore, a level tract 3 miles from Banbury, was the scene of the battle of Banbury in 1469, when the Yorkists, led by the Earl of Pembroke, were totally defeated by the great Earl of Warwick, the kingmaker, and last of the Barons. Pembroke and his brother, and several other gentlemen, were captured the day after, and beheaded. The manor came into the possession of the crown in the reign of Edward VI., and the castle was granted by Queen Elizabeth to the Saye and Seles of Broughton. During the Civil War of the 17th century the castle was first garrisoned for the parliament, but was surrendered to the royalists in 1642, after the battle of Edgehill. It stood a siege of thirteen weeks in 1644, and another of ten weeks in 1646, when it was given up to the parlia-

ment, and was a short time afterwards dismantled. Scarcely any traces of it are visible. A fragment of the strong wall now forms the foundation of a lowly human dwelling-place, and garden vegetables grow on the site of the vanished fort. The market-cross, famous in all nurseries, no longer exists: it was destroyed by the Puritans in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Banbury, which was a borough by prescription, received a charter of incorporation from Queen Mary, which was subsequently confirmed and enlarged. It is now governed, under the Reform Act, by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, with the style of "the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Banbury." The borough has returned one member to parliament since the reign of Queen Mary. The mayor is the returning officer. The limits, however, of the municipal and parliamentary boroughs are not co-extensive, the former comprising, according to the census of 1861, only 790 inhabited houses, with a population of 4,055, while the latter includes 2,067 inhabited houses, with a population of 10,194. The borough magistrates hold petty sessions once a-week, and general sessions every half-year. Banbury is the seat of a Poor-law Union and of a County Court district. The town is generally well built, and the streets are broad, paved, and lighted with gas. Great improvements were made under the authority of an act passed in the reign of George IV. And the continued prosperity of the borough is shown by the rise of its population from 8,715 in 1851 to 10,194 in 1861, showing an increase in the decennial period of 1,479. The trade of the town has long flourished, and is greatly indebted to the Oxford and Coventry canal, by which it is connected with the general system of inland communication. The district is one of remarkable fertility, and the principal occupations of the people are those connected with agriculture. There is a manufacture of plush, shag, and girth webbing, though of less extent than it was formerly. Farming implements are made. The "cakes" are still famous, and are exported in large quantities, and a superior cheese is made, though it is doubted by some whether it be the kind so much in repute in the 16th century. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, and in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a large modern structure, erected in 1797, on the site of a fine ancient one which, with its monuments, was entirely demolished. There is also a district church in South Banbury, called Christ Church, the living of which is a perpet. cur. of the val. of £180, likewise in the gift of the bishop. There are chapels belonging to the Roman Catholics, Unitarians, Friends, Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists. A free grammar school here attained such reputation that it served as a model for St. Paul's School, and the Manchester Free Grammar School. It has long ceased to exist. Here is a blue-coat school founded in 1705, and subsequently united with the National school. The former has an income from endowment of £70 a-year. There is an almshouse for twelve persons, and some other charitable institutions. The annual value of the parochial charities is £263. The town has an ancient gaol, a modern town-hall, a savings-bank, a mechanics' institution, a library, and a racecourse. The principal seats in the neighbourhood of Banbury are—Wroxton Abbey, the seat of Colonel North; Broughton Castle, the seat of Lord Saye and Sele; and Northrop House, that of Miss Milward. Two hospitals, dedicated, one to St. John, the other to St. Leonard, formerly existed here. The remains of the former are converted into a dwelling-house: of the latter no ruins are left. The market, which is held on Thursday, is large and well attended. Fairs are held in every month throughout the year except February and November.

BANBURY LANE, a hmlt. in the hund. of Gayton, in the co. of Northampton, 4 miles from Towcester.

BANCHORY-DEVENICH, a par., partly in the co. of Aberdeen, partly in that of Kincardine, Scotland, 3 miles to the W. of Aberdeen. It is situated on the sea-coast, and on the banks of the river Dee, which is crossed by a suspension bridge 305 feet in length, constructed for foot passengers. The par. contains the vils. Dounies, Findon, and Portlethen, the last of which is station on the Scottish North-Eastern railway. The s is of various characters, and the district is partly in and heathy. Blue granite of very firm texture is fou but little used on account of the difficulty of working Some of the inhabitants are employed in the fisher The living, of the val. of £159, is in the presb. of Ab deen, and in the patron. of the crown. The kirk stan on the left bank of the Dee. There are several endow schools. Banchory House is the chief residence. Tw Druid circles and several tumuli exist here.

BANCHORY-TERNAN, a par. in the co. of Kin dine, Scotland, 17 miles to the W. of Aberdeen. It a station on the Deeside railway. It lies on both ba of the Dee, at the junction of the Aven with that ri and contains an area of 18,950 acres, including th of Arbeadie. Part of the district is hilly, the elev of the hill of Fare being 1,500 feet, and there are s small lakes. There is much pleasant scenery. living, of the val. of £288, is in the presb. of Kincar and in the patron. of Sir T. Burnet, Bart. The In pendents have a chapel here. Besides two ancient s Crathie Castle, near Ley's Loch, and the castle of T whilly, there are several modern mansions, of wh chief ar Inchmarle and Banchory Cottage. Fairs held in February, March, June, July, August, a December. *Banchory* is a Gaelic word, signifying "op ing between two hills."

BANDERWIC, a vil. in the hund. of Faircross, i the co. of Berks, 4 miles from East Ilsley.

BANDON, or BANDON-BRIDGE, a parliamentar borough and market town, in the par. of Ballymod in the bars. of Kinalmeaky and East Carbery, and par in the par. of Kilbrogan, in the bar. of Kinalmeaky of Cork, and prov. of Munster, Ireland, 20 miles to S.W. of Cork, and 180 miles from Dublin. It is nected with Cork by the Cork and Bandon rail which was completed in 1850. This town was f by the first Earl of Cork in the reign of James I., granted it a charter of incorporation. It was defe by walls with several forts at the entrances, and was asylum of the English Protestants during the Civil W in the reign of Charles I. The walls were razed at the revolution of 1688, but some portions of them remain. The town is situated on the banks of the ri Bandon, in a pleasant and fertile country, not far fr the sea-coast. At Inishannon, 4 miles to the N.E., river becomes navigable, and falls into the sea at Kins Bandon is a well-built town, containing many h houses. Most of the buildings are of stone, but number of inhabited houses has gradually decreased fr 1,180 in 1841, to 982 in 1861. A bridge of six ar crosses the river and connects the two parts of the to the principal streets on both sides of the river ter nating at the bridge. The railway station is on t south side of the river. The linen manufacture, wh was formerly an important branch of the local indus has ceased to be carried on. Woollen and cotton goo camlets and stuffs, are made to a small extent. Th are distilleries and breweries, and numerous tan-yar A small import and a large export trade in corn a butter is carried on. Bandon is famous for the beau of its churches. The new parish church of Ballymod is an elegant structure in the Gothic style of archite ture, built (partly at the expense of the Ecclesiast Commissioners for Ireland, and partly by voluntary su scription) at a cost of over £10,000. It is capable accommodating 1,150 persons, and is erected on the s of the old church, which had been built at the founda of the town. It has a very fine organ, presented by t late Hon. and Very Rev. Richard B. Bernard, Dean Leighlin. There are also places of worship for Roma Catholics, Presbyterians, the Scotch Church, and t for Wesleyan Methodists. A convent was establish in 1829; and there are two free schools, one of wh was founded and endowed by Viscount Boyle. T town contains a court-house, a corn-market, a fi market, barracks, and a bridewell. It has also t

blic libraries, a savings-bank, a branch of the Provincial Bank of Ireland, an infirmary, and a fever spital. The borough returns one representative to rliament. The government of the corporation has ased, and the management of the borough is now sted in commissioners. Its revenue is about £580, d its population 6,218, according to the census of 61, of whom 1,553 are returned as belonging to the tablished Church, 4,294 are Roman Catholics, 264 ethodists, 84 Presbyterians, and 27 of other denonations. Bandon is the seat of a Poor-law Union, d contains the union-house. It is also the head of an cise and a police district. Quarter and petty sessions e held here. The Duke of Devonshire and the Earl of ndon are the chief proprietors of the town, the latter whom has his seat at Castle Bernard, near Bandon. he Boyle family take from this place the title of Baron Bandon-Bridge. The market is held on Saturday. irs are held on the first Wednesday of each month, cept May and November, on the 6th and 25th y, on Holy Thursday, the 29th October and the 8th vember.

BANFFSHIRE (pronounced *Bamffshire*), a co. in the E. part of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the Moray ith, on the E. and S.E. by the co. of Aberdeen, and the W. by the co. of Elgin and the river Spey. It s between 57° and 57° 40′ N. lat., and between 35′ and 3° 10′ W. long. Its greatest length, from oup Head in the N.W. to Ben Macdhu at the head Glen Avon in the S.W., is nearly 70 miles. Its atest breadth is at the N., whence it gradually narws and terminates southward in a point. It has a ast-line of about 34 miles, and comprises an area of square miles, or about 414,080 acres. Next the sea surface lies low, but gradually rises to the S., where attains a considerable elevation. The county is generlly hilly, but has a pleasing variety of scenery—in the level fertile lands highly cultivated; in the S. lofty anite mountains: and between these extremes hills of ver elevation, with good pasture, and valleys of great tility, with many rivers and streams, and noble woods. n Macdhu and Cairngorm, which are among the ltiest mountains in Great Britain, are partly within s county. The former has an elevation of 4,362 feet ve the sea, the latter of 4,080 feet. Near the conf nce of the Avon with the Spey is Ben Rinnes, which s to the height of 2,750 feet. Knockhill, the Buck of Corach, and Corryhabies are also in this county. The prevailing rocks are granite, gneiss, mica-slate, Old Red sandstone, and limestone. The "Portsoy marble" is a d of serpentine. Slate is quarried in the neighbourhd of Banff and Keith. Ichthyolites have been found ar Banff. Rock crystals and topazes are abundant Cairngorm, but they have a much lower market lue than formerly. Hones or whetstones are obned near Balvenie, on the Fiddich.—The rivers of nffshire are the Spey, the Doveran or Deveron, the on or Aven, and the Fiddich. The Spey has its rces among the Grampians, and is one of the chief rers of Scotland. It forms part of the western boundary of this county. The Doveran rises on the eastern der, enters Aberdeenshire, and afterwards forms the ndary of the county, and enters the sea at Banff. e Avon runs down from a small lake between rngorm and Ben Macdhu, and joins the Spey near veraven. There are several smaller streams.—The mate of this county is very variable. In the level dists of the north it is tolerably dry and mild, and in the ntainous parts of the south it is severe and damp. A ge extent of waste land has been of late years brought er cultivation, and more will probably be reclaimed. e most approved methods of farming have been introd and applied with good success. Oats, wheat, barley, turnips are grown extensively. The crops in the hilly rict are sometimes not harvested till the beginning winter. Cattle, and other stock of the best kinds, are oduced in the lowlands and reared for exportation, the ve breed being pastured on the hills. The farms are ally leased for 19 years, and contain from one to two hundred acres of arable land, besides pasture.—The chief town of the county is Banff, situated on the coast, at the mouth of the Doveran. The other principal towns are Cullen—which like Banff is a royal burgh, Keith, Portsoy, Dufftown, Buckie, and Tomantoul. Macduff, a thriving seaport near Banff, is a burgh of barony.—No manufactures of importance are carried on in Banffshire. There are extensive distilleries in various districts. Large quantities of salmon are taken in the Spey and the Doveran, which are mostly sent to London. The fisheries are said to be worth about £10,000 a-year. Five hundred boats are employed in the herring fishery, which is pursued successfully along the coast. A brisk coasting trade is carried on at the several ports, corn and cattle being exported, and timber, iron, &c., imported.—The county, which contains a population of 59,234, returns one representative to parliament, and the parliamentary burghs are contributory to Elgin in returning another member. The local government is entrusted to a lord-lieutenant, 39 deputy-lieutenants, a sheriff, and substitute. The county contains 19 parishes, with parts of several others, and is the seat of three presbyteries; those of Aberlour, Fordyce, and Strathbogie. The parochial schoolmasters share with those of Aberdeenshire and the county of Elgin, the munificent endowment founded by James Dick, in 1827, who bequeathed his entire fortune, amounting to £130,000 for the benefit of the schools of those three counties, in one of which he was born, and in the others educated. Besides those of the Establishment, there are places of worship belonging to the Free Church, Episcopalians, United Presbyterians, Independents, and Roman Catholics.—There are but few important remains of antiquity in Banffshire. The most noteworthy are castles, cairns, funeral monuments of the ancient Scots and of the Northmen, and some stones erected on the site and in memorial of a battle. Three miles from Aberlour is Balveny Castle, a stronghold of the Douglases, on the river Fiddich. It now belongs to the Earl of Fife, and gives the title of Baron to the Duke of Atholl. Other castles are at Findlater, Boharm, and Rothes. At Mortlach, under Ben Rinnes, is an ancient church, once a cathedral, a bishopric having been established there for above a century, when it was removed in 1139 to Aberdeen. The church of Gamrie was built in 1010.—The principal seats are Gordon Castle, the seat of the Duke of Richmond; Duff House, that of the Earl of Fife; Cullen House, that of the Earl of Seafield (to these three noblemen the larger part of the county belongs); Letterfourie, of Sir W. Gordon, Bart.; Birkenbog, of Sir R. Abercrombie, Bart.; Edingight, of Sir J. Milne Innes, Bart.; Ballindalloch, of Grant, Bart.; Dalgaty Castle, of M. E. Duff, Esq., M.P., &c.—The Great North of Scotland and Inverness and Aberdeen Junction railway crosses the county, with stations at Keith, Grange, and Rothiemay. A branch line from Grange runs to Portsoy and Banff; another line connects Banff with the Aberdeen and Turriff railway.

BANFF (pronounced *Bamff*), a par., borough, market town and seaport, and the county town of Banffshire, Scotland, 45 miles to the N.W. of Aberdeen, and 156 miles to the N. of Edinburgh. It is situated in a pleasant and fertile district on the sea-coast, at the mouth of the river Doveran, and is connected by branch railways with Aberdeen and Inverness at Turriff and Grange. It is a place of some antiquity, and was made a royal burgh, by Robert II., in 1372. Few of the ancient houses are now remaining. The town is remarkably clean, and has several good streets. There is a townhouse, with an elegant spire, which was erected in 1798, a market-house, custom-house, prison, savings-bank, and six branch banking-houses, besides Chalmers' hospital for the sick, &c., one of the handsomest buildings in Scotland; it has only been recently finished, and has a noble endowment of £1,800 a year from land left by a worthy citizen of Banff. The river is crossed by a stone bridge of seven arches.—Banff is a bonding port and a coastguard station. Since the improvement of the harbour, more ships resort to it, but the trade is still

very limited. The herring and salmon fisheries are carried on with success, the latter fishery belonging to the Earl of Fife, by whom it is now conducted. The number of vessels belonging to the port is about 115, which are almost entirely engaged in the coasting and colonial trade. The jurisdiction of the port of Banff extends to the following sub-ports:—Buckie, Cullen, Garmouth, and Fraserburgh.—The living, which is of the val. of 19 chalders, or about £300, is in the presb. of Fordyce, and in the patron. of the Earl of Seafield. The kirk is a large edifice with a very handsome spire, lately finished, and was erected in 1790. The other places of worship are chapels belonging to the Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. There is an academy supported by the corporation, a scientific institution, and a good library.—The government of the burgh is vested in a provost, 3 bailies, and 5 councillors. Under the Reform Act, Banff forms, with Macduff, a town on the east bank of the Doveran, one parliamentary burgh, contributory to Elgin in returning one member to parliament. It contains, according to the census of 1861, 1,259 inhabited houses, with a population of 6,780, distributed into 1,718 separate families. The revenue of the municipal burgh is £935. A newspaper is published in the town, called the *Banffshire Journal*.—Near the town, and within view from the bridge, is Duff House, a modern mansion in the Roman style, seated on a plain in the midst of a large and beautiful park, on the banks of the river, the seat of the Earl of Fife. It is built of freestone, and adorned with elaborate sculpture. It contains a valuable and interesting collection of pictures, including many portraits of eminent persons. Banff Castle, of which the fortress walls and moat remain, was the birthplace (1613) of James Sharp, Archbishop of St. Andrew's; his father was sheriff-clerk of the county. James Macpherson, the famous robber, was imprisoned and executed at Banff in 1700-1. When at the place of execution, he played on his fiddle a lively tune, which he had composed in the prison.—The town suffered to a serious extent from the floods of August, 1829, when some of the lower grounds were covered with water 14 feet deep, and many houses were undermined and washed away. Friday is the market day. Fairs are held on the 7th January, the first Tuesday in February, the first Friday in August (old style), and the Friday before the 22nd November.

BANGLEY, a lib. in the tnshp. of Fazeley, in the par. and hund. of Tamworth, in the co. of Stafford, 3 miles from Tamworth.

BANGOR, a par., city, borough, and market town, in the hund. of Uwch-gorfai, in the co. of Carnarvon, North Wales, 9 miles to the N.E. of Carnarvon, and 238 miles by railway from London. It is situated on the north coast of the county, at the head of the bay of Beaumaris, and at the entrance to the Menai Strait, and is a station on the Holyhead railway, which is carried across the strait by the great Britannia Tubular Bridge, not far from the city. This place has existed from a very early period; but the precise time of its foundation is not known. It is the oldest see in Wales, except Llandaff, its first bishop having been appointed about A.D. 550. King Edgar confirmed the privileges of the bishopric, and added to its endowments. The original cathedral was destroyed in 1071 by the English army, and was not rebuilt till after 1102, when contributions were made for that purpose at a synod at Westminster. When King John invaded the principality, in 1211, he captured the bishop at the altar, and only released him on payment of a large ransom. The city suffered greatly from the wars in the reigns of John and Henry III. Edward I. restored the endowments of the see, and granted further privileges. The cathedral was again destroyed during the insurrection under Owain Glyndwr, and lay in ruins nearly a century; being then restored by Bishop Dean.—The city, which formerly consisted chiefly of one long street in a beautiful valley, protected on the south by rocks and mountains, is now considerably enlarged, and is divided into Upper and Lower Bangor. Since the formation of the Holyhead railway many new residences have been built, and the city has grown in population and prosperity. Its situation near the sea and the mountains, the fine views, and the beautiful scenery of the neighbourhood, make it an attractive watering-place. The bay of Beaumaris, the Isle of Anglesey beyond it, the Snowdon range of mountains, and the two marvellous bridges over the Menai, combine to make it a spot of more than common interest.—Within 8 miles of Bangor are the great slate quarries of Llandegai, the property of the Pennants, which employ above 2,000 hands, and yield a gross annual revenue of £250,000. The principal trade of the city and port depends on these mines. There are several manufactories, in which various articles, useful and ornamental, are made of slate; but the larger part of the produce of the mines is exported. There are several shipping places, the chief of which is Port Penrhyn. The city contains a market-house, assembly rooms, a museum, several banks, and some good hotels.—The borough, with three others, is contributory to Carnarvon in returning one member to parliament. It comprises within its limits, which nearly coincide with those of the parish, 1,572 inhabited houses, with a population of 6,795, according to the census of 1861, against 6,338 in 1851, showing an increase of 457 in the decennial period. It is the seat of a County Court district, and of a Poor-law Union. The Union house is about half a mile from the city.—The dioc. of Bangor, which is in the province of Canterbury, comprises Carnarvonshire, Merionethshire, Anglesey, and part of Montgomeryshire. It includes the two archdeaconries of Bangor and Merioneth, and about 130 benefices. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bangor, val. with the chapelry of Pentîr, which is annexed to it, of £800, in the patron. of the bishop. It consists of undivided moieties, shared by two incumbents, who, though in receipt of all the tithes of the parish, both small and great, are called vicars. The cathedral is dedicated to St. Deiniol, or Daniel, by whom it was founded; and a portion of the building is appropriated and used as the parish church. It is a plain structure, in the form of a cross, with a low tower at the west end, and is chiefly in the perpendicular style of architecture. It is 233 feet in length, and 96 feet in breadth through the transepts. The interior is simple and unadorned, but it contains a few monuments. The most interesting are those of the two princes, Ap Cynan and Owain Gwynedd. In the library is preserved the missal of Bishop Anian, a curious folio volume of the year 1291. The cathedral has been recently restored, and a handsome stained window placed at the east end. The bishop's palace stands near the cathedral. Among the Bishops of Bangor have been Hoadly, Sherlock, Herring, Moore, Randolph, and Bethell. This diocese was prospectively united with St. Asaph by order in council, dated 13th December, 1838; but the arrangement was annulled by Stat. 10 and 11 Vict. c. 108. Arrangements have been made to build two new churches in this place—one in Upper, the other in Lower Bangor. The latter has been recently commenced, and is in the geometrical Gothic style of architecture. The parish has also, for ecclesiastical purposes, been divided between the senior and junior vicars into two districts—Upper and Lower, with that of Pentîr shared jointly by both. The population of the Lower district, according to the last census, amounts to 5,574; Upper, 3,966; Pentîr, 953—total, 10,193. A free grammar school was established here, in 1557, by Dr Geoffry Glynn, advocate, which has a revenue from endowment of about £580. It has two scholarships in Jesus College, Oxford. There are also three National schools, one Wesleyan, and one British school, in the parish. The Baptists, Independents, Roman Catholics, and Wesleyans have chapels here. An almshouse for six men was founded by Bishop Rowlands in the 17th century, the revenue of which is now £216. In 1809, the Carnarvonshire and Anglesey Royal Dispensary was founded on the 50th anniversary of the accession of King George III.; it has been converted into an infirmary. Near the city is Penrhyn Castle, the fine seat of the Pennants. There are many handsome residences in the neighbourhood. From Garth Point is a ferry to Anglesey, and there is

egular communication by steam with Liverpool and ther ports. Friday is the market day. Fairs are held n the 5th April, the 25th June, the 16th September, nd the 28th October.

BANGOR, a par. in the hund. of Troedyrawr, in the . of Cardigan, South Wales, 5 miles to the E. of New-stle-Emlyn, its post town. It is situated in a fertile d beautiful country, on the banks of the river Teify. he living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, of the l. of £163, in the gift of the bishop. The church is a nall building, standing above the river, and is dedicated St. David. The principal seat is Blaen Dyffryn. ot far from the church is Castell Pistog, a moated ount, conjectured to be the site of the family house of e Pistogs, to whom the manor once belonged.

BANGOR, a par., seaport, municipal borough, and arket town, in the bars. of Ards and Lower Castle-agh, in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 12 iles to the N.E. of Belfast, and 114 miles from Dublin. is situated in a pleasant and cultivated district, on e south coast of Belfast Lough, and contains the and of Copeland, with the villages of Groomsport, nlig, and Crawfordsburn. Bangor was famous for its bey of canons, founded by St. Congall, a native of unty Antrim, in the year 559; in connection with which school grew up and became widely celebrated. The bey perished by fire in 674. It was captured by the nes in 818, and a massacre of the monks followed. was rebuilt in 1125, and an oratory was added to it, lilt of stone, from which circumstance the place re-ved the name *Bean-choir* (Bangor), or "white church." 1469 the establishment was given by the Pope to the anciscans. After the Dissolution, it was held by the Nials, and was subsequently granted by James I. to James Hamilton, who settled there with a colony of ts, accompanied by their minister, Robert Blair. The eliest record of the residence of a bishop of Bangor rs date 810; but it is highly probable that bishops l been stationed there before that period.—The district ntains slate, coal, copper, and lead, but the last only is rked. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in fishing. ere were formerly two cotton mills in the town; but only trade now carried on is the sewed muslin and ton weaving.—The town received a charter of incor-ation from James I., and returned two members to Irish parliament till the Union. It contains, accord-g to the census of 1861, 578 inhabited houses, with a pulation of 2,525, of whom 677 are returned as be-ging to the Established Church, 149 Roman Catholics, 56 Presbyterians, 110 Methodists, and 23 of other suasions. Petty sessions are held once a fortnight in town. Police and coastguard stations are also esta-lished here. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of wn, Connor, and Dromore, val. £100, in the gift of Vcount Bangor and R. E. Ward, Esq. The church is a ndsome modern edifice in the perpendicular style, nding within the precincts of the old abbey, and ble of containing 500. It is of modern structure, cepting the tower and steeple; the former no doubt of the building erected in 1617. There are several ol monuments about the church, but the most remark-al is that erected to the memory of the first Protestant d of Down, the inscription of which deserves quota-ti here—"Heir lies belowe ane learned and Reverend Fher in Gode's Church, Mester John Gibson, sence Rormatione from Popery the first Deane of Downe se by his Majestye into this kingdom, and received by my Lord Clandeboye to be preacher at Bangor. A his entry had xi. communicants, and at his departure th lyf, 23 Junii, 1623, left 1,200, being of age 63 years. So hryst was his advantage, bothe in lyfe and death." The are two Presbyterian meeting-houses, a Roman Catholic chapel, and one each for Wesleyan and Primi-tiv Methodists. There are several schools, supported by endowments and subscription, a savings-bank, and a dis nsary.—The principal seats in the neighbourhood, the scenery of which is very agreeable, are Clandeboye, the eat of Lord Dufferin; Bangor Castle, that of R. E. W l, Esq., one of the proprietors of the town; Craw-

fordsburn, of J. Sharman Crawford, Esq., &c. In the parish are many ancient military and other remains. Bangor gives the title of viscount and baron to the Wards. Tuesday is the market day. Fairs are held on the 12th January, the 1st May, the 1st August, and the 22nd November.

BANGOR, a chplry. in the par. of Llanbadarn-Vawr, in the co. of Cardigan, South Wales. The living is a perpet. cur., val. £148, in the gift of the vicar.

BANGOR-ISCOED, or BANGOR-IS-Y-COED, a par. partly in the hund. of Bromfield, in the co. of Flint, partly in the hund. of Maylor, in the co. of Denbigh, North Wales, 5 miles to the S.E. of Wrexham, its post town. This place is sometimes called *Bangor-Monachorum*, or "Bangor of the monks." Its usual name signifies "Bangor below the wood." It is situated on the border of Cheshire, in a rich and beautiful country on the river Dee. It is a place of considerable antiquity, and was, at a very early period, the seat of a large and important monastery. Two thousand one hundred monks are said to have been settled here, who divided their time between work and worship. On the occasion of the mission of St. Augustine they made a daring stand against the claims of the Romish Church. The saint threatened them with some terrible manifestation of God's wrath if they remained obdurate, and within a few years the Northumbrian king, Ethelfrith, having won a victory over the British, committed a great slaughter of the monks of Bangor. The number massacred is stated by Bede to be 1,200, but in the Saxon Chronicle it is given as 200. The death of Augustine is said to have taken place previously. The fact of the massacre appears to be beyond doubt, and the monastery never recovered from the fearful blow. No traces of the buildings are now to be found. Pelagius was one of the numerous learned and pious teachers who were sent out from this monastery. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, of the val. with the cur. of Overton, of £1,200, in the gift of the Marquis of Westminster. The church is dedicated to St. Dinoth. It contains an ancient font, octagonal in form, and adorned with much curious and interesting sculpture. There is a free school for boys, endowed in 1728 by Lady Jeffreys, widow of Judge Jeffreys, with a revenue of £39, and some other charities.

BANHAGLOG, a chplry. in the par. of Llandinam, and hund. of Llanidloes, in the co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 4 miles to the N.E. of Llanidloes. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bangor, and in the gift of the bishop.

BANHAM, a par. in the hund. of Guiltcross, in the co. of Norfolk, 2 miles from New Buckenham. Attleborough is its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, of the val. of £1,000, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, which was founded about the commencement of the 13th century, is dedicated to St. Mary, and has a monument of Sir Hugh Bardolph, its founder. There is a Wesleyan chapel in the village. The charitable endowments amount to £146 per annum.

BANKEND, a vil. in the par. of Carlaverock, in the co. of Dumfries, Scotland, 5 miles to the S. of Dumfries.

BANKEND, a hmlt. in the par. of Kirkgunzeon, in the co. of Kirkcudbright, Scotland, 7 miles from Castle Douglas.

BANKER, a tnshp. in the par. of Llandyrnog, and hund. of Ruthin, in the co. of Denbigh, North Wales, 4 miles to the E. of Denbigh.

BANKFOOT, a vil. in the par. of Auchtergaven, in the co. of Perth, Scotland, not far from Auchtergaven.

BANKFOOT, a chplry. in the par. of St. Peter's, Bradford, in the co. of York. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £120, in the patron. of J. Hardy, Esq.

BANKFORT. *See* GADGIRTH-HOLM, Ayrshire.

BANKHEAD, a hmlt. in the par. of Monikie, in the co. of Forfar, Scotland, close to Monikie.

BANKHEAD, a tnshp. in the par. of Rothbury, western div. of the ward of Coquetdale, in the co. of Northumberland, 2 miles from Rothbury.

BANKLAND, a hmlt. in the par. of North Petherton, and hund. of the same name, in the co. of Somerset, 6 miles to the N.E. of Taunton.

BANK NEWTON. *See* NEWTON BANK, Yorkshire.

BANKS, a constablewick, in the tnshp. of Burtholme, and par. of Lanercost Abbey, Eskdale ward, in the co. of Cumberland, 2 miles from Brampton.

BANKS, a hmlt. in the par. of North Meols, in the hund. of West Derby, and co. palatine of Lancaster, 9 miles to the N. of Ormskirk.

BANKS FEE, a hmlt. in the par. of Longborough, and hund. of Upper Kiftsgate, in the co. of Gloucester, 2 miles from Stow-on-the-Wolds.

BANKTON PARK, a vil. in the par. of King's Kettle, in the co. of Fife, Scotland, 5 miles from Cupar.

BANK-TOP, or HILL-TOP, a vil. in the tnshp. of Sharples, and par. of Bolton-le-Moors, in the hund. of Salford, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 1 miles to the N. of Bolton.

BANLAGHAN, a hmlt. in the bar. of Carbery West, in the co. of Cork, and prov. of Munster, Ireland, not far from Rosscarbery.

BANN, THE, a river in the north-eastern part of Ireland, which rises among the Mourne mountains, near the southern coast of the co. of Down, and flows in a north-westerly direction to Lough Neagh, into which it falls not far from the mouth of the Blackwater. It quits Lough Neagh at its northern extremity, pursuing a course in the same direction as before, and finally falls into the North Sea, a little below the town of Coleraine. The length of the upper section of the river is about 25 miles; that of the lower about 33 miles. Its total length, including the lough, is about 75 miles. The upper river divides, through the greater part of its course, the counties of Down and Armagh, and the lower river forms the boundary of the counties of Antrim and Londonderry from the lough to within a few miles of Coleraine. It receives the waters of several small streams. The navigation of the river begins at Portadown, where it is joined by the Newry canal. The stream is rapid, and there are several falls. From its source to the ocean the total fall is about 370 feet. The towns it passes are Banbridge and Gilford, in the county of Down; Portadown, in the county of Armagh; Toome and Portglenone, in Antrim; and Kilrea and Coleraine, in Londonderry. The Belfast and Armagh railway crosses the river at Portadown. There is a valuable salmon fishery near Coleraine. The entrance to the river is impeded by the bar at the mouth. Important works have been established for improving the navigation and the drainage of the country on the lower river.

BANNEL, a tnshp. in the par. of Hawarden, and hund. of Mold, in the co. of Flint, North Wales, not far from Hawarden.

BANNER CROSS, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Eccleshall Bierlow, and par. of Sheffield, southern div. of the wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles to the S.W. of Sheffield. The principal residence is the seat of the Rev. W. Bagshawe, a modern mansion in the perpendicular style of architecture.

BANNINGHAM, a par. in the southern div. of the hund. of Erpingham, in the co. of Norfolk, 4 miles to the W. of North Walsham, its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, of the val. of £446, in the patron. of J. S. Dawber, Esq. and the Rev. W. Leeper. The church is dedicated to St. Botolph. The register dates from 1709.

BANNOCKBURN, a vil. and *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of St. Ninian's, in the co. of Stirling, Scotland, 3 miles to the S. of Stirling. It is a station on the Scottish Central railway. The village is situated in a glen on the banks of a small stream which has given name to the village, among the braes that slope up from the Firth of Forth, into which the Bannockburn falls. The village lies on the high road from Stirling to Falkirk and Edinburgh, and has a thriving trade. The manufacture of tartans, carpets, and other woollen articles is carried on to a considerable extent. There are several tan-yards. Bannockburn has a place in history as the scene of the great and decisive battle between the Scotch under Bruce and the English led by Edward II. on the 24th of July, 1314: in which the English were defeated with immense loss, and Scottish independence was established. Memorials of that fierce struggle abound in the neighbourhood. There is the Bore Stone in which the Bruce set up his standard; Randal Field, the scene of a skirmish on the eve of Bannockburn; Ingram's Crook, named after an English commander; and Gillies' Hill, where Bruce had placed the baggage and camp followers. Within a mile is Sauchie-burn, where James III. was defeated in 1488.

BANNOW, a par. in the bar. of Bargy, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 17 miles to the S.W. of Wexford, and 95 miles from Dublin. It occupies the peninsula tract between Bannow Bay on the N.W. and Ballyteigue Bay on the S.E., and contains the vil. of Carrig. Bannow was a town of importance before the reign of Edward I., and sent two members to the Irish parliament. It is not known at what time it became a borough. The old town is said to have been covered with drifted sand; and a few traces of it now exist on the isthmus at the entrance to the bay. A fragment of stone, supposed to have formed part of the chimney of the townhall, was removed to the churchyard, and upon it the burgesses elected the members of parliament until the Act of Union, in 1800. The inhabitants are now principally engaged in agriculture. The harbour only admits small craft. A coastguard station is established here. The living is a vic., which, with the rect. of Kilkevan, constitutes the union of Bannow, in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin. The neighbourhood attracts many visitors in the summer, and has many pleasant residences for their accommodation. The principal seat is Grange, the residence of the Rev. Richard Boyse, proprietor of great part of the parish. The agricultural school, opened here in 1821 by the Rev. W. Hickey, ceased to exist when he left the parish in 1826; but the good it effected is still perceptible in the improved mode of agriculture, and the liberal use of sea-weed, which is occasionally thrown in on the coast in great abundance. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, and a parochial school maintained by the incumbent. There is no dispensary in the parish of Bannow, but one in Kilkevan, for the use of the adjoining parishes.

BANSHA, or TEMPLENEIRY, a vil. in the par. of Templeneiry, in the bar. of Clanwilliam, and co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles to the S.E. of Tipperary. It is situated on the banks of the river Arra, and is a station on the Waterford and Limerick railway.

BANSTEAD, a par. in the first div. of the hund. of Copthorne, in the co. of Surrey, 3 miles to the E. of Epsom, its post town. To the north of the village are Banstead Downs, a finely undulating tract of country, having an elevation of between five and six hundred feet, commanding extensive views, and celebrated for the fine pasture that covers them. They are the site of the famous Epsom racecourse. Part of these downs have been brought under cultivation. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, of the val. of £310, in the patron. of the Earl of Egmont. The church has a fine tower and spire, and is dedicated to All Saints. Banstead House, the seat of the Motteux family, is the chief residence. In the vicinity are several tumuli.

BANTEER, a vil. in the bar. of Duhallow, in the co. of Cork, and prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles from Kanturk.

BANTHAM, a hmlt. in the par. of Thurleston and hund. of Stanborough, in the co. of Devon, 4 miles from Kingsbridge. It is situated on the coast, at the mouth of the river Aven, opposite to Burr Island, in Bigbury Bay.

BANTON, a vil. and *quoad sacra* par., in the par. of Kilsyth, in the co. of Stirling, Scotland, 2 miles from Kilsyth.

BANTRY BARONY, one of the twenty bars. or subdivisions of the co. of Cork, in the prov. of Munster, Ireland, situated in the south-western part of the co., on

he confines of Kerry, and bounded on the N. by the co. of Kerry, on the E. by the bars. of West Muskerry and East Carbery, on the S. by the bar. of West Carbery, nd on the W. by Bantry Bay, and the bar. of Bear. t contains the town of Bantry, and parts of the pars. f Durrus and Kilmacomogue. The area of the bar. is bout 59,000 acres.

BANTRY BARONY, one of the nine bars. or subdivisions of the co. of Wexford, in the prov. of Leinster, Ireland, situated on the western side of the co., and bounded n the N. by the bar. of Scarawalsh, on the E. by the river laney and the bar. of Shelmaliere, on the S. by the ars. of Shelmaliere and Shelburne, and on the W. by he river Barrow and the co. of Carlow. It contains he following pars.: Adamstown, Ballyanna, Carnagh hapel, Clonleigh, Doonooney, Kilcowanmore, Killan illegney, Kilscanlan, Oldross, Rossdrae, St. John's, . Mary's, and Templescoby; with parts of Ballyogue, Clonmore, Newbawn, St. Mullin's, Whitechurch, nd Whitechurch-glynn; and the towns of New Ross, lonroche, and Maudlin's. The area of the bar. is out 102,000 acres.

BANTRY, a seaport and market town, in the par. of ilmacomogue, and bar. of Bantry, in the co. of Cork, ov. of Munster, Ireland, 58 miles to the S.W. of Cork, nd 218 miles from Dublin. The town, which was forerly called Kilcoban, is seated in a valley closely rrounded by mountains at the head of the bay to hich it has given name. The bay extends about miles in length in a N.E. and S.W. direction, and ries in breadth from 8 to 12 miles. Whiddy Island lies posite to the town and shelters its harbour. On the W. side of the bay is Bear Island and Haven, and posite to Bantry is Glengariff harbour. A French et came up the bay in 1689; in 1697 some troops of illiam III. landed here from Flanders; and in 1796 a rench fleet under General Hoche and Admiral de Galles tered the bay, and was dispersed and partly destroyed a storm. The port is subordinate to Baltimore. The incipal trade of the town is in corn and flour, large antities of which are exported. From 20 to 30 boats employed in the various fisheries. The town contains parish church of Kilmacomogue, chapels for Roman tholics and Wesleyans, two schools, a neat court-house, ridewell, and a dispensary. It comprises, according the census of 1861, 402 inhabited houses, with a population of 2,444, of whom 167 are returned as belonging to Established Church, 2,203 are Roman Catholics, and Methodists. The town has a chief police station; ty sessions are held once a fortnight, and quarter sions in February. Bantry is the seat of a Poor-Union. Bantry House, finely situated on the coast, the seat of the Earl of Bantry. Saturday is the rket-day. Fairs are held on the 19th March, the 1st y, the 9th June, the 15th July, the 21st August, the h October, and the 1st December.

BANWELL, a par. in the hund. of Winterstoke, in co. of Somerset, 4 miles to the N.W. of Axbridge. eston-super-Mare is its post town. It is situated at northern foot of the Mendip Hills, near the coast o the Bristol Channel, and is a station on the Bristol d Exeter railway. A monastery existed here in the on period, and was destroyed by the Danes. The nor of Banwell has been held since the time of Edward Confessor by the bishops of Bath and Wells, who ld a palace here, which was erected by Bishop Beckington. Iron is obtained in the parish, and exported to uth Wales. Two caverns discovered in the rock have ited some interest, and are named the Stalactite and Bone Caverns. In the latter were many bones of nals mixed with gravel and stones. A small stream ns near the village, and flowing through the valley, into the Channel near Woodspring. The living is ic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, of the val. of 2, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. church is a handsome edifice in the perpendicular e, and contains a beautiful screen, a stone pulpit ned with sculpture, an octagonal font, a rood-loft, three monumental brasses, the earliest being of the year 1470. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. There is a free school, with a small endowment. The Wesleyans have a chapel here. In the neighbourhood are remains of two ancient camps. Fairs are held on the 18th January and the 18th July.

BAPCHILD, a par. in the hund. of Milton, lathe of Scray, in the co. of Kent, 6 miles to the W. of Faversham. Sittingbourn is its post town. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Canterbury, of the val. of £192, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Chichester. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is chiefly in the early English style. There are some remains of an ancient oratory. Hops are grown in the district.

BAPTIST GRANGE, a par. in the bar. of Middlethird, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles to the N. of Clonmel. The living is a vic. united with that of Caher, in the dioc. of Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore. The principal residence is Lakefield, the seat of W. Pennefather, Esq.

BAPTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Fisherton de la Mere, and hund. of Warminster, in the co. of Wilts, 5 miles from Heytesbury.

BARA, or BARO. *See* GARVALD, Haddington.

BARACHNIE, a hmlt. in the par. of Old Monkland, in the co. of Lanark, Scotland, 6 miles from Glasgow.

BARBARAVILLE, a vil. in the par. of Kilmuir Easter, in the co. of Ross, Scotland, 7 miles from Tain.

BARBASWALLS, a vil. in the par. of Ruthven, in the co. of Forfar, Scotland, 6 miles from Kirriemuir.

BARBER NOOK, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Eccleshall Bierlow, and par. of Sheffield, in the wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles from Sheffield. It lies on the confines of Derbyshire.

BARBERSTOWN, a hmlt. in the bar. of North Salt, in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles from Maynooth.

BARBON, a chplry. in the par. of Kirkby Lonsdale Lonsdale ward, in the co. of Westmoreland, 3 miles to the N. of Kirkby Lonsdale, its post town. It is situated in a mountainous district near the confines of Yorkshire and Lancashire. The Lancaster and Carlisle railway passes near it. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £80, in the patron. of the Vicar of Kirkby Lonsdale. There is a school with a small endowment.

BARBY, a par. in the hund. of Fawsley, in the co. of Northampton, 5 miles to the N.W. of Daventry. Rugby is its post town. It lies near the border of Warwickshire. The London and North-Western railway passes near the village on the E., and the Oxford canal on the W. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, of the val. of £1,150, in the patron. of trustees. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The annual value of the parochial charities, which include some town and poor's lands, and an endowment for a school, is £121.

BARCHESTON, a par. in the Brails div. of the hund. of Kington, in the co. of Warwick, close to Shipston-on-Stour, its post town. It is on the east bank of the Stour, and contains the hmlt. of Willington. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, of the val. of £193, in the patron. of the Rev. G. D. Wheeler, incumbent. The church is dedicated to St. Martin.

BARCOMB HUNDRED, one of the twelve hunds. or subdivisions of the rape of Lewes, in the co. of Sussex, situated nearly in the centre of the county, and bounded on the N. and E. by the rape of Pevensey, on the S. by the hund. of Swanborough, and on the W. by the hunds. of Swanborough and Street. It contains the pars. of Barcomb, Hamsey, and Newick, which have an area of 9,740 acres.

BARCOMB, a par. in the hund. of Barcomb, and rape of Lewes, in the co. of Sussex, 3 miles to the N. of Lewes, its post town. It is pleasantly situated on the river Ouse, and is a station on the Uckfield branch of the London, Brighton, and South Coast railway. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, of the val. of £719, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is an endowed school

and other charities, of the val. of £68 per annum. The chief residences are Barcomb House, the seat of the Rickmans, and Barcomb Place.

BARDEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Hawkeswell, and wap. of Hang, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles from Leyburn.

BARDEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Skipton, and wap. of Staincliffe and Ewcross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 7 miles to the N.E. of Skipton. It is situated in Wharfdale, and contains the hmlts. of Barden Dykes and Barden Tower, which latter was one of the ancient lodges erected for the protection of the forest of Skipton. The Cliffords occasionally resided in the tower, and it was here that Henry Clifford took refuge after the fatal battle of Towton, and was concealed above twenty years. Barden Fells, once part of the forest, are near the hamlet on the west.

BARDFIELD, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Freshwell, in the co. of Essex, 7 miles to the N.E. of Dunmow. Braintree is its post town. It lies on the banks of the river Blackwater, which is navigable for small vessels. Bardfield was once a market town. Petty sessions are held once a week. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £262, in the patron. of the Rev. B. E. Lampet, incumbent. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains a monumental brass. Among the charitable endowments of the parish, which amount to £72, is a sum of £30 a year, bequeathed in 1684 by W. Benlows for education and other purposes. A fair for the sale of cattle is held on the 22nd June.

BARDFIELD, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Freshwell, in the co. of Essex, 6 miles to the N.E. of Dunmow. Braintree is its post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Rochester, of the val. of £590, in the patron. of the Rev. M. Bernard, incumbent. The church is dedicated to St. Catherine. There is an almshouse for widows and a free school, both founded and endowed in 1774 by Sarah Bernard, which have a revenue of £86.

BARDFIELD SALING, or LITTLE SALING, a par. in the hund. of Freshwell, in the co. of Essex, 2 miles from Great Bardfield. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £75, in the patron. of W. Sandle, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. There are some small charities.

BARDLEY, a tnshp. in the par. and hund. of Stottesden, in the co. of Salop, 3 miles from Cleobury Mortimer.

BARDNEY, a par. in the western div. of the wap. of Wraggoe, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 5 miles to the S. of Wragby, its post town. It is situated on the river Witham, and is a station on the Great Northern railway. It contains the hamlet of Southrow. Bardney is a very ancient place, and was the site of a monastery in the Saxon period, of which Ethelred of Mercia is said to have been abbot. The house, after being demolished by the Danes, was rebuilt after the Conquest, and occupied by monks of the Benedictine order. At the Dissolution, its revenue was about £430. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £160, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. The Wesleyans have a chapel in the village. Here is a grammar school, founded and endowed by Thomas Kitchen in 1711, with a revenue of £136, and almshouses for fourteen widowers and widows. There are several other charitable endowments, making a total of £206 a year. Bardney is a meet for the Burton hounds.

BARDON, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Decumman, and hund. of Williton, in the co. of Somerset, 2 miles from Watchet.

BARDON PARK, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, in the co. of Leicester, 9 miles to the N.W. of Leicester. It was formerly the estate of the Lords Beaumont, and came by purchase, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to the Hoods, who still possess it. It is a station on the Burton and Leicester branch of the Midland railway. This estate forms part of the ancient Charnwood Forest, a hilly tract about 20 miles in circuit. Bardon Hill, which is included within the limits of the park, is the highest point of the hills of Charnwood, and though not of great elevation (about 850 feet), forms a noted landmark, and commands probably a wider prospect than any other ground in Great Britain. As it stands far apart from any hills of equal height, the view from it is panoramic. Visible from it are Lincoln Cathedral, nearly 50 miles distant; the Derbyshire mountains, the Malvern hills, and the hills of Shropshire and North Wales, at from 70 to 100 miles distant. It is conjectured that the space included within lines joining the various points of view would be nearly equal to one-fourth the area of England and Wales. The hill itself has been seen at a distance of 50 miles.

BARDSEA, a chplry. and tnshp. in the par. of Urswick, hund. of Lonsdale, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 5 miles to the E. of Dalton. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £100, in the patron. of the Rev. T. E. Petty. It has a school, with an endowment of £8 a year, founded in 1781. The chief residence is Bardsea Hall.

BARDSEY ISLAND, an island in St. George's Channel, off the coast of Carnarvonshire, North Wales. It is an ext. par. place in the hund. of Commitmaen, and co. of Carnarvon, situated near the extremity of the peninsula which forms the north boundary of Cardigan Bay. It is between 2 and 3 miles in length, and 1 mile in breadth, comprising an area of about 370 acres, and is separated from the mainland by a channel about 3 miles broad. This channel, from the rapidity of the current through it at times, is called Bardsey Race. From the same circumstance the island received the name of *Inys Enlli*, or "isle of the current." From a very remote period it was a favourite resort of such as desired religious retirement. The Culdees are said to have had an establishment here before the 6th century, and in 516, after the massacre of the monks of Bangor-is-y-coed, Dubricius, Archbishop of Caerleon, resigned his see and took up his abode in this lonely island. It thus acquired the designation of the "Isle of Saints." Its present name is of Saxon origin, and denotes that it was a retreat of the bards. An abbey was founded here at an early period, probably by St. Dubricius, which flourished till the Dissolution, under Henry VIII., when its revenue was £58. There are no remains of the building, but near its site graves have been discovered lined with stone or tile. Ruins of an ancient oratory exist in the island, consisting of an apartment with a stone altar, in which religious services are occasionally performed. The north-east part of the island is mountainous, with perpendicular cliffs, which bold climbers explore for the eggs of sea-fowl deposited among them. The natives are chiefly employed in fishing, and their boats are secured in a small harbour on the south-east side of the island—the only side accessible from the sea. A lighthouse was erected in 1821; it is 146 feet high, and the light is visible at the distance of 15 miles.

BARDSEY, a par. in the lower div. of the wap. of Skyrack, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 7 miles to the N.E. of Leeds. Wetherby is its post town. It is situated on a small stream, a branch of the river Wharfe, and contains the hmlts. of Rigton, Wike, and Wothersom. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ripon, of the val. of £300, in the patron. of G. L. Fox, Esq. The church is dedicated to All Saints, and though small is an interesting and beautiful example of Norman architecture. There is an endowed school founded by Lord Bingley, in 1726, with a revenue of £20, and some other small charities. Bardsey Grange, near the village, was the birthplace of William Congreve, the dramatist (1670). On Castle Hill are extensive earthworks, supposed to be of Roman origin.

BARDSLEY, a chplry., in the par. of Ashton-under-Lyne, and hund. of Salford, in the co. palatine of Lancashire, near Ashton. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £160, in the patron. of Hulme's Trustees.

BARDWELL, a par. in the hund. of Blackbourn, in the co. of Suffolk, 8 miles to the N.E. of Bury St. Edmund's, its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc

f Ely, of the val. of £597, in the patron. of the Presi-
ent and Fellows of St. John's College, Oxford. The
urch is dedicated to St. Peter. There is a small Bap-
st chapel in the village. The parochial charities,
hich include some townlands, an almshouse, and a
all endowed school, amount to £103 per annum.

BARE, a tnshp. in the par. of Lancaster, and hund.
Lonsdale, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 2 miles
om Lancaster.

BARF-END, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Melbecks, and
r. of Grinton, in the wap. of West Gilling, in the
orth Riding of the co. of York, not far from Reeth.

BARFIELD, a vil. in the par. of Whitbeck, ward of
llerdale-above-Derwent, in the co. of Cumberland, 6
iles from Ravenglass. It stands near the sea-coast.

BARFORD, a hmlt. in the manor of Kingston Lacy,
d par. of Wimborne Minster, Badbury hund., in the
. of Dorset, 3 miles to the W. of Wimborne Minster.

BARFORD, a par. in the hund. of Forehoe, in the co.
Norfolk, 8 miles to the W. of Norwich. Wymond-
m is its post town. It is situated on the river Yare.
he living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, of the val.
£288, in the patron. of S. Turner, Esq. The church
dedicated to St. Botolph. The charitable endowments
mount to £22.

BARFORD, an ext. par. lib. in the hund. of Roth-
ll, in the co. of Northampton, adjoining the par. of
Gendon.

BARFORD, a par. in the hund. of Kington, in the
of Warwick, 3 miles to the S. of Warwick. It is
pasantly situated on the east bank of the river Avon.
he living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, of the val.
£869, in the patron. of J. Mills, Esq. The church is
dicated to St. Peter. There is an endowed free school
f 60 boys and girls, founded in the latter part of the
th century, with a yearly income of £48. The chief
idence is Barford House, the seat of the Mills. It is
orising ground and has a fine view.

BARFORD HUNDRED, one of the ten hunds. or
subdivisions of the co. of Bedford, situated in the north-
st part of the county, and bounded on the N. by
Sidden hund. and the co. of Huntingdon, on the E.
Biggleswade hund., on the S. by Wixantree hund.,
on the W. by Willey hund. and a part of Stodden
d. It contains the pars. of Great Barford, Colm-
th, Eaton-Socon, Goldington, Ravensden, Renhold,
ton, and Wilden. The area of the hund. is about
000 acres.

BARFORD, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Barford,
the co. of Bedford, 6 miles to the E. of Bedford. St.
Not's is its post town. It lies on the north-west bank of
the river Ouse, which is navigable, and is crossed by an
ient bridge. The living is a vic. united with that of
ton, in the dioc. of Ely. The church is dedicated to
All Saints. The Wesleyans have a chapel here.

BARFORD, GREAT, or BARFORD ST. MICHAEL,
ar. in the hund. of Wootton, in the co of Oxford, 2
es to the W. of Deddington. Banbury is its post
n. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val.
, in the gift of J. Hall, Esq. The church is in the
y English style, and has a Norman tower and door-
, and some stained windows; it is dedicated to St.
Michael.

BARFORD, LITTLE, or BARFORD ST. JOHN, a
ry. in the par. of East Adderbury, in the hund. of
ham, and co. of Oxford, 3 miles from Deddington, its
town. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the
of Adderbury, in the dioc. of Oxford. The church is
ent, and has a Norman doorway.

BARFORD, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Big-
wade, in the co. of Bedford, 2 miles to the S. of St.
's, its post town. It is situated on the east side of
river Ouse, on the confines of Huntingdonshire. The
g is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, of the val. of £254,
e gift of the Rev. J. Allington, incumbent. The
ch, an ancient edifice, is dedicated to St. Mary, and
a Norman arch, a curious screen, and a monumental
of the year 1535.

BARFORD ST. MARTIN, a par. in the hund. of Cawden and Cadworth, in the co. of Wilts, 5 miles to the W. of Salisbury, its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, of the val. of £577, in the patron. of the Warden and Fellows of All Souls' College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Martin. The Independents have a chapel here.

BARFORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Forcett, and wap. of Gilling, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 7 miles to the E. of Barnard Castle. It is on the banks of the river Tees, and on the site of Old Richmond, once a place of some importance, traces of which are still discernible.

BARFRESTON, or BARSTON, a par. in the hund. of Eastry, lathe of St. Augustine, in the co. of Kent, 6 miles to the N.W. of Dover. Wingham is its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, of the val. of £182, in the patron. of the President and Fellows of St. John's College, Oxford. The church is a small edifice, but one of the most interesting examples remaining of Norman architecture. It has a fine porch, a circular arch springing from wreathed columns at the entrance to the chancel, another similar arch at the west end, adorned with sculpture, several circular windows, and many niches and decorations on the exterior. It is dedicated to St. Mary. Many barrows exist in the neighbourhood.

BARGARRAN, a vil. in the par. of Erskine, in the co. of Renfrew, Scotland, 4 miles to the N. of Paisley. The introduction of the manufacture of fine linen thread into Scotland was due to the invention and energy of Miss Christian Shaw, a young woman of this village. She lived at the close of the 17th century, and was interred in the churchyard of Bargarran.

BARGY, BARONY, one of the nine bars. or subdivisions of the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, situated in the southern part of the county, and bounded on the N. by the bar. of Shelmaliere, on the E. by the bar. of Forth, on the S. by Ballyteigue Bay, and on the W. by the bar. of Shelburne. It contains the pars. of Ambrosetown, Ballyconnick, Bannow, Duncormick, Kilcavan, Kilcowan, Killag, Kilmannan, Kilmore, Kilturk, Mulrankin, Tomhaggard, with part of Taghmon, and the towns of Bridgetown, Carrick, and Danescastle. The bar. extends over an area of 40,000 acres.

BARGY, a hmlt. in the bar. of Bargy, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 7 miles to the S. of Wexford.

BARHAM, a par. in the hund. of Leightonstone, in the co. of Huntingdon, 7 miles to the N.W. of Huntingdon. Kimbolton is its post town. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ely, of the val. of £58, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Giles. The parochial charities amount to £8.

BARHAM, a par. in the hund. of Kinghamford, lathe of St. Augustine, in the co. of Kent, 6 miles to the S.E. of Canterbury, its post town. It is situated on a range of chalk hills. It was on Barham Downs that King John encamped with his army of 60,000 men, when anticipating the invasion of the French in 1213. Many remains of ancient camps and mounds are scattered over the Downs. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, of the val. of £500, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The principal seats are Barham Court and Barham Place. Digges' Court was the residence of Leonard Digges, an eminent mathematician of the 16th century. The Canterbury races take place on Barham Downs in August.

BARHAM, a par. in the hund. of Bosmere and Claydon, in the co. of Suffolk, 4 miles to the N. of Ipswich, its post town. It lies on the E. bank of the river Gipping, which is navigable. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, of the val. of £342, in the gift of F.W. Schreiber, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The parish contains the union workhouse for the hundred. The principal residence is Barham Hall.

BARHOLME, a par. in the wap. of Ness, in the co. of Lincoln, 4 miles to the W. of Market Deeping, its post town. The living is a vic. united with that of

Stowe, in the dioc. of Lincoln, of the val. of £147, in the patron. of the trustees of Oakham and Uppingham schools. The church is dedicated to St. Martin.

BARIVAN. *See* CALDER, Edinburgh.

BARJARG, a vil. in the par. of Keir, in the co. of Dumfries, Scotland, 6 miles from Minnyhive.

BARKBY, a par. in the eastern div. of the hund. of Goscote, in the co. of Leicester, 5 miles to the N.E. of Leicester, its post town. It is watered by a branch of the river Soar, and contains the chplries. of Barkby-Thorpe and North Thurmaston, and the hmlt. of Hambleton. The stocking manufacture is carried on in the village. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, of the val. of £250, in the patron. of W. A. Pochin, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There are charitable endowments amounting to £35 a year. Barkby Hall is the seat of the Pochins.

BARKBY THORPE, a chplry. in the par. of Barkby, and hund. of Goscote, in the co. of Leicester, 4 miles to the N.E. of Leicester.

BARKENHAM, a vil. in the hund. of Kingsbridge, in the co. of Wilts, 2 miles from Wootton Bassett.

BARKESTONE, a par. in the hund. of Framland, in the co. of Leicester, 10 miles to the N. of Melton Mowbray, its post town. It lies on the confines of Nottinghamshire, at the northern end of the Vale of Belvoir. The Grantham and Nottingham canal passes near the village. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, of the val. of £114, in the patron. of the Duke of Rutland. The church is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. There is a free school for 32 children of both sexes, with an endowment of £25 per annum. There are several other charities.

BARKHAM, a par. in the hund. of Charlton, in the co. of Berks, 3 miles to the S.W. of Wokingham, its post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, of the val. of £350, late in the patron. of C. L. Gower, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. James. The principal residence is Barkham House, the seat of the Clives.

BARKHAM, a vil. in the hund. of South Molton, in the co. of Devon, not far from South Molton.

BARKHARTH, a vil. in the ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, in the co. of Cumberland, 5 miles from Keswick.

BARKING, a par. and market town in the hund. of Becontree, in the co. of Essex, 7 miles to the E. of London. It is a station on the London, Tilbury, and Southend railway. It is situated on the river Roding, a little above its junction with the Thames, and includes the wards of Chadwell, Great Ilford, and Ripple. The origin and signification of the name Barking are doubtful. The town is of considerable antiquity, and grew into importance with an abbey founded there near the close of the 7th century, on the dissolution of which the prosperity of the place began to decline. Barking abbey was one of the most ancient and most wealthy in England. The date of its foundation is A.D. 677; its founder was St. Erkenwald, Bishop of London, and his sister Ethelburga was its first abbess. It was established for nuns of the Benedictine order, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The appointment of the abbess was in the hands of the king for several centuries, and afterwards the nuns had the privilege of electing her. She was one of four abbesses who were baronesses in virtue of their office, and many noble and even royal ladies held the government of the abbey. Several of the earliest abbesses received canonisation. From the year 870, when the Danes burnt the town, destroyed the abbey, and massacred or dispersed the nuns, the house lay in ruins for nearly a century; until it was rebuilt with many others by King Edgar. William the Conqueror is said to have resided here for a time before the Tower of London was completed. At the Dissolution the revenue of the abbey was £1,081. Of the extensive buildings connected with it little now remains except a gateway, consisting of a square tower with a pointed arch. In the upper part of it is the chapel of the Holy Rood. This tower stands at the entrance to the churchyard, and is called Fire-Bell Gate. Barking Level is an extensive tract of ground in the parish, lying below the high-water level of the Thames, and protected by a dyke. It has been so protected from a very early period, and the keeping up of the dyke was the duty of the abbess; a duty discharged at an immense expense, by reason of the frequent inundations. In 1707 a destructive flood occurred, breaking down the dyke, and covering 1,000 acres of valuable land. The embankment was restored and strengthened at a cost of £40,000, by Captain Perry, and the care of it is now entrusted to commissioners. Part of the parish of Barking was included within the ancient Hainault Forest; and here stood the ancient oak (12 yards in girth, and covering an area 300 feet in circuit) beneath which was held Fairlop Fair. This fair, which was held on the 1st Friday in July, owed its origin to one Day, a Wapping blockmaker. The oak was destroyed by a gale in 1820, and the last fair was held on the spot in 1853. The pulpit of the church of St. Pancras, Middlesex, was made of part of the venerable Fairlop Oak. The principal occupations of the inhabitants of the town are fishing, market-gardening, and the carrying of coals and timber up the Roding, which is navigable to Ilford. There is a market-house and townhall, built of timber in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of London, of the val. of £767, in the patron of the Warden and Fellows of All Souls' College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. It is a handsome building, in the perpendicular style, containing several Norman pillars, four monumental brasses, and a beautiful stained window in the chancel; this window is new, having been added on occasion of a partial restoration of the church. There are chapels belonging to the Independents, Wesleyans, and Plymouth Brethren. The Friends have a burial-ground here and a meeting-house, only used on occasions of interments. A free school was founded in 1641 by Sir James Campbell, and endowed by him with a rentcharge of £20. There are National and infant schools, some almshouses, a hospital for aged men at Ilford, and an endowment by John Fowke, for the education of two boys of the parish at Christ's Hospital, London. The charitable endowments amount altogether to £330 per annum. At Uphall farm, near the town, are remains of an ancient camp, of a square form, probably of Roman origin. It extends over nearly 50 acres. A mile to the south-east is Eastbury House, a fine specimen of the Elizabethan style. The market, now discontinued, was held on Saturday. A fair is held on the 22nd October.

BARKING, a par. in the hund. of Bosmere and Claydon, in the co. of Suffolk, 1 mile to the S.W. of Needham-Market, its post town. It is situated on the river Orwell, and contains the chplry. of Needham-Market, and the hmlt. of Darmsden. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. with that of Darmsden, £840, in the gift of the Earl of Ashburnham. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is also a district church at Needham-Market, the living of which is a perpet. cur., in the gift of the rector. A free school was established here in 1650, by Francis Theobald, which has now a revenue from endowment of £55. The parish has the benefit of several other charitable bequests, amounting (with the school) to £132 per annum.

BARKING SIDE, a chplry. in the par. of Great Ilford, hund. of Becontree, in the co. of Essex, 5 miles to the W. of Romford. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of London, val. £150, in the patron. of the Vicar of Ilford.

BARKISLAND, a chplry. and tnshp. in the par. of Halifax, and wap. of Morley, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles to the S.W. of Halifax, its post town. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the woollen and worsted manufacture. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £40, in the patron. of the vicar. A free school was founded and endowed in 1657, by Sarah Clodhill, the income of which is now £32. There is an almshouse and some other charities. Near Barkisland Hall, now a farmhouse, is a Druidical circle called Wolf Fold.

BARKSDON GREEN, a vil. in the hund. of Edwinstree, in the co. of Hertford, 2 miles from Buntingford.

BARKSTONE. *See* BARKESTONE, Leicestershire.

BARKSTONE, a par. in Grantham Soke, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 4 miles to the N. of Grantham, its post town. It lies on the banks of the river Witham. The living is a rect.,* in the dioc. of Lincoln, of the val. of £558, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. The annual revenue of the parochial charities is £86, including endowments of an almshouse for six persons, and of a small school.

BARKSTONE, a tnshp. in the par. of Sherburn, wap. of Barkstone Ash, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles to the S. of Tadcaster.

BARKSTONE ASH WAPENTAKE, one of the nine waps. or subdivisions of the West Riding of the co. of York, bounded on the N. by the river Wharfe and the Ainsty of York; on the E. by the river Ouse, the waps. of Ouse and Derwent, and Howdenshire; on the S. by the river Aire and the wap. of Osgoldcross; and on the W. by the wap. of Skyrack. There are two divs., distinguished as Upper and Lower. The Lower div. contains the pars. of Birkin, Brayton, Brotherton, Cawood, Drax, Frystone Monk, Selby, and Winstow, with part of Ryther and Snaith. It has an area of about 45,600 acres. The Upper div. contains the pars. of Bramham, Fenton Kirk, Kirkby Wharf, Ledsham, Newton Kyme, Saxton, Sherburn, with part of Ryther and Tadcaster, and the lib. of Micklethwaite Grange. It has an area of about 39,000 acres.

BARKWAY, a par. in the hund. of Edwinstree, in the co. of Hertford, 14 miles to the N.E. of Hertford. Royston is its post town. It contains the hmlts. of Newsells and Nulhampstead. Barkway was formerly a market town, under a grant by Henry III. The town is well built and pleasantly situated on the road from London to Cambridge; which was an important thoroughfare before the introduction of railways. The living is a vic. united with the rect. of Reed, in the dioc. of Rochester. The church contains monuments of the Chesters and Jenningses, some brasses, and stained windows, and is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. The Independents have a chapel here. There is a free school with a small endowment, and some other charities, amounting to £63 a-year.

BARKWITH, EAST, a par. in the eastern div. of the wap. of Wraggoe, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 5 miles to the N.E. of Wragby, its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, of the val. of £230, in the patron. of G. F. Heneage, Esq., to whom the manor belongs. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

BARKWITH, WEST, a par. in the eastern div. of the wap. of Wraggoe, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 2 miles to the N.E. of Wragby, its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, of the val. of £144, in the patron. of the Rev. S. H. Wynn.

BARLAND, or BARELAND, a tnshp. in the borough of Radnor, in the hund. and co. of Radnor, South Wales, 1 miles from Radnor. It is not far from the famous Dyke of Offa, the ancient boundary of Wales and Mercia.

BARLASTON, a par. in the southern div. of the hund. of Pirehill, in the co. of Stafford, 3 miles to the W. of Stone, its post town. It is a station on the Macclesfield and Colwich section of the North Staffordshire Railway. The Grand Trunk canal also passes through the parish. The village is seated on elevated ground, overlooking a wide extent of rich and beautiful scenery. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, of the val. of £150, in the gift of the Duke of Sutherland. The church, a modern edifice with an ancient tower, is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. There are charitable endowments amounting to £24, half of which sum is the revenue of a free school. Barlaston Hall is a very ancient seat; it belonged once to the Bagnalls, and is now the residence of the Adderleys.

BARLAVINGTON, or BARLTON, a par. in the hund. of Rotherbridge, rape of Arundel, in the co. of Sussex, 3 miles to the S. of Petworth, its post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £68, in the patron. of T. Biddulph, Esq.

BARLBOROUGH, a par. in the hund. of Scarsdale, in the co. of Derby, 7 miles to the N.E. of Chesterfield, its post town. It lies on the borders of Yorkshire, in a district abounding in coal and ironstone, in working which many of the people are employed. The Midland railway and the Chesterfield canal pass near the village, the latter connecting the district with the Trent. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, of the val. of £750, in the patron. of W. H. Rodes, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. James. There is an almshouse for six persons, founded in the middle of the last century by Margaret and Mary Role, and having an income from endowment of £69. There are some other small charities. Barlborough Hall, the seat of the Rodeses, is a large mansion of the Elizabethan style. It was erected in 1583, by Francis Rodes, a justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

BARLBY, a chplry. in the par. of Hemingbrough, wap. of Ouse and Derwent, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles to the N.E. of Selby, its post town. The Selby and Market Weighton railway passes near it. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of York, val. £65, in the patron. of the Vicar of Hemingbrough. There is a school with a small endowment.

BARLESTONE, a chplry. in the par. of Market Bosworth, in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, and co. of Leicester, 3 miles to the N.E. of Market Bosworth, its post town. The manufacture of hosiery is carried on extensively in the surrounding district. The Swannington railway passes near this place. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the rect. of Bosworth, in the dioc. of Peterborough.

BARLESTREE. *See* BARTESTREE, Herefordshire.

BARLEY, a par. in the hund. of Edwinstree, in the co. of Hertford, 3 miles from Royston, its post town. It lies on the borders of Essex. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, of the val. of £501, in the gift of the crown. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. The parochial charities, which include a small educational endowment, amount to £36 per annum.

BARLEY BOOTH'S, a tnshp. in the par. of Whalley, and hund. of Blackburn, in the co. palatine of Lancashire, 5 miles to the W. of Colne.

BARLEY CHAPEL, a vil. in the wap. of Barkestone Ash, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles from Selby. The Hull and Selby railway passes within a short distance of the village.

BARLEY HALL, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Wentworth, and par. of Wath-on-Dearn, in the wap. of Strafforth, West Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles to the N.W. of Rotherham. It is situated near Wentworth House, the seat of Earl Fitzwilliam.

BARLEYSIDE, a vil. in the par. of Falkirk, in the co. of Stirling, Scotland, not far from Falkirk.

BARLEYTHORPE MANOR, a chplry. in the Deanshold div. of the par. of Oakham, soke of Oakham, in the co. of Rutland, 1 mile from Oakham. It belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The entire county of Rutland was the property of the Abbey of Westminster before the Norman Conquest.

BARLICHWAY HUNDRED, one of the four hunds. or subdivisions of the co. of Warwick, situated in the south-west part of the county, and bounded on the N. by part of Kington and Hemlingford hunds., on the E. by the hunds. of Knightlow and Kington, on the S. by Gloucestershire, and on the W. by Worcestershire. It consists of the four divs. of Alcester, Henley, Snitterfield, and Stratford. In the Alcester div. are contained the following pars.:—Alcester, Great Alne, Coughton, Ipsley, Kinwarton, Morton-Baggott, Spernall, Studley, Weethley, with parts of Arrow, Tardebigg, and Weston-on-Avon. In the Henley div. are Beaudesert, Claverdon, Preston-Baggott, Rowington, Wootton Wawen, and the town of Henley-in-Arden. In the Snitterfield div. are Alveston, Bearley, Budbrook, Fulbrook, Hampton-Lucy, Haseley, Hatton, Honiley, Loxley, Norton-Lindsey,

Sherborne, Snitterfield, Wolverton, and Wroxhall. And in the Stratford div. Aston Cantlow, Bidford, Billesley, Binton, Exhall, Haselor, Salford-Prior's, Old Stratford (with the town of Stratford-on-Avon), Temple Grafton, and Wixford, with parts of Arrow and Welford. The entire hund. extends over a space of about 100,000 acres.

BARLING, a par. in the hund. of Rochford, in the co. of Essex, 4 miles to the S.E. of Rochford, its post town. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Rochester, of the val. of £230, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

BARLINGS, a par. in the wap. of Lawress, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 6 miles to the N.E. of Lincoln, its post town. It is situated on the west bank of the river Langworth, a branch of the Witham, and contains the tnshp. of Langworth. In the middle of the 12th century Ralph de Haya founded an abbey here of the Premonstratensian order, which was removed to Oxeney, and took that name. Its value at the Dissolution was £308 per annum. Its last abbot was Dr. Mackerel, who, under the title of Captain Cobbler, headed an insurrection in favour of the "old religion," and was hung in March, 1536-7. A single arch and part of a wall are all that now remain of the house. The site was given to the Duke of Suffolk. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £55, in the patron. of T. T. Drake and C. Turner, Esqs. The church is dedicated to St. Edward.

BARLOW, a tnshp. in the par. of Hopesay, hund. of Purslow, in the co. of Salop, 5 miles from Bishop's Castle.

BARLOW, a tnshp. in the par. of Brayton, lower div. of the wap. of Barkstone Ash, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles from Selby, its post town. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £30, in the gift of G. H. Thompson, Esq.

BARLOW GREAT, a chplry. and tnshp. in the par. of Staveley, in the hund. of Scarsdale, and co. of Derby, 4 miles to the N.W. of Chesterfield, its post town. Little Barlow is a hmlt. of this tnshp. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, of the val. of £95, in the patron. of the Rector of Staveley. There is a small endowed free school.

BARMBROUGH. *See* BARNBURGH, Yorkshire.

BARMBY-ON-THE-MARSH, a chplry. in the par. of Howden, wap. of Howdenshire, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles to the W. of Howden, its post town. It lies on the east bank of the river Ouse, a little below the junction of the Derwent with that river. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of sacking. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £30, in the patron. of the Vicar of Howden. The chapel is dedicated to St. Helen. The Wesleyans have a chapel here. The charitable endowments, which include a small school, are of the yearly value of £106. Barmby has two mineral springs, named St. Peter's and St. Helen's Wells.

BARMBY-ON-THE-MOOR, a par. in the Wilton-Beacon div. of the wap. of Harthill, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles from Pocklington. York is its post town. It was formerly a market town, and received the grant of various privileges. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, of the val. of £97, in the patron. of the Archbishop of York. The church is dedicated to St. Catherine. There are several charities, including bequests for a school, amounting to £53 per annum. There is a Wesleyan chapel. An annual fair is held on the Thursday before St. Peter's Day.

BARMER, a par. in the hund. of Gallow, in the co. of Norfolk, 6 miles to the S.W. of Burnham Westgate, its post town. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £5, in the patron. of T. Kearslake, Esq. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is now in ruins.

BARMING, or BARMING, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Maidstone, lathe of Aylesford, in the co. of Kent, 2 miles to the W. of Maidstone, its post town. It is situated in a beautiful and highly cultivated district on both banks of the river Medway, and comprises valuable hop-grounds and fruit-gardens; the produce of the latter being sent to the London market. Two bridges cross the river. There are quarries of the stone called Kentish rag. The abbess of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, had a residence here, this place being among the possessions of that nunnery. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, of the val. of £598, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is a small edifice with a good spire, and is dedicated to St. Margaret. Remains of a Roman villa, and many ancient coins, Roman and English, have been found here. Dr. John Harris, who wrote a history of the county, was once rector of Barming; and here, too, was the residence of the Smarts, the family to which belonged Christopher Smart, the poet.

BARMING, WEST, a hmlt. in the par. of Nettlestead, hund. of Twyford and lathe of Aylesford, in the co. of Kent, adjoining East Barming. It is on the north bank of the river Medway, and was once a separate parish. The living is consolidated with the rectory of Nettlestead.

BARMOOR, a tnshp. in the par. of Lowick, ward of Glendale, in the co. of Northumberland, 8 miles to the N. of Wooler. Here was the rendezvous of the Lords Marchers, in 1417, with a powerful force, before which the Scots retired. Flodden Field is not far from Barmoor. The principal seat is Barmoor Castle.

BARMORE, a vil. in the hund. of Desborough, in the co. of Buckingham, 3 miles to the W. of Marlow.

BARMOUTH, or ABERMAWDDOCH, a tnshp. and seaport in the par. of Llanaber, hund. of Ardudwy, in the co. of Merioneth, North Wales, 10 miles to the W. of Dolgelly, and 222 miles from London. It is seated on the coast of Cardigan Bay, on the north bank of the river Maw (or Mawddoch). Lofty hills shelter it on the north and east sides. The town is built in an irregular and picturesque manner at the base and up the slope of the bare rock. For several miles northward the beach is a fine sand, and the views are magnificent over the bay, the coast of Carnarvonshire, and the Snowdon range. The neighbourhood abounds in fine scenery. About 10 miles to the N., along the coast, is Harlech Castle. Dolgelley is 10 miles to the E. The road to the latter passes along the mountain side (which rises from the river), and afterwards through a less elevated country, embracing prospects of wonderful grandeur and endless variety. Cader Idris is seen rising above the mountains to the south of Dolgelly. Barmouth attracts many visitors as a watering-place, and contains a good hotel, lodging-houses, baths, and other accommodations. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Llanaber. There is a chapel of ease, an elegant cruciform building in the perpendicular style. The Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists have chapels here. The harbour is subordinate to Carnarvon, and is made rather dangerous by a bar across the entrance to it. The vessels belonging to it are chiefly engaged in a small export and import trade along the coast. There is a ferry across the entrance of the harbour, where a small low island, called Ynys-y-Brawd, divides it into two channels. Ship-building is carried on in the town, and there are large tanneries. An extensive peat ground in the neighbourhood yields abundance of fuel, which is conveyed by canal to the Maw, and along the river to Barmouth and Dolgelly. The sea has gained on the coast, and now covers a considerable tract of ground, near the town, which was formerly fertile and cultivated. Markets are held twice a week—on Tuesday and Friday. The fairs are on Shrove Monday, Whit Monday, the 7th October, and the 21st November.

BARMPTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Haughton-le-Skerne, Darlington ward, in the co. palatine of Durham, 4 miles to the N.E. of Darlington.

BARMSTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Washington, Chester ward, in the co. palatine of Durham, 5 miles to the W. of Sunderland. It is seated on the banks of the river Wear.

BARMSTON, a par. in the northern div. of the wap. f Holderness, in the East Riding of the co. of York, miles to the S. of Bridlington. Hull is its post town. t is in a pleasant situation on the sea-coast, and includes art of the township of Ulrome. The living is a rect.* the dioc. of York, of the annual val. of £1,065, in the atron. of Sir H. Boynton, Bart. The church is dedi- ated to All Saints. There is an almshouse founded by ir G. Boynton in 1726, and endowed with £15 a year; nd a schoolhouse, built by Sir F. Boynton. Barmston all, a moated house, the old seat of the Boynton family Burton Agnes, is now occupied as a farmhouse.

BARN GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of ambledon, in the co. of Southampton, 6 miles to the E. of Bishop's Waltham.

BARNA, a vil. in the bar. of the libs. of Galway, in e co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles the W. of Galway. It is situated on the coast of alway Bay.

BARNA, a hmlt. in the bar. of Clonlisk, in King's ounty, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles from Money- ll.

BARNACK, a par. in the lib. of Peterborough, in the . of Northampton, 3 miles to the S.E. of Stamford, s post town. It is a station on the Midland railway. ilsgate and Southorpe are hamlets of this parish. It ntains extensive and valuable stone quarries, which ve furnished the material of the cathedrals of Ely d Peterborough, and of many churches in the county. he living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, of e val. of £1,025, in the patron. of the bishop. The urch, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an old and teresting structure with a square tower. Part of the chitecture is Norman. It contains an octagonal font lorned with sculpture. The parochial charities, in- uding poor's land, amount to £73 per annum.

BARNACLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Bulkington, and nd. of Knightlow, in the co. of Warwick, 5 miles from oventry. The Trent Valley railway runs near it. he chief residences are Barnacle Hall and Barnacle ark.

BARNACRE, a tnshp. in the par. of Garstang (joined th Bonds), hund. of Amounderness, in the co. palatine Lancashire, 2 miles from Garstang.

BARNAHELY, a par. in the bar. of Kerrycurrihy, the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles to e S.E. of Cork. It is situated on the shore of Cork rbour, and includes the village of Loughbeg. The ring is an impropriate rect. in the dioc. of Cork, Cloyne, d Ross. Ballybricken is the principal residence.

BARNANE-ELY, a par. in the bar. of Skerrin, in e co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles the W. of Templemore. The district is chiefly moun- in and waste. Here is the lofty range called the evil's Bit Mountains, rising to the height of 1,500 or 000 feet, and commanding fine views. An ancient anuscript of the Gospels in the Irish language was scovered in a cave here in 1790. The living is a rect. ited with that of Kilfithmone, in the dioc. of Cashel, nly, Waterford, and Lismore.

BARNARD CASTLE, a parochial chplry. and market wn in the par. of Gainford, south-western div. of e ward of Darlington, in the co. palatine of Durham, miles to the S.W. of Durham, and 246 miles from ndon. It is a station on the Stockton and Darlington ilway, and is situated on the edge of Yorkshire. The plry. comprises the tnshps. of Barnard Castle, Mar- od, Streatlam with Stainton, and Westwick. Barnard stle proper is situated on a hill which rises sharply m the north bank of the river Tees. The river ws with a rapid current, nearly round the town, tween rocky wooded banks, giving a picturesque pearance to the neighbourhood, which is rich in wild d striking scenery. The town has taken its name, chaps also its origin, from the castle founded soon er the Conquest by Bernard Balliol, a Norman noble, n of Guy Balliol, a follower of the Conqueror, and cestor of the Scottish kings. It was the birthplace John Balliol, the competitor with Robert Bruce. In his time the lordship was forfeited to the crown, and was afterwards conferred by Edward I. on the Earl of Warwick. By the marriage of Richard III. with Anne Neville, the daughter of the kingmaker, it became again the possession of the crown. The town and castle still bear many figures of the boar, the cognizance of Richard III. The manor, which was originally included in the large district called Marwood, granted by William I. to Guy Balliol, is now held by the Duke of Cleveland, having been purchased, with the castle and surrounding domain, by one of his ancestors. During the Civil War in the reign of Charles I., this castle was garrisoned for the king, but was besieged and taken by Cromwell. The fine ruins of this feudal fortress, which once stood so "stately upon Tees," occupying the summit of a lofty and precipitous rock at the foot of which the river rushes on, cover a space of nearly seven acres. Sheep feed within the outer area, and fruit-trees flourish in the inner area, which was partly moated. Rich masses of ivy beautify parts of the ruins.—Barnard Castle is a well-built town, the houses being mostly of stone. It is about a mile in length, and is situated on the southern slope of a hill, descending steeply to the river Tees. The main street consists of the Cattle Market, Horse Market, and Market-place, at the southern extremity of which last stands the townhall, nearly in the middle of the street; opposite to this is Newgate-street, stretching to the east, and joining the Westwick road. To the south of the main street are Thorngate and Bridgegate streets, the latter forming the only road into the town from the south. The principal branches of industry are the manufacture of carpets and thread, plaids and hats. A fine leather is also prepared here. There is a considerable trade in corn, the corn market being one of the most important in the northern counties. The market cross, or townhall, was built in 1747, and is an octangular edifice of stone; around the basement story is a piazza, inclosed with an iron railing, and in the upper story the magistrates were accustomed until recently to hold their meetings for the transaction of the town business. The bridge which connects Barnard Castle with the village of Startforth, on the Yorkshire side of the Tees, consists of two strong groined arches, that on the Durham side being a little the highest.—The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, of the val. of £224, in the gift of the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It is cruciform, with an embattled tower, partly of Norman, but chiefly of various styles of English architecture. A spire, which formerly surmounted the tower, having become insecure, was taken down at the commencement of the present century. In the chancel is a curious old tomb. The register dates from 1609. The Independents, Unitarians, Roman Catholics, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have chapels here. Of the charitable endowments, the principal is that of the ancient hospital dedicated to St. John, founded by John Balliol in 1229.—There is a mechanics' institute, a dispensary, a savings-bank, and two National schools, one of which is supported partly by a small endowment, and an infant school.—Barnard Castle is the seat of a Poor-law Union, a Board of Health, and a County Court district. Polling for the south division of the county takes place here, and petty sessions are held on the last Wednesday of every month. It is also the head-quarters of the county militia. The Union poorhouse, a good stone building, erected in 1838 at a cost of £2,500, is situated in the town, and will accommodate 138 inmates.—The Duke of Cleveland takes the titles of Viscount and Baron Barnard from this place, and holds his court-baron in October every year. William Hutchinson, the county historian, was born here in 1732. There is a chalybeate spring two miles from the town. The market for provisions and corn is held on Wednesday, and fortnightly markets for cattle on alternate Wednesdays. Fairs are held on Easter Monday and Whit-Wednesday for pedlery and fancy goods, and on the Eve and Day of St. Mary Magdalene for horses, cattle, and sheep.

BARNARDISTON, or BARNISTON, a par. in the hund. of Risbridge, in the co. of Suffolk. 4 miles from Haverhill. Clare is its post town. It contains the ext. par. lib. of Risbridge Monks. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, of the val. of £191, in the gift of the Rev. V. Ellis. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

BARNARD'S GREEN, a vil. in the par. of Great Malvern, hund. of Lower Pershore, in the co. of Worcester, near Great Malvern. Upton-on-Severn is its post town. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Worcester, in the patron. of Lady Emily Foley, and is at present held by the Vicar of Great Malvern. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

BARNBURGH, or BARMBROUGH, a par. in the northern div. of the wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles to the W. of Doncaster, its post town. It includes the hmlt. of Harlington. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of York, of the val. of £570, in the patron. of the Chapter of the Collegiate Church of Southwell. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. It is in the perpendicular style of architecture, and contains a richly carved monument with effigies of Percival Cresacre, and other monuments. Barmbrough Hall, on the banks of the river Dearne, was formerly the seat of the Cresacres and of the Mores. It contains several old and curious paintings, one of them a copy of Holbein's picture of the More family, the original of which is said to be at Nostall Priory, in Yorkshire. Barmbrough Grange is seated in a beautiful valley.

BARNBOW, a hmlt. in the par. of Barwick-in-Elmet, wap. of Skyrack, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles to the N.E. of Leeds.

BARNBY, a par. in the hund. of Mutford, in the co. of Suffolk, 4 miles to the E. of Beccles, its post town, and 6 S.W. from Lowestoft. The village, a small agricultural place, lies near the sea-coast, about one mile from the navigable river Waveney. The living is a rect.* united with that of Mutford, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient structure with thatched roof. There are some small charities, and a few acres of allotment land. Sir Samuel Morton Peto, Bart., is lord of the manor.

BARNBY, or BARNBY EAST, a tnshp. in the par. of Lythe, and lib. of Langbaurgh, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles from Whitby.

BARNBY-BASIN and BARNBY-FURNACE, hmlts. in the par. of Cawthorne, and wap. of Staincross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles from Barnsley.

BARNBY-IN-THE-WILLOWS, a par. in the southern div. of the wap. of Newark, in the co. of Nottingham, 4 miles to the E. of Newark, its post town. It is on the border of Lincolnshire, on the banks of the river Witham. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, of the val. of £184, in the patron. of the Collegiate Church of Southwell. The tithes are commuted at £220, and the great tithes at £70, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners being impropriators. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is in the early Saxon style, with old carved oak fittings. There is a National school, built in 1850, and a Wesleyan chapel.

BARNBY-MOOR, a tnshp. in the par. of Blyth, wap. of Bassetlaw, in the co. of Nottingham, 3 miles from East Retford. It includes the hmlt. of Bilby.

BARNBY-ON-DON, a par. in the southern div. of the wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles to the N.E. of Doncaster, its post town. It is a station on the South Yorkshire railway. Thorp-in-Balne is a tnshp. of this par. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York, val. £115, in the patron. of J. N. Newsome, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The charitable endowments amount to £59. They consist chiefly of the Countess of Sutherland's bequest for the benefit of the poor, and of endowments of a free school. The Wesleyans have a chapel here.

BARNES, a par. in the western div. of the hund. of Brixton, in the co. of Surrey, about 1 mile from Mortlake, and 5 miles to the S.W. of London. It is a station on the Richmond railway. A loop line crosses the river by an iron bridge and connects this station with the Windsor railway at Hounslow. It is pleasantly situated on the Thames, along the bank of which is a handsome terrace. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of London, of the val. of £375, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. The church, one of the most ancient in the vicinity of London, is built of flint and freestone in the early English style of architecture, with a brick tower of more recent date. It is dedicated to St. Mary. There is also a small proprietary chapel, known as Castlenau Chapel, belonging to Major Boileau, proprietor of the estate adjoining. Edward Rose, who died in 1653, bequeathed an acre of land for the benefit of the poor, still called "Roseacre," part of which the railway company have purchased, and it now yields about £16 a-year. The condition was annexed that a monument to his memory should be kept in repair, and rose-trees be kept upon his grave; these may be seen on the south side of the church. There is a small endowment for education, and some other charities. The manor was granted by King Athelstane to the canons of St. Paul's, and it has continued in their possession ever since. This village is mentioned by the name of *Barne* in Domesday Book. It has interesting associations with many distinguished men. Barn Elms, the manor-house, was once the seat of the Walsinghams, who several times entertained Queen Elizabeth there. The poet Cowley was a resident there. It was the seat of the bookseller, Jacob Tonson, secretary of the famous "Kit-Cat Club," who formed a gallery of the portraits of the members of the club, painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller. Handel and Fielding lived in this village. Near the village is Barnes Priory, a modern residence.

BARNES, WEST, a hmlt. in the hund. of Kingston, in the co. of Surrey.

BARNESLEY, LOWER, a hmlt. in the manor of Kingston Lacy, in the par. of Wimborne Minster, and hund. of Badbury, in Dorsetshire, 2 miles from Wimborne Minster.

BARNET, CHIPPING, or HIGH BARNET, a par. and market town, chiefly in the hund. of Cashio, in the co. of Hertford, but partly in the hund. of Edmonton, in the co. of Middlesex, 11 miles to the N.E. of London, and 8 S. from Hatfield. It is a station on the Great Northern railway. It is situated on a lofty hill, on the great coach road to the north, and was formerly among the possessions of the abbey of St. Alban's. The abbots obtained from Henry II. the privilege of holding a market here, from which circumstance the place took the name of *Chipping*, *i.e.*, cheaping or marketing. Within a mile of the town is Gladesmore Heath, the field of the decisive battle of Barnet in 1471, in which the Lancastrians were defeated and the great Earl of Warwick slain, Edward IV. being thenceforth seated on the throne. An obelisk in commemoration of the battle was erected in 1740. A previous battle had also been fought here in 1461. The situation of the town, which consists chiefly of one long street, is pleasant and healthy. There are a police station, gas-works, brewery, and brickfields. Many gentry reside in the neighbourhood, and a race-course is formed on Barnet Common, where the annual races take place on the 7th September. The living is a perpet. cur.* annexed to the rect. of East Barnet, in the dioc. of Rochester. The church, built by John Moote, one of the abbots of St. Alban's, about 1400, is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. It is a very old building, with square embattled tower and six bells, and contains some monuments of the Ravenscrofts. There is also a church at Hadley, which forms part of the town of Barnet, and a new church on Barnet Common. The Independents have a chapel here. There is a grammar school, partly free, founded by Queen Elizabeth, and subsequently endowed by several benefactors; its revenue is about £30. In 1679 James Ravenscroft founded a hospital for six poor women, the endowment of which was augmented by a bequest of Mrs. Barcock in 1731; it has a revenue of £273. There are also six almshouses for widows, and six for aged persons, liberally endowed. The entire

mount of the parochial charities is £870. Barnet is the eat of a Poor-law Union, and of a County Court district, nd petty sessions are held here. There is a mineral pring on Barnet Common, which was once much re-orted to, and for the care of which a small annual sum as bequeathed by Alderman Owen. The market is on Monday; but now obsolete. Fairs are held on the 8th, th, and 10th of April, and the 4th of September and hree following days. At these fairs there is a large ale of horses and cattle, many beasts being sent up rom Scotland.

BARNET, CHRIST CHURCH, a chplry. and considerable vil. in the par. of South Mimms, in the co. of Middlesex. Barnet is its post town. The living is a perpet. cur. in the gift of the Bishop of London.

BARNET, EAST, a par. and small vil. in the hund. of Cashio, in the co. of Hertford, 2 miles to the S.E. of Chipping Barnet, and 10 from London. The Great Northern railway passes close to the village. It formerly belonged to the abbey of St. Alban's, and the abbots occasionally resided in a house at Monk's Frith Garden, hill near the church. The village is beautifully situated in a pleasant country, about one mile east of the high road to St. Alban's, and the houses are well built. It is bounded on the S. by Southgate, and on the E. by Enfield Chase, which extends from Enfield in Middlesex. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, of the val., with the cur. of Chipping Barnet, of £1,042, in the gift of the crown. The church, which is very ancient, is dedicated to St. Mary. There is also a chapel of ease recently erected at Arkley, and a National school for girls. There are mineral springs in the vicinity of the village, which, although so near the metropolis, is remarkably quiet and retired, there being no traffic through, or conveyance from, it. Oak Hill is a fine mansion, situated on an eminence.

BARNET, FRYERN, a par. and small vil. in the Finsbury div. of the hund. of Ossulstone, in the co. of Middlesex, 8 miles to the N. of London, and a short distance from the Colney Hatch and Southgate station, on the Great Northern railway. It lies in a pleasant district on the east side of Finchley Common, about 1½ mile from Whetstone, and may also be approached by the green lanes from Ball's Pond and Hornsey. It includes the hmlt. of Colney Hatch, with the newly-erected Middlesex Pauper Lunatic Asylum, and part of the hmlt. of Whetstone. The manor of Fryern Barnet originally belonged to the priory of St. John of Jerusalem. The ancient manor-house, which was taken down many years ago, is conjectured to have been the occasional seat of the abbots. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of London, and the val. of £255, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. The church, a small Norman edifice, is dedicated to St. James. It was enlarged and almost rebuilt in 1853, and now holds 460 persons. National and infant schools have been built adjacent to it. A school church has also been built near the station at Colney Hatch. There are almshouses for 12 persons, founded in 1612 by Lawrence Campe, and endowed with £7 a year. Fryern Barnet was the birthplace (1732) of Walker, author of the "English Pronouncing Dictionary."

BARNETBY-LE-WOLD, or BARNET-BY-THE-WOLD, a par. in the southern div. of the wap. of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 4 miles from the N.E. of Brigg. It is a station on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, of the val. of £305, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

BARNEY, or BERNEY, a par. in the northern div. of the hund. of Greenhoe, in the co. of Norfolk, 6 miles from the N.E. of Fakenham railway station, and 24 from Norwich. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £129, in the patron. of Lord Hastings, impropriator. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an old building with a tower; it contains a very handsome font. The Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists have chapels here. The vicarage was rebuilt in 1848 by the present incumbent. The vicarial rent-charge is commuted at £108 12*s.* 6*d.*, with 38 acres of glebe.

BARNFIELD, EAST, one of the 16 hunds. or subdivisions of the lathe of Scray, in the co. of Kent, situated in the southern part of the county, on the edge of Sussex, and bounded on the N. and E. by the hund. of Kingshamford, on the S. by the hunds. of Eastry, and Bridge and Petham, and on the W. by the hunds. of Downhamford and Preston. It contains the larger part of the par. of Hawkhurst, and has an area of about 6,500 acres.

BARNHAM, or BARNHAM ST. GREGORY, a par. in the hund. of Blackbourn, in the co. of Suffolk, 2½ miles to the S. of Thetford, its post town and nearest railway station, and 10 N. of Bury St. Edmund's. The village, which consists of a number of scattered houses, is situated on the Little Ouse, near which is a windmill for corn, and there is a large tract of sandy heath in the parish. The living is a rect., consolidated with that of Euston, in the dioc. of Ely, and at present held by the Hon. and Rev. Augustus F. Phipps, non-resident. The church, dedicated to St. Gregory, is a small, neat building with a tower. There is a free school chiefly supported by the Duke of Grafton, who is lord of the manor and owner of the parish. This parish comprises the old par. of Barnham St. Martin's, the church of which has long been in ruins. Its old square tower, covered with ivy, is a romantic feature in the prospect. Several tumuli are found in the neighbourhood, about one mile and a quarter to the north of the town, which are supposed to mark the spot where a great battle was fought in the Saxon times between King Edmund and the Danes.

BARNHAM, a par. in the hund. of Avisford, rape of Arundel, in the co. of Sussex, 4½ miles to the S.W. of Arundel, and 7 E. of Chichester, its post town. It is situated near the coast, not far from the South Coast railway, which skirts the northern boundary of the parish, and has a station at Woodgate, about one mile distant from the village of Barnham. The Portsmouth and Arundel canal intersects the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £67, in the gift of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

BARNHAM-BROOM, a par. in the hund. of Forehoe, in the co. of Norfolk, 10 miles to the W. of Norwich, and 5 N.W. from Wymondham, its post town. It lies on the banks of the river Yare, about 3 miles to the E. of Hardingham railway station. The living is a rect.* united with that of Bixton (an ancient parish now merged in this) to the vic.* of Kimberley, and of the val. of £600, in the patron. of Lord Wodehouse, who is lord of the manor and chief landowner. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is a very neat building, with square embattled tower. It contains a handsome screen, and was repaired in 1851, when a new organ was presented by Lady Wodehouse. The register dates from 1630. There is a small endowment for education, and a National school, erected in 1841, for the education of 100 children. Barnham Hall is a seat of Lord Wodehouse.

BARNHILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Malpas, and hund. of Broxton, in the co. palatine of Chester, 10 miles to the S.E. of Chester. Petty sessions for Broxton hund. are held at this place. In the neighbourhood is an ancient encampment named Maiden Castle.

BARNHILL, a vil. in the par. of Monifieth, in the co. of Forfar, Scotland, 5 miles to the E. of Dundee. It is in a fertile district on the north coast of the Frith of Tay. The Dundee and Arbroath railway passes near it.

BARNHILL, a vil. in the par. of Blantyre, in the co. of Lanark, Scotland, 7 miles from Glasgow.

BARNINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Blackbourn, in the co. of Suffolk, 5 miles S. from Harlingroad railway station, and 10½ miles to the N.E. of Bury St. Edmund's, its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, of the val. with the rect.* of Coney Weston, of £770, in the patron. of R. Hunt, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is built of brick, and has a stone tower. It contains a brass of the year 1499.

The Wesleyans have a chapel here. The parochial charities amount to £55 per annum.

BARNINGHAM, a par. in the western div. of the wap. of Gilling, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles to the S.E. of Barnard Castle. Darlington is its post town. It is situated on the confines of Arkengarth Forest, and includes the tnshps. of Hope and Scargill, with part of Newsham. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ripon, of the val. of £553, in the gift of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There is a chapel for Wesleyans, and a school with an endowment of £20 a year. The principal seat is Barningham Park.

BARNINGHAM, GREAT, or BARNINGHAM WINTER, a par. in the northern div. of the hund. of Erpingham, in the co. of Norfolk, 5 miles to the S.E. of Holt, its post town, and 8 N.W. from Aylsham. This place was once a market town, under a grant by Edward II. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, of the val. of £125, in the patron. of J. T. Mott, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, stands in the park, and is now an ivy-mantled ruin. The chancel alone remains, and has been fitted up for Divine worship: in it are monuments of the Barninghams and Winters, with a brass of 1420. Barningham Hall, the principal residence, was built in 1612. It is a noble mansion in the Tudor style, surrounded by extensive plantations, extending into Matlask parish, and is at present the seat of J. T. Mott, Esq., who is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

BARNINGHAM, LITTLE, a par. in the southern div. of the hund. of Erpingham, in the co. of Norfolk, 6 miles to the N.W. of Aylsham. It was formerly a market town under a charter of Edward I. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £180, in the patron. of T. L. Graver, Esq., and others. The church, which is dedicated to St. Andrew, is a small old building, with a square embattled tower. The Earl of Orford is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

BARNINGHAM NORWOOD, a par. in the northern div. of the hund. of Erpingham, in the co. of Norfolk, 5 miles to the E. of Holt. It is in a pleasant district, not far from the coast. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £156, in the gift of W. H. Wyndham, Esq., of Felbrigg Hall, who is lord of the manor and owner of the parish. The church has three monuments, and a brass to the memory of Sir Austin Palgrave, and is dedicated to St. Mary. The old seat of the Palgraves is now a farm-house.

BARNOLDBY-LE-BECK, a par. in the wap. of Bradley Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 4 miles to the S.W. of Grimsby. It lies near the northern extremity of the Wolds. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, of the val. of £235, in the patron. of the Chapter of the Collegiate Church of Southwell. The church is dedicated to St. Helen. There is an almshouse and a small endowed school.

BARNOLDSWICK, or GILL, a par. in the eastern div. of the wap. of Staincliffe and Ewcross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 8 miles to the S.W. of Skipton. Colne is its post town. It is situated in a mountainous district full of fine scenery, and includes the tnshps. of Admergill, Brogden, Coates, and Salterforth. About the middle of the 12th century a Cistercian abbey was founded here, which was shortly after removed to Kirkstall. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, of the val. of £162, in the gift of R. Hodson, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and is situated on the edge of a fine glen, above a mile from the village. From its position it acquired the name of Gill Church. The Baptists and Wesleyans have chapels in the village. The Leeds and Liverpool canal passes near this place.

BARNS, a vil. in the hund. of Biggleswade, in the co. of Bedford, near Biggleswade.

BARNS-ASH, a vil. in the hund. of Ock, in the co. of Berks, 4 miles from Abingdon.

BARNS, EAST, a vil. in the par. of Dunbar, Haddingtonshire, Scotland, 3 miles S.E. of Dunbar.

BARNS, WEST, a vil. in the same par., 2 miles W. of Dunbar, on the small stream called the Biel, which, near this, falls into Belhaven Bay.

BARNS, HIGH and LOW, hmlts. in the ward of Easington, in the co. palatine of Durham, 3 miles from Sunderland.

BARNSDALE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. and par. of Campsall, wap. of Osgoldcross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles to the N. of Doncaster. At a short distance from the village is Barnsdale Forest, renowned in story as the haunt of Robin Hood.

BARNSHAW-CUM-GOOSTREE, a tnshp. in the par. of Sandbach, and hund. of Northwich, in the co. palatine of Chester, 5 miles to the S.E. of Knutsford, Sandbach has a station on the London and North-Western railway.

BARNSIDE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Hepworth, and par. of Kirk Burton, wap. of Agbrigg, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles to the S. of Huddersfield. It is near the border of Cheshire.

BARNSLEY, a par. in the hund. of Brightwell's Barrow, in the co. of Gloucester, 4 miles to the N.E. of Cirencester, its post town. Freestone is obtained in the district. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £320, in the patron. of Sir J. Musgrave, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There are charitable endowments amounting to £15 a year. Barnsley Park, the seat of the Musgraves, to whom the manor belongs, has fine woods. The mansion, which is in the Italian style, contains some frescoes and a number of paintings and other works of art.

BARNSLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Worfield, and hund. of Brimstree, in Shropshire, 2 miles from Bridgnorth.

BARNSLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Silkstone, wap. of Staincross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 33 miles to the S.W. of York, and 185 miles from London by railway. It is a station on the Midland, Manchester and Lincolnshire, Lancashire and Yorkshire, and South Yorkshire railways, and is connected by a canal with the river Calder near Wakefield, and by the Dearne and Dove canal with the river Don, at Swinton. It is the seat of an extensive linen manufacture, and the centre of a rich and important mining district. Its staple trade was formerly wire-drawing, which had been carried on from the reign of James I. The wire supplied from the works here was considered the best in the kingdom, but its production has now almost ceased. The linen manufacture was introduced about the end of the last century, and has risen to great importance, above 2,000 hands being employed in its various branches. The fabrics of its looms are linen cloth, damasks and drills, ducks, diapers, &c. There are extensive iron foundries, dye-works and bleaching-grounds, and many coal mines. Freestone is abundant in the neighbourhood, and most of the houses in the town are built of stone. The town stands on a hill, and used to be called Bleak Barnsley. The streets are narrow; but paved and lighted. There are three churches. The old parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, has been rebuilt since 1850; the extension of the mines having rendered it no longer secure. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, of the val. of £225, in the patron. of the bishop. Two new district churches have been erected—one dedicated to St. George, with a perpet. cur., val. £150, in the gift of the bishop; the other dedicated to St. John, a cur., val. £150, in the alternate gift of the crown and the Bishop of Ripon. There are chapels belonging to the Society of Friends, Roman Catholics, Independents, Baptists, and four to the Wesleyans. There is a free grammar school, which was founded by Thomas Keresforth in 1665, with a revenue of about £17 per annum. The National school was erected in 1813 by the trustees of Ellis's charity, founded in 1711, for the promotion of education. Bosville's charity was established in 1558 for the benefit of the town, and produces a revenue of £180. The total value of the charitable endowments of Barnsley is £306. Two scientific institutions are established. The corn market is on Wednesday, and a provision market on Saturday. There is a large market

use. Barnsley is the seat of a County Court district, d a polling-place for the Riding. Near the town, on e north side, are the ruins of Monk Bretton priory. unded in the reign of Henry II., now the property of r C. Wood, Bart. Wentworth Castle is about 2 miles m Barnsley. Fairs for the sale of cattle, &c., are ld on the last Wednesday in February, the 13th May, d the 11th October.

BARNSLEY, OLD, a hmlt. in the par. of Silkstone, p. of Staincross, in the West Riding of the co. of rk, near Barnsley.

BARNSTAPLE, a par., borough, seaport, and market wn, in the hund. of Braunton, in the co. of Devon, 39 iles to the N.W. of Exeter, and 192 miles from Lon- n by road, or 233 by railway. It is a station on the rth Devon railway, which passes through Exeter. It seated near the northern extremity of the county, in a autiful district on the north bank of the river Taw, 6 iles from the coast of the fine bay of Barnstaple, into ich that river falls. It is a place of considerable tiquity, and is said to have been a borough and an portant trading place in the Saxon age. Whether ng Athelstan did really erect a fortress here, and grant harter under which the town sent two representatives parliament, remains uncertain. At the Conquest the nor was given to Joel, of Totnes, who probably nded or rebuilt a castle here. By him was also nded a Cluniac monastery, the value of which at the ssolution was £130. The trade of the town was con- derable in the reign of Henry I., at which time it s first incorporated. It is not known when it was nstituted a market town. In 1588 three vessels were uipped here to join the fleet against the Armada. In e civil war of the 17th century the town, which hered to the parliament, was the scene of several con- ts, and was finally taken by Fairfax, in 1646.—Barn- aple is a pleasant, well-built, and thriving town, and s of late years been much extended and improved by owing back the old shop fronts in the High-street, and moving the vegetable market, which was formerly held the open High-street. The streets are regular, well- ved, and lighted with gas. There is a quay, a quarter a mile in length, forming a fine promenade along the st bank of the Taw, which is here broad and winding. fine old bridge of 16 arches crosses the river, sup- sed to have been erected in the 12th century. A foot- y has been added on each side of the bridge, which ntributes to its handsome appearance. Several bequests ve been left in trust for its repair. The manufactures baize and coarse woollens was formerly the staple de of the town; but it has, in modern times, fallen , though there is still one large woollen factory at wleigh, which gives employment to a large number of e inhabitants. The chief manufactures at present rried on are those of pottery and lace. There are, sides, several extensive woolstaplers, malting-houses, extensive shipbuilding establishment, bonding ware- uses, paper mills, a foundry, and several tan-yards. e general trade of the place is extensive and pros- rous. The town contains the guildhall and market- use, a large, handsome edifice, situate in High-street, here the quarter and petty sessions are held, and the unty court sits monthly; also a fruit and vegetable mar- t, recently erected at the back of the guildhall, between gh-street and Boutport-street, a theatre, assembly oms, and spacious music hall, an infirmary and dis- nsary, a prison, a custom-house, and the Union poor- use, capable of accommodating 300 inmates. The rail- y station is a neat stone edifice, situated just without e town, on the road to Bideford. A literary and scientific stitution was established in 1845; and the harmonic iety holds its meetings at the guildhall. The harbour nits only small vessels, having a bar and a great umulation of sand. It is a bonding port, with an reasing foreign trade, and many respectable mer- nts import goods from distant parts. The principal icles of export are corn, bark, wool, leather, pottery, .; and of import, timber, coal, fruit, &c. Ilfracombe a subport to Barnstaple.—The government of the borough under the Reform Act is vested in a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, under the style of the "mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough and parish of Barnstaple;" the term of office for aldermen is six years, and for councillors three years—the mayor being annually chosen from the town council. The limits of the borough, which is divided into two wards, north and south, extend beyond those of the parish, and comprise part of the pars. of Pilton and Bishop's Tawton, including the important southern suburb of Newport. It has returned two members to parliament since the reign of Edward I. The borough revenue is about £1,380; and its population, according to the census of 1861, 10,738, against 11,371, in 1851, showing a decrease of 633 in the decennial period, while the number of inhabited houses has risen from 2,116 to 2,187, which would seem to show a great improvement in the social condition of the inhabitants. Barnstaple is the head of an extensive excise district, the seat of an archdeaconry in the dioc. of Exeter, of a County Court district, and a Poor-law Union. It is also the headquarters of the North Devon militia, and a polling-place for the county elections.—There are three churches. The ancient parish church is an antique Gothic structure, situated nearly in the centre of the town, and dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. The church itself has no pretensions to architectural beauty, but is very commodious, and contains a handsome stained glass window over the communion table, inserted in 1854, and a parochial library, which is kept in a room over the vestry. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, of the annual val. of £245, in the patron. of Lord Wharncliffe. Of the two new churches, one is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene; it was erected in 1847 by public subscription, with a cur. of the val. of £150, in the alternate gift of the crown and the Bishop of Exeter. The other is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and has a fine tower 133 feet high, with a cur. of the val. of £120, in the gift of the Rev. C. Haggard. There are chapels belonging to the Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. New chapels have also been recently built for the Roman Catholics and Bible Christians. The charitable endowments of Barnstaple amount to the annual sum of £630. They comprise the following institutions:—A free grammar school, founded in 1649, by Richard Ferris, and subsequently further endowed by John Wright. Among its pupils have been the Poet Gay, Bishop Jewel, Judge Dodderidge, and Dr. Musgrave. The school-house is of considerable antiquity, having once been the chantry to the ancient monastery; its present master is the Rev. George Johnston, B.D., of Christ's College, Cambridge. A free school, called the Blue Coat schools, established in 1710 for educating and clothing 50 boys and 30 girls, which has a revenue of £120, has been recently rebuilt by subscription, with residence for the master and mistress. There are also National and infant schools; a large almshouse, with a chapel, endowed by John Penrose for 40 men and women, and having an income of £228; and other almshouses founded by Horwood, in 1658, and by Paige, in 1553. Salem Almshouse, built in 1834, by Charles Roberts, is designed for 24 poor men and women. The North Devon Infirmary, erected in 1824, is supported by subscription. There are no vestiges of the monastery; but an ancient building on the quay is supposed to have been a chantry house.—Three weekly newspapers are published at Barnstaple, the *North Devon Journal*, which is published on Thursday, and is considered the leading organ of this district; the *North Devon Advertiser*, and the *Barnstaple and Bideford Times*. Tuesday and Friday are the market days for the sale of corn, provisions, &c. A fish market is held daily, and a large cattle market once a month. Fairs are held in April, September, and December. The September fair is the most important, and lasts three days. It is famed for the sale of the North Devon cattle, and commences on the first Wednesday after the 19th September. Races take place occasionally in the vicinity, although there is no regular Barnstaple race-course.

BARNSTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Woodchurch,

and hund. of Wirrall, in the co. palatine of Chester, 4 miles to the N. of Great Neston. Here is a tunnel nearly a third of a mile in length, through which the Grand Trunk canal passes.

BARNSTON, a par. in the hund. of Dunmow, in the co. of Essex, 2 miles to the S.E. of Great Dunmow, its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, of the val. of £335, in the patron. of the Rev. W. Toke.

BARNSTONE, a chplry. in the par. of Langar, and wap. of Bingham, in the co. of Nottingham, 3 miles from Bingham. The cur. is annexed to the rect. of Langar, in the dioc. of Lincoln.

BARNT GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Bromsgrove, and hund. of Halfshire, in the co. of Worcester, 11 miles to the S. of Birmingham. It is a station on the Bristol and Birmingham railway.

BARNTICK, a vil. in the bar. of Islands, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles to the S.W. of Ennis. It stands on the banks of a small stream, a branch of the river Fergus.

BARNTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Great Budworth, and hund. of Bucklow, in the co. palatine of Chester, 2 miles from Northwich, its post town. The Trent and Mersey canal passes near it. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, of the val. of £120, in the gift of the bishop. The Wesleyans have a chapel here.

BARNWEILL, a suppressed par., in the district of Kyle, Ayrshire, Scotland. Its territory was, in the 17th century, divided between Craigie and Tarbolton.

BARNWELL ALL SAINTS, or KING'S, a par. in the hund. of Huxloe, in the co. of Northampton, near Barnwell St. Andrew's. The rect. is united with that of Barnwell St. Andrew's, in the dioc. of Peterborough.

BARNWELL, ST. ANDREW THE LESS, one of the 14 pars. included within the limits of the borough of Cambridge, in the co. of Cambridge. *See* CAMBRIDGE.

BARNWELL ST. ANDREW'S, a par., in the hund. of Polebrook, in the co. of Northampton, 3 miles to the S.E. of Oundle, its post town. It is a station on the Northampton and Peterborough railway, 16 miles from Peterborough, and 94 from London. The name of this place is said to be equivalent to Bairn's Well, and to refer to an ancient practice in connection with a holy well here. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, of the val. with that of Barnwell All Saints, of £303, in the gift of the Duke of Buccleuch. The church is chiefly in the early English style, with a tower and spire. The charitable institutions are—Latham's almshouses for 14 persons, with an income, from endowment, of £316; a free school, with an endowment, and several other charities, the annual value of the whole amounting to above £509. The chief residence is Barnwell Castle, the seat of the Oddies. The grounds contain extensive ruins of a castle built here by Reginald le Moine, in the reign of Henry I.

BARNWOOD, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Dudstone and King's Barton, in the co. of Gloucester, 2 miles to the E. of Gloucester. The old Fosse Way and the Gloucester and Cheltenham railway cross the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £195, in the gift of the dean and chapter. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. There is a small endowment for education. The principal seats are Barnwood Court and Barnwood House.

BARNYARDS, a vil. in the par. of Kilconquhar, in the co. of Fife, Scotland, 5 miles from Pittenweem.

BAROG, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfairtalhaiarn, and hund. of Isaled, in the co. of Denbigh, North Wales, 8 miles to the N.W. of Denbigh.

BARONY, a par. and suburb of Glasgow, in the lower ward of the co. of Lanark, Scotland. It was formerly comprehended in the par. and city of Glasgow, and was constituted a separate parish in 1602. It extends along the north, east, and south sides of the city, and is divided into 16 *quoad sacra* parishes. It includes the vils. of Anderston, Blythswood, Calton, Finnieston, Kippershill, Mile End, and Millerston. The High Church, or cathedral, stands within this parish, besides numerous other churches and chapels. The district is rich in coal, iron, slate, freestone, and whinstone; and the population is busily employed in extensive cotton factories, potteries, ironworks, coal-mines, bleaching-works, &c. The Edinburgh, Monkland, and Glasgow railways pass through the parish, and the Grand and Garnkirk canals also cross it. The living is in the presb. of Glasgow, in the synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patronage of the crown. Most of the *quoad sacra* livings are in the gift of the Church Building Society. The parish extends in length between 7 and 8 miles, and about 3 miles in breadth.

BARONY, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Andrew Auckland, Darlington ward, in the co. palatine of Durham, 7 miles to the S.W. of Bishop Auckland. It is seated on the river Gaunless. The manor is held by the Bishop of Durham. The workpeople are mostly employed in the coal mines.

BARR, a glen in the par. of Killean, on the west side of Cantire, Argyleshire, Scotland, 12 miles to the N.W. of Campbelltown. It opens to the sea, south of the Mull of Islay.

BARR, a par., with a vil. of the same name, in the Carrick district of the co. of Ayr, Scotland, 18 miles to the S. of Ayr. It was constituted a separate parish in 1653, before which time it formed part of the pars. of Girvan and Dailly. It is chiefly a moorland district, with hills rising to the height of 2,000 feet, and contains abundance of limestone and freestone. The vil. of Barr is situated on the south of the river Stinchar, 7 miles from Girvan. The living, which is in the presb. of Ayr, is of the val. of £231, and in the patron. of the crown. There is also a Free church. A fair is held in May.

BARR, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Offlow, in the co. of Stafford, 3 miles to the S.E. of Walsall, and 5 N. of Birmingham, its post town. It is situated on the edge of Warwickshire, about 1 mile N.E. from the Newton Road station, on the London and North Western railway. The prospect from Barr Beacon, a hill about 650 feet in height, is remarkably fine. Not far off is Druid Heath, a spot where tradition places the residence of the Arch Druid. It has long been enclosed. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a handsome stone building, erected in 1861. There is a free school, originally founded and endowed by John Addeye in 1722, with an income of £67, it has since been increased by beneficent individuals for 20 boys, who receive a good English education, and are presented with a coat and cap annually. There is also a small endowed school for 30 girls, supported by Sir Francis Scott, Bart. besides National and infant schools, first established in 1858. Barr Hall, the seat of Sir Francis Scott, Bart., is a spacious and handsome Gothic building, situated in a finely wooded park. The Scott family have had their seat at Barr since the reign of Edward I. Great Barr, until recently a chapelry of Aldridge, now forms a distinct parish, and is in the County Court district of Walsall. The pursuits of the inhabitants are principally agricultural, though so near to the great town of Birmingham.

BARR, WEST, a vil. in the co. of Wigton, Scotland, 8 miles to the N.W. of Whitehorn. It is seated on the coast, not far from Barr Point.

BARRA, one of the Hebrides, or Western Isles, forming, with a numerous cluster of smaller islands, a par. in the co. of Inverness, Scotland. They lie at the southern extremity of the long chain, and between 40 and 50 miles from Ardnamurchan Point, the nearest part of the mainland. The islands composing the parish are, besides Barra, Fuday or Fudia, Helesay, Watersay, Sandera, Pabba, Mingala, and Berneray, with several others. Barra belonged formerly to the Macneils, who had a castle at Chisamel Bay, remains of which still exist. In 1840 it was sold to Colonel Gordon, of Cluny. This island is about 8 miles in length from N. to S., and has an average breadth of from 3 to 4 miles. A narrow and very low neck of land connects the northern with the southern part of the island.

e soil is poor, and ill-cultivated. Black cattle and ep are pastured on the hills. A fishery is car- d on in large boats of singular form, built by the anders. Limpets, cockles, and other shell-fish exist enormous quantities, and form a valuable resource in nes of scarcity. The ground gradually rises from the rth and east sides of the island, attaining near Chi- nel Bay an elevation of 2,000 feet, and forming a rocky ust on the south. The island has a good harbour. e language spoken by the people is pure Gaelic. The ing is in the presb. of Uist, val. £166, and in the gift the crown. Besides the parish kirk, there are two ner places of worship, one of which belongs to the man Catholics. The island contains several circles of nes, and other remains of antiquity. Barra Head is softy rock on the southernmost of the islands, on which re is a fine lighthouse, with a revolving light, 680 t above the level of the sea, and visible to a distance 33 miles. The area of Barra Island is variously esti- ted at from 16,000 to 22,000 acres.

BARRAGH, a par. in the bars. of Forth and Upper Mullin's, in the co. of Carlow, in the prov. of Lein- r, Ireland, 2 miles to the N. of Myshall. It is situated ar the west bank of the river Slaney, and contains vil. of Carrickduff. Part of the surface consists of ountain and bog, and rises at Mount Leinster to the ight of 2,610 feet. Granite and limestone are quar- d in the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of sory, Ferns, and Leighlin, of the val. of £253, in the t of the bishop. There are several seats, of which e principal are Sherwood and Kilbridge. The par. tends over an area of 13,297 acres.

BARRASFORD, a tnshp. and hmlt. in the par. of Gollerton, Tindale ward, in the co. of Northumberland, miles to the N. of Hexham, and 5 N.E. from Four Stones tion on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway. Edward I., 1303, granted to this place the privilege of a weekly arket and an annual fair, but it is now only a small mlet, with a Wesleyan chapel, and both privileges ve long since been disused. The Duke of Northum- rland is lord of the manor.

BARRAWAY, a chplry. in the par. of Soham, and nd. of Staploe, in the co. of Cambridge, 3 miles from y. It is situated near the junction of the river Cam th the Ouse. The cur. is annexed to the vic. of Soham, the dioc. of Ely. The church is dedicated to St. cholas.

BARRETT'S BARONY, one of the 20 bars. or sub- visions of the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, uated in the centre of the county, and bounded on the by the bar. of Orrery and Kilmore, on the E. by the r. of Barrymore, on the S. by the bar. of Cork, and on W. by the bars. of East and West Muskerry. It ntains parts of the pars. of Donaghmore, Garryclone, rnagh, Mourne Abbey, and Whitechurch. The area the bar. is about 31,760 acres.

BARRETT'S GRANGE, a par. in the bar. of Middle- ird, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, ar Fethard. The living is a rect. forming part of the ion of Killenaule, in the dioc. of Cashel, Emly, Water- rd, and Lismore.

BARRHEAD, a small post town and *quoad sacra* par. the par. of Neilston, in the co. of Renfrew, Scotland, miles to the S.E. of Paisley. It is situated on the vern Water. The inhabitants are mostly weavers. he living is in the presb. of Paisley. Here is also a ee church, a United Presbyterian church, an Evan- lical Union chapel, and a Roman Catholic chapel.

BARR-HILL, a vil. in the par. of Colmonell, in the . of Ayr, Scotland, 7 miles from Barr. Here is a Free urch, and cattle markets are held on the fourth Friday April, September, and October.

BARRIE, or BARRY, a par. in the co. of Forfar, otland. It is situated on the coast, at the entrance to e Frith of Tay, and contains the vils. of Barrie and rnoustie. The district is sandy, and contains many muli. Many of the people are occupied in the manu- ture of brown and white linens. The vil. of Barrie nds half-way between Dundee and Arbroath. On Buddon Ness, at the south extremity of the parish, are two lighthouses. The living, val. £144, is in the presb. of Arbroath, in the synod of Angus and Mearns, and in the gift of the crown. There is a Free church at Barrie, and a chapel of ease; two Free churches, and a United Presbyterian church at Carnoustie. The par. has an area of about 10 square miles.

BARRINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Wetherley, in the co. of Cambridge, 7 miles to the S.W. of Cambridge, and about the same distance N. of Royston, its post town. It is situated on the river Rhea, near one mile from Foxton railway station. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £107, in the gift of the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, who are also lords of the manor. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, with embattled tower, and a chapel contiguous to the north aisle, which is now used as a burial-place of the Bendyshe family. There is a handsome Independent chapel, erected in 1856, and a National school for boys and girls. The charitable endowments amount to £43. There was formerly a market held here on Mondays, granted in the year 1335 to Thomas de Heslarton, together with a fair for three days at the Feast of St. Margaret, but these have long been disused.

BARRINGTON, a par. in the southern div. of the hund. of Petherton, in the county of Somerset, 4 miles to the N.E. of Ilminster, its post town. Flax and hemp are grown extensively in this neighbourhood. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £84, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

BARRINGTON, GREAT, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Slaughter, in the co. of Gloucester, partly also in the hund. of Farringdon, in the co. of Berks, 5 miles to the E. of Northleach. Burford is its post town. It is watered by the river Windrush, a feeder of the Thames, and contains a quarry of fine freestone, which was selected for building Blenheim, and for repairs of Westminster Abbey. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £221, in the gift of Lord Dynevor. The church, which is in the perpendicular style, with an embattled tower, is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains monuments of Lord Chancellor Talbot and Captain Bray. The parochial charities amount to £17. Barrington Park, a beautiful and wooded demesne, is the seat of Lord Dynevor. Barrington Grove is another pleasant seat.

BARRINGTON HILL, a hmlt. in the lower div. of the hund. of Slaughter, in the co. of Gloucester, near Great Barrington.

BARRINGTON, LITTLE, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Slaughter, in the co. of Gloucester, 1 mile to the S. of Great Barrington. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £100, in the gift of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The charitable endowments amount to £66 per annum.

BARRINGTON'S BRIDGE, a hmlt. in the bar. and co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles to the E. of Limerick. It is seated on the banks of the small river Killeenagariff, which falls into the Shannon. There is a police station in the hamlet.

BARRON'S PARK, a hmlt. in the par. of Desford, and hund. of Sparkenhoe, in the co. of Leicester, 5 miles to the W. of Leicester.

BARRONSTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Upper Dundalk, in the co. of Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles to the N. of Louth. It is in a fertile district on the small river Fane, not far from the Dundalk and Enniskillen railway. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh and Clogher, of the val., with three other benefices, of £339, in the alternate gift of the archbishop and the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Dublin.

BARROW, a par. in the second div. of the hund. of Eddisbury, in the co. palatine of Chester, 4 miles to the E. of Chester, its post town. It consists of the tnshps. of Great Barrow and Little Barrow. A preceptory of the Knights Hospitallers was established here in the

latter half of the 12th century. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chester, of the val. of £263, in the gift of Lord H. Cholmondeley. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. There is a small school endowment.

BARROW, a tnshp. in the par. of Boddington, hunds. of Tewkesbury and Westminster, in the co. of Gloucester, 5 miles to the S. of Tewkesbury.

BARROW, a tnshp. in the par. of Hallystone, ward of Coquetdale, in the co. of Northumberland, 9 miles to the W. of Rothbury.

BARROW, a hmlt. in the par. of Cottesmore, and hund. of Alstoe, in the co. of Rutland, 5 miles to the N.E. of Oakham. The Melton Mowbray canal passes near it

BARROW, a par. and tnshp. in the lib. of the borough of Wenlock, in Shropshire, 2 miles S.W. from Broseley, and 2 miles to the E. of Much Wenlock, its post town. The village, a small scattered place, is situated on the Wenlock and Ironbridge road, within the franchise and borough of Wenlock. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the rect. of Willey, in the dioc. of Hereford. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is an antique structure, containing some Saxon remains. It consists of a turret, with two bells, nave, transept, chancel, and porch, and was restored in 1850. Whilst the repairs were going on, a full size painting of a knight on horseback and several other pictures were discovered on the walls, beneath the numerous coatings of plaster. In the church is an antique font; and in the churchyard is the tombstone of Tom Moody, the famous whipper-in to George Forester. The parochial charities consist of a free school and almshouses, endowed by John Slaney in 1613, the revenue of which is £34. Lord Forester is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

BARROW, a par. in the hund. of Thingoe, in the co. of Suffolk, 7 miles to the W. of Bury St. Edmund's, its post town, and 8 E. from Newmarket. The vil. is about half a mile in length, terminating in a spacious green, around which are some good shops and private residences. The Bury and Newmarket railway passes along the northern boundary of the parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, of the val. of £690, in the patron. of the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge. The church was built about the reign of Henry III., and was restored in 1852. It contains several old monuments, an altar tomb, faced with brass, of Sir Clement Heigham, and two brasses. It is dedicated to All Saints, and has in the chancel a handsome painted window. The register commences from the year 1542. There is an Independent chapel, built in 1836, and a free school, for the education of 24 children. The charitable endowments, including £20, the revenue of a school, amount to £80. A pleasure fair is held on the 1st May.

BARROW, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Wentworth, par. of Wath-on-Dearn, in the wap. of Strafforth, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles from Rotherham. Barrow green is a meet for the Suffolk hounds.

BARROW, GREAT and LITTLE. *See* BARROW, Cheshire.

BARROW-GURNEY, a par. in the hund. of Hartcliffe-with-Bedminster, in the co. of Somerset, 5 miles to the W. of Bristol. A Benedictine nunnery was established here about the commencement of the 13th century by one of the Fitz-Hardinges, to whom the manor belonged. At the Dissolution its value was £31. It was granted by Henry VIII. to John Drew, of Bristol, who converted it into a private mansion. The house has been little altered since, and contains some interesting decorations and family portraits. It is now called Barrow Court, and is the seat of the Gores, in whose family it has been since 1659. The living is a donative in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £71, in the patron. of J. H. Blagrave, Esq. The church has monuments of the Gores, and is dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

BARROW-IN-FURNESS, a vil. and chplry. in the par. of Dalton-in-Furness, in the co. of Lancaster. The living is a perpet. cur., val. £140, in the patron. of the Duke of Devonshire.

BARROW, NORTH, a par. in the hund. of Cats... in the co. of Somerset, 8 miles to the N.E. of Ilches... Castle Carey is its post town. The living is a rect.* ... the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £148, in the patron... Lord Portman. The church is dedicated to St. Nicho...

BARROW-ON-HUMBER, a par. in the wap. of ... borough, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 3 m... to the E. of Barton. Ulceby is its post town. St. C... founded a monastery here, which Bede states "remai... in his time," and a portion of the village is still ca... St. Chad's. It lies on the south bank of the Hum... nearly opposite to Hull, from which place it is dis... 6 miles. There is regular communication with Hul... packet, and within the last few years an entirely n... village has sprung up within the parish, named N... Holland, which has increased from one house to ... houses, with a population of 736. In the Paris exh... tion of 1855, a medal was awarded to J. Fowler, ... for his model of the New Holland Works, at this term... of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire rail... The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, of the ... of £270, in the gift of the lord chancellor. The ch... is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The Independents... Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists have chapels in ... village. There is a lectureship worth £160 per ann... bequeathed by Sir John Nelthorpe, in 1669, for ... support of a Sunday afternoon sermon, besides a su... bequest for education, and several other charities. N... the village is an ancient entrenchment, called the Ca... probably a British work, and several tumuli. The pr... cipal residence is Barrow Hall. A market for the s... of cattle is held once a fortnight.

BARROW-ON-SOAR, a par. and union town in t... eastern and western divs. of the hund. of Goscote, ... the co. of Leicester, 3 miles to the S.E. of Loughbor... its post town, and 10 from Leicester. It is a stat... on the Midland railway, which passes through t... parish. It includes the chplries. of Mount Sor... Quorndon, and Woodhouse, with the hmlt. of Woo... house Eaves. The village is pleasantly seated on t... east bank of the navigable river Soar, near the jun... tion of the Loughborough canal with that riv... by which means it has water communication wi... every part of the kingdom. A valuable cement, f... subaqueous purposes, is made from a fine blue an... which has for centuries been obtained in this distri... Some interesting specimens of lias fossils have be... found here, and are preserved in the collections ... William Lee and Thomas Fewkes. The manufactu... of lace and stockings is carried on by the people in th... own house. Many hands are engaged in the lime-wor... The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough ... the val. of £326, in the gift of the Master and Fell... of St. John's College, Cambridge. The church, which... in the decorated style, is dedicated to the Holy Tri... In addition to the parish church, there are three distr... churches or chapels of ease, situated respectively in t... vils. of Mountsorrel, Quorndon, and Woodhouse, t... livings of which are perpet. curs., in the patron. of th... vicar. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Rom... Catholics, and Baptists have chapels here. The charitab... endowments of this parish are considerable, amounti... altogether to £1,479 per annum. They comprise a fr... grammar school, founded in 1691; a free school, endow... by the Rev. Humphrey Perkins in 1717; almshouses f... six persons, founded by the Rev. Humphrey Babington... in 1686, the revenue of which is now £475; an endow... ment by Bishop Beveridge, a native of this villa... for charitable, religious, and educational purposes, t... val. of which is £224 a year; and other charities. Ba... row is the seat of a Poor-law Union, and contains th... Union workhouse. James Parker, Esq., of Loug... borough, is lord of the manor.

BARROW-ON-TRENT, a par. in the hunds. ... Appletree and Morleston, in the co. of Derby, 3 mi... E. from Willington railway station, and 6 miles to th... S. of Derby, its post town. It is situated on the nor... bank of the river Trent, and contains the chplries. ... Stenson and Twyford, and the lib. of Sinfin-with-Arle...

t. The Grand Trunk canal passes through the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lichfield, of the val. with the cur. of Twyford, of £105, in the patron. of J. Moore, Esq. The church, a venerable edifice, with a battled tower, is dedicated to St. Wilfrid. There are National schools at Barrow and Twyford; the former, erected in 1843, has a small endowment. Barrow Hall is the principal seat; it is a large stuccoed mansion, built in 1809 by the late John Beaumont, Esq. Henry Le Vœux, Esq., is lord of the manor.

BARROW, SOUTH, a par. in the hund. of Catsash, in the co. of Somerset, 6 miles to the N.E. of Ilchester. Castle Carey is its post town. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £80, in the patron. of Mrs. Toogood. The church is dedicated to St Peter.

BARROW, THE, a river, in the south-east of Ireland, which rises in the Slievebloom mountains on the borders of King's County and Queen's County, and after an easterly course, of about 15 miles, runs southward to the sea at Waterford harbour. Its entire length is about 100 miles, and between Portarlington and Waterford it has a fall of about 227 feet. It forms, for a few miles, the boundary of King's County and Queen's County; then that of the latter and Kildare; crosses a corner of Kildare, and separates Queen's County from Wicklow; crosses Carlow, then forms the boundary of that county and Kilkenny, and finally that of Kilkenny and Wexford. In its course the Barrow passes the towns of Portarlington, Monasterevan, Athy, Carlow, New Ross, and several others. Near Monasterevan it receives the waters of the Little Barrow; above New Ross it is joined by the river Nore, and near Waterford by the river Suir. It has several smaller tributaries. It is navigable for large vessels up to New Ross, and for barges as far as Athy. At Athy a branch of the Grand canal connects it with Dublin. The name of this river is from a Celtic word signifying "boundary."

BARROWBY, a par. in the wap. of Winnibriggs and Threo, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 2 miles to the W. of Grantham, its post town. An abbey was founded here at the close of the 12th century, which flourished till the Dissolution, when its val. was £115. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, of the val. of £1,200, in the patron. of the Duke of Devonshire. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

BARROWBY, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Austhorpe, and par. of Whitkirk, in the wap. of Skyrack, West Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles to the E. of Leeds. Barrowby Hall is the chief residence.

BARROWBY, a vil. in the tnshp. of Kearby with Netherby, and par. of Kirkby-Overblow, in the wap. of Upper Claro, West Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles to the W. of Wetherby.

BARROWDEN, a par. in the hund. of Wrandyke, in the co. of Rutland, 5 miles to the E. of Uppingham, its post town. It lies on the north bank of the river Welland, which separates the county from Northamptonshire. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, of the val. of £483, in the gift of the Marquis of Exeter. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

BARROWFORD COLNE, or BARROWFORD BOTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Whalley, and hund. of Blackburn, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 2 miles to the W. of Colne, its post town. The East Lancashire railway passes through the tnshp., and the Leeds canal near it. Most of the workpeople are employed in the cotton factories. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, of the val. of £150, in the patron. of Hulme's Trustees. The Wesleyans have a chapel here.

BARROWMOUNT, a vil. in the par. and bar. of Gowran, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 1 mile from Goresbridge. It is seated on the west bank of the river Barrow, near Gowran Castle, the seat of Viscount Clifden. In the vicinity are ruins of a monastery, and an ancient circle of stones. Fairs are held on the 3th April, the 15th June, the 1st August, and the 15th October.

BARRY, a par. in the hund. of Dinas-Powis, in the co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 9 miles to the S.W. of Cardiff, its post town. It is situated in a pleasant country, fertile and well wooded, on the north coast of the Bristol Channel, and includes the small island of the same name lying opposite to it. The living is a rect. united with that of Porthkerry, in the dioc. of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. Here are some remains of a castle.

BARRY ISLAND, a small island in the par. of Barry, hund. of Dinas-Powis, in the co. of Glamorgan, South Wales. It is in the Bristol Channel, opposite to the vil. of the same name, and is connected with the shore by a narrow bank left dry at low water. It is let as a farm; but a large part of it is a warren abounding in rabbits. The name of the island is said to be derived from St. Baruch, a hermit, who resided here, and was interred in a chapel, of which remains still exist. This island belonged at one period to the family of Barry or De Barri, who took their name from it, and afterwards settled in Ireland. Of this family was Giraldus Cambrensis, or De Barri, the historian and ecclesiastic of the 12th century. There is a holy well at Nell's Point, to which superstitious women resort on Holy Thursday, washing their eyes, and throwing pins into the well. The island has an area of about 300 acres.

BARRY, a vil. in the par. of Tashinny, and bar. of Shrule, in the co. of Longford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles to the N.E. of Ballymahon. The village has a small charity school and a police station. A castle formerly stood in the vicinity, of which scarcely any traces are left. Fairs are held in January, April, July, and October.

BARRYMORE BARONY, one of the 20 bars. or subdivisions of the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, situated near the middle of the county, and bounded on the N. by the bar. of Fermoy, on the E. by the bar. of Kinnatalloon, on the S. by Cork harbour, and on the W. by the north libs. of Cork and the bar. of Barretts. It contains the following pars.:—Ardnageehy, Ballycurrany, Ballydeloher, Ballyspillane, Caherlag, Carrigtohill, Clonmel, Coole, Gortroe, Inchinabacky, Killaspugmullane, Kilquane, Kilshannahan, Lisgoold, Little Island, Rathcormack, Templebodan, Templemacarriga, Templerobin and Templeusque, with parts of the pars. of Britway, Castlelyons, Clonmult, Dunbulloge, Dungourney, Garrannekinneleake, Knockmourne, Middleton, Mogeesha, St. Michael's, and Whitechurch, and the towns of Rathcormack, and Cove. This bar. gives the title of earl to the Barry family. It extends over an area of about 156,000 acres.

BARRYROE BARONY. *See* IBANE and BARRYROE, Cork.

BARSBY, a chplry. in the par. of Ashby-Folville, in the co. of Leicester, 8 miles to the N.E. of Leicester. The manufacture of hosiery is carried on here.

BARSHAM, a par. in the hund. and union of Wangford, in the co. of Suffolk, 2 miles to the W. of Beccles, and 4 miles E. of Bungay, its post town. It is situated in the vale on the south bank of the river Waveney. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, of the val. of £531, in the patron. of the Rev. A. J. Suckling, whose family have held the manor for a long period. The church, which is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is an antique structure, with thatched roof and round tower. It contains a monumental brass of the year 1380. The rectory house is a fine old mansion, standing near the church and surrounded by 82 acres of glebe. It was once the residence of the Rev. Alfred Suckling, LL.B., author of the "History and Antiquities of Suffolk." It was here that Miss Suckling, the mother of the renowned admiral, Lord Nelson, was born. Lawrence Echard, the historian and antiquary, was also a native of this village.

BARSHAM, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Gallow, in the co. of Norfolk, 3 miles to the N. of Fakenham, its post town. The village is pleasantly seated in a deep and narrow valley, watered by a small stream which falls into the sea at Stiffkey. The Fakenham and Wells railway passes through the par., on which there is a

station 3 miles from the vil. The living is a vic.* united with the rect. of Little Snoring, in the dioc. of Norwich, of the val. of £645, in the patron. of Lord Hastings, who is also lord of the manor. His son, the Hon. and Rev. Delaval Loftus Astley, M.A., is the present vicar. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a small antique structure, with a porch formed out of the remains of the tower. In the interior are monuments to the Calthorpe family. Barsham Abbey, a picturesque old manor-house, was built in 1538. It is chiefly of brick, and forms an interesting example of the architecture of the period, with its towers and turrets. The old gatehouse and other portions of the original building still remain, and there is a fine, richly moulded cluster of ten chimneys. Henry VIII., on occasion of his pilgrimage to Our Lady of Walsingham, in 1510, walked barefoot from this village to the shrine, a distance of above 2 miles.

BARSHAM, NORTH, a par. in the hund. of Gallow, in the co. of Norfolk, 4 miles to the N. of Fakenham railway station, and 2 S.W. from Great Walsingham, its post town. The Stiffkey river runs through it. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £244, in the gift of the Earl of Orford, who is also lord of the manor. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The register dates from 1558.

BARSHAM, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Gallow, in the co. of Norfolk, 3½ miles to the N.W. of Fakenham, its post town and nearest railway station. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, of the val. of £155, in the gift of Captain Balders, who is chief proprietor in the parish.

BARSTABLE HUNDRED, one of the 20 hunds. or subdivisions of the co of Essex, situated in the southern part of the county, and bounded on the N. by the hund. of Chelmsford, on the E. by the hund. of Rochford, on the S. by the river Thames, and on the W. by the hund. of Chafford. It comprises the following pars.:—North Benfleet, South Benfleet, Bowers Gifford, Bulphan, Great Burstead, Little Burstead, Chadwell St. Mary's, Corringham, Doddinghurst, Downham, Dunton, Fobbing, East Horndon, Horndon-on-the-Hill, West Horndon, Hutton, Ingrave, Laindon, Langdon Hills, Mucking, Nevendon, Orsett, Pitsea, Ramsden-Bellhouse, Shenfield, Stanford-le-Hope, Little Thurrock, East Tilbury, West Tilbury, Vange, and Wickford, with part of Thundersley, and the ext. par. lib. of Lee Chapel. The hund. extends over an area of about 73,290 acres.

BARSTON. *See* BARFRESTON, Kent.

BARSTON, a par. in the Solihull div. of the hund. of Hemlingford, in the co. of Warwick, 8 miles to the W. of Coventry. Knowle is its post town. The living is a perpet. cur.,* val. £180, attached to the rect. of Berkswell, in the dioc. of Worcester. The church is dedicated to St. Swithin. The parochial charities amount to £8 a year. Barston Park is the principal residence.

BARTESTREE, or BARLESTREE, a chplry. in the par. of Dormington, and hund. of Greytree, in the co. of Hereford, 5 miles to the E. of Hereford, its post town. The living is a perpet. cur., annexed to the vic. of Dormington, in the dioc. of Hereford. The church is dedicated to St. James.

BARTHERTON. *See* BATHERTON, Cheshire.

BARTHOLOMEW'S (ST.) HOSPITAL, an ext. par. place in Estry hund., lathe of St. Augustine, in the co. of Kent, 1 mile from Sandwich. It is the site of a hospital, founded at the close of the 12th century, and subsequently endowed by Sir Henry de Sandwich. It is for the support of 16 persons, consisting of a master, brethren, and sisters, and has a revenue of £766. The old chapel contains a monument of the founder.

BARTHOLOMEW (ST.), HYDE, a par. in the suburbs of Winchester, partly within the city, and partly in the lib. of Soke, in the co. of Southampton. It is the site of Hyde abbey, a Benedictine house founded by Alfred the Great, and re-founded in 1110 by Henry I. The abbey was largely endowed, and had at the Dissolution a revenue of £876. The abbey church is still standing.

BARTHOMLEY, a par. partly in the hund. of Nantwich, in the co. palatine of Chester, and partly in the north div. of the hund. of Pirehill, in the co of Stafford, 7 miles to the E. of Nantwich. The Crewe, Stoke, and Uttoxeter section of the North Staffordshire railway passes through it. Alsager, Crewe Green, and Haslington are chplries., with their several district churches, and Batterley a tnshp. of this parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chester, of the val. of £824, in the gift of the Trustees of the late Lord Crewe. The church is ancient, and is dedicated to St. Bertoline. It has a Norman porch, and a carved and richly ornamented roof, put up in 1589. It contains a sculptured altar-tomb, with an effigy of Sir Robert Fitzhurst, who died in 1389, and several other monuments. The charitable endowments amount to £51, including £10, the revenue of a small school founded in 1[illegible]. The principal seat is Barthomley Hall, situated on Alsager Heath.

BARTHORPE, or BARTHORPE BOTTOMS, a hmlt. in the par. of Acklam, and wap. of Buckrose, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 7 miles to the N. of Pocklington.

BARTINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Great Budworth, and hund. of Bucklow, in the co. palatine of Chester, 4 miles to the N.W. of Northwich.

BARTLEY. *See* BISTERN, Hampshire.

BARTLEY REGIS, a tythg. in the par. of Eling, and hund. of Redbridge, in the co. of Southampton, 2 miles to the W. of Southampton. The principal seats are Bartley House and Bartley Lodge—the former a residence of Lord Vivian; the latter, of the Hon. J. Blaquiere.

BARTLEY YIELD, or BARTLEY GREEN, a vill. in the par. of Northfield, and hund. of Upper Hundred, in the co. of Worcester, 7 miles to the N.E. of Bromsgrove. Birmingham is its post town. The Birmingham and Gloucester railway passes near it. The living is a perpet. cur. attached to the rect. of Northfield, in the dioc. of Worcester.

BARTLOW, a par. in the hund. of Chilford, in the co. of Cambridge, 2 miles to the S.E. of Linton, its post town, 13 from Cambridge, and 8 from Audley-End railway station. It lies on the border of Essex, near it from the Great Eastern railway, which company is about to bring a new line through the parish from Haverhill to Shelford, near Cambridge, and for which they obtained an Act of Parliament in the session of 1862. It will connect the Colne Valley line with the main line from London to Yarmouth, and will pass between the smallest to the next of the hills. The village of Bartlow is in the co. of Cambridge; but the hmlt. of Bartlow, or, as it is sometimes called, Steventon End, is in the co. of Essex. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, of the val. of £259, in the patron. of R. Watkins, Esq. The church has a round tower, and contains a fresco painting of St. Christopher. It is dedicated to St. Mary. Bartlow Cottage and Bartlow House are the principal residences. Near the village are Bartlow Hills, in the parish of Ashdon, formerly supposed to be the monuments of the slain at the great battle of Assandune, in which Edmund Ironsides was defeated by Canute; but the excavations made in them in the years 1832, 1835, and 1838 distinctly prove them to be Roman works. Many curious and valuable sepulchral relics were discovered in them, which have since been lost in the fire at Easton Lodge, near Dunmow, the seat of Viscount Maynard, on whose estate the hills are situated, but a complete account of them has been preserved by the late Rokewode Gage, Esq., in vols. xxv. xxviii. of the "Archæologia."

BARTLOW, LITTLE, or BARTLOW END, or STEVENTON END, a hmlt. in the par. of Ashdon, in the hund. of Freshwell, and co. of Essex, near Great Bartlow. It maintains its own poor and pays church rates to Great Bartlow.

BARTON, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Helen's, Abingdon, in the hund. of Hormer, and co. of Berks, near Abingdon. The chief residences are Barton Court, the seat of Admiral Dundas, and Barton Lodge.

BARTON, a par. in the hund. of Wetherley, in the of Cambridge, 3 miles to the S.W. of Cambridge, its st town. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ely, val. 50, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedi- ed to St. Peter, and contains several monuments and rass of the Martins.

BARTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Farndon, and hund. Broxton, in the co. palatine of Chester, 9 miles to the E. of Chester.

BARTON, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Piddle- wn, in the co. of Dorset, 5 miles from Dorchester.

BARTON, a tythg. in the par. of Cirencester, hund. Crowthorne, and co. of Gloucester, near Cirencester.

BARTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Temple Guyting, al hund. of Lower Kiftsgate, in the co. of Gloucester, miles from Winchcomb.

BARTON, a tythg. in the par. of Stoneham, lower . of the hund. of Mainsbridge, in the co. of South- pton, 5 miles to the N. of Southampton. The South stern railway passes through it.

BARTON, a vil. and chplry. in the par. of Whipping- m, lib. of East Medina, in the Isle of Wight, in the of Southampton, 2 miles to the N. of Newport. A ory cell for Augustine monks was founded here in the h century by John de Insula, and was conferred on nchester College by Henry VI. There are still some mains of the building. The living is a perpet. cur.* the dioc. of Winchester, val. £190, in the patron. of Rector of Whippingham.

BARTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Kington, and hund. Huntington, in the co. of Hereford, near Kington. is united with the tnshps. of Bradnor and Rushock.

BARTON, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Preston, l hund. of Amounderness, in the co. palatine of Lan- shire, 6 miles to the N.W. of Preston. The Lancaster l Preston Junction railway passes through it. The ing is a perpet. cur.,* val. £120, in the patron. of R. Jackson and G. Marton, Esqs., alternately. The urch is dedicated to St. Lawrence. In the vicinity Barton Hall and Barton Lodge.

BARTON, or BARTON-IN-FABIS, a par. in the north . of the wap. of Rushcliffe, in the co. of Nottingham, 6 les to the S.W. of Nottingham, its post town. It lies on border of Derbyshire, on the east bank of the river ent, across which there is a ferry to Long Eaton rail- y station, about 2 miles east of the village; there is other ferry at Attenborough. The living is a rect.* the dioc. of Lincoln, of the val. of £360, with 220 es of glebe land, in the patron. of the Archbishop of rk. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a hand- me structure, and has been recently repaired. At end's Hill, near the village, is an ancient camp, sup- ed to be a Romano-British work from the coins which ve been found there; and on the glebe farm, called rson's Barn, a Roman pavement has been discovered. rton Lodge is the seat of Sir Robert J. Clifton, who lord of the manor.

BARTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Bidford, and hund. Barlichway, in the co. of Warwick, 6 miles to the W. of Stratford.

BARTON, a par. in West ward, in the co. of West- reland, a short distance to the S.W. of Penrith, its st town and railway station. The church is 4 miles m Penrith, but the parish begins about half a mile of Penrith, and is traversed by the Lancaster and rlisle railway. It is situated in Westmoreland, on borders of Cumberland, near the river Eamont and lleswater lake; and contains the chplries. of Hartsop h Patterdale, and Martindale, and the tnshps. of High rton, Stockbridge with Tirrel, Low Winder, High nder, Yanwath, and several hamlets. The parish, hich is 24 miles in length, by 2 to 4 in width, includes me of the grandest scenery of the lake district. Hel- lyn overlooks it from the south-west; Patterdale and rtindale are surrounded by majestic hills, among hich are many beautiful valleys; part of Ulleswater e is within the parish, and there are fine woods, and ky chasms and waterfalls, pleasant seats, and secluded ages. The parish abounds in game, and the rivers are celebrated for their trout. Slate is quarried in Patterdale, and Barton Fell is rich in precious stones and various petrifactions. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £180, in the patron. of the Earl of Lonsdale. The church, which is situated about a mile west of Stockbridge, in a charming spot near the Eamont, is dedicated to St. Michael. It has recently been repaired and greatly improved, and has monuments of the Lancasters, former proprietors in the parish, and two ancient brasses to the memory of the Dawes, of Barton Kirke. An excellent vicarage has been built by the present incumbent, the Rev. G. C. Hodgson. In addition to the parish church there are two district churches, one at Martindale and the other at Patterdale, the livings of both being perpet. curs.,* the former, val. £80, in the gift of A. W. Clarke, Esq., of Armathwaite Hall, and the latter, val. £70, in that of the Earl of Lonsdale. The parochial charities, including the revenue of the free grammar school, founded in 1649 by Dr. Langbaine, the antiquary, and Dr. Dawes, amount to £113 per annum. The ancient grammar school has been much improved of late, and a trained master appointed; it is free to all children in the parish, and is governed by the vicar and certain trustees, under government inspection. A new school has lately been erected at Yanwath for the villages of Tirril, Yanwath, and Stockbridge, and is a neat and commodious building, with a dwelling-house for the master; the scholars pay according to a graduated scale—yeomen, farmers, and labourers. There are also two Sunday-schools in the parish, one at the parish church for the upper part of the parish, and the other at the Wooden Chapel at Eamont. The parish has several remains of antiquity. Near Eamont Bridge, which was erected by general subscription in the reign of Henry VI., are King Arthur's Round Table, and Mayburgh Hill. The latter is a mound of stones enclosing a circular area, with a tall red stone near the centre. Sir Walter Scott referred to it as "Mayburgh's mound and stones of power." Barton belongs chiefly to the Earl of Lonsdale, who is proprietor of Yanwath Hall, a fine old border tower. A fair for cattle and sheep is held at the village of Pooley Bridge, in this parish, on the third Monday in September.

BARTON, a par. in the eastern div. of the wap. of Gilling, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles to the S.W. of Darlington, its post town. It lies on the border of Durham, and contains the tnshp. of Newton-Morrell, and part of the tnshp. of Stapleton. Limestone is abundant in the district. The par. is divided into two chplries., St. Cuthbert's and St. Mary's; the livings are perpet. curs.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £100, in the patron., respectively, of the vicars of Stanwick and Gilling. There is a small endowed school, established in 1683.

BARTON. *See* BARDEN, North Riding, Yorkshire.

BARTON-BENDISH, a par. in the hund. of Clackclose, in the co. of Norfolk, 4 miles N. of Stoke Ferry, its post town, and 7½ miles to the E. of Downham Market railway station. It formerly comprised three separate pars., All Saints, St. Andrew's, and St. Mary's, each having its own church and ecclesiastical establishment. There are now only two churches and two livings. The living of St. Andrew's is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, of the val. of £263, in the gift of the lord chancellor. The church is built of flint and stone, and has a good screen, and a figure of the saint over the porch. The consolidated rect.* of All Saints and St. Mary is of the val. of £306, in the gift of Sir Hanson Berney, Bart. St. Mary's church was rebuilt in the reign of Queen Anne, and is in the decorated style. There is a Wesleyan chapel; also a small endowment for a school, and other charities to the amount of £22 a year. The poors' allotment land is worth about £30 per annum. Barton-Bendish Hall, is the seat of Sir H. Berney, Bart., who is lord of the manor. Another seat near the village is Barton Abbey. In the parish is an old dyke formed in the Saxon age as a boundary of the hundred, and called Bendish.

BARTON-BLOUNT, a par. in the hund. of Appletree, in the co. of Derby, 9 miles to the W. of Derby, its post town. During the civil war in the reign of Charles I., the manor-house was garrisoned for the parliament, and a skirmish took place in the neighbourhood between these forces and the royal troops from Tutbury Castle. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £69, in the patron. of F. Bradshaw, Esq., whose seat is Barton Hall. The par. is in the honour of Tutbury, and Duchy of Lancaster.

BARTON, EARL'S. *See* EARL'S BARTON, Northamptonshire.

BARTON, EAST, a hmlt. in the par. of Great Barton, in the hund. of Thedwestry, and co. of Suffolk. It is situated to the S.E. of the vil. of Great Barton, and about 2 miles from Bury St. Edmund's.

BARTON END, a hmlt. in the par. of Horsley, and hund. of Longtree, in the co. of Gloucester, 3 miles to the W. of Minchinhampton.

BARTON, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Thedwestry, in the co. of Suffolk, 2 miles to the N.E. of Bury St. Edmund's, its post town and nearest railway station. The living is a discharged vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, valued in the king's books at £10 15*s.* 7½*d.*, now worth about £400, in the patron. of Sir H. E. Bunbury, Bart., who is also lord of the manor, and owner of the greater part of the parish. The church is a neat structure, dedicated to the Holy Innocents, and has several old monuments of the Cotton family, the brasses from which have disappeared. There are charitable endowments amounting to £97 per annum, besides four almshouses for poor widows endowed by the late Lady Bunbury. Barton Hall is the seat of the Bunburys.

BARTON, HARTSHORN, a par. in the hund. and co. of Buckingham, 4 miles to the W. of Buckingham, its post town. The living is a perpet. cur. united with the perpet. cur.* of Chetwode, in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £102, in the patron. of Mrs. Bracebridge. The church is dedicated to St. James.

BARTON, HIGH, a tnshp. in the par. of Barton, West ward, in the co. of Westmoreland, 5 miles to the S.W. of Penrith, and 4 W. from Lowther Castle. In this tnshp. is the pleasant vil. of Pooley Bridge, situated at the foot of Ulleswater lake. At the "Crown Inn," and also at the "Sun" hotel, boats may be obtained for viewing the scenery of the lake. About half-a-mile to the east of the vil. is Benton free grammar school, founded in 1649. It has an endowment of £90 per annum.

BARTON-IN-THE-BEANS, a tnshp. in the par. of Market Bosworth, partly also in the pars. of Shackerstone and Nailstone, in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, and co. of Leicester, 2 miles to the N. of Market Bosworth.

BARTON-IN-THE-CLAY, or BARTON-LE-CLAY, a par. in the hund. of Flitt, in the co. of Bedford, 6 miles to the N. of Luton. Silsoe is its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, of the val. of £400, in the patron. of the crown. The church contains a monumental brass, and is dedicated to St. Nicholas. There is an endowed school, founded in 1807 by Edward Willis, for 40 children. It has an income of £50. There are several other charities.

BARTON-LE-STREET, a par. partly in the wap. of Ryedale, and partly in that of Bulmer, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles to the N.W. of New Malton, its post town. It is on the south-west bank of the river Rye, a branch of the river Derwent, near an ancient Roman way, and contains the tnshps. of Coneysthorpe and Butterwick. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of York, of the val. of £460, in the patron. of H. C. Meynell Ingram, Esq. The church contains some interesting old sculpture, and is dedicated to St. Michael. The materials for its erection were taken, it is said, from the ruins of the abbey of St. Mary, York. The Wesleyans have a chapel here.

BARTON-LE-WILLOWS, a tnshp. in the par. of Crambe, wap. of Bulmer, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 11 miles to the N.E. of York. It is on the west bank of the river Derwent.

BARTON MIDDLE. *See* BARTON STEEPLE, Oxfordshire.

BARTON-MILLS, or BARTON, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Lackford, in the co. of Suffolk, 1 mile S. from Mildenhall, its post town, and 8 E. from Newmarket. The village is small, but there are several corn mills worked by steam and water, gunflint making, an agate powder grinding mills, besides several neat villa residences. It is situate near the border of Cambridgeshire, in a pleasant district on the banks of the river Larke, which joins the Ouse near Ely. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, of the val. of £520, in the gift of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an old stone building, and was thoroughly repaired in 1840. It contains an antique font, and a curiously carved oak pulpit. The register dates from the year 1663. There is a chapel belonging to the Baptists, erected in 1844, and a National school, built in 1845. The parochial charities amount to £14 a year. Barton Place is the principal seat. The Rev. Charles Jenkins, D.D., is lord of the manor.

BARTON-ON-HUMBER, a par. and market town in the north div. of the wap. of Yarborough, in the co. of Lincoln, 35 miles to the N. of Lincoln, and 166 miles by road from London, or 180 miles by rail. It is a station on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway. The town is seated on the south bank of the river, at the northern limit of the Wolds, and had attained considerable importance at a very early period. The so-called "Castle Dykes" are supposed to be the remains of a rampart and ditch by which it was fortified against the attacks of the Danes, who frequently made incursions into the districts on the Humber. At the Conquest it had a large and flourishing trade, for which it was chiefly indebted to its situation on the great line of communication between Hull and London. Its ferry is referred to in Domesday Book, and has existed from time immemorial. The tolls and regulations of the ferry were minutely defined in the reign of Edward III., and attempts to alter and adapt them to changed circumstances and times have met with stout resistance on the part of the inhabitants. The river here is from 2 to 3 miles in breadth. The introduction of steamboats necessarily interfered with the ancient rights and rules, and the subsequent extension of the railway system has resulted in changing the line of communication. Under the new arrangements, completed in 1849, the steam-ferry is established at New Holland, a station on the railway about 4 miles to the east of Barton. The town contains many good houses; but the streets are irregularly laid. The principal branches of industry are the corn and malt trade, brick and tile making, and the manufacture of pottery, of rope and sailcloth. There are also a large foundry, and quarries of oolite and chalk. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, of the val. of £250, in the gift of G. C. Uppleby, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. It is a spacious edifice, erected probably in the 13th century, and has a tower of far earlier date than the body of the church. The tower, which presents on its front a mixture of round and pointed arches and windows, is an interesting specimen of Anglo-Saxon architecture. The church contains a brass of 1433, and an effigy of Lord Beaumont, who received a grant of the manor from King Henry II. There is another large and handsome church, dedicated to St. Mary, supposed to have been originally a chapel of ease. It was built in the 11th century, and is chiefly in the early English style. There are chapels belonging to the Independents, Roman Catholics, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists. The charitable endowments of the parish amount to £250 per annum, and include the blue-coat charity, founded in 1669 by John Trippe, the produce of which is £135; a similar charity established by Magdalen George; a free school founded in 1722, and almshouses founded by Thomas Holland, in 1669, besides others. Monday is the market-day. A cattle market is held once a fortnight, and a fair on Trinity Thursday.

BARTON-ON-IRWELL, a tnshp. in the par. of Eccles, and hund. of Salford, in the co. palatine of Lan-

chire, 7 miles to the W. of Manchester, its post town. Barton Moss is a station on the Liverpool and Manchester railway. The Bridgwater canal is here carried across the Irwell on an aqueduct of three arches, the first of the kind constructed in England. It is of stone, and 4 feet in height. Here are extensive manufactories of ico and nankeen, and several collieries. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, of the val. of £150, in the patron. of the bishop, the Vicar of Eccles, and others. There are two Dissenting chapels.

BARTON-ON-THE-HEATH, a par. in the Brailes div. of the hund. of Kington, in the co. of Warwick, 5 miles to the S. of Shipston-on-Stour. Moreton-in-the-Marsh is its post town. It is situated at the southern extremity of the county, on the south side of the river Stour, and near the point of junction of the four shires of Warwick, Worcester, Gloucester, and Oxford. The spot is marked by a massive stone, called the "Four-shire Stone." The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, of the val. of £364, in the patron. of the President and Fellows of Trinity College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, was originally of the Norman style of architecture, but has undergone so many alterations that it is now of a mixed style. It contains an ancient carved font. Here is a fine old mansion, formerly the seat of the Overbury family, but now the property of Frederick Acton Colville, Esq.

BARTON REGIS HUNDRED, one of the 28 hunds. or subdivisions of the co. of Gloucester, situated at the south-western extremity of the county, and bounded on the N. and W. by the hund. of Henbury, on the N.E. by the hund. of Langley and Swinehead, and on the S. by Somersetshire, from which it is separated by the river Avon. It comprises the pars. of Clifton, Mangotsfield, and Stapleton. The city of Bristol, also, is locally within the hund., which extends over an area of 8,030 acres.

BARTON-SEAGRAVE, a par. in the hund. of Huxloe, in the co. of Northampton, 2 miles to the S.E. of Kettering, its post town. A castle was founded here in the reign of Edward II., by Sir Nicholas de Seagrave, of which there are no traces except the moat. The parish took the addition to its name from this family. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, of the val. of £492, and in the patron. of the Duke of Buccleuch. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Botolph, and contains monuments of John Bridges, historian of the county, who died here in 1724, and of his son. Humphrey Henchman, Bishop of London in the reign of Charles II., was born in this village, 1592. The principal residences are Barton-Seagrave Hall and Barton Lodge.

BARTON-SESWELLS. *See* BARTON STEEPLE, Oxfordshire.

BARTON SHRUBS, a hmlt. in the par. of Great Barton, in the hund. of Thedwestry, and co. of Suffolk, about 2 miles from Bury St. Edmund's.

BARTON ST. CUTHBERT, a chplry. in the par. of Barton, and wap. of Gilling, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles from Darlington. *See* BARTON, Yorkshire.

BARTON ST. DAVID, a par. in the hund. of Catsash, in the co. of Somerset, 4 miles to the N.E. of Somerton. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £60, in the patron. of the Rev. W. Garrett.

BARTON ST. MARY, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Mary de Lode, hund. of Dudstone and King's Barton, in the co. of Gloucester. It forms part of the suburbs of the city of Gloucester.

BARTON ST. MARY, a chplry. in the par. of Barton wap. of Gilling, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles from Darlington.

BARTON ST. MICHAEL'S, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Michael's, hund. of Dudstone and King's Barton, in the co. of Gloucester. It forms part of the city of Gloucester.

BARTON-STACEY, a hund. and par. (co-extensive with each other), in the Andover div. of the co. of Southampton, 5¼ miles to the S.E. of Andover, 8 N. from Winchester, and 5 S.W. from Whitchurch railway station. Stockbridge is its post town. It includes the tythgs. of Bransbury, Drayton, and Newton Stacey. It is situated on the ancient Roman road from Winchester to Marlborough. At Bransbury are traces of a camp, and in the neighbourhood are some ancient barrows. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, of the val. of £266, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a fine specimen of early English architecture; it is built in the form of a cross, and has a perpendicular tower containing a peal of six bells. There is a chapel belonging to the Methodists, and a National school; also an endowment of about £40 a year, bequeathed by Dorothy and Elizabeth Wright, which is applied to the support of a free school, and other charitable purposes. A fair is held in the village on the 31st July.

BARTON-STAFFORD, a vil. in the hund. of North Tawton with Winkleigh, in the co. of Devon, 7 miles from Torrington.

BARTON-STEEPLE, a par. in the hund. of Wootton, in the co. of Oxford, 5 miles to the N. of Woodstock. It is watered by a small stream, a branch of the Evenlode, and contains the hmlts. of Middle Barton and Barton-Seswells. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, of the val. of £112, in the patron. of the Duke of Marlborough and H. Hall, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains monuments of the Dormers. The manor-house, erected in 1524, by John Dormer, is an interesting example of Tudor architecture. One of its spacious upper apartments is adorned with frescoes. The village is a meet for the Heythorpe hounds.

BARTON-TURF, a par. in the hund. of Tunstead, in the co. of Norfolk, 4 miles from Cottishall, its post town, 6 miles to the S. of North Walsham, and 11 N.E. from Norwich. The navigable river Ant passes through the parish, and expands in one place into a fine sheet of water. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, of the val. with the rect. of Irstead, of £360, in the gift of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a fine building with lofty tower, situated near the centre of the parish. The poor's allotment land is about 30 acres. Sir J. H. Preston is lord of the manor.

BARTON-UNDER-NEEDWOOD, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Tatenhill, northern div. of the hund. of Offlow, in the co. of Stafford, 5 miles to the S.W. of Burton-on-Trent, its post town, and 8 N.E. from Lichfield. It is situated near the west bank of the river Trent, which here divides the counties of Derby and Stafford. The Birmingham and Derby railway and the Grand Trunk canal pass through the parish, the former having a station at Barton and Walton, about one mile east of the village. Barton lies within the limits of the ancient forest of Needwood, and constitutes one of the five wards into which it was divided on being enclosed. The land is extremely fertile, principally pasture and meadow land, in a high state of cultivation, studded with numerous farm-houses. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £135, in the patron. of the Dean of Lichfield. The church, which was built in 1528 by John Taylor, a native of Barton, is in the perpendicular style, with a large square tower and six bells. It is dedicated to St. James. The Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists have chapels here. There is a free grammar school, founded and endowed in 1593 by Thomas Russell, with a revenue of about £50 per annum, in the patron. of the Drapers' Company. A school for girls was also erected here in 1831, and endowed with canal shares, formerly producing £20 per annum, but now depreciated about £5 per annum. There are other charitable endowments, amounting to about £50. Barton is in the honour of Tutbury, Duchy of Lancaster, and in the County Court district of Burton-on-Trent. Fairs are held on the 3rd May and the 28th November for cattle. In the neighbourhood of the village are several very handsome villas; among others, Silver Hill, the residence of C. Whyon, Esq.; Nuttall House, the residence of Sir Reynold A. Alleyne, Bart.; Fullbrook, a modern Gothic mansion,

in the occupation of Mrs. Arden; Barton Hall, Holly Bank, &c. Lady Wilmot Horton is the lady of the manor.

BARTON-WESTCOTT, a par. in the hund. of Wootton, in the co. of Oxford, close to Barton Steeple. Woodstock is its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, of the val. of £230, in the gift of Mrs. Seagrave. The church is dedicated to St. Edward.

BARUGH, a hmlt. in the par. of Orton, East ward, in the co. of Westmoreland, not far from Orton. It is near the river Lune.

BARUGH, or BARGH, a tnshp. in the par. of Darton, wap. of Staincross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles to the N.W. of Barnsley. The population are chiefly employed in the linen and other manufactures. The charities, which include a small free school and an almshouse, amount to £17 per annum.

BARUGH-AMBO, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkby-Misperton, Pickering lythe, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles to the N. of New Malton. It comprises Great and Little Barugh. There is a chapel belonging to the Wesleyans.

BARVAS, a par. in the Island of Lewis (the largest and most northern of the Western Islands), in the co. of Ross, Scotland. It lies at the Butt, or north end of Lewis, and is about 50 miles from Loch Ewe and the coast of Ross. It was formerly of larger extent than it is at present, including that part of the island now forming the parish of Cross. The district is level and mostly uncultivated, with a rocky and dangerous coast. There are no trees, and hardly any shrubs. Several small streams run from lakes in the moors to the ocean. The inhabitants speak the Gaelic language only, and are employed in agriculture or in fishing. The village of Barvas stands at the north side of the mouth of the river Barvas. The living, val. £158, is in the presb. of Lewis, and in the gift of the crown. There is a Free church at Barvas, and also one at Cross, or Ness, the northern district, which has also a government church under the patron. of the crown. The parish contains the ruins of several Danish forts, and in many villages are remains of ancient Romish chapels. The par. extends about 18 miles in length and 6 miles in breadth.

BARWAY. *See* BARRAWAY, Cambridgeshire.

BARWELL, a par. in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, in the co. of Leicester, 2 miles to the N.E. of Hinckley, its post town. Potter's Marston and Stapleton are chplries. of this parish. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in hosiery and framework knitting. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, of the val. of £865, in the patron. of Christopher Barrow, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure in the Gothic style, and was restored in 1854. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels here. The instruction and clothing of 20 children is provided for by a bequest of about £20 a year, made in 1760 by Gabriel Newton. The other charities amount to about £10 per annum. Colonel Pearson is lord of the manor.

BARWICK, or BERWICK HALL, a hmlt. in the par. of Roothing Abbot's, in the hund. of Ongar, and co. of Essex, 5 miles to the N. of Ongar.

BARWICK, or BERWICK-IN-THE-BRAKES, a par. in the hund. of Smithdon, in the co. of Norfolk, 4 miles to the S.W. of Burnham Westgate, and 10 N.W. of Fakenham railway station. The living is a discharged vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £30, and is held by the Rector of Stanhoe. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is now entirely dilapidated, and the parishioners attend the parish church of Stanhoe. Barwick House is the principal residence.

BARWICK, a par. in the hund. of Houndsborough, in the co. of Somerset, not far from Yeovil. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £100, in the patron. of J. Newman, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. There are two flax mills in the village, which give employment to some of the work people. The chief residence is Barwick House.

BARWICK BASSETT. *See* BERWICK BASSETT, Wiltshire.

BARWICK-IN-ELMETT, a par. in the lower div. of the wap. of Skyrack, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 7 miles to the E. of Leeds. It comprises the chplries. of Manston and Roundhay, with the hmlts. of Kidhall, Morwick, Barnbow, Potterton, Scholes, Stanks, and part of Winnoor. The kings of Northumbria are said to have had a seat here, the site of which is a mound now called Hall Tower Hill, surrounded by a double entrenchment, about half a mile in circuit. The manor, which was once held by the Lacys, now belongs to H. J. Gascoyne, Esq. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ripon, of the val. of £770, in the patron. of the Duchy of Lancaster. The church is dedicated to All Saints. Besides the parish church, there are two district churches:—one at Manston, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £180, in the patron. of the rector; the other at Roundhay, also a perpet. cur.,* val. £—, in the patron. of W. Nicholson, Esq. The charitable endowments, including £14 to a free school, amount to £32 a year. Barwick is the head of a Poor-law Union.

BARWISE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Hotton, and par. of Appleby St. Lawrence, East ward, in the co. of Westmoreland, 2 miles from Appleby.

BASCHURCH, a par. in the hund. of Pimhill, in the co. of Salop, 7½ miles to the N.W. of Shrewsbury, its post town. It is a station on the Chester and Shrewsbury railway. The Ellesmere canal passes through the parish, which contains the chplry. of Little Ness and numerous tnshps. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, of the val. of £205, with 14 acres of glebe land in Baschurch, and 32 acres in Little Ness, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an old stone structure. Besides the parish church there is a district church at West Felton. Lillingfield, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £210, in the patron. of Miss C. Barrett. The parish has the benefit of an endowment by Eleanor Harris in 17— for the education and clothing of poor children, the yearly produce of which is now about £324. There are other small charities. The par. comprises an area of about 8,273 acres, exclusive of Little Ness, chiefly the property of Rowland Hunt, Esq., who is lord of the manor.

BASCOTE, a hmlt. in the par. of Long Itchington, hund. of Knightlow, in the co. of Warwick, 2 miles to the N. of Southam.

BASFORD, a tnshp. in the par. of Wybunbury, and hund. of Nantwich, in the co. palatine of Chester, 3 miles to the E. of Nantwich. It is a station on the London and North-Western railway, about 3 miles from Crewe.

BASFORD, a town and par. in the wap. of Broxtow, in the co. of Nottingham, 32 miles to the N.W. of Nottingham, and 132 from London. It is a station on the Nottingham and Mansfield branch of the Midland railway. The parish is situated in a pleasant district on the banks of the river Leen, and comprises the town of Basford, with the chplries. of New Basford and Carrington. The latter now forms a suburb of Nottingham, and has its separate ecclesiastical establishment. Basford is a Poor-law Union, and is said to be built on the site of a Roman station. The manufactures of lace and cotton hose are carried on here extensively. There are several bleaching and dyeing establishments, cotton factories, brickfields, and corn-mills. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, of the val. of £280, with 146 acres of glebe land, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Leodigarius, is a fine old building. At New Basford, which is situated about half a mile to the south of the old town, is the district church, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £130, in the alternate patron. of the crown and the Bishop of Lincoln. The General and Scotch Baptists, and Methodists of several denominations, have chapels in the town. There is a free school, erected in 1845 on land given by the Duke of Newcastle, who is lord of the manor, and several denominational schools attached to the chapels.

BASFORD, a tnshp. in the par. of Cheddleton, hund. of Totmonslow, in the co. of Stafford, 4 miles to the S.

o Leek. It lies near the Uttoxeter canal and the river Churnet, a branch of the Dove. Basford Hall is the principal mansion.

BASHALL-EAVES, a tnshp. in the par. of Mitton, western div. of the wap. of Staincliffe and Ewcross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles to the W. of Clitheroe. It is situated on the confines of Lancashire, and was at an early period the seat of the Talbots and Lacys.

BASILDON, a chplry. in the par. of Laindon, and hund. of Barstable, in the co. of Essex, 4 miles to the S. of Billericay. The living is a rect., united with that of Laindon, in the dioc. of Rochester. The church is dedicated to the Holy Cross.

BASILDON, or BASSILDON, a par. in the hund. of Bereton, in the co. of Berks, 7 miles to the N.W. of Reading. It is pleasantly situated on the south-west bank of the river Thames, on the Great Western railway. Two churches were in existence here at the period of the Norman Conquest, and the privilege of a market was granted to the town by Edward II. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of London, of the val., with the chap. of Ashampstead, which is annexed to it, of £255, in the patron. of Sir F. W. Sykes, Bart., and C. Simeon, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. There is a school with a small endowment. Basildon Park, about 3 miles in circuit, and containing much beautiful scenery, is the seat of the Sykes family.

BASING, or OLD BASING, a par. and considerable village in the hund., div., Union, and County Court district of Basingstoke, in the co. of Southampton, 2 miles to the N.E. of Basingstoke, and 44 miles from London by the South Western railway, which, as well as the Berks and Hants railway, passes through the parish. It is situated on the river Loddon and the Basingstoke canal. This place was the scene of the victory gained by the Danes, in 871, over Ethelred I. and Alfred. At the Norman Conquest it was the head of the numerous lordships given by the Conqueror to Hugh de Port, from whom the Paulets are descended. Basing Castle was rebuilt by Sir William Paulet, treasurer of the household to Henry VIII., and first Marquis of Winchester, who had the honour of receiving Queen Elizabeth there in 1560. The queen was again a guest at the castle in 1591. The siege and defence of Basing House forms one of the most striking and memorable episodes of the civil war in the reign of Charles I. It was held for the King by John, the fifth marquis, and bravely defended against the attacks of the parliamentary forces for above two years, from August, 1643, to October, 1645. It was then stormed by Cromwell and burnt to the ground. The words, *Aimez loyaulté*, which, by order of the marquis, were cut on every window, have become the family motto. Of the magnificent fortress, which, with its outworks, covered above 14 acres, nothing remains but a gatehouse and a fragment of the wall. The personal property destroyed with the castle was estimated at £200,000, equal to £1,000,000 in these days. The noble marquis lived till the Restoration, but received no recompense for his losses. During the latter part of his life he resided at Englefield, in Berkshire, and was buried in the parish church, where the following epitaph, from the pen of Dryden, is inscribed to his memory:—

"He who in impious times undaunted stood,
And 'midst rebellion durst be just and good—
Whose arms asserted, and whose sufferings more
Confirmed the cause for which he fought before—
Rests here:—rewarded by a heavenly Prince
For what his earthly could not recompense.
Pray, reader, that such times no more appear;
Or, if they happen, learn true honour here.
Mark of this age's faith and loyalty,
Which, to preserve them, Heaven confined in thee,
Few subjects could a king like thine deserve,
And fewer such a king so well could serve.
Blest king, blest subject, whose exalted state
By sufferings rose, and gave the law to fate.
Such souls are rare; but mighty patterns given
To earth, and meant for ornaments to Heaven."

Nor was it only by the Cavaliers that the marquis was loved and honoured, for while Dryden thus sings in praise of his loyalty and truth, Milton, the first of epic poets, and Latin secretary to the Commonwealth, no less eloquently extols the home virtues and loveliness of his countess, Jane, the accomplished daughter of Lord Savage, in the epitaph which he wrote on occasion of her dying in her confinement:—

"Summers three times eight, save one,
She had told: alas! too soon,
After so short a time of breath,
To house with darkness and with death.
* * * * *
Gentle lady, may thy grave
Peace and quietness ever have."

The site of the castle is now crossed by the canal. The living of Basing is a vic., united with that of Basingstoke, in the dioc. of Winchester. The church, an ancient and spacious edifice, contains several monuments of the Paulets, and is dedicated to St. Mary. The charitable endowments of the parish amount to £51 per annum. Hackwood Hall, about 2 miles from Basing, is the seat of Lord Westbury, and belongs to Lord Bolton, the present representative of the Paulet family.

BASINGSTOKE HUNDRED, one of the 48 hunds. or subdivisions of the co. of Southampton, situated in the northern div. of the co., and bounded on the N. by the hund. of Holdshott, on the E. by those of Holdshott and Odiham, on the S. by the hund. of Bermondspit, and on the W. by the hunds. of Overton and Chuteley. It contains the following pars.:—In the upper part of the hund., Basing, Cliddesden, Eastrop, Maplederwell, Nately-Scures, Nately Upper, Newnham, Tunworth, and Winslade; and in the lower part, Bramley, Pamber, Sherborne St. John, Sherborne Monk, Sherfield-on-Loddon, Wootton St. Lawrence, and Worting. The hund. extends over an area of 26,330 acres.

BASINGSTOKE-INFRA-HUNDRED, one of the 48 hunds. or subdivisions of the co. of Southampton, situated in the northern div. of the co., and wholly surrounded by the hund. of Basingstoke. It contains the par. of Basingstoke and part of Basing, and has an area of 3,970 acres.

BASINGSTOKE, a par., market-town, and municipal borough, in the hund. of Basingstoke-Infra-Hundred, in the co. of Southampton, 19 miles to the N.E. of Winchester, 46 miles to the S.W. of London by the old road, and 48 by railway. It is a station on the London and South-Western railway, and is connected with the Great Western railway by a branch line from Reading. Basingstoke is a very ancient town, being referred to in Domesday Book as a royal manor, which had never paid tax or been distributed into hides, with the privilege of a market worth 30*s*. It is there named *Basingtoches*. The conjecture that at an earlier period the town was of inferior rank to Basing is founded on the addition "stoke," signifying hamlet. It is seated in a fertile and beautiful country, with fine woods and rich pasture land, near the source of the river Loddon, which flows by the town, and is called the Town Brook. The houses are well built, the streets paved and lighted with gas, and there is a good supply of water. The trade of the town has long been extensive and flourishing, owing, in great measure, to its situation at the junction of four railways, and the meeting of five important roads. The woollen manufacture was at one time carried on here, and the place obtained a name for its druggets and shalloons; but this manufacture is almost extinct. Its chief trade now is in corn, malt, coal, and timber, the facilities for carrying on which are materially increased by its having a ready communication with London by means of the Basingstoke canal and the Berks and Hants canal, besides the South Western and Great Western railways. Here is an extensive brewery and foundry.—Basingstoke received a charter of incorporation from James I., which was confirmed by Charles I. The government of the town is now vested, under the Reform Act, in a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors. A large and handsome

townhall was built in 1833, which includes a corn-market and a large hall for public meetings. By an Act passed in 1829, the market was constituted a pitched market. The revenue of the borough is about £1,800, and its population, according to the census of 1861, 4,664, against 4,263 in 1851, showing an increase of 401 in the decennial period, while the inhabited houses have risen from 892 to 938. The town returned representatives to parliament in the reigns of Edward I., Edward II., and Edward III., when, at the solicitation of the inhabitants, it is supposed, the privilege ceased. It is a polling-place for the north division of the county, the seat of a Poor-law Union, and of a County Court district. Petty sessions for the borough are held weekly, and for the county once a fortnight.—The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, of the val. with those of Basing and Up-Nateley, which are annexed to it, of £572, in the patron. of the President and Fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford. The church, a handsome edifice, in the perpendicular style of architecture, with a low tower at the west end, is dedicated to St. Michael. The chancel and Lady-chapel are of earlier origin than the remainder of the church, which was mostly built in the reign of Henry VIII. It is noticed as a singular circumstance, that while the south wall is entirely of stone, the north is built in alternate squares of flint and stone. The roof is of panelled oak, and the spandrils are adorned with armorial shields. The interior has been recently repaired and repewed, and galleries erected round three sides of the church. There are chapels belonging to the Society of Friends, the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, the Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. The charitable endowments of the parish are of considerable amount. The free grammar school was founded in the reign of Henry VIII. by Sir William Sandys, in connection with a chapel for the Guild of the Holy Ghost. The guild was dissolved in the following reign, restored by Queen Mary, and again suppressed by Cromwell. Finally, at the instance of Bishop Morley, in 1670, the estate, which had been seized by the parliament, was restored and appropriated to its present uses. The revenue of the school is about £160. The master is appointed by the lord chancellor. The mastership was once held by Thomas Warton, vicar of the parish, and father of Dr. Joseph Warton, poet and critic, and Thomas Warton, poet-laureate, both natives of Basingstoke, and pupils in this school. There is a blue-coat school for 10 boys, established and endowed by Richard Aldworth in 1646; the revenue of which is £170. Another school for 12 boys is supported by the Skinners' Company; and there are National schools for boys and girls, supported partly by endowment. Three endowed almshouses were founded in 1808 by Joseph Page, and there are several other charities, the principal of which is an endowment by Sir J. Lancaster, the Arctic navigator, for the benefit of the poor, the annual value of which is £252. There is a mechanics' institution, with a library and reading-room. Below the bridge are traces of the old hospital for poor priests, founded in the reign of Henry III., at the request of Walter de Merton, Bishop of Rochester, and founder of Merton College, Oxford. On a hill, near the railway station, are the ruins of the Holy Ghost chapel. Aubrey Camp, or Winklebury, is an ancient embankment of an irregular oval form, and about 1,100 yards in circuit; it is on the west side of the town.—Basingstoke was the birthplace of John de Basingstoke, a Greek scholar of the 13th century, Sir James Lancaster, and of the Wartons.—The canal, which is 37 miles in length, was completed in the year 1706; it connects the town with the river Wey and the Thames, and was made at a cost of £180,000. Near Odiham it is carried through a tunnel three-quarters of a mile long. It passes 29 locks, and has a total fall of 195 feet. The corn market is held on Wednesday. There is a market for provisions on Saturday. Fairs are held on Easter Tuesday, the Wednesday in Whitsun week, the 23rd September, and the 11th October. Annual races take place in September.

BASINGTHORPE. *See* BASSINGTHORPE, Lincolnshire.

BASLICK, a par. in the bar. of Castlerea, in the c of Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles t the E. of Castlerea. It contains the vil. of Castle plunket. There are several quarries of limestone. Th living is a vic., forming part of the union of Ballintobe in the dioc. of Kilmore, Ardagh, and Elphin. The c church is in ruins. There are several gentlemen' seats.

BASLOW, a chplry. in the par. and union of Bake well, and hund. of High Peak, in the co. of Derby 3 miles to the N.E. of Bakewell, and 10 W. from Ches terfield railway-station. The chplry. includes the tnshp of Calver, Curbar, Froggatt, and Bubnell, which for the north-east part of the par. of Bakewell. The villag of Baslow, which is of considerable size, is pleasan seated on the banks of the river Derwent, over which an ancient stone bridge of three arches. It is about 1¼ mil to the north of Chatsworth, and on the N.E. and W a range of lofty hills, with extensive moors abounding grouse. Many of the inhabitants are employed in t mills of the Calver Cotton-Spinning Company, which situated a little lower down the river, at the villag Calver, where there is another bridge across the D went of modern construction. The living is a perp cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £115, in the patro of the Duke of Devonshire. The church, dedicated t St. James, is in the perpendicular style, with a towe surmounted by a spire. The Wesleyan Methodists ha a chapel in the village. There is a National school established in 1839 by the Duke of Rutland, who i lord of the manor. Baslow belongs to the honour Tutbury, in the Duchy of Lancaster. The charitie amount to £10 a-year. In the vicinity is Bubnell Ha a large mansion of the early part of the 17th century.

BASS, THE, a lofty and rugged island-rock of t east coast of Scotland. It is situated about 2 miles t the N. of the old castle of Tantallon, in the co. of Had dington, and in the entrance to the Frith of Forth. It form is nearly circular, and it is about a mile in circum ference. To the north it rises sharply from water great depth to a height of 420 feet, while on the sout side, facing the land, it has a gradual slope. The sub stance of the rock is greenstone and trap, and it is penetrated by a great cavern running through it from north-west to south-east. It is inaccessible except at one part on the south-east side. At that part of the rock stand the ruins of the small fort or prison. A few sheep find pasture on a small grassy tract of the island, and a whole population of sea-birds make it their summer haunt. The beautiful solan geese are the most numerous they visit no other island on the east coast of Great Britain. The minister of North Berwick, in the character of vicar of the Bass, still receives annually, according to very ancient custom, "twelve solan geese entire, with their feathers on." The schoolmaster also receives two. The Bass belonged in ancient times to a family called Lauder of the Bass. It subsequently became the property of the crown, and in 1706 was granted to Sir Hew Dalrymple, whose descendants still hold it. It is let to a keeper, who has the key of the castle, and conducts visitors to it. A deep human interest attaches to this rock since the 17th century, when Charles II. erected a state prison upon it, and made the cells of its dungeons memorable by immuring in them the persecuted Covenanters. Such was the purpose it was made to serve during the reigns of the last two Stuarts; and it acquired the name of the Bastile of Scotland. Unlike its greater prototype, which early fell before a roused and angry nation, the Bass possesses the distinction of being the last spot that held out in Great Britain for James II. The cell in which the pious Blackadder was confined is still pointed out to the visitor. There are some remains of a small chapel halfway up the slope of the rock. In this the garrison kept their ammunition. The name of St. Baldred, the apostle of East Lothian, who died early in the seventh century, is associated with several places on the coast of Haddington, and a doubtful tradition asserts that he made the Bass his residence.

BASS OF INVERURY, a conical and apparently tificial mount of earth on the banks of the Ury, in)erdeenshire, Scotland, said by tradition to have been ised over a castle the inhabitants of which were infected th the plague.

BASSALEG, a par. in the upper and lower divs. of e hund. of Wentllooge, in the co. of Monmouth, 3 miles the W. of Newport. It is situated on the river)w, and contains the hmlts. of Duffryn, Craig, and gerstone. It is a station on the Western Valleys anch of the Monmouthshire railway. The Monmouth- ire canal passes through the parish. The living is a). in the dioc. of Llandaff, of the val. of £447, in the tron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. .sil. The Baptists have a chapel here. There is an dowed free school with an income of £20 per annum. priory was founded here by Robert de Haye before 12th century, as a cell to Glastonbury abbey; but is said to have become extinct long before the Disso- lion. There are remains of two ancient encampments i the neighbourhood.

BASSENDEAN, an ancient par. now included in t of Westrutter, Berwickshire, Scotland.

BASSENTHWAITE, a par. and vil. in the ward of Alerdale-below-Derwent, in the co. of Cumberland, miles to the N.W. of Keswick. It is situated in a strict abounding in fine scenery, mountains, wood, and ter, on the banks of the river Derwent and the beau- ful lake of Bassenthwaite. The lake, which lies at an vation of 200 feet above the level of the sea, is above miles in length, and 1½ in breadth. Its western bank well wooded; the eastern is highly cultivated, and lented with several pleasant bays. Fine prospects are joyed at Ousebridge, at the north end of the lake, m the Withop Woods, and from Scarness and Brad- ns. The lake contains pike, perch, and salmon spawn, d is the property of the Earl of Egremont. The stu- ndous mountain of Skiddaw extends into the parish the south-east. Lead and antimony are found. The ing is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £123, the patron. of the Dean and Chapter. The church, dicated to St. Bridget, is a very ancient structure, state near the margin of the lake. The parochial arities amount to £14 a year, in addition to the pro- ce of the town lands. The principal seats are Arma- waite Hall, the residence of Sir R. H. Vane, Bart., and rehouse, both on the lake.

BASSENTHWAITE HAWES, a vil. in the par. of ssenthwaite, ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, in co. of Cumberland, not far from Bassenthwaite. It ated in a pleasant spot on the White Water Dash, ar where a light bridge spans the stream, and has arming views of the lake, the river, and the valley.

BASSETLAW WAPENTAKE, one of the six waps. subdivisions of the co. of Nottingham, situated in the rthern part of the co., and bounded on the N. by rkshire, on the E. by Lincolnshire, on the S. by the vps. of Broxlow and Thurgarton, and on the W. by rbyshire. It consists of three parts—the Hatfield, rth Clay, and South Clay divs. In the Hatfield div. the following pars.:—Babworth, Blyth, Bothamsall, ughton, Carlton in Lyndrick, Cuckney-Norton, Ed- astowe, Elksley, Finningley, Harworth, Haughton, ttersey, Misson, Ordsall, West Retford, Scrooby, desby, Wallingwells, Warsop, and Worksop, and ext. par. libs. of Rufford, Welbeck, and Woodhouse ll. The area of this div. is about 118,320 acres. the North Clay div. are the following pars.:— plesthorpe, Beckingham, Bole, West Burton, Clare- ough, Clayworth, Everton, Gringley-on-the-hill, yton, North Leverton, South Leverton, Littleborough, terton, East Retford, Saundby, Sturton, Walkering- n, North Wheatley, and South Wheatley. The area this div. is about 45,570 acres. In the South Clay d. are the following pars.:—Askham, Bevercoates, sthorpe, Darlton, East Drayton, West Drayton, ham, Eakring, Eaton, Egmanton, Gamston, Grove, don, Kirkton, Laneham, Laxton, or Lexington, East rkham, West Markham, Ragnall, Rampton, Stoke-

ham, Treswell, Tuxford, and Wellow, with part of Kneesal. The area of this div. is about 41,160 acres. Since 1829, the borough of East Retford comprises the whole of Bassetlaw wap.

BASSETT STREET, a hmlt. in the par. of South Stoneham, hund. of Lower Mainsbridge, in the co. of Southampton, 3 miles from Southampton.

BASSILDON, or BACCLESDON, a hmlt. in the par. of Langdon Hills, or Langdon-in-the-Clay, in the hund. of Barstable, co. of Essex, 4 miles S. of Billericay. Though now reckoned as a hamlet of Langdon, it is said to have been formerly a town. There is an annual fair on the 14th and 15th September.

BASSINGBOURNE, a par. in the hund. of Armingford, in the co. of Cambridge, 3 miles to the N.W. of Royston railway-station, and 48 miles from London. It is situated on the ancient Ermine Street, near its intersection by Iknield Street, and includes the hmlt. of Kneesworth. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, of the val. of £224, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The church is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. It has a monumental brass of the year 1560. The register dates from 1558. There is a chapel belonging to the Independents. The Royston Union workhouse is situated in this parish, with accommodation for 125 inmates. The parochial charities, including an endowment for education, amount to £21. A parochial library was founded by Edward Nightengale in 1717, to which a room next the north aisle of the church is appropriated. An annual fair was formerly held here on the festival of SS. Peter and Paul, for eight days. There was also a market, originally granted by Henry III. to Peter de Savoy, and confirmed by Edward III. to John of Gaunt; but it has long been disused. The Rev. D. H. Hatton is lord of the manor, and holds a considerable portion of the soil, which is a mixture of clay and chalk, producing good crops of wheat, barley, beans, &c.

BASSINGFIELD, a hmlt. in the par. of Holme Pierrepont, south div. of the wap. of Bingham, in the co. of Nottingham, 3 miles from Nottingham.

BASSINGHAM, a par. in the lower div. of the wap. of Boothby Graffo, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 8 miles to the S. of Lincoln. It is situated on the river Witham, near the Fosse Way and the border of Nottinghamshire. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, of the val. of £483, in the patron. of the President and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The produce of the charitable endowments is £29 per annum. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here.

BASSINGHAM. *See* BESSINGHAM, Norfolk.

BASSINGTHORPE, or BASINGTHORPE, a par. in the wap. of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 3 miles to the N.W. of Corby. Westby is a hmlt. of this par. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £191, in the patron. of Earl Dysart. The church is dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket.

BASSINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Eglingham, ward of Coquetdale, in the co. of Northumberland, 3 miles from Alnwick. The river Alne runs through the tnshp.

BASTED, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Wrotham, lathe of Aylesford, in the co. of Kent, 10 miles to the W. of Maidstone.

BASTON, a par. in the wap. of Ness, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 3 miles to the N. of Market Deeping. It contains the hmlt. of Thetford. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, of the val. of £231, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The parochial charities amount to £14 per annum.

BASTWICK, a hmlt. in the par. of Repps, hund. of Flegg, in the co. of Norfolk, 5 miles to the N. of Acle. Bastwick was once a separate parish. Remains of its church still exist.

BASWICH, or BEKSWICK, a par. in the eastern div. of the hund. of Cuttleston, in the co. of Stafford, 2 miles to the S.E. of Stafford. It is situated on the river

Sow, a branch of the Trent, and on the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal, and contains the chplries. of Acton-Trussel, and Bednall, with the tnshps. of Brockton, Milford, and Walton. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, of the val. of £238, in the patron. of J. N. Lane, Esq., and the Rev. C. Inge, alternately. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is situated at Baswich, on the east bank of the river Penk, at a considerable distance from any of the hamlets. The charitable endowments amount to £15 a year. The parish extends from Penkridge on the south to the borders of Cannock Chase on the east, over which it has right of common. The Marquis of Anglesey is lord of the manor.

BATCHACRE, a hmlt. in the par. of Adbaston, north div. of the hund. of Pirehill, in the co. of Stafford, 5 miles from Eccleshall. The principal residence is Batchacre Hall.

BATCHCOTT, a tnshp. in the par. of Richard's Castle, and hund. of Munslow, in the co. of Salop, 4 miles to the S. of Ludlow.

BATCHPOOL, a hmlt. in the par. of Worfield, and hund. of Brimstree, in the co. of Salop, not far from Bridgnorth.

BATCHWORTH, a hmlt. in the par. of Rickmansworth, and hund. of Cashid, in the co. of Hertford, near Rickmansworth.

BATCOMBE, a par. in the hund. of Yetminster, in the co. of Dorset, 9 miles to the S. of Sherborne, and 12 N.W. from Dorchester. It is a small straggling village, about 3 miles distant from Evershot railway station. The living is a rect. united with that of Frome Vauchurch, in the dioc. of Salisbury. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small Gothic building situated at the extreme end of the village. The parish is within the division and Union of Cerne, and Dorchester County Court district.

BATCOMBE, a tythg. in the par. of Nyland, and hund. of Glaston-Twelve-Hides, in the co. of Somerset, 5 miles from Wells.

BATCOMBE, a par. in the hund. of Whitstone, in the co. of Somerset, 3 miles to the N. of Bruton. It is situated in a pleasant hilly country, and commands, from Portway and Walter's Hill, extensive and beautiful prospects. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, of the val., with the cur. of Upton-Noble, which is annexed to it, of £690, in the patron. of the Rev. J. Brown, the incumbent. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a chapel belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists.

BATH, a city, municipal and parliamentary borough, in the hund. of Bath Forum, in the co. of Somerset, 12 miles to the S.E. of Bristol, and 107 miles from London. It is a principal station on the Great Western railway, and is connected by a short branch line through Bradford with the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth railway. It is situated on the river Avon, and the Kennet and Avon canal. The great natural feature of the place is its mineral waters, which have been known and valued from a very remote antiquity, and from which the city has taken its name in ancient and modern times. It is needless to repeat the myths of the prehistoric age, although they have still a stone memorial in the shape of a statue of the British king Bladud, set up in 1699 in the King's Bath, and bearing an inscription to his honour. What is certain is, that Bath was an important Roman station, and was called by the Romans *Aquæ Solis*, or *Aquæ Calidæ*. Two of the principal ancient ways passed through it: the Fosse Way, which extended from the coast of Devonshire to the north coast of Lincolnshire; and the great road between London and Wales, called by the Romans the *Via Julia*, and by the Saxons Akeman Street. In the numerous and interesting remains which have been discovered from time to time, we have evidence that the Romans erected here a fane-temple, extensive baths, altars, &c. The walls with which the city was defended were of immense strength, and about 20 feet in height. There were four gateways, through which roads passed to neighbouring stations. For about one hundred and fifty years after the Romans withdrew from Britain, the Britons had peaceable possession of the city. Attacks were made on it by the Saxon Ella in 493, and by Cerdic in 520, without success. But in 577 it was captured, plundered, and laid in ruins. It was ultimately rebuilt, and once long regained its importance. The Saxons gave it the name of *Akeman Ceaster*, or "town of invalids." In 775, the city was taken by Offa, King of Mercia, who founded here a monastery on the site of the nunnery which had been built by Osric in 676, and was destroyed by the Danes. Offa rebuilt at the same time the church of the monastery. In this church took place the coronation of Edgar as king of England, by the famous St. Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury. The monastery was refounded in 970 by Edgar for Benedictine monks; and though subsequently destroyed by the Danes, was restored, and flourished till the Dissolution, under Henry VIII., when its revenue amounted to £965. In the year 1107, the city was honoured by the presence of King Henry I., who was the guest of John de Villula, the bishop of Wells, by whom the see was transferred to Bath. The bishop had about eighteen years previously bought the city of the king. During the civil war in the reign of Stephen, Bath was in the possession alternately of the forces of the king and the Empress Maud, whose head-quarters were at Bristol. It was garrisoned for Charles I., taken by the parliament, recovered by the royalists after the battle of Lansdown, and finally given up to the parliament in 1645. Charles II. visited the city in 1663. Queen Charlotte resided here some time in 1817.—Bath is one of the most beautiful of English cities. For situation and the elegance of its buildings it is perhaps unrivalled. It is seated in a deep and picturesque valley crossing the fine range of limestone hills which extend along the western side of England. The hills encircle it like an amphitheatre, and the river Avon winds through the valley, skirting the city on the east, south, and south-west sides. Lansdown, the highest ground in the neighbourhood, is a little to the north, and rises to the height of 813 feet above the level of the sea. The views from it are extensive, and of remarkable beauty. From North Stoke brow, the prospect includes the two cities of Bath and Bristol. There are fine views in the neighbourhood. The city is built for the most part of the oolite, or fine white freestone, quarried extensively at Combe Down, and at other points to the south and east, and largely exported to all parts of the kingdom. Till near the middle of the 18th century, Bath occupied no larger area than that enclosed by the Roman walls, and lay wholly in the valley; but Queen Anne and Prince George of Denmark having conceived a partiality for the place, it grew into favour, and since that time it has been greatly extended, and now spreads up the sides and along the summits of the hills. The extension and improvement of the city was commenced under the superintendence of John Wood, a local architect, who laid the foundation of Queen's-square in January, 1729. Some of the handsomest ranges of buildings in Bath were erected from the plans of Mr. Wood, and his son and successor. Among these are the Circus, the Royal-crescent, North and South parades, &c. Other enterprising men followed the example thus set, and many fine streets and splendid buildings were specially planned and erected. The Lansdown, Camden, and Cavendish crescents may be mentioned, all finely situated, and commanding beautiful prospects. In the eastern suburb are Laura-place and Great Pulteney-street, leading to Sydney Gardens. The principal public buildings are the Abbey church, the guildhall, the Great Pump Room, the assembly rooms, the theatre, and the Literary Institution. The Great Pump Room, situated in the Abbey churchyard, adjoining the King's Bath, was erected by the corporation in 1797. It is a handsome edifice with a Corinthian portico, and measures in the interior 60 feet in length by 56 in breadth, and 34 feet in height, with semi-circular recesses, in which are statues, busts, and paintings. It contains a marble statue of Beau Nash, long master of the ceremonies there in the heyday of Bath gaieties, and forms a fashionable promenade during

winter season, having an excellent band of music tioned in the gallery. The hot springs and public hs are four in number, besides several private baths. ey are named the King's Bath, the Kingston or New ths, the Cross Bath, and the Hot Bath, and are all ar the centre of the old Roman city. The Queen's th adjoins the King's, and is supplied from it. The ing supplying the Hot Bath has a temperature of 117°, highest of all, and yields 128 gallons of water per nute. The King's Bath is 114° (yielding 126 gallons), l the Cross Bath 109°. The four springs together charge nearly 185,000 gallons daily. The waters, when alysed, are found to contain carbonic acid gas 2·4 hes, sulphate of lime 18 grains, chloride of sodium , sulphate of soda 3·0, carbonate of lime 1·6, and all quantities of silica and oxide of iron. The specific vity is 1·002. The waters are valuable in cases gout, rheumatism, palsy, diseases of the skin, and ofula affecting the joints. The King's Bath has a dsome colonnade, and the statue of the mythical nder of the baths, King Bladud. It is supposed to be lt on the site of the ancient Roman baths (as are also Kingston Baths, in Church-street), and took the name now bears in the 13th century. The bath itself is 65 t 10 inches long, by 40 feet 2 inches wide. Under the th Improvement Act, the corporation expended much ney in the repair of the baths, pump-rooms, and ilar edifices; and within the year 1855, the Cross ths, Kingston Baths, and the Queen's Private Baths, re entirely restored. The assembly rooms, the scene the principal amusements of the city, are situated at east end of the Circus. They were completed in 1, but burnt in 1820. They were afterwards rebuilt, d form a handsome suite of rooms, including a ball- m, card-rooms, library, and refreshment-rooms, mag- icently furnished and decorated. The ball-room is 106 t in length and 43 feet in breadth. The theatre, which s opened in 1805, has been lately (1862) burnt, and was koned one of the finest provincial houses. There are club-houses, billiard-rooms, and two riding-schools. ere is a race-course, 1½ mile in circuit, on Lansdown ll, and races take place twice in the year.—Bath is not seat of any important manufacture, but it has a good neral trade. The manufacture of a coarse woollen th, called Bath coating, was once carried on to a at extent in the city, and gave employment, in the h century, to sixty looms in one of its parishes alone. per-making is carried on in the vicinity. An abun- nt supply of coal is obtained from beds a few miles tant. The Avon is navigable to Bristol, and the nnet and Avon canal connects the city with the ames at Reading.—The first charter of incorporation s granted to the city by Queen Elizabeth, on her it to Bath in 1590, and has been modified from time time, as circumstances required. Under the Reform d Municipal Corporation Acts, Bath is divided into en wards, and the government of the borough is sted in a mayor, 14 aldermen, and 42 councillors, h the style of the "mayor, aldermen, and citi- s of the city of Bath." It has exercised the elec- e franchise from the reign of Edward I., returning members to parliament. The mayor is the returning- cer. The limits of the municipal and parliamentary roughs, which are conterminous, include the original y, covering 980 acres, and the parishes of Bathwick, ncombe, Walcot, and Widcombe, comprising altо- ther 3,534 acres. It has a revenue of above £23,000, sing from lands, the hot springs of the baths and mp-rooms, the cold springs of the water-works, and e market tolls. The population, according to the nsus of 1861, is 52,525, against 54,240 in 1851, show- g a decrease in the decennial period of no less than 12, while the number of inhabited houses have in- eased in the same period from 7,744 to 8,021. Borough sions are held quarterly, and courts of record and quest once a week. The guildhall, erected in 1775, is pacious and elegant stone structure with a Corinthian tico, containing, besides numerous offices of the cor- ation, a fine banqueting-hall, 80 feet by 40, hung with the portraits of George III., Queen Charlotte, the Earls of Chatham and Camden, who once represented the city in parliament, besides other celebrities. Here is preserved the brass head of Minerva, dug up in 1727 in Stall-street, and the silver cup and salver presented by Frederick, Prince of Wales, to the corporation in 1734. At the back of the guildhall is the market-place, with a convenient market-house. The borough gaol stands about 1 mile from the city, and was built in 1842 at the cost of £23,000. The local police number about 80 strong. Bath is the seat of a Poor-law Union and a County Court district, the head of an excise district, a polling place for the county elections, and the head-quarters of the 2nd Somersetshire militia. The Union poorhouse is situated on a hill to the south of the city.—Bath is, with Wells, the head of a dioc. in the prov. of Canterbury, including within its limits the entire county of Somerset. It is divided into the three archdeacs. of Bath, Wells, and Taunton; but the episcopal palace is situated at Wells. The living, a consolidated rect. known as the Abbey rect., is in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, of the val. of £750, and in the patron. of Simeon's Trustees. The Abbey church, once cathedral, is a noble cruciform building in the perpendicular style of architecture, with a fine central tower 162 feet in height, and contains a peal of ten bells. The length of the church is 210 feet, and its breadth through the transepts 126 feet. It stands on the site of the old conventual church, on the spot where once stood the Roman temple of Minerva. It was rebuilt by Bishop Oliver King and Bishop Montague; the work being commenced by the former about the close of the 15th century, and completed by the latter at the beginning of the 17th century. The original purity and simplicity of its architecture has been marred by faulty restorations. On the west front are sculptures representing Jacob's ladder, or, as some say, the dream by which Bishop King was called to rebuild the church. The windows are numerous and of large dimensions; that at the east end being square. A beautiful screen was erected in 1825, after a design by Mr. Manners, an architect of the city, under whose direction much was done subsequently towards restoring the church to its first simplicity. Near the altar is the oratory of Prior Bird, who died in 1525—a richly-ornamented chapel in the Tudor style, which was exquisitely restored by Davis in 1833. A new organ was erected in 1838, by Mr. Smith, of Bristol, and which is said to be the fourth in size in the United Kingdom. The church contains a very large number of fine and interesting monuments, among which is conspicuous that of Bishop Montague, who died in 1618, and was interred here. The monuments include several works by Bacon, others by Flaxman, Nollekens, and Chantrey. The church dedicated to St. James was rebuilt in 1848, and contains sittings for 1,200 people. It is in the Italian style of architecture, with a noble clock tower and peal of eight bells. St. Michael's was rebuilt in 1837; it has a fine tower and spire, resembling Salisbury cathedral. Its living is a rect. in the patron. of Simeon's Trustees. The parish church of Walcot, dedicated to St. Swithin, stands within the liberties of the city; it was rebuilt in 1780. The living, val. £350, is in the gift of the Rev. S. H. Widdrington. Christ Church, a handsome structure in the perpendicular style, was built in 1798; it has a handsome Gothic altar-piece, and organ in the same style. The living is a cur. in the gift of the Rector of Walcot, within whose parish it is situated. St. Saviour's, Walcot, is a modern structure, opened for public worship on the 28th April, 1832. It contains 700 free sittings, and 400 rented seats. Its architecture is of the decorated style, and its beauty is almost unrivalled by any building of modern date in this part of the country. The body of the church is surrounded with graduated buttresses, surmounted with pinnacles; the tower, 120 feet high, is divided into three stages, ornamented and embattled, and the roof is canopied and ornamented with bosses. The living is a rect., val. £390, in the gift of the Rev. Dr. Stamer. St. Matthew's, Widcombe, is a handsome new church, erected

in 1847, capable of accommodating 1,000 people. It is in the decorated style of architecture, of the 14th century, and has a handsome tower 155 feet high. The communion table was presented by the present incumbent in 1860. The old church, Widcombe, is a picturesque object with its ivy-mantled tower. It is the oldest church in Bath, and well merits the care which the architect, C. E. Davis, Esq., has bestowed on its restoration, which is still, however, incomplete. There are also new churches dedicated severally to the Holy Trinity (James-street), St. Stephen (Lansdown-road), St. Mark (Lyncombe), St. Mary, and St. John the Baptist (Bathwick). The principal chapels in connection with the Establishment are St. Mary's (Queen's-square), the Octagon Chapel (Milsom-street), Margaret Chapel, St. Mary Magdalene's (Beechen Cliff), the Penitentiary Chapel, St. John's Chapel, All Saints (Lansdown-place), and Laura Chapel. There are also many large and handsome chapels belonging to the various bodies of Dissenters and the Roman Catholics. A Jewish synagogue was erected in 1841. Bath has several new cemeteries, besides the Abbey, consecrated in 1844, and the Lansdown in 1848; the latter is on part of the Beckford estate, the gift of the Duchess of Hamilton. Bathwick cemetery lies in the vale of Smallcombe, and was consecrated in 1856. The Roman Catholic cemetery, situated at Perrymead, about 1 mile to the south-east of the city, was consecrated in 1859. There is also a very extensive cemetery in the Lower Bristol-road, for the parishes of Lyncombe, Widcombe, and St. James's. It was completed in 1861, and contains two chapels. In the Walcot cemetery is the tomb of William Beckford, author of "Vathek." Bath has a free grammar school, founded in 1552 by Edward VI., and endowed with part of the possessions of the ancient monastery. The corporation are entrusted with the management of the school, which has a revenue from endowment of £84. The school-house was erected about the middle of the 18th century. The blue-coat school was founded by Robert Nelson in 1711, for 50 scholars of each sex. There are several other free schools, National schools, and others. The charitable institutions of Bath are numerous and important. St. John's Hospital, the most ancient, was founded in 1180, and endowed by Reginald Fitz-Jocelyn, for a master and 12 poor men and women. Its revenue is between £8,000 and £9,000, and the corporation exercise the patronage of it. A chapel is attached to the hospital. The Bath General Hospital, or Infirmary, now called the Bath Mineral Water Hospital, was established in 1738, and is largely endowed. It is open to poor patients from all parts of the country who are certified to require the use of the baths. The hospital affords accommodation for 134 patients, 86 males and 48 females; the average number in the house for the last nine years has been 113. A spacious building has been recently (1861) added, at an expense of £18,000, containing the chapel, board-room, patients' day rooms, officers' apartments, &c.; and the older building which it adjoins is devoted to the sleeping and bathing apartments, into which the water is introduced direct from the springs. The president and governors are a corporate body, and its income is about £700 per annum. The large hospital called the United Hospital and Dispensary was founded in 1747. It is a large and commodious building, erected at a cost of £7,000, by voluntary subscription, and is capable of accommodating upwards of 100 patients. Partis's College, founded and endowed by Mrs. Partis in 1827, is for the reception and maintenance of 30 poor gentlewomen, 10 of them being clergymen's widows or daughters. In addition to these institutions, there are St. Catherine's Hospital; St. Mary Magdalene's, founded before the middle of the 14th century, and having a revenue of £118; Bellott's Hospital, founded in 1609, and rebuilt in 1859, with accommodation for 12 poor persons, having separate apartments; a penitentiary; an eye infirmary, erected in 1811; the Eastern Dispensary, erected in 1845, and several other benevolent institutions. There are two literary and scientific institutions, one known as the Royal Bath Literary and Scientific Institution, founded in 1823; the other the Commercial and Literary Institution, founded in 1847. In connection with the first-named is a museum, containing a large and very valuable collection of local Roman remains, and many British and Saxon relics. The Roman include tesselated pavements, an altar, fragments of columns, urns, and coins of eight or ten emperors. The Atheneum was formerly the Mechanics' Institution. It has a library of 5,000 volumes, and a museum of natural history. New Kingswood College, for Wesleyan Methodists, and the Lansdown and Bath Proprietary College, are both new stone buildings, in the early English style of architecture, situated on the highest point of Bath, towards the north. In connection with the former are a chapel, school-house, house for the governor, &c. A new savings-bank in the Italian style of architecture was erected in 1842.—Sydney Gardens and Victoria Park are the principal public walks and resorts of pleasure seekers. The Gardens, comprising 16 acres, are on the east side of the Avon, and were opened in 1795. They are tastefully laid out, and in them, alternately with the Botanical Gardens, the Bath Horticultural Society holds its fruit and flower shows. They have succeeded to the fame of the old Spring Gardens, the site of which has been required for building ground. Victoria Park is on the west side of the city, and was opened in 1830 by her Majesty, then Princess Victoria. The Victoria Column is of freestone, and was set up in 1837. At the north-west corner of the park is a colossal bust of Jupiter, by the late John Osborne, a self-taught sculptor. Orange-grove, formerly a favourite pleasure-place, is now planted with trees, and contains many lodging-houses. An obelisk erected there commemorates the restoration to health of the Prince of Orange in 1734, by the use of the baths waters. Another obelisk stands in Queen's-square, which was erected by Beau Nash in memory of the visit of Frederick, Prince of Wales, in 1737. On the summit of Lansdown is Beckford's Tower, a square structure 154 feet in height, surmounted by a lantern, and commanding a magnificent prospect over the Severn, Salisbury plain, and the surrounding country. It is now used as the chapel to Lansdown cemetery. On Lansdown is the column set up in 1720 by Lord Lansdown to the memory of Sir B. Granville, who fell in the battle which took place here in 1643.—The Avon is crossed by several handsome bridges of stone and iron — that of St. Lawrence, at the southern extremity of the city, is an ancient structure of stone; the Pultency bridge, also of stone, with three arches, leads from the centre of the city to Laura-place and the Sydney Gardens; and the Cleveland bridge, an elegant structure of iron, connects Walcot with Bathwick; it was completed in 1827; besides several handsome suspension bridges. There are several drinking fountains in various parts of the city, but perhaps the handsomest is the one adjacent to the Abbey, facing the High-street, and contiguous to the markets. It was opened in June, 1861, and represents Rebecca at the Well. The figure is of Italian marble, standing on a pedestal of red Pennant stone, ascended by a flight of three steps of blue Pennant stone, the water flows from a bottle into a marble basin, very chastely finished, the work of Thomas Sheppard, of the Kingston Marble Works.—Bath was the birthplace of the following eminent men:—Gildas, the old historian of the 6th century; John Hales, professor of Greek at Oxford in the 17th century; Benjamin Robins, the mathematician, author of "Anson's Voyage round the World," who died in 1751; and William Hone, author of the "Every-day Book." Prior Park, near Combe Down, was the seat of Ralph Allen, Esq., long an influential member of the corporation of Bath. Many literary men visited there, and Fielding is said to have portrayed the generous host in the character of Allworthy, in his novel of "Tom Jones." Prior Park was afterwards the residence of Bishop Warburton. Bath gives the title of Marquis to the Thynne family, of Longleat.—The markets are held on Wednesday and

urday; and fairs on the 14th February and the 10th y. These latter, however, are now falling off, except f the sale of cattle.

BATH FORUM HUNDRED, one of the 40 hunds. c subdivisions of the co. of Somerset, situated in the stern div. of the co., and bounded on the N. by the co. Gloucester, on the E. by Wiltshire, on the S. by the hnd. of Wellow, and on the W. by the hund. of Keynsm. It contains the city of Bath, and the pars. of theaston, Bathford, Bathwick, St. Katherine, Freshd, Kelston, Langridge, Lyncombe and Widcombe, ncktoncombe, North Stoke, South Stoke, Swainswick, eston, and Woolley. It comprises an area, exclusive othe city, of about 15,600 acres.

BATHAMPTON, a par. in the lib. of Hampton and verton, but locally situated in the hund. of Bath Forum, i the co. of Somerset, near Bath, and forming part of i suburbs. It lies in the beautiful valley of the Avon, al is a station on the Great Western railway. It is ar the ancient embankment called Wandsdyke. The ing is a vic., consolidated with that of Bathford, in t dioc. of Bath and Wells. The church, an ancient ucture, the south aisle of which was rebuilt in 1754, is dicated to St. Nicholas.

BATHAN'S, ST., ABBEY. *See* ABBEY ST. BATHAN'S, rwickshire.

BATHEALTON, a par. in the hund. of Milverton, in t co. of Somerset, 3 miles to the W. of Wellington. e Western canal and the Bristol and Exeter railway ss within a short distance of the village. The living is rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, of the val. of £26, in the patron. of the Rev. E. Webber, the incumbt. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew.

BATHEASTON, a par. in the hund. of Bath Forum, i the co. of Somerset, 3 miles to the N.E. of Bath. It i ivided into Upper and Lower Easton, and includes t vils. of Easton and Amoril. The village is pleasantly sted on the banks of the river Avon, at the foot of Sisbury Hill, which rises steeply from the river to the ight of 600 feet. The Fosse Way intersects the parish, al the Great Western railway passes near it. The ing is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, of the v. with the cur. of St. Catherine, which is annexed to i of £298, in the patron. of the Dean and Canons of Christ Church College, Oxford. The church, which is i the perpendicular style, with a handsome tower, is dicated to St. John the Baptist. The Wesleyan thodists have a chapel here. The parochial charities, luding a small endowment to a school, amount to £35 annum. There are many villas and seats of the ntry in the neighbourhood. On the summit of Salisbry Hill are the remains of a Saxon encampment. In t Saxon age this place was a royal demesne, and was lled Eastone.

BATHERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Wybunbury, hnd. of Nantwich, in the co. palatine of Chester, 2 les from Nantwich.

BATHFORD, a par. in the hund. of Bath Forum, in t co. of Somerset, 4 miles to the E. of Bath. It is uated in a pleasant spot on the river Avon, on the rder of Wiltshire, and includes the hmlts. of Stockerck and Warley. The Great Western railway passes ar the village. The paper manufacture is carried on re. The living is a vic.,* consolidated with that of thampton, in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, of the val. £395, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The church is dedicated to St. Swithin. Some teresting Roman remains have been found in the parish, luding a hypocaust, or hot air chamber, an altar, ns, and coins. The river was formerly crossed by a d here.

BATHGATE, a par. and market town in the co. of lithgow, Scotland, 19 miles to the W. of Edinburgh, l 24 miles to the E. of Glasgow. It is on the great d between these two towns, and is connected by branh es with the Edinburgh and Glasgow and the Monkld railways. The par. includes the vil. of Armadale. e town stands in a pleasant situation at the south foot a range of hills, and is a place of some antiquity. The church and land belonging to it were given by Malcolm IV. to the abbey of Holyrood, and were subsequently transferred to Newbottle abbey. The barony belonged to Robert Bruce, and was given by him to Walter Stewart, who married his daughter. It was this marriage which opened the path for the Stewarts to the throne of Scotland. In 1663 Bathgate was made a burgh of barony by Charles II., and in 1821 it became an independent burgh of barony, its government being vested in a provost, 3 bailies, and 12 councillors. The town consists of two parts: the old town, built on a steep hill, with narrow and irregular streets; and the new town, the streets of which, though unpaved, are regular, and lighted with gas. The surrounding district is rich in mineral wealth, containing abundance of ironstone, freestone, limestone, and coal. The entire working population of the parish, with the exception of a few hand-loom weavers and the agricultural population, is employed in the coal, iron, and lime works, and in the chemical works of Edward Meldrum and Co., where Young's patent parafine oil is manufactured in large quantities. These works employ from six to eight hundred men. Silver also is found, and extensive mines were formerly worked. The living, val. £132, is in the presb. of Linlithgow, and in the patron. of the Earl of Hopetoun, to whom the barony belongs. Besides the Established Church there are four places of public worship in the town, viz., Free Church, and United Presbyterian, Evangelical Union, and Roman Catholic chapels. In Armadale there is a Free church, an Episcopal chapel, and a mission in connection with the Established Church, for which a church is in process of erection. A good academy was founded and endowed by John Newlands, of Jamaica, a native of Bathgate, which serves as a free school for all the children of the parish. The market is held on Tuesday. Of the six annual fairs the most important are those held at Whitsuntide and at Martinmas.

BATHLEY. *See* BALE, Norfolk.

BATHLEY, a tnshp, in the par. of North Muskham, and wap. of Thurgarton, in the co. of Nottingham, 3 miles to the N.W. of Newark.

BATHWICK, a par. in the hund. of Bath Forum, in the co. of Somerset, forming the eastern suburb of the city of Bath. It lies on the east side of the river Avon, which is crossed by two fine bridges—one of stone, the other of iron—connecting the parish with Bath. The Great Western railway, the Kennet and Avon canal, and the Warminster turnpike road pass through it. Bathwick is believed to have formed an important part of the old city, and it contains now some of the best streets and most elegant buildings of the modern city, including Sydney-place and Gardens, Laura-place, and Pulteney-street. One hundred and fifty years ago the district near the river was little more than a marsh, often flooded, and with a few houses scattered over it. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, of the val. with the rect. of Woolley annexed to it, of £209, in the patron. of Lord W. Paulet. The church, a large and beautiful structure in the decorated style, was finished in 1820, and is dedicated to St. Mary. It contains a handsome altar-piece. A new church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, with a handsome stained glass east window, has lately been built as a chapel of ease to the parish church. There is a Proprietary college in Bathwick parish, numbering about 100 pupils, under a principal, vice-principal, and under masters, graduates of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham. Laura Chapel was built by subscription in 1796. The living is in the patron. of the trustees of the late Rev. E. Tottenham. Some Roman remains have been found here, among which is a pig of lead stamped with the name of the Emperor Hadrian, supposed to have come from the lead mines in the Mendip hills. Many stone coffins have been dug up, and the tombstone of a priest of the presiding goddess of the ancient city, Sul-Minerva.

BATLEY, a par. and town partly in the lower div. of the wap. of Agbrigg, and partly in the wap. of Morley, in

the West Riding of the co. of York, 1½ mile to the N. of Dewsbury. It lies near the Manchester and Leeds section of the London and North-Western railway, and contains the chplries. of Gildersome and Morley, the tnshps. of Batley and Churwell, and several hmlts. The township of Batley had in 1861, 14,173 inhabitants, having increased during the last 20 years at the rate of 100 per cent. The population are chiefly employed in the various branches of the woollen manufacture—blankets, carpets, cloth, &c. There are above thirty factories. The Public Hall is a stone edifice, erected in 1853, at a cost of about £2,000. The upper part of the building affords every accommodation for the giving of lectures, concerts, &c. The lower part is occupied by the mechanics' institution, whose library contains about 700 volumes. The chamber of commerce holds its meetings in the hall once a month. A local board of health for the Batley district was established in 1853, and through its exertions an Act of Parliament has been obtained for supplying the town with water. The Birstal gas-works are situated at Smithies, in this township, and the Dewsbury and Batley gas-works at Batley Carr, a populous suburb of Dewsbury, but partly in Batley parish. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ripon, of the val. of £300, in the patron. of the Earls of Cardigan and Wilton alternately. The church, which is in the perpendicular style, was erected in the reign of Henry VI., and contains a fine alabaster tomb with figures of a knight and his lady, and several other monuments. It is dedicated to All Saints, and has been recently embellished with a fine peal of bells, and an east window put in by Samuel Beckett, Esq., in 1855, to the memory of his wife Mary. The Wesleyans, Roman Catholics, and Independents have chapels here. A free school, founded by William Lee in 1612, for 60 children, has an income, from endowment, of £197. There are two other endowed schools, and a new National school, erected in 1861 at a cost of £2,000. The entire charitable endowments of the parish amount to £237 a year. The Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax Junction Railway Company are making a line from Adwalton to Batley, and the Bradford, Wakefield, and Leeds Railway Company are making a branch from their line at Ossett to Batley, where it will effect a junction with the above branch of the Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax Junction railway and the London and North-Western railway. A commodious station for all the lines is now in contemplation.

BATLEY CARR, NEW BATLEY, and UPPER BATLEY, hmlts. in the par. of Batley, waps. of Agbrigg and Morley, in the West Riding of the co. of York, near Batley. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £150, in the patron. of the Vicar of Dewsbury. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

BATSFORD, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Kiftsgate, in the co. of Gloucester, 2 miles to the N.W. of Moreton. It is situated at the northern part of the Cotswold hills, not far from the Stratford branch of the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton railway. The Fosse Way passes near the parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, of the val. of £370, in the patron. of Lord Redesdale. The church was rebuilt by Lord Redesdale in 1822, and is dedicated to St. Mary. Batsford Park is the seat of Lord Redesdale.

BATSON, a hmlt. in the par. of Malborough, and hund. of Stanborough, in the co. of Devon, 4 miles to the S. of Kingsbridge. It is pleasantly seated on the coast of the Channel.

BATTERJOHN, a hmlt. in the bar. of Lower Deece, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles to the E. of Trim.

BATTERLEY. *See* BALTERLEY, Staffordshire.

BATTERSBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Ingleby Greenhow, in the lib. of Langbaurgh, North Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles to the E. of Stokesley. It lies in a moorland district.

BATTERSEA, a par. and populous suburb of London, chiefly in the western, partly also in the eastern div. of the hund. of Brixton, in the co. of Surrey, 4 miles to the S.W. of London. It is a station on the West End branch of the South Coast and Crystal Palace railways. It lies on the south bank of the Thames, which is here crossed by two bridges, connecting the village with Chelsea. The par. includes the chplries. of Battersea Newtown, Christ Church, and Penge. It was anciently of greater extent, and was among the possessions of St. Peter's abbey, Westminster, whence it is called, in the Norman survey, *Patricesy* or *Peterssy*. The land is chiefly laid out in market gardens, from which a large supply of vegetables is sent to London. These gardens are less extensive than they were formerly. Asparagus was first grown here. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the soap manufacture. There is also a vitriol factory and several others. In 1790 a horizontal air-mill was erected, which was employed in crushing linseed, for the extraction of the oil, and afterwards in grinding malt.—The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, of the val. of £[illegible], in the patron. of Earl Spencer. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It is a plain brick edifice with a tower and spire, erected in 1777 on the site of an old one, and stands close to the river. On the stained east window, preserved from the former church, are portraits of King Henry VII., Margaret Beauchamp, his grandmother, and Queen Elizabeth. In the church are several interesting monuments, the principal of which is to Henry, Viscount Bolingbroke, and his lady, by Roubiliac. Others are in memory of Sir Edward Winter, a distinguished officer of the East India Company; Thomas Astle, the antiquary, who died in 1802; Arthur Collins, author of the "English Peerage," who died in 1760; William Curtis, the botanist. Newtown church, or also Battersea-in-the-Fields, is dedicated to St. George. The living is a perpet. cur., val. £158, in the gift of the vicar. The church was built in 1828, and is in the perpendicular style of architecture. There are two other district churches—one called Christ Church, the other at Penge. The livings of both are perpet. curs., the former in the patron. of the vicar, and the latter in that of trustees. There are chapels belonging to the Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. The training school of the National Society is established in this parish. The charitable endowments of Battersea amount to £281 per annum, of which £160 is the revenue of the free school for boys, established by the St. Johns in 1700. There are also National and infant schools.—Bolingbroke House, taken down in 1778, was the ancient residence of the St. John family. It was here that Lord Bolingbroke, the friend of Pope, died in 1751. Pope was a frequent guest, and wrote some of his poems in a room wainscoted with cedar, which is still preserved. The vicarage of Battersea was once held by Bishop Patrick. There are many pleasant seats and villas in the neighbourhood. Battersea Rise was the seat of the late Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart. In 1829, a duel was fought in Battersea Fields between the Duke of Wellington and the Earl of Winchelsea. These fields have been recently formed into a park, containing 186 acres, with a fine sheet of ornamental water in the centre. The Act was obtained in 1846, but the source from which funds were expected having failed, the undertaking was deferred till 1857, when a vote of £200,000 was made for this purpose, but the total cost was estimated by Sir Benjamin Hall in 1857 at £376,999. The necessary improvements have since been effected, including a handsome new bridge connecting Battersea Park with Chelsea, from which latter place it takes its name, to distinguish it from old Battersea bridge, which crosses the river considerably higher up. This latter bridge, nearly 800 feet in length, was erected in 1771, and cost £22,500. The former, known as Chelsea Chain Bridge, is close to the railway bridge, and its appearance is not at all improved thereby. The works were commenced in May, 1851, and have been four years finished. The bridge is 47 feet between the railings, including the chains; it contains 41,[illegible] superficial feet of roadway and footway, and cost £88,000. The girders and plates for the roadway are of iron instead of timber. The towers are of iron instead

c brick, and the casing of an ornamental character, nted light green and relieved by gilding. The Pim- railway bridge, which adjoins the suspension bridge, s designed by Mr. T. Fowler, to carry the South Coast l Crystal Palace railways across the Thames to the toria station. That portion of the river where the w bridge crosses is about 900 feet in width, and the ucture consists of four openings, each having a clear n of 175 feet, and one side-opening at each land side 70 feet each. These openings are covered with seg- ntal arches in iron, and rest on massive piers, the porting stones of which average a weight of 8 tons ch. Each river pier measures 63 feet in length, by a dth of 19 feet. The new bridge, which is constructing the West London railway, to connect the North- estern and South-Western lines, is not yet sufficiently vanced to enable us to give a detailed description. e par. of Battersea is very extensive, embracing an a of 31,183 acres, consisting of some of the richest d in England. The fields in the vicinity are well own to botanists as containing above one quarter of the cies of English plants. In July, 1862, an interna- nal agricultural and cattle show was held in the park.

BATTISFORD, a par. in the hund. of Bosmere and ydon, in the co. of Suffolk, 2½ miles to the N.W. of edham-Market railway station, and 3 from Stowmarket. preceptory of the Knights Templars was founded here the reign of Henry II., which was valued at the Dis- ution at £53 10*s.*, and was granted to Sir R. Gresham. e living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, of the val. £400, in the patron. of the Rev. E. Paske, vicar. The urch, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small Gothic struc- re, without a tower or bells. The register commences m the year 1711. Near the village is Battisford Hall, e beautiful residence of E. Lingwood, Esq.

BATTLE HUNDRED, one of the 13 hunds. or sub- visions of the rape of Hastings, in the co. of Sussex; surrounded by Netherfield, Staple, Baldslow, and nfield hunds., and contains the pars. of Battle and hatlington. It has an area of 9,480 acres.

BATTLE, a par. in the hund. of Merthyr, in the co. Brecknock, South Wales, 3 miles to the W. of Breck- ck. It is situated in a district of great beauty, near e junction of the river Yschir with the Usk. This ce once belonged to the priory of Brecknock, which s made a cell to Battle abbey, in Sussex. Its name most probably explained by this circumstance. The ing is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. 3, in the patron. of Browne's Trustees. The church dedicated to St. Cynog, and stands on high ground by e Yschir, commanding a fine view. Penoyre, a modern nsion, in the midst of beautiful grounds, overlooking gnificent scenery, is the seat of J. Watkins, Esq.

BATTLE, a par. and market town, in the rape of stings, in the co. of Sussex, 8 miles to the N.W. of stings, and 56 miles to the S.E. of London. It is a tion on the Tunbridge Wells and Hastings section the South-Eastern railway, and gives name to the nd. in which it is situated. This place, which was iently called *Epiton*, derived its present name from e decisive battle, usually called the Battle of Hastings, ich was fought here on the 14th of October, 1066, tween the Normans and the English, in which the ter were defeated, and Harold slain. A magnificent bey was erected by the Conqueror on the field, and e high altar was raised on the spot on which Harold ll, or on which his standard was taken. It was muni- ently endowed, and possessed many great and extra- dinary privileges. In its church were preserved the ord and coronation robe of the Conqueror, and the mous roll or list of his principal comrades, a document ich appears to have been largely altered from time to e by its appointed guardians, and of which there is bably now no authentic copy. The house was for nks of the Benedictine order, and the abbot was red, and invested with the high prerogative of par- ning a criminal on the way to execution. The privi- e of sanctuary was conferred on the church, and the sessions of the abbey included all the lands lying within one league of it, besides numerous churches and estates in other parts of the country. The revenue of the house at the Dissolution was £987. Houses were gradually erected near the abbey, and by the reign of Henry I. a town had grown up of sufficient importance to obtain the grant of a weekly market. Battle is situated in a valley of great beauty, surrounded by gentle hills, with rich woods and fertile meadows. It has one principal street. Most of the houses are old and poor-looking. In the neighbourhood are extensive works for the manufacture of fine gunpowder, for which the place has been celebrated from a remote period. Hops are grown in the parish.—Battle is the seat of a Poor-law Union; and the town contains the Union workhouse, fitted for 250 inmates, a house of correction, which will contain 12 prisoners, and a savings-bank. It is a polling-place for the eastern division of the county of Sussex; and petty sessions are held in the town by the county magistrates.—The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Chichester, of the val. of £396, in the patron. of Sir Godfrey Webster. It also constitutes an exempt deanery, the vicar having the title of "Dean of Battle." The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is large and handsome, chiefly in the early English, but with some portions in the Norman style. It contains five monumental brasses, the earliest of which bears the date 1425, and several of them are finely executed. It has also an old font, monuments of the Brownes, to whom the manor once belonged, and some interesting stained windows. There are places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Swedenborgians. A free school for 30 children of both sexes, founded in 1791, by Elizabeth Langton, has an income from endowment of £68 per annum. There are several other charities, the produce of which, with the school, is £148 a year.—The ruins of the abbey are very extensive, forming three sides of a quadrangle, and entirely contained within the grounds belonging to the modern mansion, the seat of Sir Godfrey Webster, who has a fine painting of the Battle of Hastings, by Wilkins. They stand on rising ground, commanding a charming prospect down the winding valley. The best-preserved part of the pile is the great gateway, a square building in the decorated style, surmounted with octagonal turrets. This entrance fronts the town, and was at one time occupied as a townhall. Of the abbey church nothing is left but some fine arches, now forming part of the residence. There are remains of two large halls, probably refectories, one being 106 feet long and 35 feet wide; beneath this hall are stone crypts, with graceful pillars and arches.—The market is held on Thursday. According to the original grant, Sunday was the market day, and the change to Thursday was made by Act of Parliament about 1600. A cattle market is held on the second Tuesday in each month, and fairs on Whit-Monday and the 22nd November, for cattle, fancy goods, and pedlery.

BATTLE-BARROW, or BATTLEBURGH, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Michael's, Appleby, East ward, in the co. of Westmoreland, separated from Appleby by the river Eden. A short distance to the E. of the village is the Appleby station of the Eden Valley railway. This railway was opened in June, 1862, and connects the county of Durham with the Lancaster and Carlisle railway at Clifton, near Penrith. Here stood the monastery of White Friars, founded in 1281 by Lords Clifford, Vesey, and Percy. On the site of the ancient monastery is erected a fine modern mansion, called The Friary, the residence of Robert Addison, Esq.

BATTLE-BRIDGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Islington and hund. of Ossulstone, in the co. of Middlesex, near the Great Northern railway terminus. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of London, val. £160, in the patron. of the incumbent of Trinity Church, Islington. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The Regent's canal passes near the hamlet, which now forms part of the northern suburb of London.

BATTLEBRIDGE, a vil. in the bar. of Boyle, in the co. of Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles from Keadue.

BATTLEBURN, a hmlt. in the par. of Kirkburn and wap. of Harthill, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles from Great Driffield.

BATTLEFIELD, a par. in the Albrighton div. of the co. of Salop, 3 miles to the N. of Shrewsbury. The Shrewsbury and Chester and Crewe and Shrewsbury railways pass near it. Here was fought, on the 21st of July, 1403, the battle usually called the Battle of Shrewsbury, in which the insurgent forces under Percy, Earl of Northumberland, were defeated by Henry IV., and in which Hotspur, with a large number of nobles, was slain. A college was founded here by the king in commemoration of the victory, the revenue of which at the Dissolution was about £55. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, of the val. of £223, in the patron. of Lady Brinckman. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene (the battle having taken place on the eve of her festival), formerly belonged to the college. It is a fine old structure, with a majestic embattled tower, surmounted by pinnacles, and has been recently restored by Lady Brinckman.

BATTLESDEN, a par. in the hund. of Manshead, in the co. of Bedford, 3 miles to the S.E. of Woburn. The Roman road called Watling Street passes through it. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, united with the rect.* of Potsgrove, of the val. of £509, in the patron. of the trustees of Sir G. Page Turner, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. Battlesden Park, formerly the seat of the Bathursts, who take from this place the title of Baron, was purchased by Sir Gregory Page, Bart., in 1724, and is now the seat of his descendant, Sir E. H. P. Turner.

BATTOCK, MOUNT, one of the Grampians, Scotland, rises to the height of 3,465 feet above the sea, and is situated at the point where the counties of Aberdeen, Kincardine, and Forfar meet.

BATTRAMSLEY, a tythg. in the par. of Boldre and hund. of Christchurch, in the co. of Southampton, 6 miles to the S.E. of Ringwood. It is situated in the New Forest.

BATTRIX, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Bowland Forest, and par. of Slaidburn, in the wap. of Staincliff and Ewcross, West Riding of the co. of York, 10 miles to the S.W. of Settle.

BATTYEFORD, a vil. in the par. of Mirfield, lower div. of the wap. of Agbrigg, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles to the W. of Dewsbury. The workpeople are principally employed in the woollen manufacture and the collieries. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £150, in the patron. of the Vicar of Mirfield. The church is called Christ Church.

BAUGHCOTT, or **BAUCOT**, a hmlt. in the par. of Tugford, hund. of Lower Munslow, in the co. of Salop, 6 miles from Church Stretton.

BAUGHURST, a par. in the hund. of Lower Evingar, in the co. of Southampton, 8 miles to the N.W. of Basingstoke, and 6 S. from Aldermaston railway station. It is a detached part of the hund., lying on the border of Berkshire, and contains the tythgs. of Ham and Inhurst. The old Port Way to Silchester passes near the village, and is there called Baughurst Street. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £188, in the patron. of the bishop. The old church, an ancient Norman structure, partly fell down in 1845, and a new one has been erected on the site, in the early English style, with a tower surmounted by a spire 100 feet high. In the interior is a carved oak screen, the gift of Archbishop Wareham, to match the ceiling, which is also of oak. There are chapels belonging to the Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. A National school-room was built in 1843. The parochial charities amount to £4 per annum. The Dean and Chapter of Winchester are lords of the manor.

BAULDOXFEE, a tythg. in the par. of Eling and hund. of Redbridge, in the co. of Southampton, 3 miles to the W. of Southampton.

BAULKING, or **BALKING**, a chplry. in the par. of Uffington and hund. of Shrivenham, in the co. of Berks, 3 miles to the S. of Farringdon. The Great Western railway passes near it. The living is a perpet. cur annexed to the vic. of Uffington, in the dioc. of Oxford The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. Baulking wa at one time a market town.

BAUMBER, or **BAMBURGH**, a par. in the north div. of the wap. of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, in th co. of Lincoln, 6 miles to the S.E. of Wragby. Th living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, va £37, in the patron. of the Duke of Newcastle. Th church is dedicated to St. Swithin.

BAUNSKEHA, a vil. in the par. of Thomastown, in the bar. of Gowran, co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinste Ireland, 9 miles to the S.E. of Kilkenny. It is situate near the river Nore and the ruins of Jerpoint abbey.

BAUNTON, a par. in the hund. of Crowthorne, a Minety, in the co. of Gloucester, 2 miles to the N. o Cirencester. The Fosse Way passes through the par The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Glouces and Bristol, val. £67, in the patron. of Miss Maste The church is dedicated to St. Christopher.

BAURROE, a vil. in the bar. of Upper Tulla, in th co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles t W. of Scariff.

BAUSELEY, or **BALASLEY**, a tnshp. in the par Alberbury, hund. of Deythur, in the co. of Montgomery North Wales, 10 miles to the N.E. of Welshpool

BAVERSTOCK, a par. in the hund. of Cawden an Cadworth, in the co. of Wilts, 7 miles to the W Salisbury. It is situated on the banks of the riv Nadder, a little above its junction with the Wily. Th living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, of the val £296, in the patron. of the Rector and Fellows of Exete College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St Lau

BAVINGTON, GREAT, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirk Whelpington, Tindale ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 3½ miles to the S.W. of the village of Kirk-Whelpington, and 17 N.W. from Newcastle, its post tow There is an English Presbyterian chapel and schoo The land is generally pasture. Bavington Hall is th chief residence; it has recently undergone considerable restorations, and is surrounded by fine plantations.

BAVINGTON, LITTLE, a tnshp. and vil. in the par. of Thockrington, Tindale ward, in the co. of Northumberland, near Great Bavington, and 11½ miles N.N.W from Hexham. Limestone, whinstone, and freestone are quarried here. Charles C. Shafto, Esq., of Bavington Hall, is lord of the manor.

BAWBURGH, or **BABUR**, a par. in the hund. and union of Forehoe, in the co. of Norfolk, 5 miles S. by W. of Norwich, and 5½ W. of Trowse railway station The village is small, and is pleasantly situated on the river Yare. The Norfolk branch of the Great Eastern railway passes within a short distance of this par The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val £1 in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The chur has a round tower, and contains a monumental bra of a priest of the year 1531, and an old font. It dedicated to St. Walstan, and was restored in 18 The register dates from the year 1598. There is National school, supported by J. H. Gurney, Esq., M Lord Stafford is the lord of the manor. St Walst according to tradition, was a native of Bawburgh and died in the village in 1016. The chapel in wh his relics were enshrined attracted large numbers pilgrims, whose pious offerings enriched the priests, an sufficed for rebuilding the chancel in 1309. There some remains of the old chapel, and a little to the nort of the church, on Mr. Cross's farm, is St. Walstan Well, widely renowned for its healing virtues, particularly in the case of scrofulous diseases.

BAWCOMBE, a hmlt. in the par. of West Alvington hund. of Stanborough, in the co. of Devon, 6 miles fro Modbury.

BAWDESWELL, a par. in the hund. of Eynsford in the co. of Norfolk, 6½ miles to the N.E. of East Dereham, and 5 E. from Elenham railway station. It within the Mitford and Launditch Union, and the deane of Sparham. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £330, in the patron. of C. B. Lombe, Esq

w is also lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a small, newly-built edifice, with little pretension to architectural beauty. The register is ancient, commencing from the year 1557. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels in the village. There is a free school for 12 boys, endowed by John Leeds in 1730, the income of which is now £20 per annum. There is also a small charity distributed in bread. Bawdeswell Hall is the principal mansion. The par. has an area of about 1,196 acres, principally the property of the Earl of Leicester, C. B. Lombe, Esq., and Miss Lloyd.

BAWDRIP, a par. in the northern div. of the hund. of Petherton, in the co. of Somerset, 3 miles to the N.E. of Bridgwater, its post town. The Bristol and Exeter railway runs near the village. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, of the val. of £360, in the patron. of E. Page, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

BAWDSEY, a par. in the hund. of Wilford, in the co. of Suffolk, 9 miles from Woodbridge, its post town, and 12 miles to the S.E. of Ipswich. It is situated on the coast of the North Sea, at the mouth of the river Deben, there named Bawdsey Haven, which offers good anchorage for small craft. The coast is protected by two martello towers. Bawdsey was formerly a market town, under a grant obtained in the reign of Edward I. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £193, in the gift of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was a fine old structure, in the early Saxon style, and its tower served from the most remote times as a well-known sea-mark; but in 1842 it was burned down, and the stone tower has since been reduced to 60 feet in height. The new church is a small but elegant building, quite sufficient for the wants of the inhabitants, who are entirely agricultural. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel in the village. The chief residence is Bawdsey Hall, seated on the cliffs, which are celebrated for their geological and fossil specimens. There is a ferry across to Felixtow, and thence to Harwich.

BAWN, or BLACKNOW GRANGE, a vil. in the bar. of Galmoy, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles to the W. of Freshford. The living is a vic. united with the vic. of Burnchurch, in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin. The village contains the grange of Fertagh abbey. Fairs are held here on Ascension Day, the 8th July, the 8th September, and the 29th October.

BAWNBOY, or KILSUB, a vil. in the par. of Templeport, and bar. of Tullyhau, in the co. of Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 6 miles to the S. of Swanlinbar. It is situated near Lough Brackley.

BAWSEY, a par. in the hund. and union of Freebridge Lynn, in the co. of Norfolk, 3 miles to the E. of Lynn Regis, its post town, nearest money-order office, and railway station. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £55, in the patron. of A. Hammond, Esq., who is also lord of the manor and sole proprietor of the land. There is no village, and the church, which was dedicated to St. James, has long been dilapidated.

BAWTRY, a chplry. and market town, partly in the par. of Blyth, southern div. of the wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, in the West Riding of the co. of York, and partly in the pars. of Scrooby and Harworth, wap. of Bassetlaw, in the co. of Nottingham, 14 miles to the W. of Rotherham, and 148 miles from London. It is a station on the Great Northern Railway, 10 miles to the N. of Retford. The town is seated on rising ground on the west bank of the river Idle, near the Roman road to Doncaster. The river is crossed by a stone bridge, and is navigable for small vessels as far as Gainsborough. The great north road runs through the principal street, which is broad and handsome. There is a good supply of water, and the streets are lighted with gas. The general aspect of the place is pleasant and cheerful. The carrying trade on the Idle, formerly considerable, has very much declined since the formation of the Chesterfield canal and the more recent introduction of railways. The workpeople are now chiefly employed in the pursuits of agriculture. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of Blyth, in the dioc. of York. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. It is a small edifice, in the perpendicular style, originally founded in the reign of Henry II., and rebuilt at the close of the 17th century. It is built of the beautiful cream-coloured and very compact magnesian limestone found at Roche Abbey, much prized by sculptors. The Wesleyans and Independents have chapels in the town. There is a large National school. The Archbishop of York had a seat at Scrooby, near this town, the remains of which are now a farm-house. Bawtry House is the seat of R. Monckton Milnes, Esq., M.P. The market is held on Thursday, and fairs for the sale of horses and cattle on the Thursday in Whitsun week and the 22nd November.

BAXBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Coxwold and wap. of Birdforth, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 7 miles from Thirsk.

BAXTERLEY, a par. in the hund. of Hemlingford, in the co. of Warwick, 3 miles to the W. of Atherstone, its post town, and 8 S.E. from Tamworth. The Midland West Branch railway passes near this place, and has a station at Atherstone. In early times this manor belonged to the Grendons, and in the reign of Edward I. was granted by Sir John Lovell to Sir John de Chetwynd. In the 19th of Edward III. it was given to the abbey of Merivale, and at the Dissolution was purchased by Lord Ferrars of Chartley, from whom it passed to the Earls of Essex. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Worcester, of the val. of £262, in the patron. alternately of the crown and F. Boultbee, Esq. Baxterley Hall is the principal residence. There are several coal mines worked in this parish, the property of W. S. Dugdale, Esq., who resides at Merevale Hall.

BAXTON-MOOR, a hmlt. in the par. of Whitwell, and hund. of Scarsdale, in the co. of Derby, 10 miles to the E. of Chesterfield.

BAYARD'S LEAP, an ext. par. lib. in the wap. of Loveden, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 5 miles from Sleaford.

BAYDEN, a chplry. in the par. of Llangonoyd, hund. of Newcastle, in the co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 4 miles to the N. of Bridgend.

BAYDON, a par. in the hund. of Ramsbury, in the co. of Wilts, 8 miles to the N.E. of Marlborough. It is on the confines of Berkshire. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £110, in the patron. of the Rev. A. Meyrick. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. The Wesleyans have a chapel here.

BAYFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Holt, in the co. of Norfolk, 3 miles to the N.W. of Holt, its post town, and 3 S. from Blakeney harbour. The parish, for there is no village, and only 13 inhabitants, is situated in a pleasant district not far from the sea-coast. The living is a sinecure rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £150, in the patron. of Major E. Jodrell. The church, long dilapidated, was dedicated to St. Margaret. The principal residence is Bayfield Hall, a handsome modern mansion, standing in the beautiful valley of the small river Glaven, which here expands into a fine lake, and surrounded by well-wooded hills, from which there are charming views over the country and the sea. The ivy-mantled ruins of the old church are in a picturesque spot, close to the hall. On a neighbouring hill, overlooking the sea, is Bayfield Lodge, the seat of Major Jodrell, who is lord of the manor and owner of the parish, which comprises about 780 acres, chiefly arable, divided into two farms.

BAYFORD, a par. in the hund. and co. of Hertford, 3 miles to the S. of Hertford. It is an ancient place, and is referred to as belonging to the Danish earl Tosti before the Norman Conquest. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the rect. of Essendon, in the dioc. of Rochester. The church, a modern building, is dedicated to St. Mary. It contains an old octagonal font, and several monuments of the families of Knighton, Fan-

shaw, and Baker, who successively owned the manor of Bayford. On an eminence near the village is Bayford-bury, the seat of the Bakers. The mansion contains the famous Kit-Cat Club portraits collected by Jacob Tonson, and placed in his residence at Barn Elms. Among them are nearly fifty by Kneller, of eminent statesmen, authors, wits, &c.

BAYFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Stoke Trister, hund. of Norton Ferris, in the co. of Somerset, near Wincanton. The living is a rect. united to that of Cucklington, in the dioc. of Bath and Wells. Bayford Lodge is the chief residence.

BAYHAM, a hmlt. in the par. of Frant, in the hund. of Rotherfield, rape of Pevensey, in the co. of Sussex, 4 miles to the E. of Tonbridge Wells. A priory was founded here in 1200 by Robert de Turneham, for Premonstratensian canons. It was granted at the Dissolution to Cardinal Wolsey, and subsequently to the Montagues. The beautiful ruins, including part of the church, the cloisters, and a gatehouse, stand in Bayham Park, the seat of the Marquis of Camden, whose residence is built of part of the remains. The river Tun, a feeder of the Medway, runs through the park. This place gives the title of viscount to the marquis.

BAYLHAM, or BAYLEHAM, a par. in the hund. and union of Bosmere and Claydon, in the co. of Suffolk, 3 miles to the E. of Needham Market, and 6 to the N. of Ipswich. It lies on the west bank of the river Gipping, which was made navigable to Stowmarket, in 1793. The Great Eastern railway passes through the parish, and has a station at Claydon, about 2 miles to the north-west of the village. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, of the val. of £256, in the patron. of W. Downes, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure, in the Gothic style, with a square tower. Sir William Middleton, Bart., is lord of the manor.

BAYLIN, a hmlt. in the par. of Ballyloughloe, and bar. of Clonlonan, in the co. of Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles from Moate. In the vicinity is Moydrum castle, the seat of Viscount Castlemaine. There is a chalybeate spring in the village.

BAYNESS, a hmlt. in the par. of Fylingdales, lib. of Whitby Strand, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 8 miles to the S. of Whitby.

BAYNTON, or BANETON, a vil. in the par. of Kennoway, in the co. of Fife, Scotland, 2 miles to the N. of Leven.

BAYNTON, a tythg. in the par. of Edgington, hund. of Worwelsdown, in the co. of Wilts, 3 miles from Westbury.

BAYSTON, a tnshp. in the pars. of Condover and St. Julian's, hund. of Condover, in the co. of Salop, 3 miles from Shrewsbury. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £30, in the patron. of the Curate of St. Julian's.

BAYSWATER, originally a hmlt. in the par. of Paddington, Holborn div. of the hund. of Ossulstone, in the co. of Middlesex, 1 mile to the W. of the Marble Arch, now forms a large suburban town. It is included in the borough of Marylebone, and is situated on the northern side of Kensington Gardens. It was formerly among the possessions of the Abbot of Westminster. Its present name appears to be a corruption of "Baynard's water," from a stream passing to the east of it, and from having been held by Baynard, of Baynard's Castle, Yorkshire. It was at one time noted for its "tea gardens," but these are almost as much forgotten as the botanical garden of the once celebrated author and herbalist, Sir John Hill. Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, is a perpet. cur. in the patron. of the diocesan, the Bishop of London. St. Matthew's, Bayswater, is a perpet. cur. in the patron. of the Rev. C. Smalley, incumbent. The parochial schools have been recently repaired and enlarged. In St. Matthew's Home for Female Orphans, about 20 children who have lost both parents are supported and educated; there is also an orphan school in connection with a Wesleyan chapel. The Athenæum, in Westbourne-grove, has a large and handsome lecture-hall. The dispensary relieves a large number of the sick poor annually.

BAYTON, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Doddingtree, in the co. of Worcester, 3 miles to the S. of Alesbury Mortimer, 6½ miles to the W. of Bewdley and 10 from Kidderminster. It is on the border of Shropshire, and in the union and county court district of Cleobury Mortimer. The living is a vic. united with that of Mamble, in the dioc. of Hereford. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a plain, neat building. The parish, which is but scantily inhabited, contains several coal-pits.

BAYVILL, a par. in the hund. of Kemess, in the co. of Pembroke, South Wales, 3 miles to the E. of Newport. It is situated near the coast on the banks of the river Nevern. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, of the val. with the cur. of Moylgrove, which is annexed to it, of £224, and in the patron. of the Lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

BAYWORTH, a hmlt. in the par. of Sunningwell, hund. of Horner, in the co. of Berks, 3 miles from Abingdon. There are remains of a small church.

BEACHAMPTON, a par. in the hund. and co. of Buckingham, 2 miles to the S. of Stony Stratford, post town. It lies on the banks of the river Ouse, the border of Northamptonshire. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, of the val. of £379, in the patron of the Master and Fellows of Caius College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains several monuments to the Bennet family, among them one to Sir Simon Bennet, to whom the manor belonged. The charitable endowments of the parish amount to £28, including £48, the revenue of the free grammar school founded in 1648 by William Elmer. Part of the manor-house, the seat of the Bennets, is still standing and is occupied as a farm-house.

BEACHAMWELL. *See* BECCHAMWELL, Norfolk.

BEACH HIDE, UPPER, a vil. in the hund. of Cashio, in the co. of Hertford, 4 miles from St. Albans. It is seated on the west bank of the river Colne.

BEACHY HEAD, a lofty headland on the coast of the English Channel, situate in the par. of Eastbourne, in the co. of Sussex. It forms the termination of a range of chalk hills, and is the highest point of the south coast, rising to the height of 475 feet above the level of the sea. To the westward are seven white cliffs, by which it is always known to seamen; a lighthouse is erected on one of these cliffs, the light of which is 285 feet above the sea, and is visible at the distance of 18 miles. Several shoals lie near the Head, and caves are cut in the rock as a refuge in cases of shipwreck. It was on one of these shoals that the *Royal Sovereign* was wrecked.

BEACHLEY, a chplry. in the par. of Tidenham, hund. of Westbury, in the co. of Gloucester, 2 miles to the S.E. of Chepstow. It is situated on the confluence of the Wye and Severn, at the south extremity of Offa's Dyke. From this place was the old ferry to Aust, the passage between Bristol and Wales. It had some military importance, and there are still remains of ancient earthworks. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £16, in the gift of the Vicar of Tidenham. The church is dedicated to St. John. The principal residence is Beachley Lodge, pleasantly situated, and commanding fine views of the Severn and the surrounding country.

BEACONSFIELD, a par. and market town in the hund. of Burnham, in the co. of Buckingham, 8 miles to the N. of Slough station on the Great Western railway, and 23 miles from London. The town is pleasantly seated on an eminence in a healthy and beautiful country. It consists of two streets intersecting each other at right angles. The road from Uxbridge to Wycombe runs along the principal street. The houses are mostly built of brick and have a handsome aspect. There is a market-house in the centre of the town. The business of the place has declined since the opening of the Great Western railway, owing to the diminution of the public traffic on the old London and Oxford road. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, of the net val. of £545, in the patronage of the President and Fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford.

ft. The church is dedicated to All Saints. It is an ancient edifice of flint and stone, with a tower at the west end, and exhibits various styles of architecture in its different parts. It has a monument to Edmund Burke, who died at Gregories, or, as it is now called, Butler's Court, in this parish, in 1797, and was interred here. In the churchyard lie the remains of Edmund Waller, the poet, beneath a marble altar-tomb, recently restored by his descendant, Harry Waller, Esq. The manor of Beaconsfield was long held by the family of Waller, whose seat was Hall Barn. The poet died in 1687. The church contains several other monuments. The arms of Burnham abbey are carved on the spandrils of an arched gateway, and on two chimney-pieces within the rectory, which was a religious house in connection with that abbey. In the neighbourhood of Beaconsfield are Wilton Park, the seat of C. G. Du Prè, one of the county members; Bulstrode; and Stoke, the burial-place of the poet Gray, and the scene of his "Elegy." Petty sessions are held in the town, and polling for the county election takes place here. The market is held on Thursday, and fairs for the sale of horses, cattle, &c., on the 13th February and Holy Thursday.

BEADLAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Helmsley, wap. of Ryedale, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles to the E. of Helmsley.

BEADNELL, a chplry. in the par. and ward of Bamburgh, in the co. of Northumberland, 9 miles S.E. from Belford, and 12 miles to the N. of Alnwick. It is situated on the sea-coast, and many of the inhabitants are employed in fishing. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Durham, val. £79, in the patron. of the Crate of Bambrough. The church is a neat stone building in the Gothic style, with a small spire. The register dates from 1766. In the district are collieries and limeworks. The village has the benefit of a share in Lord Crewe's charity. Beadnell House is the chief residence.

BEADONWELL, a hmlt. in the par. of Erith, hund. of Lessness, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, in the co. of Kent, 4 miles to the E. of Woolwich.

BEAFORD, a tnshp. and par. in the south div. of the hund. of Shebbear, in the co. of Devon, 5 miles to the S. of Torrington, and 11 miles from the Eggesford station, on the North Devon railway. The village is situated on the turnpike road from Torrington to Exeter, near the banks of the river Torridge. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, of the val. of £315, in the patron. of the Rev. C. Wood, incumbent. The church, dedicated to St. George, is an ancient structure in the decorated style, with a very beautiful porch on the south side. It contains a curious old font, and an open carved roof of exquisite workmanship. The Baptists and Bible Christians have chapels; and there is a large Church Sunday school, and two parochial schools. There is a charity of £10 per annum annexed to the clerkship of the parish. The land is generally under tillage, and produces good crops of wheat and barley.

BEAGH, a vil. in the bar. of Burren, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 13 miles to the N. of Corofin.

BEAGH, a par. in the bar. of Kiltartan, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 20 miles to the S.W. of Galway. It lies on the border of Clare, and contains part of the town of Gort and the vil. of Toberreadonay. There is a small extent of bog, and some excellent limestone. The living is a rect., united with the vic. of Ardrahan, in the dioc. of Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh. Here are remains of a Franciscan monastery, founded in the 15th century, and of two castles. Loughcooter is the seat of Viscount Gort. There are several other gentlemen's seats.

BEAGHALL, or BEAL, a tnshp. in the par. of Kellington, and wap. of Osgoldcross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 7 miles to the W. of Snaith. It has charitable endowments to the val. of £5 per annum.

BEAKSBOURNE, a par. in the hund. of Bridge and Petham, lathe of St. Augustine, in the co. of Kent, 3 miles to the S.E. of Canterbury. It is one of the subordinate members of Hastings cinque port. A branch of the Stour runs by the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Canterbury, of the val. of £211, in the gift of the archbishop. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. Beaksbourne House is the principal residence. The par. contains 1,115 acres, part of which is laid out in hop-grounds.

BEAL, a tnshp. in the par. of Kyloe, Islandshire, in the co. of Northumberland, 8 miles to the S. of Berwick. It is a station on the North-Eastern railway, and till recently was included in the co. palatine of Durham.

BEAL, a vil. in the bar. of Iraghticonnor, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 10 miles to the W. of Tarbert. It is on the south bank of the river Shannon, near its mouth. In the vicinity is Beaulieu Castle, an old seat of the Earls of Kerry.

BEALACLUGGA, a hmlt. in the bar. of Burren, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 12 miles to the N. of Corrofin.

BEALBY. *See* BIELBY, Yorkshire.

BEALINGS, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Carlford, in the co. of Suffolk, 2 miles to the W. of Woodbridge, its post town, and 6 N.E. from Ipswich. It is a station on the Great Eastern railway. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, of the val. of £250, in the patron. of E. Moor, Esq. The church, a brick and stone building in the perpendicular style, is dedicated to St. Mary. Near the village is Bealings Hall. The parish has an area of about 1,029 acres, chiefly arable, the property of Lord Henniker, who is lord of the manor.

BEALINGS, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Carlford, in the co. of Suffolk, one mile to the S. of Great Bealings, and 3 S.W. from Woodbridge, its post town. The new branch of the Great Eastern railway from Ipswich to Woodbridge passes through the parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £140, in the patron. of F. Smythies, Esq. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a brick building with a stone tower, and has a beautiful stained glass window in the chancel, presented by Mrs. Colvin. Lord Henniker is lord of the manor.

BEAM-HEATH, a hmlt. in the par., hund., and union of Nantwich, in the co. of Chester, 17 miles to the S.E. of Chester. It is situated near the river Weaver, and the London and North-Western railway.

BEAMHURST, a hmlt. in the par. of Checkley, hund. of Todmonslow, in the co. of Stafford, 3 miles from Uttoxeter.

BEAMINSTER, a par. and market town in the hund. of Beaminster-Forum, in the co. of Dorset, 6 miles to the N. of Bridport, 18 miles to the N.W. of Dorchester, and 132 miles to the W. of London. It is equidistant from the Great Western and the London and South-Western railways, the former of which has a station at Bridport, and the latter at Crewkerne. It is situated in a pleasant and fertile country on the river Birt, which has its sources in the neighbouring hills, one of which, called East Axe Knoll, is among the loftiest in the county. The town is ancient, and is mentioned as among the possessions of the see of Sarum at the period of the Norman survey. The most notable circumstance in its history is, that it has been three times burnt. The first fire occurred in 1644, during its occupation by Prince Maurice for Charles I. After being rebuilt, by the aid of a public grant, it was again destroyed by fire in 1684. The third fire took place in 1781: but the destruction was less extensive than on the former occasions. Most of the houses are consequently of modern erection, the streets are paved and lighted with gas, and there is a good supply of water. The woollen manufacture, once a flourishing business here, has declined, and the principal branches of industry at present are the manufacture of sailcloth, coarse earthenware, iron, tin, and copper goods. Flax and hemp are grown in the district, and there is one flax-mill.—There is a townhall, in which quarter sessions were formerly held, a house of correction, and the Union poorhouse. Beaminster is the seat of a Poor-law Union of 26 parishes, and a polling-place for the county elections. The par. comprises the manors of

Beaminster, Prima, Secunda, and Parsonatus, constituting prebends in the cathedral church of Salisbury.—The living was formerly united to that of Netherbury; it is now a vic. in the dioc. of Salisbury, of the val. of £220, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, which stands on a hill on the south side of the town, is a large and stately structure in the perpendicular style of architecture, with a handsome tower, 100 feet in height. It is now (1862) undergoing a complete restoration, and will rank as one of the finest churches in Dorset. It is dedicated to the Nativity of the Virgin. The west front of the tower is enriched with much beautiful sculpture and many niched figures. On the south side is an ancient and interesting building called the Mort-house, which has recently been added to the church. The chancel contains several monuments of the Strode family, of Parnham. There is a chapel of ease, in the early English style, erected in 1850, and a picturesque vicarage-house, built in 1861. There are also meeting-houses belonging to the Wesleyans and Independents.—The charitable endowments are numerous, and produce £272 per annum. There is a free school, founded and endowed by Mrs. Frances Tucker about the year 1684, for 20 boys. Its revenue has increased to £160, and 100 boys are now instructed in it. In 1715 the mastership was held by the Rev. Samuel Hood, father of Lords Hood and Bridport. An almshouse for six women was erected and endowed about 1630, by Sir John Strode, of Parnham, and there are some other small charities, of the annual value of £50.—The market is held on Thursday, and a fair for the sale of cattle on the 19th September. The par. of Beaminster comprises an area of 5,116 acres, watered by the two rivers Axe and Birt, which take their rise at East Axe Knoll, one of the highest hills in the county. The principal residence is Parnham House, the seat of Sir Henry Oglander, Bart.

BEAMINSTER FORUM and REDHONE HUNDRED, one of the 34 hunds. or subdivisions of the co. of Dorset, situated in the Bridport div., and surrounded by the hunds. of Tollerford, Eggerton, and Whitchurch, the libs. of Broadwinsor and Halstock, and the co. of Somerset. A portion of it lies detached. It contains the following pars.:—Beaminster, Bradpole, Chardstock, Cheddington, Corscombe, Mapperton, Mosterton, Netherbury, South Perrot, North Poorton, Stoke Abbas, and Wambrooke, with part of Toller-Porcorum. The hund. extends over an area of 34,490 acres.

BEAMISH, a tnshp. in the par. of Chester-le-Street, Chester ward, in the co. palatine of Durham, 6 miles to the S.W. of Gateshead. It is situated on the banks of the Urpeth Burn, which rises under Pontop Pike, and falls into the Tyne near Red Heugh. The township contains abundance of coal and some iron. The work-people are chiefly employed in the collieries.

BEAMORE, or BEYMORE, a vil. in the par. of Colp, and bar. of Lower Duleek, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, not far from Drogheda.

BEAMSLEY, a tnshp. in the pars. of Skipton and Addingham, wap. of Claro, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles to the E. of Skipton. In this township is a hospital, founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Margaret, Countess of Cumberland, for the maintenance of 13 poor women. There is a chapel in the hospital. The present revenue amounts to £375 per annum.

BEANACRE, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Melksham, in the co. of Wilts, close to Melksham.

BEANLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Eglingham, ward of Coquetdale, in the co. of Northumberland, 8 miles to the N. W. of Alnwick. It was the head of a barony held by the Earls of Dunbar, who had the power of inflicting capital punishment. On Hedgeley Moor stands Percy's Cross, a monument to Sir Ralph Percy, slain in battle against the Yorkists, in 1464. There are remains of an old encampment at Beanley plantation, supposed to be British. The Duke of Northumberland is the sole proprietor and lord of the manor.

BEAR BARONY, one of the 23 brs. or subdivisions of the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, situate in the S.W. part of the co., and bounded by the co. of Kerry on the N., the bar. of Ibane and Barryroe on the E., and Bantry Bay and the Atlantic Ocean on the S and W. It contains the pars. of Kilcatherine, Kilconenagh, Kilnamanagh, and part of the par. of Kilcascan, with the town of Castletown. The bar. comprises an area of about 90,000 acres, and was anciently the country of the O'Sullivans.

BEARD, a hmlt. in the par. of Glossop, hund. of High Peak, in the co. of Derby, 4 miles to the N.W. of Chapel-en-le-Frith. It is situated in the district of the High Peak, not far from the river Etherow. The Peak railway passes near it.

BEARDON, a vil. in the hund. of Stratton, in the co. of Cornwall, 5 miles from Launceston.

BEARD'S HILL, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Peter, hund. of Ringslow, and lathe of St. Augustine, in the co. of Kent, 2 miles from Ramsgate.

BEARL, a tnshp. in the par. of Bywell St Andrew, Tindale ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 8 miles to the E. of Hexham.

BEARLEY, a par. in the Snitterfield div. of the hund. of Barlichway, in the co. of Warwick, 3 miles to the N.W. of Stratford-on-Avon. The Birmingham canal and the river Alne pass near it. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £62, in the patron. of the Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

BEARSE, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of St Brevell's, in the co. of Gloucester, 7 miles to the N. of Chepstow. It is situated near the river Wye.

BEARSTED, a par. in the hund. of Eyhorne, lathe of Aylesford, in the co. of Kent, 2 miles to the E. of Maidstone, its post town. The parish contains some hop-grounds. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, of the val. of £191, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church is dedicated to the Holy Cross. A fair is held in the village on the 14th September.

BEARSTONE, a tnshp. in the par. of Muckleston, hund. of North Bradford, in the co. of Salop, 5 miles to the N.E. of Drayton.

BEARSWOOD-GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Hatfield, wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles to the S.W. of Thorne.

BEARWARDCOTE, a tnshp. in the par. of Etwall, hund. of Appletree, in the co. of Derby, 6 miles to the S.W. of Derby. It lies near the old way called Icknield Street. The Midland West Branch railway passes within a short distance.

BEAR-WOOD, a vil. in the hund. of Sonning, in the co. of Berks, 2 miles to the S. of Wokingham. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £—, in the patron. of J. Walter, Esq., M.P. Bear-Wood is the seat of the Walters.

BEATH, a par. in the Dunfermline district of the co. of Fife, Scotland, 4 miles to the N.E. of Dunfermline. It is situated in a hilly district midway between Loch Leven and the Forth, and contains the vils. of Cowdenbeath, Kelty, and Oakfield. Coal is abundant, and there are extensive works at Halbeath. Here are also several bleach-grounds. Beath Hill commands a good view over the Frith of Forth. The living, of the val. of £184, is in the presb. of Dunfermline, and in the patron. of the Earl of Moray, chief heritor. The church stands on the shore of a small lake. The par. comprises an area of about 10 square miles.

BEATHWAITE GREEN, a vil. in the tnshp. of Levens, and par. of Heversham, Kendal ward, in the co. of Westmoreland, 3 miles from Milnthorpe railway station, and 5 S.W. from Kendal. It is situated on the river Can, or Ken, over which is a bridge; and near it above the park, is a picturesque waterfall called Levens Force, and a petrifying spring. Levens church, which stands in this township, is a modern structure, with tower and spire. There is a Wesleyan chapel, and village schools supported by Lady Howard, of Levens Hall. This ancient seat of the Howards is a massive structure

th lofty towers, standing in a nobly timbered park, ll stocked with deer.

BEATTOCK, in the par. of Moffat, in the co. of Dumfries, Scotland, 2 miles to the S. of Moffat. It is the station for Moffat on the Caledonian railway, 40 miles from Carlisle, and 60 S.W. of Edinburgh.

BEAUCHAMP-ROOTHING, a par. in the hund. and union of Ongar, in the co. of Essex, 4 miles N. of Ongar. It contains the hmlts. of Roothing Morrell and Bird's Green. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £244, and in the patron. of the Rev. Dr. Barrett. The church is dedicated to St. Botolph. The parish takes its name from the river Roding, which rises beyond the North Weald, and falls into the Thames at Barking Creek.

BEAUCHIEF ABBEY, an ext. par. lib. in the hund. of Scarsdale, in the co. of Derby, 3 miles to the N.W. of Dronfield, and 4 S. of Sheffield. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, in the gift of B. P. Burnell, Esq. An abbey for Premonstratensian canons was founded here in 1183 by Robert Fitz-Ranulph, one of the murderers of Thomas-à-Becket, to whom the house was dedicated. Its value at the Dissolution was £157. The tower of the present church was part of the abbey buildings. Beauchief Hall is pleasantly situated on the brow of a wooded hill.

BEAUDESERT, a par. in the Henley div. of the hund. of Barlichway, in the co. of Warwick, contiguous to the town of Henley-in-Arden. Here is the site of a castle, founded in the reign of Henry II. by Thurstan de Montford, which was long the seat of the De Montford family, and was at length demolished during the wars of the Roses. There are now no remains of the building. A market was formerly held here, under a grant obtained from King Stephen. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, of the val. of £320, in the patron. of the Lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is in the early English style, with a fine Norman arch at the entrance to the chancel, which is unfinished. The village was the birth-place (1715) of Richard Iago, a poet once of note, whose father held the rectory. The principal residence is Beaudesert House, a mansion occupying the site of the old castle. From Beaudesert Mount there is a fine prospect over a beautiful undulating country, extending 20 miles, from Edge Hills to Malvern.

BEAULIEU LIBERTY, in the Southampton div. of the co. of Southampton, surrounded by the New Forest on the sea, and containing the pars. of Beaulieu and Exbury. It has an area of about 15,100 acres.

BEAULIEU, or BEWLEY, a par. in the lib. of the same name, Southampton div. of the co. of Southampton, 6 miles to the N.E. of Lymington, and 5 S.E. of Beaulieu Road railway station, on the Southampton and Dorchester railway. The village is pleasantly seated on a stream bearing the same name, which rises a little beyond Lyndhurst, expands, and becomes navigable here for small vessels, and falls into the Solent. In the year 1204, a Cistercian abbey was founded here by King John. It was dedicated to the Virgin, and was valued at the Dissolution at £428. The privilege of sanctuary was attached to it, and among those who made it an asylum was Margaret of Anjou, Queen of Henry VI., who, with her son, took refuge here for a time after the battle of Barnet, in 1471; and Perkin Warbeck, in 1498. Freedom from arrest for debt is a privilege still enjoyed in the manor. The workpeople are chiefly employed in ship-building, and the manufacture of coarse sacking. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £40, in the patron. of the Duke of Buccleuch, to whom the manor now belongs. The church is dedicated to St Bartholomew. It was originally the refectory of the abbey, and is the most perfect portion of the remains now existing. The pulpit is of stone, singular for its graceful form and rich sculpture, nearly resembling that at Magdalen College, Oxford. The ruins, which are situated in a sheltered valley, comprise the abbot's lodging—a square building since converted into a residence for the Duke of Buccleuch, and known as Palace House, the dormitory, and the kitchen. The walls appear to have enclosed an area of 20 acres. A hospital, of earlier origin than the abbey, belonging to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, stood on high ground near it, commanding a fine prospect over the sea, whence the village has derived its name. Two granges belonged to the abbey, remains of which exist in the neighbourhood. At Park Farm, one of them, is the chapel, built of stone, and containing a stone screen. Not far from this is St. Leonard's chapel, and the barn connected with it, above 220 feet long, and nearly 80 feet broad. There is a chapel belonging to the Baptists in the village. Fairs for the sale of horses and cattle are held on the 15th April and the 4th September. The par. is very extensive, comprising about 12,040 acres, including Beaulieu Heath, part of a large tract of heath land adjoining the forest.

BEAULIEU, a par. in the bar. of Ferrard, in the co. of Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles to the E. of Drogheda. It is situated in a fertile district on the river Boyne. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh and Clogher, val. £73, in the patron. of the bishop. The church contains several monuments of the Montgomerys. The principal residence is Beaulieu House, formerly belonging to the Plunkets, and subsequently to the Titchbornes.

BEAULY, a vil. in the par. of Kilmorack, in the co. of Inverness, Scotland, 8 miles to the W. of Inverness. It is seated on the north side of the river and loch bearing the same name. The river is crossed by a good bridge of five arches, which connects the village with Kirkhill. Beauly Loch is an inlet of the Moray Frith. The chief business of the place is ship-building and the coasting trade. There is a salmon-fishery on the river. A priory was founded here in the 13th century by the Lovats, which was occupied by French monks. The ruins stand near the bridge. The site is now a burial-place. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel, and a branch of the North of Scotland Bank.

BEAUMANOR, an ext. par. lib. in the western div. of the hund. of Goscote, in the co. of Leicester, 3 miles W. of Mount Sorrel, and 3 S. of the Loughborough railway station. Beaumanor Park, not far from Charnwood Forest, is a magnificent domain, the seat of W. P. Herrick, Esq., who has erected a handsome Elizabethan pile on the site of the old hall, after designs by W. Railton, Esq.

BEAUMARIS, a par., market town, seaport, and municipal and parliamentary borough in the hund. of Tyndaethwy, in the island-co. of Anglesey, North Wales, 3 miles to the N. of Bangor, and 238 miles from London by the Holyhead railway. It is the county town of Anglesey, and is situated on the north-western shore of the beautiful bay of Beaumaris, near the north-eastern entrance of the Menai Strait. A town existed on this spot at a very early period, and was called Porth Wgyr, and afterwards Bonover. It attained considerable importance as a seaport. On the invasion of the island by Egbert, in the 9th century, a severe conflict between the Welsh and the Saxons took place near the town. The English, headed by the Earls of Chester and Shrewsbury, captured the town in 1096, and held the island in subjection till the arrival of a Norwegian force, under Magnus, compelled them to withdraw. The present town is sometimes said to owe its origin to the castle erected here in 1295 by Edward I. He had previously founded the castles of Carnarvon and Conway; and, in order to secure his conquests, it was necessary to have a fortress and an English garrison in Anglesey, whither the native chiefs had retired, and where they harassed him by promoting frequent insurrections. A site on low ground, then a marsh near the coast, was chosen, in order that by a short channel the fosse surrounding the castle might be connected with the sea. This canal was intended to serve the purpose of filling the fosse, and of admitting vessels to deliver supplies for the garrison. From the situation of the castle the present name of the town, signifying "fair marsh," is derived. The garrison, numbering usually twenty-four men, under a governor, or constable, who was also appointed captain of the

town, had frequent disputes and sometimes serious conflicts with the townsfolk. In the reign of Henry VII. it was withdrawn. The castle was garrisoned in 1642 for Charles I., and was held for him by Colonel Bulkeley, the son of Lord Bulkeley, the constable, till 1648, when it was surrendered to General Mytton, and subsequently dismantled by order of the parliament.—The town consists of several clean and well-paved streets, the principal of which leads to the castle. There are many good houses of recent erection. The town-hall, a handsome edifice erected in 1790, contains a market-house, public offices, and a very fine ball-room. There is a small county hall, in which the assizes and sessions are held; a spacious gaol, erected in 1828; and a convenient custom-house. A large hotel and warm and cold baths are established for the accommodation of visitors.—Beaumaris received a charter of incorporation from Edward I., who also conferred on it many important privileges. It first returned a representative to parliament, in conjunction with Newborough, in the reign of Henry VII. The elective franchise was withdrawn from Newborough in the reign of Edward VI., and vested in Beaumaris alone. Under the Reform Act, it is joined with the boroughs of Amlwch, Holyhead, and Llangefni in returning one member to Parliament. The local government is vested in a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors, with the style of "the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the borough of Beaumaris." The borough includes the parish of Beaumaris, and parts of six adjacent parishes. It has a revenue of about £4,500. Beaumaris is the head-quarters of the Anglesey militia.—The principal business of the place is the shipping trade. It is the chief port in North Wales, and the several ports of Aberffraw, Amlwch, Conway, Holyhead, and others, are subordinate to it. About 250 vessels belong to the port, which are almost wholly employed in the coasting trade. The imports are chiefly coal, timber, and miscellaneous goods; and the exports, copper and other ores, slate, marble, &c. There is regular communication by steam with Liverpool, Dublin, and Carnarvon. A good pier has been erected, from which is the ferry to Aber, 4 miles distant, on the coast of Carnarvonshire. This ferry, which once belonged to the crown, was granted by Queen Elizabeth to the corporation. The passage is over the Lavan Sands, an extensive tract which is dry at low water, and is conjectured from its ancient name, signifying "place of weeping," to have been an inhabited district.—The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the rect. of Llandegvan, in the dioc. of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It is a large and elegant edifice, partly in the perpendicular and partly in the decorated style of architecture, with a lofty embattled tower. It contains a fine altar-tomb, with effigies of a knight and his lady, which was originally in Llanvaes priory. The church has also a brass of the year 1500, and several monuments of the Bulkeleys. There are chapels belonging to the Independents, Baptists, Wesleyan and Calvinistic Methodists. A free grammar school was founded by David Hughes in 1609, which has a revenue of £617. The pupils are eligible to a fellowship and exhibitions at Jesus College, Oxford. There is a National school for 120 pupils of each sex. The almshouses, near the town, were founded partly by David Hughes, and partly by Lord Bulkeley. Besides the ancient charitable endowments of the place, donations for many benevolent purposes are made by the Society of Druids, formed in 1772, which holds its annual meetings in September.—The castle stands within an oblong area surrounded by low massive walls, now much decayed, flanked by ten round towers. Its form is nearly a square, having a circular tower at each angle, and in the middle of each side. The inner court is about 190 feet square; on the north-west side of which is a fine hall 70 feet long, and 23 feet broad, with five large Gothic windows. On the east side of the court is the chapel, a building of remarkable elegance, in the early English style. The main entrance, a Gothic archway, between two circular towers, fronts the sea. The ruins are covered with gilliflowers, which are not found elsewhere in the island. The castle was purchased of the crown by the late Lord Bulkeley for £1,000. In 183[illegible] an Eisteddfodd was held in the old hall before her Majesty (then the Princess Victoria) and the Duchess of Ken[illegible]. A good road was formed by Lord Bulkeley from the town to the suspension-bridge over the Menai, distant about 5 miles. The prospects along this road over the bay and the mountains of Carnarvonshire are very fine. Baron Hill, the mansion and park of Sir R. B. Williams, Bart., is next the castle, which now forms part of his domain. The public are admitted to the extensive and beautiful grounds, and a fives-court and bowling-green have been formed within the walls of the old castle for the amusement of residents at Beaumaris. The market is held on Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs take place on the 13th February, Holy Thursday, the 19th September, and the 19th December.

BEAUMONT, a par. in the ward and co. of Cumberland, 4 miles to the N.W. of Carlisle. It is situated on the banks of the river Eden. The Carlisle canal, admitting vessels of sixty tons burden, passes through the parish. The great Roman wall, too, crosses it. Bricks and tiles are made here. The living is a rect. united with that of Kirk-Andrew's-upon-Eden, in the dioc. of Carlisle. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small plain structure, and serves as the parish church both for this and the adjoining parish of Kirk-Andrew. The rectory is a commodious residence, recently built and situate in Kirk-Andrew's. The tithes for the united parishes were commuted in 1827 for £191 5s. 0d. A small charity school at Kirk-Andrew's is open to children of this parish. The manor formerly belonged to the Bruns, lords of Bowness, but it is now part of the barony of Burgh.

BEAUMONT, a vil. in the par. of St. Peter's, in the Isle of Jersey, Channel Islands, 2 miles from St. Aubin.

BEAUMONT. *See* KILSHARVAN, Meath.

BEAUMONT CHASE, an ext. par. lib. in the hund. of Wrangdike, in the co. of Rutland, not far from Uppingham.

BEAUMONT-CUM-NAZE, a par. in the hund. of Tendring, in the co. of Essex, 7 miles to the S.W. of Harwich. Colchester is its post town. It is situated on an inlet of the sea, not far from the Naze. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. of [illegible], in the patron. of the Master and Fellows of Wadham College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Leonard. The Wesleyans have a chapel here.

BEAUMONT LEYS, an ext. par. lib. in the western div. of the hund. of Goscote, in the co. of Leicester, not far from Leicester. The Swannington tram railway runs by it.

BEAUSALL, a hmlt. in the par. of Hatton, and hund. of Barlichway, in the co. of Warwick, 4 miles to the N.W. of Warwick.

BEAUVOIR, or DE BEAUVOIR TOWN, a hmlt. in the par. of Hackney, hund. of Ossulstone, in the co. of Middlesex, 2 miles to the N. of London. The village, which forms part of the northern suburbs of London, is entirely of recent construction, and is situated near the Kingaland-road. The houses, though unpretending, are commodious, and many have neat gardens attached to them. The soil is gravel, and the neighbourhood considered healthy. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of London, of the val. of £200, in the patron. of R. B. De Beauvoir, Esq., the founder of the church, which is dedicated to St. Peter.

BEAUWORTH, or BEAWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Upper Fawley, in the co. of Southampton, 6 miles to the E. of Winchester. In the British Museum is a large hoard of coins (between six and seven hundred in number) of William the Conqueror, which were found in a curious leaden box in this place.

BEAWORTHY, or BEWORTHY, a par. in the hund. of Black Torrington, in the co. of Devon, 6¼ miles to the S.W. of Hatherleigh. Launceston is its post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £14[illegible], late in the patron. of Sir W. Molesworth. The tithes are commuted at £145 per annum, with 68½ acres of

ɜbe. The church, a plain building with chancel and ver, is dedicated to St. Alban. The Bible Christians ve a chapel here, and there is a National school.

BEAZLEY END, a vil. in the hund. of Hinckford, the co. of Essex, 4 miles from Braintree.

BEBINGTON, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. Wirrall, in the co. palatine of Chester, 3 miles to the of Birkenhead, its post town. It is situated on the uth bank of the river Mersey, and is a station on the verpool, Birkenhead, and Chester railway. The par. mprises the tnshps. of Lower Bebington, Poulton-m-Spittle, and Storeton; and the chplries. of New rry and Tranmere St. Paul's, with the new ecclesias-al districts of Higher Bebington and Tranmere St. itherine's. Freestone of superior quality and colour quarried at Storeton, and other places in the neigh-ourhood. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of ester, of the val. of £670, in the patron. of the Rev. M. Fielden, incumbent. The church, which ex-bits various styles of architecture, is dedicated to St. drew. It has a tower and spire, and contains some od Norman arches along the south side of the ve. Besides the parish church, there are four district urches and chapels of ease—two only just completed. ere is a National school, attached to the church, with endowment of £20 a year; also schools for boys, girls, d infants, recently erected in the district of New rry. There are some other charitable endowments.

BEBINGTON, HIGHER and LOWER. *See* BEB-GTON.

BEBSIDE, a tnshp. in the par. of Horton, in the east v. of Castle ward, in the co. of Northumberland, miles to the W. of Blyth. It is seated on the south le of the river Blyth, and is a station on the Blyth d Tyne railway. This township was formerly among e possessions of the priory of Tynemouth. The in-abitants are employed in the neighbouring iron-works.

BECCLES, a par., market town, and municipal orough in the hund. of Wangford, in the co. of Suf-lk, 16 miles to the S.E. of Norwich, and 98 miles to e N.E. of London. It is a station on the Great astern railway; and now, by the completion of the ne between Halesworth and Ipswich, has a direct com-unication with the metropolis, instead of the previous rcuitous route by way of Norwich. A branch line of ilway is just completed, which unites this town with ungay, Haresleston, and the Eastern Union line of ilway to Bury St. Edmund's, Newmarket, and Cam-ridge. It is situated in a pleasant country on the ght bank of the river Waveney, which is navigable r vessels of 100 tons from this place to Yarmouth, here it falls into the sea. At the period of the orman survey, the manor of Beccles, with an exten-ve common adjacent to it, belonged to the abbey of ury St. Edmund's; and, from the record in Domesday ook, it appears that the abbey received its supply of sh from Beccles.—The town consists of several good treets, well paved, and lighted with gas. The market-lace is in the centre of the town, which is well supplied ith provisions of all kinds. There is a convenient ownhall, in which the quarter and petty sessions are eld; a theatre, now used as the corn exchange; assembly-ooms, with a large public library attached; and a gaol, apable of containing 30 prisoners. A new cemetery or the borough has recently been formed, under the Health of Towns Act; it comprises above 5 acres, legantly laid out, and has two chapels.—The principal usiness of the place is the corn and malt trade. There re also several breweries, iron foundries, and a silk-ill, employing from 150 to 200 hands. A large traffic s carried on with the neighbouring towns in coals, &c., y means of the river and the East Suffolk branch of the reat Eastern railway, which connects it with the im-ortant districts of Yarmouth, Lowestoft, and Ipswich.—Beccles was first incorporated by a charter of Queen Elizabeth, and is now governed under the Reform Act by mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors. Before the town ecame a corporate municipal body, under the late Act or Constituting Provincial Corporations, it bore the style of "the portreeve, surveyors, and commonalty of the Fen of Beccles," which is held of the crown by fealty, and a yearly fee farm rent of 13*s.* 4*d.* The corporation have the management of this great concession, or "fen," containing 1,400 acres, which was granted at the Dissolution to William Rede, for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of the town, which precludes the necessity of having borough rates, as the cost of paving highways, sewers, &c., is defrayed from funds arising from this source. The port of Beccles is subordinate to Yarmouth. The revenue of the borough is about £2,000, and its population 4,266, according to the census of 1861, against 4,398 in 1851, showing a decrease of 132 in the decennial period, while the number of inhabited houses has risen from 954 to 985. Beccles is a polling place for the eastern division of the county, and the seat of a County Court, which is held monthly at the townhall. Quarter sessions are held here for the Gueldable district of Suffolk.—The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, of the val. of £320, in the patron. of the Rev. Edmund Holland. The tithes have been commuted at £350. The church, a handsome structure in the perpendicular style of architecture, was founded soon after the middle of the 14th century, and is dedicated to St. Michael. It stands on elevated ground overlooking the Waveney. The porch is a beautiful example of the decorated style, built probably about 1455. The tower is of still later date, and stands detached near the south-east angle of the church. There are remains of another church at Endgate, the town formerly consisting of two parishes. This parish is the place in which the bishop of the diocese holds his septennial visitation, and the archdeacon his annual. The Baptists, Independents, and Methodists have chapels here. The charitable endowments are considerable, producing about £670 per annum. Of this sum, £272 is the revenue from the townlands; £184 the revenue of the grammar school, founded by Dr. Fauconberg in 1712, and endowed with his estate at Corton; and £197, the income of the free school established by Sir John Leman in 1631, for the education of 48 boys. There are also National, British, and infants' schools. Here was formerly a hospital for lepers, and a chapel connected with it dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. The remains of the hospital are now a barn.—Ashman's Hall, formerly the seat of the Rede family, is a noble mansion surrounded by well-wooded grounds, on the banks of the Waveney. Rose (or Roos) Hall is an ancient mansion near the town, once the seat of Sir Robert Rich, Bart., but at present unoccupied. Friday is the market day. Fairs are held on Whit-Monday for the sale of cattle, and on the 2nd October for the sale of horses. There is a race-course near the town, on which races were held annually in September, but have been discontinued for some years.

BECCONSALL, a hmlt. united with the par. of Hesketh, in the hund. of Leyland, in the co. palatine of Lancashire, 4 miles to the S.W. of Preston.

BECHTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Sandbach, hund. of Nantwich, in the co. palatine of Cheshire, 2 miles from Sandbach. Bechton Hall is a farmhouse on the site of an old mansion. The Grand Trunk canal passes through the township.

BECK, a vil. in the par. of Arthuret, Eskdale ward, in the co. of Cumberland, 2 miles to the W. of Longtown. It lies on the Scotch border.

BECK, a vil. in Leath ward, in the co. of Cumberland, 3 miles from Kirk-Oswald.

BECK, LITTLE, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Ugglebarnby, and par. of Whitby, in the lib. of Whitby-Strand, North Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles to the S.W. of Whitby.

BECK ROW, a hmlt. in the par. of Mildenhall, hund. of Lackford, in the co. of Suffolk, 3 miles from Mildenhall.

BECKBURY, a par. in the hund. of Brimstree, in the co. of Salop, 4 miles to the S. of Shiffnall, its post and market town. The village is small, but pleasantly situated on the river Worf, about 3 miles from the Shrewsbury and Chester branch of the Great Western

railway, which has a station at Shiffnall. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, of the val. of £350, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Milburgh, was built in the reign of William and Mary, and contains a curious monument to the Caynton family, besides several brasses. In 1856, when the church was repaired, a new aisle was added. There is a National school. In the vicinity is Caynton House, the seat of the Hon. Colonel Legge. It is an elegant modern mansion in the Italian style, surrounded by tastefully laid out grounds.

BECKENHAM, a par. in the hund. of Bromley, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, in the co. of Kent, 2 miles to the N.W. of Bromley, and 9 miles to the S. of London. It is a station on the Mid Kent branch of the South-Eastern railway. The Croydon line crosses Penge Common a short distance from the village, and is connected by a branch line with the West of London railway, and also with the Norwood junction. The village is pleasantly situated near the river Ravensbourne, a small branch of which runs through it. It is within the Union and County Court district of Bromley, and has a police station of its own. The old manor-house was the residence of Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, who received as his guest there King Henry VIII., on occasion of his going to visit Anne of Cleves. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, of the val. of £900, in the patron. of Albemarle Cator, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a plain edifice with tower and spire. It is approached by an avenue of yew trees, and contains three monumental brasses - the earliest being one of a priest, in 1458 - and several family monuments. Among these is one to Mrs. Clarke, with the epitaph composed by Gray. In the churchyard is a very picturesque old lichgate. There are parochial schools for boys, girls, and infants. The parochial charities amount to £110 per annum, of which sum £42 is the revenue of the free school endowed by Mary Watson, now combined with the National schools; and the interest of £1,100, bequeathed by the Marchioness of Exeter in 1837, to be laid out in the purchase of coals for the poor of the parish. There are almshouses, established in 1694 by Anthony Rawlins, which have no endowment. In the vicinity of Beckenham are many handsome villas and residences of the gentry. The principal are Beckenham Place, Shortlands, Langley Farm, Langley Park, Eden Farm, Clay Hill, &c. A fair is held on the Monday before St. Bartholomew's Day.

BECKERMET ST. BRIDGET'S, a par. in the ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, in the co. of Cumberland, 4 miles to the S. of Egremont, and 9 from Whitehaven. It is situated on the sea-coast, on the banks of the small river Calder, and is separated from the parish of Beckermet St. John's by the Kirkbeck rivulet. The land near the sea is extremely fertile, but towards the east, nearer the fells, it is cold and barren. Freestone is quarried in this parish, and there is a small spade manufactory in the village. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £87, in the patron. of Captain Irwin. The church, which is an ancient structure dedicated to St. Bridget, is situated about half a mile distant from the village of Beckermet, in a lonely spot, and is now only used for marriages and burials, the inhabitants attending service at the new church of St. Bridget, at Calder Bridge, near to which pretty village are the beautiful ruins of Calder Abbey, within the grounds of Captain Irwin. The new schools belonging to the adjoining parish of St. John's, are erected on Beckermet green, and greatly add to the appearance of the village. The parish, from east to west, is nearly 8 miles long; its breadth in no part exceeding 1¼ mile.

BECKERMET ST. JOHN'S, a par., tnshp., and large vil., in the ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, in the co. of Cumberland, next Beckermet St. Bridget's, and 1½ mile from the station at Braystone, on the Whitehaven and Furness Junction line of railway. It is situated at the junction of the Blackbeck and Kirkbeck rivulets, from which circumstance its name is probably derived. Bacon curing is carried on here to a large extent. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £87, in the patron. of William Gaitskell, Esq., of Yeorton. The church, dedicated to St. John, was rebuilt in 18[illegible]. There is nothing in it worthy of note except the font, which is part of the ancient structure. From "Wet bank," a hill and residence in this parish, Mrs. Cowl took the theme of her poem "Edwina," published in 1794. The village, which is a meet for the Whitehaven harriers, presents a remarkably clean and neat appearance, with its whitewashed houses and substantial modern-built stone residences.

BECKET, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Shrivenham, in the co. of Berks, 5 miles to the S.W. of Faringdon. Becket House was the seat of Viscount Barrington.

BECKFOOT, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Barbon, in the par. of Kirkby Lonsdale, Lonsdale ward, in the co. of Westmoreland, 2 miles to the N. of Kirkby Lonsdale.

BECKFOOT, a hmlt. in the tnshp. and par. of Bingley, wap. of Upper Skyrack, in the West Riding of the co. of York, close to Bingley.

BECKFOOT, a hmlt. in the par. of Holme St. Cuthbert, in the co. of Cumberland, 6 miles W. from Abbey Holme. It is situated close to the sea, and is supposed to have been formerly a place of more importance than the many foundations met with in its vicinity. The Society of Friends have a meeting-house here.

BECKFORD, a par. in the hund. of Tibaldstone, in the co. of Gloucester, 6 miles to the E. of Tewkesbury, its post town. It lies on the confines of Worcestershire, not far from Bredon Hill, and includes the hmlts. of Bangrove, Didcote, and Grafton. A priory of Augustine monks was founded here in the 9th century, and re-founded in the reign of Henry III., the value of which at the Dissolution was £53. The district is pleasant and hilly, and contains abundance of limestone. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, of the val. with the perpet. cur. of Ashton-under-Hill, which is annexed to it, of £317, in the patron. of the Rev. Jo. Timbrill. The church, a Norman edifice, is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The parochial charities amount to £47 per annum. The principal residence is Beckford Hall, surrounded with fine woods and beautiful landscape.

BECKHAM, EAST, a par. in the northern div. of the hund. of Erpingham, in the co. of Norfolk, 5 miles to the W. of Cromer. There is no village, and the hmlt. is annexed to the rect. of Aylmerton. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a very picturesque ruin, covered with ivy. The only parts now remaining are the southern porch, and the walls of the nave and chancel.

BECKHAM, WEST, a par. in the southern div. of the hund. of Erpingham, in the co. of Norfolk, close to East Beckham, and 3 miles E. from Holt, its post town. In this parish is situated the Erpingham Union workhouse. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £61, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, an old building in the early English style, is dedicated to All Saints. It had formerly a round tower with an octangular lantern, but this fell many years ago.

BECKHAMPTON, a tythg. in the par. of Avebury, hund. of Selkeley, in the co. of Wilts, 6 miles to the W. of Marlborough. It lies near Beckhampton Downs, and contains some ruins of an ancient chapel, with a monumental brass of a knight.

BECKINGHAM, a par. in the wap. of Loveden, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 5 miles to the E. of Newark, its post town. It is situated on the border of Nottinghamshire, on the east bank of the river Witham, and contains the hamlet of Sutton. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, of the val. with the perpet. curs. of Fenton and Stragglesthorpe, which are annexed to it, of £697, in the patron. of Mr. Marsland. The church, which is partly in the Norman style, with a tower in the perpendicular style, is dedicated to All Saints. Beckingham Hall is the principal residence.

BECKINGHAM a par. in the North Clay div. of

thwap. of Bassetlaw, in the co. of Nottingham, 3 miles to ne W. of Gainsborough, and 4 N. of Sturton railway st on. It is situated on the border of Lincolnshire, on th west bank of the river Trent. The living is a vic. in ne dioc. of Lincoln, val. £110, in the patron. of the Prendary of Southwell. The church is dedicated to ll Saints. The Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists ha chapels here. There is a free school with a small en wment. Beckingham was the birthplace of Dr. Wiam Howell, author of a History of the World and otr works. He died in 1683. The Duke of Newcastle is rd of the manor.

ECKINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Frome, in the co f Somerset, 3 miles to the N.E. of Frome. Bath is its ost town. It lies on the confines of Wiltshire, on the bks of the river Frome, and includes the hamlet of Rge. This place was formerly the seat of a considerable clh manufacture, and woollens are still made to a small ext. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wls, of the val., with the rect. of Sanderwick, which is anexed to it, of £540, in the patron. of the Rev. S. L. Sasbury. The church is dedicated to St. Gregory. It cotins a monumental brass of the year 1475, an ancient tor and the monument to Samuel Daniel, poet and hsorian, who succeeded Spenser as poet-laureate in the reh of Queen Elizabeth, and died in this village in 16. Here also are interred the remains of Alexander Hh, one of the editors of the Polyglot Bible, who held threctory of Beckington, and died in 1688. This was thbirthplace of Thomas Beckington, Bishop of Bath an Wells, who died in 1645. The Wesleyans and Bists have chapels in the village, and there are Nonal and Sunday schools. The parochial charities amnt to £23 a year.

ECKJAY, a tnshp. in the par. of Clungunford, hnd. of Purslow, in the co. of Salop, 8 miles to the W. of ndlow.

ECKLEY, a par. partly in the hund. of Bullingdon, in e co. of Oxford, and partly in the hund. of Ashendon, n e co. of Buckingham, 5 miles to the N.E. of Oxford, its ost town. It includes the hmlt. of Horton-with-Stley. A Roman way passed through the parish, and thmanor belonged to King Alfred. The living is a pet. cur. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £112, in the patn. of the Rev. T. L. Cooke. The church, an edifice in le early English style, is dedicated to St. Mary, and cotins monuments of the Cookes, of Studley Priory. He are some almshouses founded by one of that family, thncome of which is now about £90 a year. A castle exed in this place in the reign of Henry II., of which thre are still some vestiges. The chief residence is Bdley Park, a little to the east of the village.

ECKLEY, a par. in the hund. of Goldspur, rape of Hings, in the co. of Sussex, 6 miles to the N.W. of Ry Staplehurst is its post town. It is situated on the sou bank of the river Rother, which here forms the bdary between Kent and Sussex. The district contai some iron-sand, and ironworks were formerly eslished here. Hops are cultivated in the parish. Thliving is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, of the valof £851, in the patron. of the Master and Fellows of University College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to AllSaints. There is a chapel belonging to the Wesleyns.

ECKS, a hmlt. in the par. of Marshfield, hund. of Upr Thornbury, in the co. of Gloucester, not far from Mhfield.

ECKSIDE, a vil. in the ward of Allerdale-above-Dent, in the co. of Cumberland, 8 miles to the S. of Rnglass.

ECKWITH, a hmlt. in the par. of Pannall, wap. of Lor Claro, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 5 mil from Ripley.

ECONTREE HUNDRED, one of the 20 hunds. or bdivisions of the co. of Essex, situated in the south div f the co., and bounded on the N. by the hunds. of Udtham and Ongar, on the E. by the lib. of Havering, on e S. by the river Thames, and on the W. by the co. of Middlesex. It contains the pars. of Barking, East Ham, West Ham, Dagenham, Little Ilford, Low Leyton, Walthamstow, Wanstead, and Woodford St. Mary. The forests of Lower Epping and Hainault are within this hundred, which comprises an area of about 36,000 acres.

BECTIVE, a par. in the bar. of Upper Navan, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles to the N.E. of Trim. It is situated in a fertile and cultivated district on the west bank of the river Boyne. It was the site of an abbey of the Cistercian order, founded about the middle of the 12th century by one of the kings of Meath. This house was largely endowed, and flourished till the Dissolution. The abbot was a lord in parliament. At the close of the 12th century a curious quarrel occurred between the monks of Bective and the canons of St. Thomas's abbey, Dublin, concerning the possession of the remains of Hugh de Lacy, a baron who came over to Ireland with Henry II., became governor of Meath, and on his death was buried at Bective abbey, his head, however, being deposited at Dublin. The question was decided in favour of the latter place. In 1639 this parish was granted by Charles I. to Lord Chancellor Bolton, in whose family it remains. Excellent limestone abounds here, and is used both for building and farming purposes. The living is an impropriate rect. in the dioc. of Meath. There is no church. The ruins of the abbey stand by the river, and consist of several square towers, part of the great hall, and some fine Gothic arches and sculptured pillars which formed part of the cloisters. There are remains of an old church or chapel. Bective House, the seat of the Boltons, is a modern mansion standing in pleasant grounds on the banks of the Boyne. Bective gives the title of earl to the Marquis of Headfort.

BECTIVE BRIDGE, a vil. in the par. of Balscon, bar. of Lower Deece, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles to the N.E. of Trim. It is seated on the east bank of the Boyne, which is here crossed by a stone bridge connecting the village with Bective on the opposite side of the river. Cattle fairs are held here on the 16th May and the 1st November.

BEDALE, a par. and market town, partly in the eastern div. of the wap. of Hang, and partly in the wap. of Hallikeld, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 8 miles to the S.W. of Northallerton, 38 miles by railway from York, and 229 miles by the Great Northern line from London. It is a station on the Northallerton and Leyburn branch of the North-Eastern railway. The town is seated in a beautiful and fertile valley on the banks of a small stream of the same name, a branch of the river Swale, into which it falls near Scruton. The par. comprises the chplries. of Burrill-cum-Cowling and Crakehall, the tnshps. of Aiskew, Firby, and Langthorne, and the hmlt. of Rands-Grange, all, except Langthorne, in the wap. of Hang. The district, which is in a good state of cultivation, abounds in pleasant scenery, and has long been celebrated for its horse-breeding establishments. The town consists chiefly of one street, and the houses are not regularly built. Bedale is the seat of a Poor-law Union, and contains the Union poorhouse. There is a savings-bank. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ripon, of the val. of £2,200 gross, or £1,700 net, in the patron. of H. Beresford-Peirse, Esq., and Lord Beaumont alternately. The church is dedicated to St. Gregory. It is a large edifice in the early English style of architecture, with an embattled tower, and frequently served as a place of retreat during the border wars. It contains an interesting monument to Brien Fitz-Alan, who was governor of Scotland in the 13th century, and is supposed to have founded Bedale Castle, which stood near the church. There are no ruins of the castle; but its site has been traced by the foundations discovered within the grounds of Bedale Hall. The Methodists have a chapel in the town, and there is a Roman Catholic chapel at Aiskew. There are charitable endowments amounting to £247 per annum, consisting chiefly of the revenue of a school, a hospital, and almshouses. The endowments of the free grammar school, founded it is said before the reign of Henry VIII., are now partly applied to the support of the National school. The hospital was established in

1698, by Dr. Samwaie, for 6 men, and has an income from endowment of about £60. The almshouses, for three women, were founded in 1667. The principal residences are Bedale Hall, the seat of the Beresford-Pierse family, and Bedale Grange. The Bedale hounds are kept at Thorpe Perrow. Tuesday is the market day. Fairs for the sale of horses and cattle are held on Easter Tuesday, Whit-Tuesday, and the 5th July, and for the sale of cattle, pigs, and leather on the 10th October, and the last Monday but one before Christmas.

BEDBURN, NORTH, a tnshp in the par. of Auckland St. Andrew, Darlington ward, in the co. palatine of Durham, 5 miles to the W. of Bishop Auckland. It is situated on the east side of the river Wear, in a district abounding in fine scenery. The Weardale tram railway runs near it. In the township is an ancient oblong entrenchment, now called the Castles. This township has some very extensive collieries belonging to Messrs. Straker and Lowe, and others. There is a Wesleyan chapel at the hmlt. of Howden, and a school supported by the collieries. The Bishop of Durham is lord of the manor.

BEDBURN, SOUTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Auckland St. Andrew, Darlington ward, in the co. palatine of Durham, 9 miles to the W. of Bishop Auckland. It is seated on the Bedburn rivulet, a feeder of the Wear. The inhabitants are employed in agriculture, and in the neighbouring coal-mines and iron-works.

BEDCESTER, a hmlt. in the par. of Fontmell Magna, hund. of Sixpenny-Handley, in the co. of Dorset, 3 miles from Shaftesbury.

BEDDERN, an ext. par. lib. in the West Riding of the co. of York, forming part of the suburbs of the city, and the site of York Minster.

BEDDGELERT, or BETHGELERT, a par. in the hunds. of Evionydd and Isgorvai, in the co. of Carnarvon, and of Ardudwy, in the co. of Merioneth, North Wales, 6 miles to the S. of Snowdon, and 14 miles to the S.E. of Carnarvon, its post town. It lies in the centre of a mountainous district, rich in the grandest and most diversified scenery, embracing mountains, waters, woods, and cultivated valleys. Snowdon itself is partly within this parish, besides several other principal mountains of the great range. The village, a small number of scattered dwellings, is seated at the confluence of the rivers Glaslyn and Colwyn, at the foot of the mountain Moel Hebog, which rises to the height of about 2,580 feet. It is one of the favourite starting points for the numerous tourists who visit North Wales, and for whose reception and comfort there is a good hotel. Beddgelert takes its name, signifying "grave of Gelert," from a priory of the Gilbertine order, founded here at a very early period, and believed to be, with the exception of the religious houses at Bangor and Bardsey, the most ancient in Wales. The foundation of this priory is attributed to Llewellyn the Great, the last king of Wales, and its origin is accounted for in the well-known and touching legend which tells how Llewellyn and the royal family were one day out on a hunting excursion, leaving in the house (his hunting seat) an infant son in the cradle, and his favourite greyhound, Gelert. Llewellyn returning, his dog met him at the door, his mouth all stained with blood. With a fearful boding, Llewellyn rushed to the cradle, which was overturned, and blood was on the floor. Convinced that the child had been destroyed, he laid the dog dead at his feet in a moment; when, recovering from the sudden frenzy, he removed the cradle, and there lay the child in happy sleep, and near it a wolf, slain by the faithful dog. He reared a monument over the grave of his best friend, which is still pointed out in the churchyard, and afterwards erected near the spot the conventual church. About 1283 the priory was nearly burnt down, but was restored and flourished till the Dissolution, when its value was £69. There are no ruins left; but it is thought that the present church may have been built or repaired with the materials of the old buildings. The living is a perpet. cur.[9] in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £90, in the patron. of John Priestley, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and is in the early English style, with a fine east window, and some arches of greater antiquity than the body of the building. In the parish are chapels belonging to the Wesleyans, Independents, and Baptists, and services to the Calvinistic Methodists. There are some small charitable endowments. Close to the village, on the south, is the pass of Pont-Aberglaslyn, a stupendous ravine through which the waters of the *Glaslyn*, or "Blue Lake," discharge themselves into the sea. The rude and rich magnificence of the scenery of this pass, with its lofty precipitous sides, overhanging crags, dark depths, and rushing torrent, is unrivalled, and most description. The chasm is crossed by a stone bridge, a single arch of 30 feet span, resting on two perpendicular cliffs, and connecting the counties of Merioneth and Carnarvon. Near the bridge is a small cataract which is a salmon leap. North-east of the village is the pass of Nant Gwynant, a deep valley abounding in lakes, woods and meadows, and along which lies the road to Capel Curig. Near Llyn Gwynant is Dinas Emrys, a steep and lofty rock, the traditional scene of the conference of Vortigern and his wise men previous to his retirement, and afterwards the residence of the "prophetic Merlin." On its summit, which is defended by ramparts, are remains of a structure of stone, with walls of immense thickness. Copper and titanium are found in the district, and there are several mines. Fairs are held on the 18th August, and the 23rd and 27th September.

BEDDINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Totnes, rape of Pevensey, in the co. of Sussex, 2 miles to the S.E. of Lewes. It is said that a monastery existed here in the 9th century. This parish is within the Duchy of Lancaster. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Chichester, of the val. of £345, in the patronage alternately of the bishop and the dean and chapter. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

BEDDINGTON, a par. in the second div. of the hund. of Wallington, in the co. of Surrey, 2 miles to the W. of Croydon, its post town, and 1 from the Croydon station, on the Croydon and Epsom railway. Beddington is also a station on the Wimbledon branch of the London, Brighton, and South Coast railway. It is pleasantly situated on the river Wandle, which turns several mills, and contains the hmlt. of Waddon, which has given name to the hundred. A Roman road crosses the parish, which is mentioned in Domesday Book as *Beddintone*. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Winchester, of the val. of £1,212, and in the patron. of the Rev. Alexander Bridges, M.A., of Beddington House. The present rector is the Rev. W. Marsh, D.D., hon. canon of Worcester Cathedral. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was built in the reign of Richard II. It is a handsome structure of flint, in the perpendicular style of architecture, with a good tower, and has several stained windows, recently inserted. It contains a very ancient font, and the monumental brasses of the Carew family, to which the manor belonged. One of these brasses bears the date 1432. There are parochial schools for boys and girls, presented by the late rector, the Rev. J. Hamilton, who also built a handsome rectory-house in the Gothic style of architecture, and added a new north wing to the church. At Beddington Corner, a large hamlet of this parish, a school of tasteful Gothic architecture was erected as a memorial to the Rev. J. B. Ferrers, late rector of the parish for more than fifty years. Beddington Park is the seat of the Carews. The mansion was partly rebuilt in 1709, the old hall, with its open timber roof, remaining. At this seat Queen Elizabeth was entertained in August, 1599, by Sir Francis Carew, and again in the following year. Here were grown the first orange trees in England, raised from pips brought out by Sir Walter Raleigh, who resided some time in the parish with his brother-in-law, Sir Francis Carew. The property has almost entirely passed out of the hands of the Carew family since 1860. The family mansion, however, remains in its original state. The Wandle is well-known trout stream.

BEDFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Hoxne, in the co

of uffolk, 4 miles to the N.E. of Debenham, and 17 fr Ipswich. Framlingham is its post town. The vil-, which is a large straggling place, is entirely agri-ural. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, of he val. of £286, in the patron. of Earl Stradbroke. T church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a spacious old tecture in the Gothic style, with chancel and square r. The register dates from 1538.

EDFONT, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Spelthorne, n he co. of Middlesex, 13 miles to the W. of London. It situated on the great west road, about 3 miles fr Staines, and the same distance from Hounslow, its po town. It includes the hmlt. of Hatton. The ing is a vic.* in the dioc. of London, val. £300, in ding fees, &c., in the patron. of the bishop, who is ropriator of the great tithes. The church, an an-ent building with a Saxon porch, is dedicated to St. ry. It has latterly been enlarged, and the interior h improved; it also contains several ancient monu-ts. Opposite the porch is an arch formed by two -trees trimmed to represent two peacocks fighting; th one bears the date 1704, and the other the letters "H. J. G. R. T.," supposed to be the initials of the vicar and churchwardens. A handsome National ol for the education of 120 children was erected here 847 by subscription.

EDFONT, WEST, a hmlt. in the par. of Stanwell, hund. of Spelthorne, in the co. of Middlesex, 1 mile fr East Bedfont.

EDFORD, the county town of Bedfordshire, a mu-pal and parliamentary borough constituting a liberty f itself, 47 miles to the N. of London, by the Midland n Great Northern railways; on the former of which it is station. It is also connected with the London and Nth-Western railway by a branch line to Bletchley, l miles distant. It is seated on the banks of the river Ou, near an ancient ford, from which circumstance it ved its name. The Saxons called the town *Bedan-ford*, which signifies "town at the ford." The Britons ured a defeat here, in the year 571, by the Saxons r Cuthwulf. The town was frequently attacked by th Danes during the wars of the 10th century, and in 10 was burnt down by them. The barony was granted at the Norman conquest to Payne de Beauchamp, d erected next the town a great fortress, doubly de-ed by a wall and an entrenchment. This castle d many a storm of war. In 1138 it was besieged n taken by King Stephen. In 1215, possession of the e was delivered by William de Beauchamp to the rgent barons, whose part he took against King Jo; but it was besieged and taken by Fulk de Brent. F this service the king conferred on him the barony n the castle. In consequence of his arbitrary and ressive proceedings, De Brent was fined heavily by the k's justices in 1224. Having captured one of the jus-ti and confined him in the castle, it was besieged and ta by the king's forces, and shortly after dismantled. Th barony was then restored to its former owner, Wiam de Beauchamp. During the civil war of the 17 century, Bedford was garrisoned for the parliament, an in 1643 surrendered to the royalists.—The town, wh consists of one principal street about a mile long, ssed by several smaller ones, stands in the midst of a tr of rich and beautiful meadow land, in the broad ley of the Ouse. It contains many ancient houses, is ll paved and lighted with gas, and has been greatly im-roved within the last thirty or forty years. The ri is crossed by a handsome stone bridge of five ar-es, which was completed in 1813, and occupies the si of a very ancient one of seven arches, built, it was sa by some, of the materials of the castle; by others, of hose of a church. The river is navigable to Lynn Re-is, in Norfolk, where it falls into the German Ocean. A ood trade is carried on with Lynn, and other towns o the river, in corn and malt, coals and timber. The m-ufactures of lace and straw-plait are carried on, and gi employment to many women and children. The sh trade employs nearly 300 hands.—Among the pu-ic buildings of Bedford are the sessions-house, erected in 1753; the county gaol, rebuilt in 1801; the corn exchange; the new school-houses, in the Tudor style; the lunatic asylum; the infirmary, erected in 1803, for which £10,000 was bequeathed by Samuel Whitbread, Esq.; and the Bedford library and subscription rooms, built in 1835.—Bedford is esteemed a borough by prescription. It received a charter from Henry II., and its privileges were confirmed by a charter of Charles II. Under the Reform Act it consists of two wards, and is governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, under the style of the "mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the town of Bedford." The manor belongs to the corporation. Bedford has continued to return two members to parliament since the reign of Edward I. The mayor is the returning officer. The limits of the municipal and parliamentary borough are co-extensive, and were not altered by the Reform Act, including an area of about 2,200 acres, with 2,754 inhabited houses. The borough revenue is about £1,360, and the population, according to the census of 1861, 13,412, against 11,693 in 1851, showing an increase of 1,719 in the decennial period. The assizes and quarter sessions are held here. Bedford is the seat of a County Court district, the head of an excise collection, and of a Poor-law Union, the head-quarters of the county militia, and a polling-place for the county elections.—Bedford is the seat of an archdeac. in the dioc. formerly of Lincoln, but now of Ely. There are five pars. in Bedford—St. Cuthbert's, St. John's, St. Mary's, St. Paul's, and St. Peter Martin's. They are in the archdeac. of Bedford, and dioc. of Ely. The living of St. Cuthbert's is a rect.,* val. £145, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is a new building in the form of a cross, erected in 1847. St. John's is a rect.,* val. £149, in the patron. of the corporation. The mastership of St. John's Hospital is annexed to this rectory. The church is in the perpendicular style, with a good tower, but it has been much altered and modernised. St. Mary's is a rect.* of the val. of £273, in the patron. of the Master and Fellows of Balliol College, Oxford. The church is a small edifice, with a tower in the perpendicular style, and contains a brass of 1627. St. Paul's is a vic.* val. £230, in the patron. of the Rev. W. G. Fitzgerald, the vicar. The church, which stands on the north side of the Ouse, is the chief ornament of the place. In its different parts it exhibits the early English, decorated, and perpendicular styles of architecture, and has a fine tower with an octagonal spire. It contains a stone pulpit, adorned with carving and gilt tracery, brasses of Sir William Harpur and his lady, and other monuments, among which is one to the founder of the priory of Newenham, Simon Beauchamp. St. Peter's is a rect.,* of the val. of £204, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, an ancient structure with an interesting Norman doorway on the south side, and a central tower, has within the last ten years been greatly enlarged by the erection of two side aisles. A district church was built in 1841 in St. Paul's parish. It is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and is a perpet. cur., val. £75, in the gift of the Vicar of St. Paul's. The Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, Moravians, and other Dissenters, have chapels in the town. It was in the Baptist meeting-house in Mill-lane that John Bunyan preached, as co-pastor with Samuel Fenn, for seventeen years before his death, which took place in 1688. The chapel has been rebuilt, but Bunyan's chair is religiously preserved in the vestry. Bedford stands almost unrivalled in the number and importance of its charitable endowments and institutions. Of these the chief is that founded by Sir William Harpur, and known as the Bedford charity. Sir W. Harpur was a native of the town, and Lord Mayor of London in 1561. He founded a free grammar school here in 1556, and endowed it with lands at Bedford and in London, which were vested in the corporation as trustees. The estate in London, which produced at first about £150 a year, increased enormously in value, and has become worth about £17,000 a year. Many streets have been built upon it, among which are Lamb's Conduit-street, Bedford-row, Theobald's-road, Now

North-street, &c. The purpose of the founder, which embraced, besides the support of the school, the portioning of young women and the relief of the poor, has been carried out on the largest scale. The charity now includes, besides the grammar school, an English school, National, girls', and two other schools; a hospital for 50 children, almshouses for about 70 aged men and women, with liberal allowances to the inmates; besides a considerable expenditure in marriage portions to virtuous maidens, apprentice fees for boys, and other benevolent objects. The grammar school is managed by trustees, and is under the inspection of the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford, who have the appointment of the master and second master. The number of free scholars is about 150. Eight scholarships, of the val. of £80 a year each, at either of the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin, are open to the pupils. A marble statue of the founder is placed over the entrance to the school. There is also a green-coat school, founded by Alderman Newton, of Leicester, in 1760, the revenue of which is now applied to clothing 35 boys in the National school, with which the original school is united; and almshouses for 8 persons, endowed by Thomas Christie in 1679. Two hospitals were founded here in the latter part of the 13th century, dedicated to St. John and St. Leonard. The former is now the parish church of St. John, and the remains of the latter are a farm-house.—Near the river, to the west of the town, are some remains of Caldwell priory, founded in the reign of King John by one of the De Houghtons, the value of which at the period of the Dissolution was £149. Near this priory formerly stood a chapel of a very ancient monastery, in which King Offa was interred. The chapel, with its royal tomb, perished in an inundation. In the neighbourhood of Bedford are the ruins of Newenham priory, of Elstow nunnery, and of a hospital of Grey Friars, founded before 1311. The county gaol stands at a short distance from the site of the old prison, in which Bunyan was confined twelve years, and in which he wrote his "Pilgrim's Progress." The Bedford library possesses the copy of Fox's "Book of Martyrs" which once belonged to Bunyan. Two newspapers are published, called the *Bedford Times* and the *Bedford Mercury*. This town gives the title of duke to the Russell family. The market days are Monday and Saturday, on the former of which cattle are sold, and on the latter, the most important, corn and provisions. Fairs are held on the 1st Tuesday in Lent, the 21st April, the 5th July, the 21st August, the 12th October, and the 19th December, chiefly for the sale of cattle, the October fair being the principal. A wool fair takes place on the 17th November. Annual races are held in September.

BEDFORD, a tnshp. in the par. of Leigh, hund. of West Derby, in the co. palatine of Lancashire, 1 mile from Leigh. The Bolton and Kenyon Junction railway runs near it. The workpeople are chiefly employed in the cotton manufactures. Good limestone is obtained here, which is much used for subaqueous works. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £150, in the patron. of the Vicar of Leigh. The Wesleyans have a chapel here. Bedford Hall is in the neighbourhood.

BEDFORD LEVEL, an extensive tract of flat marshy ground, also called the Fens, on the eastern coast of England, comprising parts of the six counties of Lincoln, Northampton, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Norfolk, and Suffolk. It is situated to the south of the Wash, extending from the river Welland, in the south-east part of Lincolnshire, to Milton, in Cambridgeshire; and from Peterborough, on the river Nen, in Northamptonshire, to Brandon, on the Little Ouse, in Suffolk. It is about 40 miles in length from N. to S., and the same in its greatest breadth. The Level is divided into three parts, the North, Middle, and South Levels. The first is the district lying between the rivers Welland and Nen; the second, that between the Nen and the old Bedford river; and the third, that which lies to the south-east of the old Bedford river. The area of the Level is estimated at about 400,000 acres. Above half of that area is comprised in the Isle of Ely.—When the Romans invaded Britain, the whole of this district, it is believed, was a great marsh, and its surface was considerably lower than at present. Roman ways were formed across its site, one of which is still to be seen. Writers of the 12th century describe the Fens as being at that time a most fruitful and agreeable country, with lakes and many rivers, woods, and orchards. But in the following century all was all changed; for in the year 1236, on occasion of a fierce storm which lasted above a week, the sea broke in and spread destruction over the country. Similar calamities occurred several times in subsequent years; the natural drainage was stopped, and the whole district again became a morass. In some parts it was covered with stagnant water above ten feet deep, and boats were necessary for communication between the towns and villages.—In the 15th century, the first attempts were made to drain the Fens. One of these was Peter Morton's Cut, from Peterborough to Guyhern, 40 feet in width, and now forming part of the river Nen. After several other failures, the task was undertaken afresh in the reign of Charles I., by Francis, Duke of Bedford. A charter was granted to the company formed under the presidency of that nobleman, and in three years the proposed works were completed. It was in honour of this important undertaking for the drainage of the Fens that they have since been called the Bedford Level. Fresh works, however, soon became necessary, and in 1664 the company received a charter of incorporation, with all necessary powers and regulations for maintaining and improving them. They are styled the Corporation of Bedford Level, and consist of a governor, 6 bailiffs, 20 conservators, and a commonalty. The principal cuts formed under their management are the Old and New Bedford Rivers, Bevil's River, Sam's Cut, Peekirk, South-eau, and other great drains, besides many smaller ones. The most important recent works are the following:—A new channel, 6½ miles long, to the outfall of the Nen, by which a larger area has been reclaimed, and the Wisbeach navigation much improved; a new communication opened between Lincolnshire and Norfolk by a bridge over that channel, and a long bank across the sands at Sutton Wash; a new drain for the waters of the North Level; a new cut, 11 miles long, for the drainage of the Middle Level; and works for the drainage of Whittlesea Mere. The cost of the Nen outfall was £200,000; that of the new drain for the North Level, £150,000. The Old and New Bedford rivers, which run parallel to each other, are 21 miles in length and 1 mile apart. The former is 70, the latter 100 feet wide. They extend from Earith in Cambridgeshire, to near Downham in Norfolk.

BEDFORDSHIRE, an inland co. of England, bounded on the N.E. by Huntingdonshire, on the E. by Cambridgeshire, on the S.E. and S. by Hertfordshire, and on the W. by Buckinghamshire and Northamptonshire. In form it approaches a long oval; but its outline is very irregular. It is about 35 miles in length from N. to S., and about 22 miles in its greatest breadth. It has a circuit of about 145 miles, and comprises an area of 462 square miles, or about 295,582 acres. It is one of the smallest counties in England, three only containing a less area, viz., Huntingdon, Middlesex, and Rutland. It is situated between 51° 49′ and 52° 21′ N. lat., and between 0° 10′ and 0° 42′ W. long. This district of South Britain was included, at the period of the Roman invasion, in the territory occupied by the tribe of the *Cassi*, probably the same as the *Cattyeuchlani*. Under the dominion of the Romans it formed part of the division of the country which was called by them *Flavia Cæsariensis*. Three roads constructed, or probably adopted and improved, by the Romans, crossed this county—Watling Street, Ikneild Street, and another leading out of Hertfordshire into Cambridgeshire. Watling Street passes across the south-west corner of the county, through Dunstable, to Fenny Stratford, in Buckinghamshire, and coincides here with the line of the great road from London to Chester. Ikneild Street runs in a south-weste

direction from Baldock, through Dunstable, to near Leighton Buzzard. During the long struggle between the Britons and Saxons a battle was fought in the neighbourhood of Bedford, in 571, in which the former were finally defeated by the Saxons, under Cuthwulf. This county, at a later period, formed part of the kingdom of Mercia. It suffered greatly from the incursions of the Danes in the 10th century, and was comprised within the Danish jurisdiction (*Danelege*) under Canute. Except the events connected with the sieges of the castle of Bedford, which are related in the article on that town [see BEDFORD], this county has not been the scene of any important historical event since the Norman conquest.—The surface of Bedfordshire is agreeably diversified with gentle hills and fertile plains. It is only in the south-east part of the county that any considerable eminences appear. There it is crossed by the Chiltern hills, a chalk range, in a direction from south-west to north-east. These hills form the Luton and Dunstable downs. Skirting them on the north-west is a tract of clays, or chalk-marl. To this succeeds a belt of iron-sand, extending from Leighton Buzzard through Woburn, Ampthill, &c., into Cambridgeshire. The surface of this sandy tract, which constitutes a remarkable feature in the physical character of Bedfordshire, is generally hilly. It varies in breadth from 1 to 5 miles, and is now mostly enclosed and brought under cultivation. It contains beds of fuller's-earth and much fossil wood. North of this tract is the Vale of Bedford, in which the dark-blue clay, called Oxford clay, prevails. It is a corn district of great extent and singular fertility. The northern part of the county is generally level. Woods and plantations are pleasantly interspersed through the county, frequently clothing the sides of the hills. With the exception of the bleak downs in the south, there is scarcely any waste land. Extensive and pleasing prospects are commanded from many points on the hills, especially from the downs between Streatley and Biton, on the edge of Hertfordshire, and from Millbrook churchyard, near Ampthill, over the Vale of Bedford.—The principal rivers are the Ouse and the Ivel. The Ouse enters the county from Buckinghamshire, at Turvey, flows northward along the boundary a few miles, and then by a circuitous course of 45 miles passes Bedford, where it becomes navigable. It then continues its course by Barford and Tempsford, where it receives the waters of the Ivel, and enters Huntingdonshire, near St. Neot's. The Ivel has its source on the northern slope of the Dunstable downs near Baldock, in Hertfordshire, and flowing northward joins the Ouse at Tempsford. The Lea rises near Houghton Regis, on the south slope of the downs, and runs by Luton into Hertfordshire, falling into the Thames below Ludon. The Ouzel, which rises near Whipsnade, runs by Leighton Buzzard, forming, for some distance, the boundary between this county and Buckinghamshire. Besides these rivers there are many small tributary streams, most of them falling into the Ouse.—The mineral productions of Bedfordshire are few and of small importance. Limestone is obtained in the Vale of Bedford; freestone at Totternhoe, where also "clunch" (the local designation of the chalk-marl) is quarried and burnt for lime. Traces of coal have been observed, and fuller's-earth is found in great abundance. Fossil shells of *nautili, anemonites*, &c., have been discovered, and in the neighbourhood of Bedford, a large skeleton of the *plesiosaurus* was disinterred in 1833. The climate is mild and genial, the greatest cold prevailing in the chalk hills in the south, and the chief moisture in the clay districts. The soils are very various, embracing almost every kind from the heaviest clay to the lightest sand, and each sustains its appropriate vegetation, the botanist finds here many rare and interesting plants. Along the river valleys is found a rich loam, the fertility of which is kept up by annual inundations. In the country north of Bedford there is much poor and wet land. Gravel beds occur along the course of the Ouse, beneath a bed of very rich earth. The agriculture of the county has been much improved through the energy of the Duke of Bedford. The principal crops are wheat, barley, beans, turnips, &c. There are numerous dairy-farms, from which large quantities of butter are supplied to London. In the neighbourhood of Sandy are extensive and valuable market-gardens, the produce of which is sent to distant markets many miles round. The farms are generally of small extent, not often exceeding 200 acres, and are let on yearly tenancy.—Bedfordshire is divided into nine hunds. and the lib. of Bedford borough. The names of the hunds. are Barford, Biggleswade, Clifton, Flitt, Manshead, Redbornstoke, Stodden, Willey, and Wixamtree, all which, with the names of several half hundreds since incorporated with them, are mentioned in the Norman survey. The number of pars. is 123, of which 10 are market towns, viz.:—Bedford, the county town and a parliamentary borough, Ampthill, Biggleswade, Dunstable, Harrold, Leighton-Buzzard, Luton, Potton, and Woburn. There are two ext. par. places and many large villages. The county, which has a population, according to the census of 1861, of 124,478, is divided into six Poor-law Unions and five County Court districts, the former being those of Ampthill, Bedford, Biggleswade, Leighton-Buzzard, Luton, and Woburn, and the latter the first five of the same. Bedfordshire returns four members to parliament, two for the shire and two for the borough of Bedford. The local government is vested in a lord-lieutenant, about 35 deputy-lieutenants, a high sheriff, and a numerous body of magistrates. Besides Bedford, where the elections for the county take place, there are seven polling-places, being the towns at the head of the Poor-law Unions, with Dunstable and Shambrook. The county is in the Norfolk circuit, and Bedford is the assize town. It constitutes an archdeac. in the dioc. of Ely, and prov. of Canterbury, and is subdivided into six deaneries, comprising about 85 benefices. It was formerly a part of the dioc. of Lincoln.—Bedfordshire has no manufactures or trade of importance. The occupations of the people are more entirely agricultural than in any other county of England. The making of straw-plait employs most of the female and not a small proportion of the male population in the southern districts. The products of their industry, known as the Dunstable straws and the Luton plait, have a wide reputation. Lace making is carried on in all parts of the county, chiefly, perhaps, in the north, and employs, it is estimated, above 2,600 hands. Sedge mats are made in large quantities along the borders of the Ouse, near Bedford.—The antiquities of the county are not numerous. On a hill, near Sandy, is a Roman camp, enclosing an area of about 30 acres. It is usually called Cæsar's Camp, and is of an irregular oblong form. On the low hills, near Dunstable, are two ancient entrenchments of a circular form, one at Maiden Bower, the other called Totternhoe Castle. They are supposed to be of British origin. The latter is a circular mount, with two ramparts, one at the base and another a little distance from it. Near this mount is an oblong camp, with rampart and ditch, about 500 feet in length and 250 feet in breadth. This is attributed to the Romans. There are other circular works in the neighbourhood of Leighton-Buzzard and Bedford. The baronial fortresses, most of which were destroyed by King John, have left no remains in the county. The sites of some of them are, however, marked by great earthworks, as at Arlsey, Bedford, Eaton-Socon, Ridgmont, and other places. At the period of the Dissolution, the monastic establishments of this county were numerous, and among them were six of the greater monasteries. These were Elstow abbey, near Bedford, Dunstable priory, Warden abbey, Woburn abbey, and the priories at Newenham and Chicksands. The most considerable remains are those at Elstow and Dunstable. There are no traces of Woburn abbey. Several of the churches present interesting examples of ancient architecture. The Norman is exhibited, in combination with the early English style, in the churches of Elstow and Dunstable, both of which were conventual. Other instances of the Norman style are seen in the churches of Puddington, St. Peter's,

Bedford, Flitwick, and Thurleigh. Clapham church, near Bedford, is partly in the Saxon style. Filmersham church is a good example of early English architecture. The churches at Leighton-Buzzard, Luton, Biggleswade, and several others are also interesting.—The principal seats of the nobility and gentry in Bedfordshire are the following:—Woburn Abbey, the seat of the Duke of Bedford; Luton Hoo, that of the Marquis of Bute, and the birthplace of Anne Boleyn; Oakley House, the seat of the Marquis of Tavistock; Wrest Park, of the Countess de Grey; Ampthill Park, of Lord Holland; Hawnes Hall, of Lord Carteret; Melchbourn, of Lord St. John; Old Warden Park, of Lord Ongley; Battlesden Park, of Turner, Bart.; Chicksand Priory, of Osborne, Bart.; Milton Bryant, of Inglis, Bart.; Sutton Park, of Burgoyne, Bart.; Aspley, Aspley Guise, Bushmead Priory, Hexton Hall, &c. &c.—The Midland railway intersects the county in a south-west and north-east direction, entering a little to the north of Hitchin, in Hertfordshire, and passing by Henlow, Sheppard, Southill, Cardington, Bedford, Oakley, Sharnbrook, and Ilchester. The Great Northern railway crosses the eastern side of Bedfordshire, entering from Hitchin, and running by Arlsey, Biggleswade, and Sandy, to St. Neot's. A branch line, 16 miles in length, from the Bletchley station of the London and North-Western railway crosses the south-western part of the county, entering near Fenny Stratford, in Buckinghamshire, and running by Woburn, Ridgmont, Lidlington, and Ampthill, to Bedford. Another branch of the same railway runs from the Leighton Junction to Dunstable and Luton. The great road to the north enters Bedfordshire at Baldock, and passes through Biggleswade, to St. Neot's. The road to Manchester and the north-west crosses the south-west corner of the county, through Dunstable, into Buckinghamshire. From Bedford, which occupies nearly a central position, roads diverge to Ampthill, Woburn, and Dunstable, or Leighton Buzzard; to Silsoe, Luton, and St. Alban's; to Shefford and Hitchin, or Baldock; to Banford and St. Neot's; to Sharnbrook, Higham Ferrers, and Wellingborough; to Turvey and Northampton, &c. There is no canal in the county. The Grand Junction canal, however, approaches it at Leighton-Buzzard, on the south-west border. The Ouse is navigable from Bedford, and the Ivel from Shefford. They unite at Tempsford, and run through Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire, falling into the sea at Lynn Regis in Norfolk.

BEDGRALVE, a hmlt. in the par. of Wales, wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles to the S. of Rotherham.

BEDHAMPTON, a par. in the hund. of Portsdown, southern div. of the co. of Southampton, 1 mile to the W. of Havant, of which town it may be considered a suburb. It is pleasantly situated between the Portsdown hills and Langstone harbour, and commands a good sea view. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, of the val. of £328, in the patron. of the Rev. St. John Alder. The church is an ancient structure, with a small pointed steeple. The register dates from 1688. Near the village on the north side is Bedhampton Park. There are some mineral springs in the neighbourhood.

BEDINGFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Hoxne, in the co. of Suffolk, 4 miles to the S.E. of Eye, its post town, and 6 E. of Finningham railway station. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, of the val. of £300, in the patron. of J. J. Bedingfield, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a fine old structure in the Gothic style. The register dates from 1538. The principal residence is Bedingfield Hall, or, as it is now called, Fleming's Hall, the seat of the ancient family of Bedingfield, who derive their name from this place. The town lands consist of 23 acres 1½ rood in Debenham and Kinton, the proceeds of which are applied to the repairs of the church, and the general benefit of the parish. There are also some other small charities for the poor.

BEDINGHAM, a par. in the hund. and union of Loddon, in the co. of Norfolk, 4 miles to the N.W. of Bungay, 7 E. of Forncett railway station, and 11 S. from Norwich. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £150, in the patron. of the impropriator. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is small, with a hexagonal tower. The register dates from the year 1555. In the vicinity is Bedingham Hall. The parish contains about 1,340 acres, chiefly the property of W. Unthank, Esq., of Intwood Hall.

BEDLAM, a hmlt. in the bar. of Kilmacrenan, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 9 miles to the S.W. of Dunfanaghy.

BEDLINGTON, or BEDLINGTONSHIRE, a par. in the eastern div. of Chester ward, formerly in the co. palatine of Durham, but lying detached, and now, for all civil purposes, forming part of the co. of Northumberland, 5 miles to the S.E. of Morpeth, its post and market town. It has two stations on the Blyth and Tyne railway. The par. is situated on the sea-coast, between the rivers Blyth and Wansbeck, and contains the townships of North Blyth, Chambois, Choppington, Netherton, and East and West Sleekburn. It had, till the reign of Henry VIII., its own courts and officers of justice, being a franchise of the Bishop of Durham, who holds the manor. Here are extensive coal mines, several quarries of excellent stone, from which grindstones and whetstones are made, and ironworks, among the oldest establishments of the kind in England; chain and nail making is carried on. The village, which consists of one wide street about a mile in length and very irregularly built, is situated on elevated land forming the bank of the river Blyth, and commands a fine view of the German Ocean. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Durham, of the val. of £454, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a stone building in the Gothic style of architecture. The Wesleyan Primitive Methodists, Baptists, and Presbyterians have chapels in the village. A mechanics' institution, with library and reading room, has been established, and there are several large schools in the parish. Petty sessions are held on the first Friday in each month. The board of health also hold their meetings in the court-house, attached to which there is a lock-up. Bedlington is in the Morpeth County Court district.

BEDMINSTER, a par. in the hund. of Hartcliffe with Bedminster, in the co. of Somerset, a suburb of Bristol, 1 mile to the S. of the city. It is situated on the south bank of the river Avon, and contains the tythings of Bishport, or Bishopworth, and Knowle. The Avon here flows through the new cut, which is crossed by an iron bridge, its natural channel forming now the floating dock of the city. The trade and manufactures of Bedminster are considerable, including collieries, timber-yards, tan-yards, rope-walks, &c. It is a polling-place for the borough of Bristol. A large hospital is established. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, of the val. of £450, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, a beautiful modern edifice, erected in 1841, is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The living of St. Paul's, a district church erected about 1830, is a perpetual cur. of the val. of £150, in the patron. of the bishop; that of St. Peter's, at Bishopworth, is a perpetual cur. of the val. of £125, and in the patron. of the vicar; that of St. Luke's is also a cur., val. £400, in the gift of trustees. There is a large chapel, with a Grecian front, belonging to the Independents, and another for the Wesleyans. The parish has two National schools and a British day school, besides a new school-house in course of erection for the district of St. Luke's. Reading and coffee-rooms have been recently opened for the working classes, and there is a House of Mercy for fallen women. The charitable endowments of the parish amount to £29 a year. A hospital was founded here about 1300 by one of the Berkeley family, which, after serving as a glass factory, is now occupied as dwelling houses.

BEDNALL. *See* ACTON-TRUSSEL, Staffordshire.

BEDRULE, a par. in the Jedburgh district of the co. of Roxburgh, Scotland, 3 miles to the W. of Jedburgh. It is situated on the banks of the rivers Rule and Tovie

a) includes the vils. of Newton and Rewcastle. The d riet is partly cultivated and partly moorland, and c tains some freestone, which is quarried at Mainslaws. T surface rises at Dunian to the height of 1,030 feet, c manding extensive views over the Marches, and a tuberslaw, another hill in the parish, to the height o ,419 feet. This latter mountain was a hiding-place of t Covenanters. The living, of the val. of £148, is in the p b. of Jedburgh, and the patron. of Hume of New Ms. At Rewcastle and Fulton there are some vestiges o ancient castles. There are also in the parish two old c mpments. The name of this place, formerly Beth- r, and still earlier Rule-Bethoc, is traced to an heiress n ed Bethoc, an ancestress of the Morays. The par. is bout 4 miles in length and 1½ in breadth.

EDSTONE, a par. in the hund. of Purslow, in t co. of Salop, 5½ miles to the N.E. of Knighton, i post town, and 7 from Craven Arms railway station. T par. is very small, and the village consists of scat- e d houses, situated on the road from Knighton to C ven Arms station. The living is a rect.* in the d . of Hereford, val. £230, with 35 acres of glebe, in t patron. of E. Rogers, Esq. The church, dedicated t St. Mary, is a plain old structure, and was repaired in 1 1. Edward Bennett, Esq., is lord of the manor, and p prietor of the parish.

EDWARDINE ST. JOHN'S, a par. in the hund. o Oswaldslow, in the co. of Worcester, partly within t bounds of the city of Worcester. It lies on the w t bank of the river Severn, and contains the vil. of Yk Episcopi, situated on the river Teme, near its con- fl nce with the Severn. Bread and provisions were s plied to the monks of Worcester from this place, fr m which circumstance its name is supposed to be d ved. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Worcester, o the val. of £635, in the patron. of the dean and c pter. The church is ancient, partly in the perpen- d ular and partly in the Norman style of architecture. T e charitable endowments of the parish, including a h school, amount to £96 a year. An annual fair was f merly held on the Friday before Palm Sunday, when t mayor and corporation of Worcester, attended by v ious officers, walked in procession through the town. T s custom, which had existed since the reign of E ward IV., is now obsolete.

EDWARDINE ST. MICHAEL'S, a par. in the c and co. of Worcester, next Bedwardine St. John's. T living is a rect. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £90, i the patron. of the dean and chapter. The parochial c rities produce £113 per annum.

EDWAS, a par. chiefly in the lower div. of the h d. of Wentllooge, in the co. of Monmouth, and p tly in the hund. of Caerphilly, in the co. of Glamor- g n, South Wales, 2 miles to the N. of Caerphilly. It is situated on the banks of the river Rumney, and con- t ns the hmlts. of Upper and Lower Bedwas (in Mon- mouthshire), and Van (in Glamorganshire). The living i rect. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val., with the cur. of Ludry annexed to it, £450, in the patron. of the b hop. The church is dedicated to St. Barrog.

BEDWELLTY, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. o Wentllooge, in the co. of Monmouth, 7 miles to the W of Pont-y-pool. Newport is its post town. It is s uated in a hilly district between the river Rumney, o the W., and the Sirhowey on the E., and contains t chplries. of Rhymney and Tredegar, the latter being n w a market town, and the hmlts. of Ishlawrcoed, Nmhole, and Uwchlawrcoed. The district is rich in i n and coal, and is the seat of an extensive iron m nufacture, giving employment to above 1,300 hands. B tween 3,000 and 4,000 persons are engaged in the g eat ironworks and collieries in the vicinity. The l ing is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £ 0, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, situ- a d on a hill commanding a fine prospect over the s rounding hills and wooded valleys, is in the early E glish style of architecture, and is dedicated to St. S nan. In addition to the parish church there is a b utiful new church at Ebbw Vale, recently erected by A. Darby, Esq. Bedwellty is the seat of a Poor-law Union. Polling for the elections takes place at the Rock Inn, in this parish.

BEDWIN, or BEDWYN, GREAT, a par., market town, and borough, in the hund. of Kinwardstone, in the co. of Wilts, 5 miles to the S.W. of Hungerford, and 66 miles from London. It is a station on the recently-constructed Berks and Hants Extension railway, being a continuation of the Hungerford branch of the Great Western railway to Devizes, and is about 2 miles S. of the great Bath road. It is situated in a fertile and beautiful country near the border of Berkshire, on the Kennet and Avon canal, and contains the tythgs. of Crofton with Wolfhall, East and West Grafton, Martin, Wexcombe with Wilton, and several hamlets. It is a very ancient town, and was a place of importance in the Saxon period, being the seat of Cissa, viceroy of Berkshire and Wiltshire under one of the kings of Wessex. Its Saxon name was *Bedgwyn*, or *Bedewind*, and in the Saxon chronicle it is called *Bedan-heafod*. The neighbourhood was the scene of a battle between Wulfhere, king of Mercia, and Escuin, governor of Wessex, in the year 674. From the reign of Edward I., Bedwyn, with occasional intermissions, returned two members to parliament, until the passing of the Reform Act, when the borough was disfranchised. The town has one principal street, crossed by another at right angles. In the former is the market-house, an ancient building. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Salisbury, of the val. of £212, in the patron. of the Marquis of Ailesbury. The church is an ancient structure of flint and freestone, in the form of a cross, with a lofty central tower, and exhibits various styles of architecture, from Norman, that of the nave, to the perpendicular in the aisles and clerestory. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and was thoroughly restored in 1854. It contains several ancient and interesting monuments. The earliest is the effigy of a knight who died in 1312. There is in the chancel a fine altar-tomb with an effigy of Sir John Seymour, father of Jane Seymour, queen of Henry VIII., and of the Protector, the first Duke of Somerset, both of whom were born at Wolfhall, in this parish. There are several other monuments to the Seymours, many of whom are interred here. Besides the district church of St. Nicholas, at East Grafton, built in 1844, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £115, in the patron. of the vicar, there has been recently built a very beautiful church near the House, at Tottenham, by the Marchioness of Ailesbury, to the memory of her mother, the Countess of Pembroke. It was consecrated in September, 1861, and is dedicated to St. Katherine. It is to have a separate district assigned to it, under an incumbent appointed by Lord Ailesbury. There are excellent National schools at Great Bedwyn and East Grafton, and at Tottenham, affording accommodation for more than 400 children, under certificated masters, principally supported by the Marquis of Ailesbury. At Wilton is a chapel belonging to the Wesleyans. The charitable endowments of the parish, including a small free school, and a bequest for apprenticing poor boys, amount to £23, with a church fabric fund of £18 per annum. Chisbury Camp, a great British earthwork, inclosing an area of 15 acres, and attributed to Cissa, is about a mile to the north of the town. Many Roman remains, including a tesselated pavement, a leaden cistern, bricks, &c., have been found at Castle Copse, south-west of the town. It was probably the site of a villa. Tottenham Park is the seat of the Marquis of Ailesbury. Bedwyn was the birthplace (1621) of Dr. Thomas Willis, an eminent physician, and one of the first fellows of the Royal Society. Tuesday is the market day. Fairs are held on the 23rd April and the 26th July, the latter being only for pedlery and fancy articles. The par. comprises an area of about 10,020 acres, belonging, with the exception of about 2,000 acres, to the Marquis of Ailesbury, whose plantations extend for many miles, abounding with deer and game.

BEDWIN, or BEDWYN, LITTLE, a par. and vil. in

the hund. of Kinwardstone, in the co. of Wilts, 1 mile to the N.E. of Great Bedwyn. It was anciently a part of Great Bedwyn; but was made a separate parish at the beginning of the 15th century. It is situated on the Kennet and Avon canal, and includes the hmlts. of Chisbury and Timbridge. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, of the val. of £280, in the patron. of the prebendary. The church, an ancient edifice, partly in the Norman style, is dedicated to St. Michael. Chisbury Camp is in this parish. Within the entrenchment are the remains of an old chapel, now converted into a barn. The Wandsdyke passes through Little Bedwyn.

BEDWORTH, a small town and parish in the Kirby div. of the hund. of Knightlow, in the co. of Warwick, 3 miles to the S. of Nuneaton, and 5 from Coventry. It is a station on the Coventry and Nuneaton branch of the London and North-Western railway. The Coventry canal terminates in this parish, where it joins the Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal. The town, which contains a population of 5,651, is lighted with gas, the works of which were reconstructed about six years ago. There is a good supply of provisions on Saturday, though no regular market. The ribbon manufacture is carried on extensively here, employing about 1,300 looms, and many hands are employed in the neighbouring collieries and stone quarries. There is also a silk throwing mill and some malting-houses. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, of the val. of £562, in the patron. of the Earl of Aylesford, with a park-like glebe of 214 acres. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a modern structure with square embattled tower, and was enlarged in 1851. The register dates from 1656, and contains some curious entries of excommunication. There are chapels belonging to the Independents, Wesleyans, and Baptists. The charitable endowments of Bedworth amount to nearly £1,200 a year. The principal charity being that founded in 1715 by Nicholas Chamberlain, a former rector, consisting of two free schools and twenty-four almshouses. The present income of this charity is £1,176 per annum. A fair is held on Whit-Wednesday for cattle.

BEEBY, a par. in the east division of the hund. of Goscote, in the co. of Leicester, 5 miles to the N.E. of Leicester. A small stream, a branch of the river Wreke, runs through it. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, of the val. of £282, in the patron. of the Earl of Shaftesbury. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

BEECH, a tnshp. in the pars. of Stone and Swinnerton, hund. of Pirehill, in the co. of Stafford, 4 miles from Stone.

BEECHAMWELL, a par. in the hund. of Clackclose, in the co. of Norfolk, 5 miles to the S.W. of Swaffham, its post town and nearest railway station, and 6 S. from Narborough railway station. The rects.* of St. John's and St. Mary's are now consolidated, and form one living in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £191, in the patron. of J. Fielden, Esq. The ancient rect. of All Saints is annexed to that of Stringham. The churches of All Saints and St. John's are in ruins. St. Mary's church, which is a small building with handsome tower, contains a monumental brass and stained windows with figures of SS. Augustine and Dunstan. The register dates from the year 1561. There is a parochial school built in 1835, and supported by voluntary contributions. The par. has an area of about 3,730 acres, 800 of which are an extensive rabbit warren. The soil is sandy, with a substratum of chalk and gravel, and a mound, called the "Devil's Dyke," is situated to the west.

BEECH HILL, a tythg. in the par. of Stratfieldsaye, and hund. of Reading, in the co. of Berks, 10 miles to the S. of Reading.

BEECHING, or BEAUCHAMPSTOKE, a par. in the hund. of Swanborough, in the co. of Wilts, 6 miles to the E. of Devizes. It is situated on the banks of the river Avon. The Kennet and Avon canal passes a little to the north of the village. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £293, in the patron. of G. W. Heneage, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Stephen.

BEECHWOOD, a vil. in the hund. of Hemlingf in the co. of Warwick, 4 miles to the W. of Coven The London and North-Western railway is here car through a tunnel nearly 500 feet in length.

BEEDING, UPPER, a par. in the hund. of P beach, rape of Bramber, in the co. of Sussex, 1 from Steyning. It is situated near the downs, on banks of the river Adur, which is navigable to Sh ham, where it falls into the English Channel. The includes the chplry. of Lower Beeding. Here founded, about the year 1075, a small priory of Benedictine order, as a cell to the abbey of Sau Its revenue of £26 was given to Magdalen C Oxford. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ch val. £12, in the patron. of the President and Fe that college. The church is dedicated to St. Peter parochial charities amount to £5.

BEEDING, LOWER, a distinct chplry. in th of Upper Beeding, in the hund. of Burbeach, an of Bramber, in the co. of Sussex, 4 miles S.E. of sham, its post town, and 40 from London. It was stituted a distinct chapelry by Act of Parliament in and supports its own poor. The living is a perpet. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. with the cur. of P Oak, £135, in the gift of W. E. Hubbard, Esq. T are two churches, Trinity Church and St. John the tist's—the latter being a chapel of ease to the for There is a good National school. In a barrow the village, which was opened in 1800, a large num of ancient sepulchral urns were discovered.

BEEDON, a par. in the hund. of Faircross, in th of Berks, 2 miles to the S. of East Ilsley. It the tythg. of Stanmore. The living is a vic. in th of Oxford, val. £126, in the patron. of Sir J. Ke Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas.

BEEFORD, a par. in the northern div. of the of Holderness, in the East Riding of the co. of Y miles to the E. of Great Driffield. It is situated the sea-coast, and contains the chplry. of Lissett the tnshp. of Dunnington. The living is a rect.* dioc. of York, of the val. with the cur. of L annexed to it, of £779, in the gift of the archbis The church is dedicated to St. Leonard, and contains monumental brass of a priest, of the year 1472. T Independents and Wesleyans have chapels here, there is a small free school.

BEELEIGH, or BILEIGH, a hmlt. in the boro of Maldon, and hund. of Dengie, in the co. of Ess mile to the W. of Maldon. It was the site of an ab for Premonstratensian monks, founded by Robert Mar in 1180. The chapel still remaining is 36 feet in len and 18 feet broad, and has some groined arches good state of preservation. It was the burial-pla Henry Bourchier, Earl of Essex, who died in 148 his countess. It has been made a pig-sty! Alas, the "vile uses!"

BEELEY, a chplry. in the par. and union of Ba well, hund. of High Peak, in the co. of Derby, 5 mi to the S.E. of Bakewell, and 6 N.W. from Matlock. is situated on the river Derwent, and has a stone qua on Beeley Moor, from which the well-known grindst are obtained. The living is a perpet. cur. in the di of Lichfield, val. £98, in the patron. of the Duke Devonshire. The church, dedicated to St Anne, is old building with a low tower. There are several sm charities, of the value of £7 per annum. There free school, erected and supported by the Duke of D vonshire, who is lord of the manor and chief landown

BEELSBY, a par. in the wap. of Bradley Haver parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 6 miles to S.W. of Grimsby. It is situated in the Wolds, on banks of the Tetney river. The living is a rect. in dioc. of Lincoln, of the val. of £150, in the patron the Chapter of the Collegiate Church of Southwell. T church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

BEENHAM, or BEENHAM-VALLENCE, a par the hund. of Reading, in the co. of Berks, 8 miles the W. of Reading. It lies a little to the north of river Kennet, and the Kennet and Avon canal.

ling is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, of the val. of £0, in the patron. of Mr. Bushnell. The church is dicated to St. Mary. The vicarage was once held by Tomas Stackhouse, author of the "History of the Ble." He died and was interred here in 1752. Near th village are Beenham House and Beenham Lodge.

EENIE. *See* BOYNDIE, Banffshire.

EER, a tythg. in the par. of Seaton, hund. of Colyt in the co. of Devon, 3 miles to the S.W. of Colyton. Is seated on the coast near Beer Head, a chalk promatory between Axmouth and Sidmouth. It is a good hing station, with a small harbour, and a pier erected abut 1820. A coastguard station is established here. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of Seaton, the dioc. of Exeter. Here are almshouses for 25 fishmen and 20 widows, and free schools, founded and endowed by Lady Rolle, the revenue of which is £210 per annum. The tything has also a share with Idstock in an endowment by Edward Colston for the maintenance and education of 100 boys.

EER, a tythg. in the par. of High Ham and hund. of Whitley, in the co. of Somerset, 1 mile from Langport.

EER, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Cannington, in the co. of Somerset, 3 miles N.W. of Bridgewater. It is situated near the river Parret, and was the site of a Benedictine nunnery founded in the reign of King Stephen.

EER ALSTON, a town in the par. of Beer Ferris, hund. of Roborough, in the co. of Devon, 3 miles to the N. of the village of Beer Ferris, and 12 miles to the N.W. of Plymouth. It is now a small town, containing about 1,600 inhabitants, situated in a pleasant spot near the river Tamar, and was formerly a borough and market town. Its market was granted about the close of the 13th century, and the elective franchise in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, from which time it returned two members to parliament until the Reform Act, by which it was disfranchised. In the parliament of 1661, Sir John Maynard, law serjeant to Cromwell and King Charles II., sat as member for this town. He founded the free grammar school still known by his name, and endowed it with land producing £21 per annum. A shed of case to Beer Ferris was erected here in 1845. There are also chapels belonging to the Wesleyans, Reformed Wesleyans, Independents, and Bible Christians. A mechanics' institute was established in 1854, but dissolved in 1856. There are both Church of England and Dissenting schools. A large portion of the inhabitants of the town are employed in the lead and silver mines in the vicinity, which were first opened in the 13th century. Extensive smelting works for lead, silver, and tin were formerly in operation, but were discontinued in 184, in consequence of the stoppage of the two mines, South and East Tamar, which occurred several years ago through the breaking in upon the works underground of the waters of the Tamar river. The great mine called Tamar Consols is still in full operation, and employs most of the mining population. The name of the town is supposed to be a corruption of Beer-Alecon, which it took from the family of the Alençons, who held the manor after the Conquest.

EER CROCOMBE, a par. in the hund. of Abdick and Bulstone, in the co. of Somerset, 5 miles to the N.E. of Ilminster. The Chard canal passes through the parish, which is included in the union of Langport. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £200, in the patron. of Colonel Wyndham. The church is dedicated to St. James.

EER FERRIS, or FERRERS, a par. in the hund. of Roborough, in the co. of Devon, 3 miles to the N.E. of Saltash, and 8 N. by W. from Plymouth. It occupies a small peninsula on the English Channel, at the mouth of the rivers Tamar and Tavy, which bound it on the W. and E. The par. includes the town of Beer Alston, which was formerly a borough, and the village of Beer Ferris, or, as it is commonly called, Beer Town. Lead has been for many centuries obtained here in considerable quantities, mixed with much silver, and several other mineral products. The chief mine is known as the Tamar Consols, and gives employment to a great number of the inhabitants. The scenery of the neighbourhood is remarkably fine, and large quantities of fruit are produced here, especially black cherries, known locally as "mazards." The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, of the val. of £700, in the patron. of the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe. The church, which is dedicated to St. Andrew, was erected in 1333. It is in the decorated style chiefly, but with additions of perpendicular and debased, and contains two monuments of Crusaders, besides tombs of the Ferrers and other families who formerly held the manor. Here is the grave of the painter Charles A. Stothard, who was killed, in 1821, by a fall while engaged in drawing the windows of this church. The rich stained glass belonging to the eastern window is now preserved in a chest. There are several Dissenting chapels in the parish. The charitable endowments amount to £66 per annum, including £21, the revenue of Maynard's free school. The par. comprises an area of about 5,838 acres, chiefly the property of Earl Mount-Edgcumbe, who is lord of the manor.

BEER HACKETT, a par. in the hund. of Sherborne, in the co. of Dorset, 4 miles to the S.W. of Sherborne, and 4 S.E. from Yeovil railway station. It is situated on a small river, and is but thinly inhabited. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £201, in the patron. of Sir J. Munden and W. Helyar, Esq., alternately; it is a peculiar of the Dean of Salisbury, and is exempt from visitation. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

BEER REGIS. *See* BERE REGIS, Dorsetshire.

BEERHALL, a tythg. in the par. of Axminster, and hund. of the same name, in the co. of Devon, not far from Axminster.

BEES, ST., or KIRKBY BEACOCK, a par. in the ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, in the co. of Cumberland, 3 miles to the N.W. of Egremont. It is situated near the coast of the Irish Sea, along which it extends about 10 miles, and was the largest parish in the county until recently, when Loweswater was constituted a parochial chapelry, with independent jurisdiction. It contains the chplries. of Ennerdale, Eskdale, Hensingham, Nether Wasdale, Wasdale Head, and Whitehaven, the last being a market town and seaport; and the tnshps. of Kinniside, Lowside-Quarter, Preston-Quarter, Rottington, Sandwith, and Weddiker. The district is hilly, and the coast generally steep and rocky. Coal, limestone, and freestone are obtained, with some lead; and iron has been found in great abundance in the neighbourhood. The vicinity abounds in striking scenery. On the promontory called St. Bees Head, 3 miles to the S. of Whitehaven, is a lighthouse, with a fixed light at an elevation of 333 feet, visible at a distance of 23 miles. It was erected in 1822, a former one, erected in 1717, having been burnt down. Large numbers of seafowl haunt the rocky coast. The village is said to owe its origin to a nunnery, founded here in the 7th century by St. Bega, an Irish princess, whom some identify with St. Bridget. A few interesting fragments of that earlier foundation are preserved in the present church and churchyard. After its demolition by the Danes in the 10th century, a priory was established near the ancient site by William de Meschines, in the reign of Henry I., for a prior and monks of the Benedictine order, and was made a cell to St. Mary's abbey in York. At the Dissolution its annual revenue was about £150. Nearly all traces of its domestic buildings have disappeared; but the nave of its church has been used as the parish church since 1611. It is a venerable cruciform building, principally semi-Norman (*circa* 1200). The chancel, repaired from a ruin in 1817, to serve as a divinity school, is very noble, but needs restoration. The transepts and tower have recently been well restored, and a fine peal of eight bells, with some good church furniture and painted glass, have been added. The benefice is a perpet. cur.,* now in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £103, in the patron. of the Earl of

Lonsdale, and is held with the principalship of the college which was, in 1817, established by Dr. Law, then Bishop of Chester, for such divinity students as are not designed for the universities. The principal is assisted by a tutor and a lecturer in theology; the course lasts two years, and the divinity testimonial of St. Bees College is now accepted by most of the English bishops. Here is also a free grammar school, once of considerable importance, founded in 1587 by Archbishop Grindal, a native of Hensingham, in this parish. The scholars are eligible to a fellowship and two scholarships at Queen's College, Oxford, and to a fellowship and four scholarships at Cambridge. There are several other charitable endowments, producing about £50 a year. The monastery and the manor of St. Bees were granted by Edward VI., in 1553, to Sir Thomas Chaloner, through whose family and the Wybergs the manor has come to its present holder, the Earl of Lonsdale.

BEESBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Hawerby, and wap. of Bradley Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 9 miles E.S.E. of Caistor.

BEESBY-IN-THE-MARSH, a par. in the Wold div. of the hund. of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 2 miles to the N. of Alford. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, of the val. of £207, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

BEESON, a hmlt. in the par. of Stokenham, hund. of Coleridge, in the co. of Devon, 5 miles from Kingsbridge. It is pleasantly situated on the coast.

BEESTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Caunton, wap. of Thurgarton, in the co. of Nottingham, 5 miles to the N.W. of Newark. The Great Northern railway passes within a short distance to the east. The principal residence is Beesthorpe Hall, an old seat erected in the reign of James I.

BEESTON, a hmlt. in the pars. of Northill and Sandy, hund. of Wixamtree, in the co. of Bedford, 2 miles to the N.W. of Biggleswade. It is near the Sandy station of the Great Northern railway.

BEESTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Bunbury, hund. of Eddisbury, in the co. palatine of Cheshire, 3 miles to the S.W. of Tarporley. It is a station on the Chester and Crewe railway, midway between those towns. It is situated in a fertile and beautiful country, at the foot of Beeston Hill, a bold and insulated rock of sandstone, 366 feet in height, precipitous on one side, but gradually sloping on the other, and commanding a wide prospect over the vale of Cheshire. On its summit are the ruins of Beeston Castle, once a fortress of great strength, founded about 1220 by Ranulph de Blundeville. It was garrisoned by the parliamentary forces in the reign of Charles I., and, being taken by the royalists, was besieged, retaken, and dismantled in 1646. The remains, a massive and picturesque pile, overgrown with ivy, consist of part of an entrance archway, between two round towers, part of the walls, several round towers, remains of the chapel, and the moat cut in the sandstone. They extend over four or five acres, and form a striking object in the landscape for many miles round, being visible at Liverpool. There is a large stone quarry in the outer ward of the castle. The Chester canal passes through the township, which is included within the Poor-law Union of Nantwich. There is a mineral spring. Beeston Hall, an old seat, was burnt down by Prince Rupert during the Civil War.

BEESTON, a par. and small town in the southern div. of the wap. of Broxtow, in the co. of Nottingham, 3 miles to the S.W. of Nottingham, and 12 from Derby. It is a station on the Derby and Lincoln section of the Midland railway. It lies on the west side of the river Trent, and includes the hamlet of Beeston Rylands. The Nottingham canal is connected with the Trent by a branch called the Beeston Cut, which intersects the parish. The chief occupations of the people are the manufacture of hosiery and lace. There are above 200 stocking frames and 160 lace machines in constant operation. About 600 hands are employed in the silk-mill, which had to be rebuilt, after having been burnt down in the Reform Riots of 1831. The living is a vic.* the dioc. of Lincoln, of the val. of £300, with 110½ acres glebe land, in the patron. of the Duke of Devonsh... The old church of St. John the Baptist was pul... down in 1842, and a handsome new building erected... the site in 1844. The only portion of the old build... retained is the chancel, which belongs to the family Lord Middleton. Peter Broughton, Esq., is lord of t... manor. There are chapels belonging to the Wesley... Primitive, Reformed, and New Connection Methodi... and General and Particular Baptists. There are a... National and infant schools, a library containing ... volumes, and an observatory belonging to E. J. L... Esq., F.R.A.S. The charities amount to £24 per ann...

BEESTON, a chplry. in the par. of St. Peter, L... in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles to ... of Leeds. It is within the borough of Leeds, and ... law Union of Hunslet. It is a station on the Wak... and Leeds branch of the Great Northern railway. ... inhabitants are principally employed in the cloth ma... facture and the large collieries, which were first wr... in the reign of Charles II. The living is a perpet... in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £180, in the patron. ... Vicar of Leeds. The church, dedicated to St. Ma... a very ancient building. The Wesleyan Metho... have a chapel here.

BEESTON ALL SAINTS, or BEESTON-NEX... MILEHAM, a par. in the hund. of Launditch, in th... of Norfolk, 2 miles E. of Litcham, and 7 miles to the S... of Swaffham, its post town. The village is pleas... situated on high ground, close to the Fransham ra... station. It consists of a number of well-built, but sca... houses, the inhabitants of which are chiefly engage... agriculture. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of N... wich, of the val. of £450, in the patron. of the Re... B. Barnwell. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, ... fine structure with tower and spire, commanding ... extensive view of the surrounding country. The c... ritable endowments, which include a bequest of £8 ... annum for a free school, founded by the Rev. Wm. ... Barnwell, and an almshouse, amount to £61 per ann... The principal residence is Beeston Hall.

BEESTON REGIS, a par. in the northern div. of ... hund. and union of Erpingham, in the co. of Norf... 3 miles to the W. of Cromer. It is situated in a pl... district on the sea-coast, and was the site of an Au... tine priory founded and endowed in the 13th centu... the Lady Isabel, wife of Sir Roger de Cressy. It ... dedicated to the Virgin, and had a revenue at the ... solution of £50. The living is a rect. in the dio... Norwich, val. £138, in the patron. of the Duch... Lancaster. The tithes have been commuted for a ... charge of £135. The church, dedicated to All Sa... is in the decorated style, with square embattled t... It contains several effigies in brass, and part of a ... screen. Picturesque ruins, consisting of the tower ... some arches of the old conventual church, still e... The sea has encroached considerably on the coast h... and has washed away the greater part of the gl... which originally comprised 21 acres, of which 4 ... now remain. Beeston Hall, the chief residence, ... present in the occupation of the Rev. Cromer Cre... the rector, who, with Gurney Hoare, Esq., is the ... landowner. B. B. Cabbell, Esq., is lord of the ma...

BEESTON RYELANDS, a hmlt. in the par. ... Beeston, wap. of Broxtow, in the co. of Nottingha... miles from Nottingham.

BEESTON ST. ANDREW, a par. in the hund. ... Taverham, in the co. of Norfolk, 4 miles to the N.... Norwich. There is no village, but some scattered ho... The living is a sinecure rect. in the dioc. of Norw... val. £190, in the patron. of the Rev. H. Bannather... cumbent. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, ... ruins. The old hall, which is still standing, was ... in 1610. The par. contains about 626 acres, ch... the property of N. Micklethwait and O. Barnes, E... and is included within the Poor-law Union of St. F... Sir Thomas B. Lennard, Bart., is lord of the manor.

BEESTON ST. LAWRENCE, a par. in the hun...

Instead, in the co. of Norfolk, 6 miles to the S.E. of rth Walsham, and 10 N.E. of Norwich; Cottishall is i post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norvh, val. £200, in the patron. of Sir J. H. Preston, Ict. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a ull edifice with round tower, and contains several ndsome monuments of the Preston family. The rister commences at the year 1558. The Wesleyans ve a chapel in the village. Beeston Hall, a fine thic pile, was rebuilt in 1786. It stands in a pleasant oded park of 300 acres, and is the seat of Sir J. H. eston, Bart., who is lord of the manor.

BEETHAM, a par. in Kendal ward, in the co. of Westmoreland, 1 mile to the S. of Milnthorpe, near which is a station on the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, and 2 miles N.W. from Burton-in-Kendal. The par. occupies a mountainous district on the banks of the rivers Ka or Kent, and Betha, or Bela, near the border of Lancashire, and is included within the Poor-law Union of Kendal. It comprises the chplry. of Witherslack, and the tnshps. of Beetham, Farlton, Haverbrack, Whop, Overthwaite, with Ulpha. Holme Island, in Morecombe Bay, used to be sometimes in the parish of Beetham, and county of Westmoreland, and sometimes in the county of Lancashire, according to the side of it on which the river Winster used to discharge itself into the sea at Morecombe Bay, that river being the division between the two counties. But since the Lancaster and Ulverstone railway has been made, the river has been confined to the east side of the island, and the island been joined to the west land, which converts it into a peninsula. Slate and limestone are quarried here, and exported to other towns along the coast. The Lancaster and Ulverstone railway crosses the sands on a lofty viaduct of 52 arches at Arnside. There is a bridge so constructed as to allow ships to enter the Kent, which is navigable for small vessels, and warfs are established on its eastern bank. Paper-making is carried on to a small extent, and there is a corn-mill. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £159, in the patron. of the Duchy of Lancaster. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. It stands by the river, near the site of an ancient chapel dedicated to St. John, and contains monuments of the Wilsons, of Dallam Tower, and of the Beethams, of Beetham Hall, to whom the manor formerly belonged. A MS. history of Beetham, by a former vicar, is deposited in the church. The charitable endowments of the parish amount to £512 per annum; of which sum £445 is the produce of Dean Barwick's bequest for a school, the incumbent, poor, &c., at Witherslack, on the north side of the sands, and £37 is the income of a free school at Beetham, founded about 1663. Near the village are the remains of Beetham Hall, the old manor-house, once a fortified seat, but now a farm-house. Two miles to the south are the remains of Arnside Tower, or Beacon. Several similar structures existed in the vicinity. There is a waterfall at Beetham Mill, near the village. Beetham House is the residence of the Rev. W. Hutton, the vicar, and Ashton House of John Yeates Thexton, Esq. Dallam Tower, in the township of Haverbrack, is a fine stone mansion, situated in a beautiful park, commanding extensive views over the most picturesque and beautiful portion of Westmoreland: it is at present the seat of G. E. Wilson, Esq., who is lord of the manor.

BEETLEY, a par. in the hund. of Launditch, in the co. of Norfolk, 4 miles to the N. of East Dereham. The Dereham, Fakenham, and Wells railway passes near it. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, of the val. of £387, in the patron of W. Collison, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The principal mansion is Beetley High House.

BEFCOTE, a hmlt. in the par. of Gnosall, and hund. of Cuttlestone, in the co. of Stafford, 5 miles to the W. of Stafford.

BEGBROOKE, a par. in the hund. of Wootton, in the co. of Oxford, 3 miles to the S.E. of Woodstock. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £170, in the patron. of the Principal and Fellows of Brazenose College, Oxford. The church, which is partly in the Norman style, is dedicated to St. Michael.

BEGELLY, a par. in the hund. of Narberth, in the co. of Pembroke, South Wales, 5 miles to the S. of Narberth. It is pleasantly situated near the coast, and includes the chapelry of Williamston. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the coal-mines of the neighbourhood. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. David's, of the val. with the perpet. cur. of Williamston annexed to it, of 216, in the patron. of Lord Mitford. The church is of the Early English style. Begelly Hall is the principal residence.

BEGGARMONDS, a hmlt. in the par. of Arncliffe, wap. of Staincliffe and Ewcross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 10 miles to the N. of Settle.

BEGGAR'S BUSH, a vil. in the bar. of Dublin, and co. of the same name, in the prov. of Leinster, Ireland, near Dublin.

BEGUILDY, UPPER and LOWER, or LLANFIHANGEL BEGUILDY, a par. in the hund. of Knighton, in the co. of Radnor, South Wales, 7 miles to the N.W. of Knighton. It is situated in a hilly district on the river Teme, not far from its source, and contains the tnshps. of Pennant, Creegbyther, and Mydwalled, with part of the borough of Knucklass, or Cnwclas. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £164, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The annual value of the parochial charities is £17.

BEIGHTON, a par. in the hund. of Scarsdale, in the co. of Derby, 7 miles to the S.E. of Sheffield, its post town, and 10 N.E. of Chesterfield. The Midland, and the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railways pass near the village, and have stations at Eckington and Woodhouse Mill. The approach to the village from Eckington is through a massive stone cutting. The village itself is delightfully situated on a gentle declivity near the border of Yorkshire, on the banks of the river Rother. It is included within the Poor-law Union of Rotherham, Yorkshire, from which place it is distant about 6 miles to the south. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £250, in the patron. of Earl Manvers, who is also lord of the manor and chief landowner. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure with square tower of pointed stone. The Wesleyan Methodists have a small chapel in the hamlet of Hackenthorpe, about 2 miles east of the village. The parochial charities produce £34 per annum, including a bequest by William Jessop for apprenticing boys and other purposes, and the endowment of a small free school. The par. includes the hmlts. of Hackenthorpe, Sothal, Waterthorpe, and Birley—the first distinguished for its manufacture of scythes and sickles, and the last for its spa and baths, which have been held in much repute for several centuries.

BEIGHTON, a par. in the hund. of South Walsham, in the co. of Norfolk, 6 miles to the N.E. of Loddon, 10 W. of Yarmouth, and 11 E. of Norwich. The Great Eastern railway runs near it, and has a station at Buckenham, about 3 miles to the N.E. of the village, which is a small straggling place. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, of the val. of £363, in the patron. of R. Fellowes, Esq., who is lord of the manor, and resides at Shottesham Park. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is in the decorated style, and has been recently restored, and some handsome painted windows inserted in the chancel by Warrington, of London. The register commences from the year 1602. The tithes have been commuted for a rent charge of £420 per annum, and the scattered glebe exchanged for eight acres adjoining the rectory house, which was rebuilt in 1846. There is a National school with library attached, built in 1857.

BEIGHTON. *See* BEYTON, Suffolk.

BEIL GRANGE, a vil. in the par. of Stenton, in the co. of Haddington, Scotland, 3 miles from Dunbar.

BEILBY GRANGE, an ext. par. lib. in the wap. of Skyrack, West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles from Wetherby.

BEITH, a par. and market town, in the Cunningham district of the co. of Ayr, and partly in the co. of Renfrew, Scotland, 18 miles to the S.W. of Glasgow. It is situated in a pleasant and fertile district on the banks of the Rye Water, near Loch Kilbirnie, and is a station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway. The par. includes, in addition to the post town of its own name, the vils. of Gateside, Northbar, and Burnhouse. The town, which has grown into importance since the commencement of the 18th century, when it consisted of only a few poor dwellings, is seated on a lofty eminence, commanding extensive prospects over the surrounding country. The streets are not regularly built, but they contain many good houses and are lighted with gas. There is a townhouse, which was erected in 1817, a news-room, subscription library, and three branch banks. The principal branches of industry are the manufacture of linen yarn, calicoes, and silk printing and dyeing. There are many dairy-farms, and a large quantity of the cheese called "Dunlop cheese" (from the neighbouring parish) is made here. Coal, limestone, and freestone are obtained in abundance, and some ironstone. The living, of the val. of £241, is in the presb. of Irvine, and the patron. of the Earl of Eglinton. The church, a handsome edifice with a spire, erected in 1807, stands on the loftiest spot in the town. There are places of worship belonging to the Free Church, and the United Presbyterians, and several good schools. Until 1838, when it fell down, the ruins of Giffen Castle, the old seat of the Eglintons, was a conspicuous object; and on the shore of Loch Kilbrinie, are those of Glengarnock Castle, now belonging to the Earl of Glasgow. On the summit of the lofty Cuffhill, a supposed seat of Druidical worship, is a rocking-stone, which a touch suffices to move. Stone coffins and urns have been discovered in cairns in this parish. Dr. John Wotherspoon, afterwards President of Princetown College, New Jersey, was minister of this parish in 1745, when he raised and led a company of volunteers for the king. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Falkirk. Friday is the market day. Fairs are held on the first Friday in January, February, and November, and the 30th August.

BEKAN, or BECAN, a par. in the bar. of Costello, in the co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles to the W. of Ballyhannis. It lies at the head of the river Robe. The living is a rect., united with that of Kiltullagh, in the dioc. of Tuam, Killala, and Achonry. The principal residences are Becan and Ballenville. There are some remains of the old parish church.

BEKESBOURNE. *See* BEARSBOURNE, Kent.

BELAN, a par. in the bar. of Kilkea and Moone, in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles to the N. of Castledermot. The living is a rect., united with the vic. of Timolin, in the dioc. of Dublin, Glendalagh, and Kildare. Belan House, the seat of the Earls of Aldborough, stands on the site of an ancient castle, which was a seat of the Fitzgeralds, and was destroyed by Cromwell.

BELAUGH, a par. in the southern div. of the hund. of Erpingham, in the co. of Norfolk, 6½ miles to the N.E. of Norwich. The village is pleasantly situated on the sloping side of a hill, which rises abruptly from the left bank of the river Bure, and is crowned by the church of St. Peter, from which there is a commanding prospect over a rich and varied country. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. with the vic. of Scotton, to which it is annexed, £411, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has a square tower surmounted by four small spires, and contains a brass of 1471, and an ancient circular font. The register commences from the year 1538. Belaugh Hall is the chief residence, and belongs to the Trafford family, who have long held the manor.

BELBROUGHTON, a par. and vil. in the lower div. of the hund. of Halfshire, in the co. of Worcester, 5½ miles to the E. of Kidderminster, and 5 S. of Stourbridge, its post town and railway station. It is watered by the small stream of Ram Alley, and includes the hmlts. of Brian's Bell, Broomhill, Fairfield, and Hartl. The manufacture of scythes, hay-knives, and every description of edge tools is extensively carried on at this place, one firm having been established upwards of a century. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, of the val. of £1,244, in the patron. of the President and Fellows of St. John's College, Oxford. The church, an old stone building, is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The altar-place in the chancel is paved with encaustic tiles. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. There is a National school and a small free school, with an endowment of about £10 a year, and other charities producing about £24. Fairs are held here on the 30th May and the 20th September for cattle, horses, cheese, &c.; the latter day is a statute fair for hiring servants. The parish to the northward is rather hilly, but generally fertile, and a large portion in pasture.

BELBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Howden, and wapentake of Howdenshire, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 1 mile from Howden. The Hull and Selby railway passes near the township, with a station at Howden.

BELCHAMP NORTH END, and BELCHAMP NORTH WOOD, ext. par. places in the hund. of Hinckford, in the co. of Essex, next to Belchamp Walter.

BELCHAMP OTTON, a par. in the hund. of Hinckford, in the co. of Essex, 5 miles to the N. of Castle Hedingham. Clare is its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, of the val. of £[illegible], in the patron. of the Rev. E. H. Dawson, incumbent. The church is dedicated to St. Ethelbert and All Saints. There are charitable endowments, producing £[illegible] per annum.

BELCHAMP ST. PAUL'S, a par. in the hund. of Hinckford, in the co. of Essex, 2 miles to the S.E. of Clare. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Rochester, the val. of £240, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. There is an endowment of small amount for a school. The vil. is a mart for the East Essex hops.

BELCHAMP WALTER, a par. in the hund. of Hinckford, in the co. of Essex, 3 miles to the W. of Sudbury. The living is a vic. consolidated with that of Bulmer, in the dioc. of Rochester. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains a monumental brass of the year 1591, and several monuments to the Waldegrave family, whose seat is Belchamp Hall. The mansion contains some interesting paintings, amongst which is a portrait of Sir Hugh Myddelton. The par., with Belchamp North End and Belchamp North Wood, which are ext. par., has an area of about 2,125.

BELCHFORD, or BELSHFORD, a par. in the northern div. of the wap. of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 6 miles to the N.E. of Horncastle. Good limestone is quarried here. In the parish is Belchford Wood, where the South Wold hounds meet. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, of the val. of £425, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul.

BELCLARE, or CLARE TUAM, a par. in the bar. of Clare, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles to the S.W. of Tuam. It contains the hill of Knockma, which commands a fine view. There is a large extent of bog in the district. The living is a vic. united with that of Tuam, in the dioc. of Tuam, Killala, and Achonry. A Franciscan monastery was founded here at the close of the 13th century.

BELCOO, a vil. in the par. of Bohoe, and bar. of Clanawley, in the co. of Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 9 miles to the W. of Enniskillen. It is situated near the borders of Leitrim and Cavan, between Lough Macnean and Neilly. Fairs are held here on the 5th April, June, and August, the 6th October, and the 26th November.

BELFAST BARONY, UPPER and LOWER, two of the 14 bars. or subdivisions of the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, situated in the south-east part of the county. It is bounded on the N.E. by the North Channel, on the S.E. by Belfast Lough and the co.

Down, and on the W. and N.W. by the bars. of Upper and Lower Massareene, Upper Antrim, and Upper Glenarm. The Lower Barony contains the pars. of Ballylinny, Raymore, Ballyrobert Grange, Ballywalter Grange, Carmoney, Glynn, Inver, Island Magee, Kilroot, Mollusk Grange, Raloo, Templecorran, with parts of the pars. of Raymartin, Belfast, or Shankill, and Templepatrick. The bar. includes an area of about 56,093 acres. The Upper Barony contains the pars. of Umgall Grange, with parts of those of Ballymartin, Derryaghy, Drumbeg, Lisbeg, Shankill, or Belfast, and Templepatrick, and has an area of about 35,898 acres.

BELFAST, a seaport, post, and market town; a municipal and parliamentary borough, and head of a Poor-law Union, in the par. of Belfast or Shankill, in the bars. of Upper and Lower Belfast, in the co. of Antrim, with the suburb of Ballymacarrett, in the par. of the same name, in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 14 miles to the S.E. of Antrim, or 22 miles by railway, and 101 miles to the N. of Dublin, or 112 miles by railway. It is situated at the south extremity of Belfast Lough, at the mouth of the river Lagan, in 54° 36′ N. lat. and 5° 55′ W. long. Belfast is the principal commercial town in Ireland, the capital of the prov. of Ulster, and now the county town of Antrim, in place of Carrickfergus, which formerly held that rank. As early as the 12th century a fortified station appears to have existed near the mouth of the river Lagan, and before the commencement of the 14th century a town must have grown up here, for in 1316 the town and castle were attacked and destroyed by Edward Bruce. The place was not recovered by the English for about two centuries. In the reign of Henry VIII. the town and castle were granted to Hugh Mac Nial Oge on certain conditions, which being violated by the O'Nials, in the reign of James I., they reverted to the crown. In 1604 they were conferred on Sir Arthur Chichester, then lord-deputy. From this period the town began to rise rapidly into importance, and by the year 1611 had acquired sufficient wealth to obtain from James I. a charter of incorporation, erecting it into a municipal and parliamentary borough, having the privilege of sending two members to the Irish parliament; 26 years later, on the breaking up of the port monopolies of Carrickfergus, it became the principal commercial entrepôt of the British Plantation in Ulster, and the seat of the custom-house. Its progress and improvement were suspended by the Civil War, in which the inhabitants took first the side of the parliament, and subsequently that of the king. They were mostly Presbyterians, and the expression of their feeling on the execution of Charles drew from Milton a severe reply. Belfast warmly espoused the cause of the Prince of Orange, and proclaimed him king. He spent some days here before his march to the Boyne, and was so well satisfied with his reception that he granted £1,200 per annum from the offers of the State to the Presbyterian ministers of Ulster. This was the origin of the larger endowment called the *Regium Donum*.—Belfast stands on an extensive level tract on the western bank of the river Lagan, where it falls into Belfast Lough. It is not more than a few feet above high-water mark, and was once a mere marsh, frequently covered by the river. The situation is considered healthy, and the surrounding scenery is beautiful and diversified. The valley of the Lagan is bounded to the westward by a fine range of hills, some of which rise to the height of 1,000 feet. Divis, a mountain on the north-west, is above 1,500 feet in height. The neighbourhood of the town, both along the shores of the lough, and the banks of the river, as well as up the sides of the hills, is adorned with numerous villas and residences, gardens, and pretty villages. The general aspect of the town bespeaks activity and prosperity, and the number of fine mansions and villas in the vicinity attest the wealth and taste of the inhabitants, though, from its low situation, it cannot be considered as striking. There are many spacious and handsome streets, squares, and terraces, with numerous public buildings, testifying, not only the mercantile importance of the place, but its connections with science, literature, art, and education. It is lighted with gas, and well supplied with water.—The Lagan is crossed by three bridges,—one called the Queen's bridge, a short distance above the mouth of the river, connecting the town with the suburb of Ballymacarrett. It is a handsome structure of five arches, and was erected in 1841 on the site of a bridge of 21 arches, built in 1686, which had become unsafe, and was taken down. The breadth of the river is here about 250 yards, and the new bridge cost £27,000. Higher up, and connecting the south quarter of the town with the neighbouring county, is New bridge, which was built in 1831. Outside the town, in the suburb of Malone, the river is crossed by a third bridge. The mercantile quarter of the town lies on and near the quays; the manufacturing quarter is that on the north and west sides of the town; and the principal commercial establishments are in High-street, Bridge-street, Donegal-place, and their vicinity. The quays extend about a mile below Queen's bridge, and consist of Custom-house quay, Chichester quay, Limekiln dock, Donegal quay, Ritchie's dock, the Ballast Corporation dock, the Clarendon dock, and Dunbar's dock. The principal street is High-street, leading to High-street dock. It is the oldest and one of the most spacious streets in the town. Castle-place is its continuation. Donegal-place, a range of handsome buildings, leads from High-street to Donegal-square, the site of the White Linen Hall, a spacious building erected in 1785. Half a mile westward is College-square. The Commercial-buildings, a spacious block of houses at the south end of Donegal-street, have a granite front with eight Ionic columns, and comprise a hotel, a news-room, an assembly-room, and various offices. The news-room is also used as an exchange. The buildings were erected in 1822, at a cost of above £20,000. Opposite this pile is the Old Exchange, lately reconstructed, and converted into a banking-house. The custom-house, a handsome structure of stone, recently erected, in the Italian style, stands on Donegal quay, along which is a spacious esplanade nearly a quarter of a mile in length, where the steam navy and West India traders of the port have their station. From Donegal and College squares, the leading roads southward conduct to the new town of Malone, which stands on rising ground, between the Old Dublin-road and the river. The prominent feature in this district is the new Queen's College, a beautiful and picturesque pile of brick and stone, in the Tudor collegiate style, which occupies a commanding site, in the midst of villas and park scenery, adjoining the Botanic Gardens. The barracks, accommodating a regiment of infantry and a troop of horse, are on the high grounds north of the town. Westward of the barracks are the gaol and the court-house, both of recent erection; the former a handsome pile, covering five acres, and arranged on the separate principle; the latter a fine edifice, with a Corinthian portico. The theatre is in Arthur-street; the house of correction in Howard-street; the natural history museum and the Royal Academical Institution are in College-square. In the same neighbourhood is the Union poorhouse. The terminus of the Ulster railway is in the New Dublin-road, near College-square; that of the Belfast and Ballymena, in York-street; and that of the Belfast and County Down, at Ballymacarrett. There is a branch line to Carrickfergus, and also a short line to Holywood. At Portadown the Ulster railway crosses the Dublin and Belfast Junction line. The Lagan navigation connects Belfast with Lough Neagh and the Ulster canal and Newry canal, by a line of water carriage of 28½ miles. The staple business of Belfast is the linen and cotton manufactures, of which it is the principal seat in Ireland, the former introduced in 1808, and the latter in 1777. To form a just estimate of the importance of these manufactures, it should be remembered that only a century ago, in 1760, the population of Belfast was under 9,000, and that there are now above 18,000 persons engaged in spinning linen yarn alone, which is carried on in about 30 steam-mills. All varieties of linen, damasks, sheetings, diapers, &c., are made here, and are

justly celebrated for their durability and excellence. There are five extensive cotton-mills, in which velvets, fustians, jeans, ticking, ginghams, calico, muslins, &c., are manufactured. The flax-spinning manufacture has grown into great importance, employing now, in the town and its vicinity, 500,000 spindles. Calico-printing, bleaching, and dyeing are carried on on a large scale. There are 10 or 12 bleach-grounds within the parish. Other large and important establishments are the iron-foundries and manufactories for machinery, chemical works, glass-works, distilleries, extensive breweries, flour-mills, tanneries, &c. The making of ropes and sailcloth also employs many persons. Shipbuilding was introduced about 1792, and has grown into an important branch of business, carried on in five ship-yards.—The port of Belfast, now ranking second in Ireland, was subordinate to Carrickfergus till nearly the middle of the 17th century. In 1700 there were not more than five vessels of small burden belonging to it, and its customs amounted, several years later, to not more than £1,200. In 1786 the commerce had increased to 772 vessels entered inwards and outwards, with an aggregate tonnage of 34,287 tons. After the establishment of the linen manufacture its trade rapidly increased; and the introduction of steamboats, about 1824, gave it still further extension. Since 1835 there is no accurate return of the value of the imports and exports, but in that year the imports were £3,695,438, and the exports were £4,341,794. They are now probably double; and the number of vessels registered as belonging to the port vary in the last ten years from 450 to 460, with an average tonnage of 80,000 tons. The foreign commerce is chiefly with the United States, the Mediterranean, and the Baltic; the colonial, with British North America, West Indies, &c. It has also a very extensive and important coasting and cross-channel trade, about 30 steamers being regularly engaged in plying between Belfast and the chief ports of Great Britain. The imports consist principally of linen yarn, woollens, cotton, coals, flax-seed, hemp, tallow, timber, &c.; and the exports, of corn, flour, linen and cotton manufactured goods, provisions, eggs, flax, &c.—The lough, about 12 miles in length, 6 miles broad at the entrance, and having an average breadth of 4 miles, forms one of the safest and best harbours in the world. The port and harbour are under the management of a corporation constituted in 1831, when the old Ballast Board was abolished. Great improvements have been made in the harbour by the formation of docks and quays, and by cutting a deep channel from the quays to Garmoyle, 3 miles distant. In this cut, which is 200 yards wide, there is never less than 9 feet of water; and at high water of spring tides, vessels drawing 18 feet can approach the quays. In the process of deepening the channel, three islands have been formed; the largest, named Queen's Island, has been planted and laid out in public walks, and a building of iron and glass erected within it for holding bazaars, &c. A lighthouse has also been erected at Garmoyle; it is of wood, and is supported on piles about 30 feet above the level of high water. Donaghadee and Larne are subordinate ports to Belfast. A magnificent building for the Harbour Commissioners' offices has been erected, in the Italian style, with a fine tower, fronting the Clarendon dock.—Under the Reform Act the borough is divided into five wards or municipal districts, and is governed by a mayor, 10 aldermen, and 30 councillors. It returned two members to the Irish Parliament from 1613 till the Union; one member to the Imperial Parliament from that time to the passing of the Reform Act, since which it has returned two. The suburb of Ballymacarrett, in the county of Down, is included within the limits of the borough, which comprises, according to the census of 1851, 18,166 inhabited houses, with a population of 119,718, of whom 29,391 are returned as belonging to the Established Church; 40,709 are Roman Catholics; 43,295 Presbyterians; 4,918 Methodists; 356 Independents; 205 Baptists; 218 are of the Society of Friends; 11 Jews; and 269 of other denominations.—A committee, appointed by the corporation, has the management of the paving, lighting, and cleansing of the town. The water-works are under the control of an incorporated company. Belfast is a coastguard and chief police station, the head-quarters of the north military district and of the county militia, and the head of a Poor-Law Union and of custom and excise districts. The assizes, formerly held at Carrickfergus, have been held here since 1850. Quarter sessions for the county are held here in rotation with four other towns. Petty sessions for the borough are held daily, and general sessions once a quarter. Nine weekly newspapers are published in the town. Belfast gives the titles of earl and baron to the Chichesters, Marquises of Donegal.—The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Down, Connor, and Dromore, of the val. of £504, in the patronage of the Marquis of Donegal. The parish church, which stands in Donegal-street, was built in 1778 by the Marquis of Donegal, and is dedicated to St. Anne. It is of Grecian architecture, with a tower, cupola covered with copper, and a wooden spire. The old portico has been removed, and a new one erected, not in harmony with the rest of the building. The living of St. George's is a cur., val. £114, in the patron. of the vicar. The church, situated in High-street, stands on the site of an ancient castle. It is chiefly remarkable for its fine Corinthian portico, originally part of the palace built at Ballyscullion by the Earl of Bristol, Bishop of Derry, and removed hither on the taking down of the palace. The churches of Christ Church, St. Matthew, and St. John, are also curacies, in the patron. of the vicar. There are six other churches of the Establishment.—Belfast is the seat of the Roman Catholic see of Down and Connor, and the residence of the bishop. The cathedral is an elegant structure in the form of a cross, and in the perpendicular style of architecture, is situated on the south side of the town. It is dedicated to St. Malachi. The Roman Catholics have three other places of worship in the town. There are 18 belonging to the Presbyterians, several of which are large and handsome edifices, one to the different sections of Methodists; three to the Unitarians; and others to the Baptists, Independents, Society of Friends, and Mormonites. Belfast is the seat of the presbytery.—The educational, literary, and scientific institutions of Belfast are numerous and important. At their head is the Queen's College, founded under Act passed in 1845, and opened in November, 1849. The buildings are in the Tudor style, and form the chief architectural ornament of the town. They occupy a good situation in the south suburbs, and, with the grounds belonging to them, cover an area of 10 acres. They comprise a large hall, several lecture rooms, laboratory, museum, and library. A botanic garden is connected with the college. The college is under the government of a president and vice-president, with professors in the various departments of arts, medicine, and law. Above 50 scholarships are founded, of which 10 are senior, of £40 each. The Presbyterian College, situated in University-square, is a handsome structure, completed in 1853. The Royal Academical Institution is an elegant pile, occupying one side of College-square, was founded in 1810. Its cost was defrayed by subscriptions, amounting to £25,000. The institution is both a college and a school, and is under the control of a board of managers and visitors. It has about 400 students, and is partly supported by a government grant. The Belfast Academy, in Donegal-street, founded by Dr. Crombie in 1786, is under the management of a principal and trustees, with teachers of the classics, mathematics, logic, history, &c. A model training school has been recently erected in the Falls-road, in the Elizabethan style of architecture. There are also a school of design, many private, and about 30 National schools. The principal literary and scientific institutions are, the Society for promoting Knowledge, founded in 1788, with a good library, &c.; the Literary Society, founded in 1801; the Historic Society, in 1811; the Natural History Society, in 1821, with a good museum; the Botanic Gardens, formed in 1827, by members of the last-named

ciety, occupying a pleasant site on the Lagan, in the suburbs of Malone; two medical societies; the Royal Society for the Promotion of the Growth of Flax in Ireland, established in 1841; and the Anacreontic Society, which holds its meetings in the music-hall.—Among the charitable institutions of Belfast are the following:—the Incorporated Poorhouse, for the maintenance of the aged and infirm poor and their children, supported by subscription—the building stands at the head of Donegal-street; the House of Industry, situated in Smithfield; the Fever Hospital and Dispensary, in Frederick-street; the Lying-in Hospital, in the Antrim-road, founded in 1794; the District Lunatic Asylum, on the Falls-road, erected in 1829, a handsome range of buildings with extensive grounds; the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, erected by subscription in 1845, and situated on the Lisburn-road; the Female Penitentiary, and several other benevolent societies. There is a savings-bank, which was established in 1816.—Within the parish of Belfast are remains of several ancient forts, ramparts, and chapels. At Wolf Hill are some curious caves, cut in the earth, and at Cave Hill are three, cut in the basalt cliff, one above another. On the top of the same hill, 1,140 feet in height, is a rampart called MacArt's Fort. Several cairns are found, two of which are on the Black Mountain, and various relics of ancient times have been discovered near them.—To the south of the town, on the banks of the Lagan, is Ormeau, the seat of the Marquis of Donegal. There are numerous seats of the gentry in the environs of the town.—Belfast was the birthplace of Dr. Black, the distinguished chemist; of Patrick Macdowell, the sculptor; and of Sir J. Emerson Tennent, author of "Ceylon." In this town was printed, in 1704, the first English Bible published in Ireland; and in 1737, the *Belfast Newsletter*, the oldest newspaper published in the north of Ireland.—The principal market is held on Friday. The market-places are Castle-place, Mary's, and Smithfield. Sales take place in the Brown Linen Hall on Tuesday and Friday. Horse-fairs are held on the 12th August and 9 November, besides a fair on the first Wednesday of each month.

BELFORD, a par. and market town in the northern div. of Bamborough ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 5 miles to the N. of Newcastle, and 322 miles from London by the Great Northern and North-Eastern railways, being a station on the York, Newcastle, and Berwick line. It is situated in a pleasant hilly country on the sea-coast, and contains, besides the town of Belford, the tnshps. of Detchant, Easington, Easington Grange, Elwick, Middleton, and Ross. The town, though situated in a valley, stands on rising ground commanding a good sea view, with Bamborough Castle in the foreground. There are two principal streets, crossed by several smaller ones, the houses being generally neat, though irregularly built. A neat cross adorns the market place, where some business is still transacted, although the market is now almost obsolete. The town is lighted with gas, and well supplied with water. There are collieries, and quarries of limestone and freestone. There is much agreeable scenery in the neighbourhood. Belford is the seat of a Poor-law Union and a County Court district. Petty sessions are held by the county magistrates every alternate Wednesday, and county courts once a month. The living is a perpet. cy.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £147, in the patron. of the Rev. J. D. Clark. The church, erected in 1700, is dedicated to St. Mary. There is one chapel belonging to the United Presbyterians, and one to the Scotch Church. There are National and Sunday schools. The principal mansion is Belford Hall, the seat of the Rev. J. D. Clark, to whom the manor belongs. On one of the hills in the vicinity are some ruins of an ancient chapel. There is an ancient encampment about a mile from the town, of a square form, with a ditch and double rampart. The parish has several mineral springs, and extends into the hundred of Islandshire, until recently considered a detached part of the county palatine of Durham, but now united to Northumberland. The Duke of Montrose takes from this place the title of Earl Graham of Belford. The market, chiefly for corn, is held on Wednesday. Fairs are held on the Tuesday before Whit-Sunday, the 2nd July, the 23rd August, and the 25th September, for sheep and cattle. Annual races take place in September.

BELGOLY, a vil. in the bar. of Kinalea, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles to the E. of Kinsale.

BELGRAVE, a par. and vil. partly in the eastern, partly in the western, div. of the hund. of Goscote, in the co. of Leicester, 2 miles to the N.E. of Leicester, its post town. It is situated on the banks of the river Soar, and contains the chplries. of Birstall and South Thurmaston. The Syston and Peterborough branch of the Midland railway runs through the parish. The old Fosse Way also ran by it. Many of the workpeople are employed in the manufacture of hosiery and bricks. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, of the val. with the cur. of Birstall, which is annexed to it, of £146, in the patron. of the Bishop of Lichfield. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. It is in the perpendicular style of architecture, with a Norman doorway, and contains an old font and several monuments. The Wesleyans, Baptists, and Primitive Methodists have chapels here; there are also National and infant schools. The parochial charities, including the townlands, which produce £90, are of the annual value of £126. This place is in the honour of Tutbury, in the Duchy of Lancaster, Belgrave gives the title of viscount to the Marquis of Westminster. The Bishop of Lichfield and Isaac Harrison, Esq., are joint lords of the manor.

BELHAVEN, a vil. in the par. of Dunbar, in the co. of Haddington, Scotland. It is pleasantly situated about 1 mile W. of the town of Dunbar, on a small bay of the same name, on the south coast of the Frith of Forth, at the mouth of Beil Water, and is frequented as a watering place. The Hamiltons, of Wishaw Castle, in Lanarkshire, take from Belhaven the title of baron.

BELHELVIE, a par. in the district and co. of Aberdeen, Scotland, 8 miles to the N. of Aberdeen. It is situated on the sea-coast, not far from the mouth of the river Ythan, and contains a serpentine rock called Portsoy marble, which is quarried at Milldens. The living, val. £180, is in the presb. of Aberdeen, and in the patron. of the crown. There is also a Free church at Belhelvie, and an United Presbyterian church at Shiel. On occasion of the trigonometrical survey of Scotland, a narrow strip of level pasture land extending along this coast was selected for the measurement of the base line of 5 miles and 100 feet in length.

BELL BUSK, a hmlt. in the par. of Gargrave, wap. of Staincliffe and Ewcross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles to the W. of Skipton. It is a station on the Skipton, Settle, and Lancaster railway.

BELL, or INCHCAPE, ROCK, a dangerous reef or sunken rock off the east coast of Scotland. It lies nearly opposite the mouth of the river Tay, distant about 11 miles to the N.E. of Fifeness, in Fifeshire, and nearly the same distance to the S.E. of Arbroath, in Forfarshire, and 30 N.W. of St. Abb's Head, in the track of vessels entering the friths of Forth and Tay. It is about 2,000 feet in length, and 110 yards in breadth, and has 12 feet of water on it at high water. It long formed a serious obstruction to the navigation of the Frith of Tay, and was the occasion of many shipwrecks. The tradition of the bell suspended from the rock by the benevolent abbot of Arbroath (Aberbrothick), and rung by the movement of the waters, of its severance by the malicious practical jest of the Dutch sea rover, and of the retribution which at last came down on his own head, is graphically embodied in the well-known ballad of the poet Southey. Between the years 1807 and 1811 a lighthouse, similar in principle to the Eddystone, was erected on this rock. It is a circular building 115 feet in height, 42 feet in diameter at the base, and 13 feet at the top. The base is a solid mass of masonry for about 30 feet from the rock upwards, half of which is below

high-water mark. The light is alternately bright and red, with intervals of darkness, and is visible at a distance of 14 miles. The machinery by which the revolution of the light is effected is also employed in tolling two bells during foggy weather. These bells weigh above half a ton each, and their warning tones are audible to a great distance. The Bell Rock lighthouse stands in 56° 26′ N. lat., and 2° 23′ W. long.

BELLAGHY, a vil. in the par. of Ballyscullion and bar. of Loughinsholin, in the co. of Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 35 miles to the E. of Londonderry. It is pleasantly seated near the western shore of Lough Beg, and was the site of a fort erected by the Vintners' Company, to whom the district was granted by James I. The castle was burnt in 1642. The parish church stands near the village, and there are chapels belonging to the Wesleyans and Presbyterians. There are several seats in the vicinity, of which the principal are Bellaghy House and Bellaghy Castle. Fairs for the sale of cattle are held in the village every month.

BELLAGHY, a vil. in the par. of Achonry, and bar. of Leyney, in the co. of Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 24 miles to the S.W. of Sligo. A police force is stationed here. A market is held on Wednesday, and fairs take place monthly.

BELLAIR, a vil. in the par. of Lemanaghan, and bar. of Garrycastle, King's County, in the prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles to the W. of Ballycumber. Bellair House is the chief residence.

BELLAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Ruabon, and hund. of Bromfield, in the co. of Denbigh, North Wales, 5 miles from Llangollen.

BELLANACARGY, a vil. in the bar. of Tullygarvey, in the co. of Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles from Ballyhaise. It is seated on the banks of the river Annalee.

BELLANAGARE, a vil. in the par. of Kilcorkey, and bar. of Castlereagh, in the co. of Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 2 miles from Frenchpark. Bellanagare House is a modern mansion, the seat of The O'Connor Don, erected near the site of the old seat, which is dilapidated. Fairs are held in the village on the 6th January, and the first Wednesday in the months of March, August, and November.

BELLANAMALLARD, a vil. in the bar. of Tirkennedy, in the co. of Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 6 miles to the N. of Enniskillen. It is situated on the banks of the Bellanamallard rivulet, which runs to Lough Erne. There are several extensive flour-mills on this stream. A fair is held here on the 12th of February.

BELLANANAGH, a vil. in the par. of Kilmore, and bar. of Clanmahon, in the co. of Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles to the S.W. of Cavan. There is a small market-house in the village. Petty sessions are held here. A market is held on Saturday, and fairs on the 31st March, the 6th June, the 5th August, the 3rd October, and the 21st December.

BELLANODE, a vil. in the par. and co. of Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles to the N.W. of Monaghan. It is situated on the banks of a small stream, a feeder of the Blackwater.

BELLASIS, a tnshp. in the par. of Stannington, Castle ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 5 miles from Morpeth. It is situated on the north side of the river Blyth.

BELLASIZE, a tnshp. in the par. of Eastrington, wap. of Howdenshire, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles to the E. of Howden. Bennetland and Greenoak are hamlets of this township. The Bellasize family had an old seat here.

BELLATRAIN, a vil. in the bar. of Cremorne, in the co. of Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 7 miles to the S. of Ballybay.

BELLAUGH, a vil. in the bar. of Athlone, in the co. of Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, not far from Athlone.

BELLAVALLY, a vil. in the bar. of Gallen, in the co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 6 miles to the N.E. of Castlebar. It is situated on the banks of the river Moy. Fairs are held here on the 29th of May, the 17th of August, and the 14th of November.

BELLBANK, a tnshp. in the par. of Bewcastle, Eskdale ward, in the co. of Cumberland, 9 miles to the N. of Brampton. It is situated in a hilly district on the confines of Northumberland, near the Line river, a branch of the Esk. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the collieries and iron-works.

BELLBANK, a tnshp. in the par. of Stapleton, Eskdale ward, in the co. of Cumberland, 7 miles to the N. of Brampton. It is near the river Line.

BELLCHALWELL, a par. in the hund. of Cranborne, West Shaston div. of the co. of Dorset, 4 miles S.E. from Sturminster Newton, and 8 miles to the N.W. of Blandford. It lies in a detached part of the hund. locally in the North Blandford div. of the county. The living is a rect. united with that of Fitchead Northcote, in the dioc. of Salisbury. The church has a fine Norman porch and a square tower. A little to the south is Bell Hill, from which a fine view is obtained of the surrounding country.

BELLEAU, a par. in the hund. of Calcewerth, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 4 miles to the N.W. of Alford, its post town. It takes its name, signifying "fine water," from a good spring rising from a chalk hill. Claythorpe is a chapelry of this parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. with the vic. of Aby, which is annexed to it, £300, in the patronage of Lord Willoughby d'Eresby. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. Sir Harry Vane had a seat here.

BELLEEK, or BALEEK, a vil. in the par. of Lurgilly, and bar. of Upper Orior, in the co. of Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles to the W. of Newtownhamilton. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Armagh and Clogher, of the val. of £191, in the patronage of the Incumbent of Loughgilly.

BELLEEK, a par. in the bar. of Lurg, in the co. of Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 5 miles to the E. of Ballyshannon, and 21 miles to the N.W. of Enniskillen. It is situated in a mountainous district at the western extremity of Lough Erne. Limestone is found in abundance, and there is a considerable extent of bog. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh and Clogher, val. £174, in the patron. of the archbishop. There is a Roman Catholic chapel. Petty sessions are held, and a police force is situated in the village. The principal seats are Castle Caldwell and Mughramena. The parish contains ruins of an abbey, and a church, and traces of some Danish forts. Fairs are held on the 3rd February, the 17th March, the 17th May, the 20th June, and the 10th October.

BELL-END, a hmlt. about 1 mile N.E. of the vil. of Belbroughton, in the hund. of Halfshire, in the co. of Worcester. It is situated under the Clent hills, about 2 miles to the south of Stourbridge railway station. Here are the ruins of an ancient chapel. Bell Hall is the principal residence.

BELLERBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Spennithorne, wap. of Hang, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles to the N. of Leyburn. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £78, in the patron. of J. C. Chaytor, Esq., to whom the manor belongs. Bellerby Park is the seat of the Chaytors.

BELLESTER. *See* BELLISTER, Northumberland.

BELLEWSTOWN, a vil. in the bar. of Upper Duleek, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles from Duleek. It is not far from the sea-coast. There is a lofty hill near the village, bearing the same name, and rising to the height of 530 feet. Races take place annually in July, on a course near the hill.

BELL-HOUSES, a hmlt. in the par. of Ecclesfield, wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles from Rotherham.

BELLIE, a par. partly in the co. of Elgin, and partly in that of Banff, Scotland, 20 miles to the W. of Banff, and 138 miles to the N. of Edinburgh. It is situated in a fertile and beautiful district on the sea-coast, to the east of the river Spey, and contains the town of Fochabers, in Morayshire, and the vil. of Auchindhalrig, in

Banffshire. The surface consists chiefly of pasture lands, and suffered materially from the inundation of the Spey in 1829. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in the salmon fisheries. The living, of the val. of £174, is in the presb. of Strathbogie, and in the patron. of the Duke of Richmond. There are two Free churches, one for the district of Lochabers, and the other for that of Enzie. There are also at Lochabers an Episcopalian chapel and a Roman Catholic chapel; besides a Roman Catholic chapel at Auchinhalrig. The Duke of Cumberland rested a night in the manse of Bellie, on his way to Culloden. Near Fochabers is Gordon Castle, the magnificent seat of the Duke of Richmond, to whom the parish chiefly belongs. The parish extends above 5 miles in length from N. to S., with an average breadth of 3 miles.

BELLIEUSE, a vil. in the par. of St. Martin, in the isl. of Guernsey, Channel Islands. It is near St. Martin's Point.

BELLINA, a vil. in the bar. of Moyarta, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 8 miles from Kilrush.

BELLINGDON, a hmlt. in the par. of Chesham, hund. of Burnham, in the co. of Buckingham, 2 miles to the N. of Chesham.

BELLINGHAM, a par. and market town in the north-western div. of Tindale ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 36 miles to the N.W. of Newcastle by railway, and 56 from Carlisle. The Border Counties section of the North British railway passes a little to the north of the town, and a new line from Hexham is at the point of completion. The parish lies on both sides of the North Tyne river, which is here crossed by a fine stone bridge of four arches. It comprises the townships of Bellingham, Charlton East, Charlton West, Lowailing, the Nook, and Tarretburn. It formed, until 1858, part of the parish of Simonburn, which was then divided under an Act of Parliament into six separate parishes and a chapelry.—Coal, limestone, and iron-ore abound in this district; for the smelting of the latter there are extensive blast furnaces, but they have not been worked since 1847. The engine for supplying the blast was of 60-horse power, and was worked by water from a neighbouring reservoir. There are also extensive tile works and coke ovens. Along the east side of the town runs the Hareshaw Burn, in a rocky glen, the sides of which rise to the height of 300 feet. The rivulet runs over a fall of 33 feet at Hareshaw-linn, forming a charming waterfall about 1 mile east of the town.—The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Durham, of the val. of £204, in the patron. of the Governors of Greenwich Hospital. The church, a small ancient edifice of the middle of the 13th century, is dedicated to St. Cuthbert. It stands on high ground by the river, and was twice destroyed by fire during the border wars. When rebuilt the third time, the nave was formed entirely of stone, without any woodwork; and the roof, which is finely groined, is an object of great interest, being the only one of the kind in the United Kingdom. On the north side is a Saxon doorway, and in the chancel are some gravestones sculptured with swords and other implements of war. There are chapels belonging to the Roman Catholics and United Presbyterians. One of the schools in the town (Reid's charity school) has a small private endowment, which is in trust of the rector and churchwardens. A new town-hall was built in 1862 for communal purposes. The North Tyne and Redesdale Agricultural Society hold their annual meetings here in October.—Bellingham is the seat of a Poor-law Union, and the head of a County Court district.—At Hall Field, near the town, formerly stood the castle of the Bellinghams, who held the manor at an early period. On the attainder of the Earl of Derwentwater, in 1715, the manor, which at that time belonged to him, was granted to the governors of Greenwich Hospital, who subsequently sold it to the Duke of Northumberland. In the vicinity of the town are numerous remains of ancient circular earthworks and fortifications. Nearly opposite the town is Hesleyside, the seat of the Charltons since the reign of Edward VI. The mansion is finely situated near the wooded hills, and commands a wide and beautiful prospect. It is a meet for the Tindale hounds. Saturday is the market day, which is now nearly obsolete. Fairs are held on the third Saturdays in July, August, and October, and statute fairs on the first Wednesday before Good Friday, and the Saturdays before the 12th May and 11th November. On the first Saturday after the 15th September is held the grand fair, called St. Cuthbert's; which is opened with great ceremony, popularly designated "riding the fair." The par. of Bellingham comprises an area of 20,211 acres, a large part of which is moorland, abounding in game, and known by the name of Hareshaw Common; but in 1856, a bill was procured for its enclosure, when new roads to the extent of about 17 miles were formed, in various directions, to the great accommodation of the inhabitants and the improvement of the district.

BELLISTER, or BELLESTER, a tnshp. in the par. of Haltwhistle, Tindale ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 1 mile from Haltwhistle. It is situated on the banks of the South Tyne. The Newcastle and Carlisle railway passes near it. On a lofty mound are the ruins of Bellister Castle, surrounded by a moat, and formerly the seat of the Blenkinsops. The country around is pleasant and wooded. At the small village of Park, which is situated within this township, there is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, built in 1830.

BELLMANGATE, a hmlt. in the par. of Guisborough, lib. of Langbaurgh, in the North Riding of the co. of York, not far from Guisborough.

BELLMONT, a hmlt. in the bar. of Garrycastle, King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles from Ferbane, and the Grand canal.

BELLOWS CROSS, a hmlt. in the par. of Chettle, hund. of Monkton-up-Wimborne, in the co. of Dorset, 2 miles to the W. of Cranborne.

BELLSHILL, a vil. in the par. of Bothwell, in the co. of Lanark, Scotland, 9 miles to the S.E. of Glasgow. Here is an United Presbyterian church, and a Congregational chapel. Many of the inhabitants are colliers or iron workers. The Caledonian railway runs to the south of the village.

BELL'S MILLS, a vil. in the suburbs of the city of Edinburgh, Scotland. It is seated on the banks of Leith Water, and is the site of several extensive flour-mills.

BELL'S QUARRY, a vil. in the par. of Mid Calder, in the co. of Edinburgh, Scotland, 2 miles W. from the town of Mid Calder. The Caledonian railway passes near it.

BELLSTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Methven, in the co. of Perth, Scotland, 5 miles to the N.W. of Perth. It is near the river Almond.

BELLYCLONE, a vil. in the par. of Maderty, in the co. of Perth, Scotland, 4 miles from Crieff. It is situated near the river Earn.

BELMISTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Ryhall, hund. of East, in the co. of Rutland, 2 miles to the N. of Stamford.

BELMONT, a hmlt. in the par. of Bolton-le-Moors, hund. of Salford, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 4 miles from Chorley. The living is a perpet. cur., of the val. of £120, in the patron. of the Vicar of Bolton.

BELMONT, a district par. contiguous to Durham, in Easington ward, in the co. of Durham. It was formed in 1842 out of the extensive par. of St. Giles, and includes the vils. of Broomside, Carr Ville, and Gilesgate Moor, or, as it is commonly called, "Gilligate." This latter place is a suburb of Durham, and enjoys the liberties of the city. At Belmont there is a goods station on the York, Newcastle, and Berwick line of railway, with a branch to Durham. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £150, in the gift of the crown and bishop alternately. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is in the early decorated style of architecture, and was erected in 1857. It is pleasantly situated near the village of Broomside, where there is also a Wesleyan chapel. The Marchioness of Londonderry is lay rector

and impropriator. The principal residences in the par. are Belmont Hall, Ravensthat, and the Grange. At the village of Broomside an extensive and rich seam of the Hatton's coal is worked, belonging to the Marchioness of Londonderry.

BELMULLET, a vil. and seaport in the par. of Kilcommon, and bar. of Erris, in the co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 40 miles to the N.W. of Ballina. It is seated on an isthmus, between the bays of Broad Haven on the N. and Blacksod on the S., connecting the Mullet peninsula with the main-land. The inhabitants are partly employed in fishing, and partly in the corn trade. There is a convenient quay and large warehouses. Belmullet is a police station, the head of a Poor-law Union, and of a coastguard district. The principal residence is Bingham Castle. Fairs are held on the 15th of each month.

BELPER, a chplry. and market town in the par. of Duffield, and hund. of Appletree, in the co. of Derby, 7 miles to the N. of Derby, and 139 miles from London by the Midland and North-Western railways, on the former of which there is a neat and commodious station. It is situated in a pleasant district, on the banks of the river Derwent, which is crossed by two bridges, one of three arches, built in 1795, in the town, and another of two arches, lower down the river. Belper contains above 10,000 inhabitants, and is now one of the busiest and most thriving towns in Derbyshire, being second only in population to the county town. It has risen to its present importance since the year 1777, up to which time it was only a small village, whose inhabitants were mostly employed in nailmaking. In that year a cotton factory was established here by Messrs. Strutt. The manufacture rapidly extended, and before the breaking out of the American civil war was carried on in five mills, giving employment to above 2,000 hands. These cotton-mills were inspected by her Majesty and the Duchess of Kent in 1832. Belper is also the seat of very extensive establishments for the manufacture of hosiery, both of silk and cotton. Four or five thousand persons are engaged in this manufacture, who work mostly in their own homes, to supply the firms of Messrs. Ward and Co. and Messrs. Brottee and Co., who have very extensive hosiery warehouses, and carry on a large export trade in gloves, stockings, vests, and pantaloons. There are machine-making establishments connected with Messrs. Strutt's mills. Other important branches of industry are the manufacture of nails and of brown earthenware. Coal is found in small quantities near the town.—The town is irregularly built. It consists of several streets, chiefly of modern erection, intersected by the Midland Counties railway, which passes through the centre of the town, and divides it into two districts or ecclesiastical parishes. Many pleasant residences, with garden and orchard grounds, adorn the neighbourhood, and many of the houses are built of stone. The town is lighted with gas, and well supplied with water by the new water-works company, established in 1860. It is a polling place for the county elections, and petty sessions are held weekly. Belper is the head of a Poor-law Union, comprising 35 parishes and townships, and of a County Court district.—The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, of the val. of £240, in the patron. of the Vicar of Duffield. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. It is a spacious edifice, capable of holding 1,400 persons, in the perpendicular style of architecture, with a fine tower surmounted by pinnacles, and stands on a hill overlooking the town. It was erected by a parliamentary grant in 1824, at a cost of more than £12,000, and contains a fine organ, built by Holt of Leeds, as also a peal of six bells of cast steel, erected in 1861 by Messrs. Naylor, Vickers, and Co. of Sheffield. The stone of which it is built (Hungerhill sandstone) is, it is said, already beginning to decay. Another church, called Christ Church, was erected in 1850 at Bridge Hill, which now forms one of the new parishes for ecclesiastical purposes, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* of the val. of £150, in the alternate patron. of the crown and the Bishop of Lichfield. The ancient church, erected by John of Gaunt, is still standing, and is used as a Sunday-school. There are six other places of worship, belonging to the Baptists, Wesleyans, Unitarians, Primitive Methodists, and Reformers. A National school was established in 1849, in which several hundred children are instructed.—There is a large school for the children of the factory people, and two other schools. The charitable endowments, which include the revenue of several almshouses, amount to £67 per annum. The town has a library, and the Union workhouse, which latter is a handsome stone building in the Elizabethan style, situated on the road to Derby. At the distance of 1 mile from the town is the cemetery opened in 1859. In the vicinity may still be traced the foundations of the ancient seat of John of Gaunt, who had a park and mansion here.—Bridge Hill, a pleasant seat on the river, is the residence of one of the Strutt family. The neighbourhood abounds in minerals, as ironstone, lead ore, limestone, &c., which are partly worked. The market is held on Saturday, and there are the 12th May and the 31st October, for the sale of cattle and horses, and a statute fair on the 1st November for hiring servants.

BELPH, a hmlt. in the par. of Whitwell, and hund. of Scarsdale, in the co. of Derby, 10 miles to the E. of Chesterfield.

BELSAY, a tnshp. in the par. of Bolam, Tindale ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 9½ miles to the S.W. of Morpeth, and 13 N.W. from Newcastle. It is situated on the turnpike road leading from Newcastle to Jedburgh, near a small river, a branch of the Blyth. The village consists of one handsome terrace of stone houses, with a piazza in front, called the Arcade. It has a school, with master's residence, built at the charge of Sir C. M. Monck, Bart., and wherein Divine service is performed by the vicar of the parish on Sunday afternoons. Belsay Hall is a modern mansion, in the Grecian style of architecture, the seat of Sir C. Monck, Bart., who is also the manor. It stands in a pleasant situation, near the remains of an old castle which was the seat of the Middleton family from a remote period. Sir C. Monck is the present representative of that family, is descended on the mother's side from the grand-daughter of Wm. ... The village is a meet for the Tindale hounds.

BELSFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Harberton, hund. of Coleridge, in the co. of Devon, near Totnes.

BELSTEAD, a par. in the hund. of Samford, in the co. of Suffolk, 4 miles to the S.W. of Ipswich, its post-town. The Eastern Union railway runs through the par. and has a station at Bentley, about two miles to the S. of the village, which is a small straggling place. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, of the val. £370, in the patron. of the Rev. E. J. Lockwood. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains a tablet to the memory of Admiral Sir Robert Harland. The register dates from the year 1539. There is a small chapel belonging to the Independents, and a new rectory house, built by the present rector. Lady Harland is lady of the manor.

BELSTONE, a par. in the hund. of Black Torrington, in the co. of Devon, 2 miles N.E. from Okehampton, its post town, 10 S. from Hatherleigh, and 14 S.W. from the Copplestone station of the North Devon railway. It is watered by the rivers Taw and Okement, which have their rise a little to the southward, in Dartmoor, and flow into Barnstaple Bay. Copper was formerly obtained here. The village is situated near the old road from Exeter to Cornwall, on the verge of Dartmoor Forest. There is a serge manufactory, and woollen weaving is carried on by some of the villagers. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £151, in the patron. of the Rev. H. G. Fothergill, incumbent. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure of granite, in the mixed Anglo-Saxon and Norman styles, with a tower surmounted by battlements and pinnacles. The trustees of the late Lord Rolle are lords of two-thirds of the manor, and chief owners of the land, which is loamy.

BELTINGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Herne, hund.

Isangate, and lathe of St. Augustine, in the co. of Int, 6 miles to the N.E. of Canterbury.

BELTINGHAM, a small vil. in the par. of Haltwistle, Tindale ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 4 miles to the E. of Haltwhistle, on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, which has a station at the neighbouring village of Greenhead. It is seated on the south bank of the Tyne, not far from Ridley Hall, and was formerly a market town. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Durham, val. £76, in the patron. of the Vicar of Haltwistle. The churchyard contains a yew-tree of venerable age. The church is a neat, unpretending building. There is a National school belonging to this township.

BELTISLOE WAPENTAKE, one of the 9 waps. or subdivisions of the parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, situated in the southern div. of the county, is bounded on the N. by the waps. of Winnibriggs and Threo, on the E. by the wap. of Aveland, on the S. by the wap. of Ness and the co. of Rutland, and on the W. by the soke of Grantham and the co. of Leicester. It contains the pars. of Bassingthorpe, Bitchfield, Burte-Coggles, Little Bytham, Castle Bytham, Careby, Corby, Creeton, Edenham, Gunby, Irnham, Lavington, Sallington, Stainby, Swayfield, Swinstead, Witham-on-the-Hill, North Witham and South Witham, with part of the par. of Colsterworth. The wap. extends over an area of about 53,470 acres.

BELTOFT, a hmlt. in the par. of Belton, and wap. of Manley, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 2 miles from Epworth.

BELTON, a par. and small town in the western div. of the hund. of Goscote, in the co. of Leicester, 6 miles to the W. of Loughborough, its post town, and 4 N.W. from Swannington railway station. It lies near the border of Derbyshire, and contains the liberty of Grace-Dieu, where an Augustine nunnery was founded by Roesia de Verdun, in the reign of Henry III. The revenue of the convent at the Dissolution was £101. The parish is within the bounds of the forest of Charnwood. Some of the inhabitants of the village are employed in making hosiery. The living is a discharged v.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £179, in the patron. of the Marquis of Hastings. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a fine old structure with tower and spire, and contains a monument to the foundress of the convent. The Wesleyan Methodists and General Baptists have chapels here. There are some slight remains of the ancient nunnery. At Grace-Dieu was the seat of the Beaumont family, the birthplace of Judge Beaumont, Francis Beaumont, the dramatist (1586), and Sir John Beaumont, his brother (1602), author of a poem on "Bosworth Field." Attached to the manor-house of Grace-Dieu, which now belongs to the Phillipps family (who have recently assumed the name of De Lisle), is a very fine Gothic chapel, at present used for Roman Catholic service. It has two fine painted windows in the north aisle—one representing the Lord's Supper, the other the legend of St. Elizabeth of Hungary. In the nave are four others representing figures of saints. A large horse fair takes place at Belton on the first Monday after Trinity week; but the market has long been discontinued.

BELTON, a par. in the soke of Grantham, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 3 miles to the N.N.E. of Grantham, its post town. The par. contains about 180 inhabitants, and about 1,700 acres of land, belonging to Earl Brownlow, except 30 acres of glebe. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, of the val. of £464, in the patron. of Earl Brownlow. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is an ancient building, and has within a good Norman column and arch; the rest of the building is late Gothic. There are many monuments of the Brownlow and Cust families, in particular a figure of Religion, by Canova, to the memory of Sophia, Lady Brownlow; and a recumbent figure of the late Earl Brownlow, by Baron Marochetti. The rectory has a good residence, with 30 acres of glebe, and the present rector is the Hon. and Rev. Richard Cust. In the village is an ornamental cross, a school, and an almshouse for six persons, with a small endowment. Belton House is a large mansion, situated in a deer park, with handsome avenues, and has good gardens and pleasure grounds. The house was built by Sir John Brownlow, Bart., between the years 1685 and 1689, after a design by Sir Christopher Wren, and altered by James Wyatt. The apartments are lofty and well-proportioned, and contain some pictures by Flemish and Italian masters, and many portraits by Lely, Kneller, Reynolds, Romney, &c. In some of the rooms there are wood-carvings by Grinling Gibbons. William III. was a guest at this house in 1695, after the death of his queen. The late possessor, the second baron, was created Viscount Alford and Earl Brownlow in 1815, and dying in 1853, was succeeded by his grandson, the present earl, born in 1842. Many Roman remains have been found in the vicinity of the village.

BELTON, a par. in the western div. of the wap. of Manley, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 1 mile from Epworth. It lies on the borders of Yorkshire, not far from the river Trent, and includes the hmlts. of Beltoft, Carrhouse, Mosswood, Sandtoft, Westgate, and Woodhouse. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, and in the patron. of J. Brunyee, Esq. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There is a chapel for Wesleyans in the village. The charitable endowments of the parish amount to £40 a-year.

BELTON, a par. in the hund. of Oakham-Soke, in the co. of Rutland, 3 miles to the N.W. of Uppingham. The village, which is of considerable extent, is situated on the border of Leicestershire, on the north bank of the river Eye, and within the old bounds of Leighfield forest. There are several good residences near the hall, which is now a farmhouse. The living is a vic. united with the rect. of Wardley, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure with square embattled tower, and was repaired in 1841. There is a chapel belonging to the Baptists, and a free school for the education of 12 children. The annual value of the parochial charities, including £83, the produce of poor's land, and the endowment of the free school, is about £103. George Finch, Esq., is lord of the manor.

BELTON, a par. in the hund. of Mutford and Lothingland, in the co. of Suffolk, 4 miles to the S.W. of Yarmouth, its post town, and 8 N.W. of Lowestoff. It is situated near the coast, on the east bank of the river Waveney, and is a station on the East Suffolk railway. Brownston is a hmlt. of this par. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, of the val. of £362, in the patron. of the bishop. The tithes are commuted for a rent charge of £440 per annum, with residence and 17 acres of glebe land. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an old building with round tower, which latter was rebuilt in 1849, when the church was repaired. The register dates from the year 1560. There is a National school, and charitable endowments producing £19 per annum. Near the village is Belton Hall. The par. has an area of about 2,059 acres, 674 of which are marsh lands. Sir Samuel Morton Peto, Bart., is lord of the manor.

BELTONFORD, a vil. in the co. of Haddington, Scotland, 2 miles from Dunbar. It is seated on Beltonford-burn, and in the par. of Dunbar.

BELTURBET, a market town and borough, partly in the par. of Armagh, partly in that of Drumlane, in the bar. of Loughtee and co. of Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 9 miles to the N. of Cavan, and 78 to the N.W. of Dublin. It is situated in a pleasant district on the banks of the river Erne, a few miles from Lough Erne. The river is crossed by a stone bridge of three arches. The town was founded by the Lanesborough family, and received a charter of incorporation from James I. in 1613. From that time till the Union, the borough returned two members to the Irish parliament. It is now under the government of commissioners. A thriving trade is carried on in corn, coals, timber, &c., by the Erne and the Ulster canal. A large number of persons

are employed in the extensive distillery and mills belonging to Messrs. Thompson. Petty sessions are held weekly. The parish church of Armagh is in the town. Here are also Roman Catholic and Wesleyan chapels, a market house, county barracks, and a dispensary. Six almshouses for widows were founded in 1733. The Church and cathedral contain some remains of a large font, and in the vicinity are some ecclesiastical ruins. Tuesday is the market day. Fairs are held on Ash Wednesday, the 8th September, and the last Thursday of every other month.

BELVOIR, an ext. par. lib. in the hund. of Framland, in the co. of Leicester, extending also into the co. of Grantham, in the co. of Lincoln, 6 miles S.W. from Grantham, 12 miles to the N.E. of Melton Mowbray, and 4 S. from Bottesford railway station. Belvoir Castle, the seat of the Duke of Rutland, stands on the top of a lofty hill at the extremity of the rich vale of Belvoir, over which it commands a fine prospect. The castle was founded by Robert de Todeni, a Norman noble, standard-bearer to William the Conqueror, who gave him, with many other lordships, that of Belvoir. In the reign of Henry III. it came to Robert de Ross, and in the reign of **Henry VIII. passed by marriage** into the family of Manners, who have held it ever since. The castle suffered materially during the wars of the Roses, and also during the civil war in the reign of Charles I. James I. was entertained here in 1603, on his way from Scotland to London, by Roger, the fifth earl. It was restored a second time in 1668. In 1814 George IV., then Prince Regent, visited Belvoir, and in remembrance of that visit, one of the towers is named Regent Tower. Alterations were projected in the interior, and were being carried on under the direction of James Wyatt, when, in 1816, a fire broke out and nearly destroyed the castle, excepting the outer walls, which are of freestone. The picture gallery and the grand staircase perished entirely, and the damage was estimated at £120,000. The restoration was completed by Matthew Wyatt, who has rendered the castle one of the finest palaces in England. The Regent's gallery is 127 feet in length, and is stored with valuable works of art. In the picture gallery are works by Nicolas Poussin, Claude, Rubens, Murillo, Reynolds, Gainsborough, &c. The eastern front of the castle is about 250 feet in length, and the ascent to it is by a noble flight of stone steps. Its name was derived from the fair prospect which lay around it. The view extends over the level country for 30 miles, and 174 towns and villages have been counted within the circle of its horizon. It is in the midst of a fine sporting country, and the Belvoir pack of hounds is celebrated. Near the castle, and below it, are some remains of a priory, also founded by Robert de Todeni, about 1076. It was dedicated to St. Mary, and was annexed to the abbey of St. Alban's. At the Dissolution its revenue was £130, and it was given to the Earl of Rutland. The mausoleum on Blackberry Hill was completed in 1828, when the remains of the late Duchess of Rutland, and those of several other members of the duke's family, were removed from the vault at Bottesford church to the mausoleum.

BEMBRIDGE, a chplry. in the par. of Brading, lib. of East Medina, in the Isle of Wight, in the co. of Southampton, 8 miles to the E. of Newport. It is situated in a beautiful spot between Brading harbour and Sandown Bay, at the foot of Bembridge Down, and not far from Culver cliff, a chalk range about 400 feet in height. On the top of Bembridge Down stands the monumental column to the **Earl** of Yarborough, which is 73 feet high, and was erected in 1849. Off Bembridge Point are several dangerous shrels, marked by buoys, and to the eastward are the Bembridge floating lights, established in 1812. **Bembridge is a coastguard station.** In the neighbourhood are beds of lignite, fuller's earth, and red ochre. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £100, in the patron. of the Vicar of Brading. The church was opened in 1827. Near the village are Bembridge Farm and Bembridge Lodge.

BEMERSLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Norton-on-the-Moors, hund. of Pirehill, in the co. of Stafford, 2 mi from Burslem.

BEMERTON, a chplry. in the par. of St. Peter Fugg stone, hund. of Branch and Dole, in the co. of Wilts 2 Salisbury. The living is a rect. united with that of E glestone, in the dioc. of Salisbury. The church is ded cated to St. Andrew. The rect. of Bemerton is noted by several distinguished men:—Carle, Bishop of W chester; George Herbert, the poet; John Norris, metaphysician; and Archdeacon Coxe, the last-nam traveller. The parsonage-house was rebuilt and church repaired by the famous sacred poet, George H bert. His remains were ordered here, the 3rd of M 1633. The church contains a monument to N and another to Herbert, recently erected.

BEMPSTONE HUNDRED, one of the 10 hund subdivisions of the co. of Somerset, situated in eastern div., and bounded on the N. by the hund Winterstoke, on the E. by the hund. of W. on the S. by the hunds. of Glaston-Twelve-H Whitley, and Huntspill and Puriton; on the W Bristol Channel, and on the N.W. by part of the of Brent-with-Wrington. It contains the pars. of ton Chapel, Beddisham, Brean, Burnham, Mark, W and Wedmore, and comprises an area of about 2 acres.

BEMPTON, a par. in the wap. of Dickering, in East Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles to the N. Bridlington, its post and Union town. It is pl situated on the sea-coast, and is a station on the borough and Hull branch of the South-Eastern The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of York, val in the patron. of H. Broadley, Esq. The ch **dedicated to St. Michael.** The Wesleyan M **have a chapel in the village.**

BEN ABHRAGHDH, a mountain in the par Golspie, co. of Sutherland, Scotland, near Dun Castle, 1,300 feet above the sea.

BEN ABOURD, a mountain on the border of par. of Crathie and Braemar, Aberdeenshire, and par. of Kirkmichael, Banffshire, Scotland. It cent to Ben Macdhui, and rises to 3,940 feet above sea.

BEN ABOURD, a lofty mountain in the par Glenaray, Argyleshire, Scotland.

BEN ACHALLY, a mountain in the N. of mont, Perthshire, Scotland, rising 1,800 feet above sea. On its northern side is a lake, and on its east face is a large cavern, called the Drop, from the roof which there is a continual dropping of water.

BEN AGUN, a mountain on the border of the par of Boharm, Banffshire, and Rothes, Morayshire, Scotland, about 7 miles S. of Fochabers.

BEN ALDER, a lofty range of the central Grampians, on the S. border of the par. of Laggan, co. of Inverness, Scotland, between Lochs Laggan and Ericht. Here Prince Charles Stuart was concealed some weeks before escaping to France.

BEN AN, a mountain in the par. of Stratton, Ayrshire, Scotland, 1,150 feet high.

BEN ANOIR, one of the peaks of Jura, Scotland 2,420 feet above the sea.

BEN AVEN, a mountain in the S.W. of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, rising to the height of 3,931 feet.

BEN AW, a mountain in the par. of Glenbucket Aberdeenshire, Scotland, rising to about 1,800 feet the sea. The castle of Glenbucket stands on craggy slopes.

BEN BECULA, an island in the par. of South Uist Inverness-shire, Scotland. It lies between the of North and South Uist. It is low, flat, sandy, unproductive, measuring 8 or 9 miles each way, and 1851 had a population of 1,718. A missionary of Royal Bounty resides here, and there is a station of Free Church.

BEN BEOCH, a height in the ridge which occupies the lower part of the par. of Dalmellington, in Ayrshire, Scotland. Here there are some fine basalt columns

EN BIN, a mountain in the par. of Inverary, Argyleshire, Scotland, with an altitude of 2,800 feet above the sea.

EN BIN, a mountain on the S.W. of Loch Lomond, Dumbartonshire, Scotland, commanding a beautiful view of the subjacent loch and of part of the Vale of Leven, and of the Upper Firth of Clyde.

EN CAIRN, a mountain in the par. of Rerwick, Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, about 1,200 feet in height.

EN CHAPULL, a mountain in the par. of Kilmarnock and Kilmelfort, Argyleshire, Scotland, 1,500 feet above the level of the sea.

EN CHINNIN MOUNTAINS, those of the Grampians that lie in Forfarshire. They extend over a distance of about 20 miles from W. to E., and 9 or 10 from N. to S.

EN CHOCHAN, a mountain in the par. of Aberfeldy, Perthshire, Scotland, 3,000 feet in height.

EN CHONZIE, a mountain of Perthshire, Scotland, between the pars. of Comrie and Monivard, 2,923 feet high.

EN CHREACHAN, a mountain in the par. of Fortingall, Perthshire, Scotland. It is one of the central Grampians, with an elevation of 3,860 feet above the sea.

EN CLEUGH, the highest of the Ochills, in the par. of Tillicoultry, Clackmannanshire, Scotland, 2,352 feet above the Devon, which flows at its base, and commanding one of the most extensive and beautiful prospects in Scotland.

EN CLYBRIC, or BEINCHLIBRIG, the loftiest mountain in Sutherlandshire, Scotland, between the pars. of Lairg and Farr. It is about 3,200 feet in height.

EN CRUACHAN, a mountain in the Highlands of Scotland, situated in the Lorn district of the co. of Argyll, between Loch Etive on the north-west, and Loch Awe on the south. It has a precipitous and rugged aspect towards the north-east, but slopes gradually downward to the head of Loch Awe. It consists for almost part of granite, and divides near the summit into two abrupt and precipitous peaks, which rise to the height of 3,390 feet. The base of this mountain is about 20 miles in circuit. Natural woods of fir and birch clothe a great part of its sides. The mountain landscape within view from its summit is one of great extent and singular sublimity. It includes Ben Nevis northward, Ben Lawers eastward, and Ben Lomond southward, and a wide irregular expanse of hills between and beyond them. Westward and southward the prospect extends over Loch Etive and Luinbe, the bay of Oban, and the numerous and beautiful islands that stretch along the coast, Islay, Jura, and Mull, and as far as Yree and Coll. Even the remote hills of Rum and Skye are sometimes to be distinguished.

EN DEARG, a mountain in the par. of Lochbroom, Ross-shire, Scotland.

EN DEARG, a mountain range in the W. of the par. of Durness, Sutherlandshire, Scotland, near Cape Wrath.

EN DORAN, a mountain in the par. of Glenorchy, Argyleshire, Scotland.

EN EADDAN, a mountain in Morvern, Argyleshire, Scotland, 2,300 feet above the sea.

EN FAD, a mountain range in the par of Glenshiel, Ross-shire, Scotland, about 1,000 feet in height.

EN GAIRN, one of the highest of a range of hills on the border of the pars. of Kelton and Rerwick, Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, about 1,200 feet in height.

EN GALL, a vil. in the par. of Dryfesdale, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, near two hills, on which are the remains of Roman and British forts.

EN GLOE, or BEN-Y-GLOE, a mountain range in Atholl, Perthshire, Scotland. The highest summit is 3,7[illegible] feet above the sea.

EN HOPE, a mountain in the par. of Durness, Sutherlandshire, Scotland, rising to the height of 3,150 feet above the sea.

EN HORN, a mountain in the par. of Golspic, Sutherlandshire, Scotland, 1,712 feet in height.

EN LAOIDH, or BENLOY, a mountain between the counties of Perth and Argyle, Scotland. It is remarkable for its elegance of form, and was formerly clothed and adorned with wood.

BEN LAWERS, a mountain in the Highlands of Scotland, situated in the Breadalbane district of the co. of Perth, on the N.W. shore of Loch Tay. It is the loftiest mountain in Perthshire, and one of the loftiest in Scotland. Its form is pyramidal, and the inclination of its sides is so gradual that it is easy to make the ascent on horseback. It consists of mica-slate mixed with quartz, and hornblende-slate. Chlorite-slate is also found in it. This mountain has an elevation of 3,948 feet; and as it rises 1,000 feet higher than any other mountain in its vicinity, the view from its summit is very extensive, even more so than that from Ben Nevis, which is nearly 500 feet higher. A variety of Alpine plants are found growing on the top of Ben Lawers, among which are the small gentian and the round-headed cotton-grass. This mountain was a chief station of the trigonometrical survey of Great Britain.

BEN LEDI, a mountain in the Highlands of Scotland, situated in the co. of Perth, between Loch Katrine on the south-west, and Loch Lubnaig on the north-east. Its name signifies "Hill of God," and is supposed to have been derived from the circumstance that in the earliest ages a temple existed on its summit, to which the people resorted once a year for religious worship. It has an elevation of 2,863 feet, and commands a very wide and striking prospect. The Frith of Forth is seen on the east, the Frith of Clyde and the Isle of Arran on the south-west, while the view northward and westward is bounded by the Grampian ranges. Towering far above all the neighbouring hills, Ben Ledi forms a conspicuous and magnificent object in the scenery for many miles round. There is a small lake on its summit.

BEN LEVEN, the part of Dumbartonshire, Scotland, lying between Loch Lomond and the river Leven on the E., and the Frith of Clyde and Loch Long on the W.

BEN LOMOND, a mountain in the Highlands of Scotland, situated in the co. of Stirling, on the east side of Loch Lomond. It is the principal mountain in the western range of the Grampians, and forms the southern extremity of the Highlands. It is rather an irregular cluster of hills than a single mountain. It consists of granite chiefly, and rises by three successive stages, one above the other, to the height of 3,192 feet above the level of the sea. The surface is clothed with vegetation to the summit. The lower part is wooded, and the higher overgrown with heath and grass. Many Alpine plants flourish on it. On one side it has an almost perpendicular face, forming a precipice of 2,000 feet; on the other side it has a long gradual slope of about 6 miles, and is easily ascended. It considerably overtops all neighbouring hills, and commands a magnificent prospect over the vale of Stirlingshire, and the counties of Lanark, Renfrew, and Ayr; including the river Leven, the castle of Dumbarton; southward the Frith of Clyde with the islands of Bute and Arran, and Ailsa Craig; while eastward, it extends to Stirling and Edinburgh and the Frith of Forth. Grand mountain ranges bound the view to the north. The Isle of Man and the coast of Ireland are sometimes discernible. On Craigrostan, on the west side of the mountain, is the cave in which tradition alleges that Robert Bruce found repose for a night after his contest with Macdougal. Near it is a rock called Rob Roy's prison, and a cave he used to frequent. Ben Lomond was a chief station of the grand trigonometrical survey of Great Britain. The mountain belongs to the Duke of Montrose.

BEN MACDHUI, or BEINN-MUIC-DHUIDH, a mountain in the Highlands of Scotland, situated at the junction of the three cos. of Aberdeen, Banff, and Inverness, 10 miles to the W. of Braemar. It is one of the Cairngorm mountains, a branch of the Grampians. Its height is 4,292 feet, or 100 feet less than that of Ben Nevis. It has been sometimes stated as the highest mountain in Great Britain, but recent experiments have

shown that the probable error of the height here given can scarcely amount to 10 feet. Ben Nevis has therefore the advantage by at least 100 feet of height. Like the other great mountains of the same range, it consists chiefly of granite, and has precipitous sides above 1,000 feet high.

BEN MORE, a mountain in Mull, Scotland, 3,100 feet high, commanding a beautiful view over the islands to the W. and S.

BEN MORE, a mountain in the par. of Killin, Perthshire, Scotland, 3,903 feet above the level of the sea.

BEN MORE, a mountain range in the par. of Glenshiel, Ross-shire, Scotland, about 4,000 feet above the sea.

BEN MORE, a mountain range in the par. of Dunoon, Argyleshire, Scotland, with an altitude of about 2,500 feet above the sea.

BEN MORE, or CONVAL, a mountain in the par. of Assynt, Sutherlandshire, Scotland, about 3,230 feet above the sea.

BEN NEVIS, a mountain in the Highlands of Scotland, situated at the south-western extremity of the co. of Inverness, near Fort William and the head of Loch Eil. It rises abruptly from the east side of Loch Eil, to the height of 4,406¼ feet, and is the loftiest mountain in Great Britain, although the Ordnance Survey at one time assigned that distinction to Ben Macdhui. The base of Ben Nevis is about 24 miles in circuit. The mountain, which is very rugged and difficult of ascent, consists in its lower masses of red granite and schistose rocks, in its upper part of fine brown porphyry. It is full of rude ravines, deep glens, and awful precipices; one of the rocks on the east side rises perpendicularly to the height of 1,500 feet. Eagles haunt its crags, and snow lies in some of its hollows all the year through. A streamlet runs along the glen at its southern foot, and a lake lies among its rocks at an elevation of 1,700 feet. The top of the mountain is level, with blocks of rock strewed over it. It is generally wrapt in clouds. When the atmosphere is clear, the prospect from Ben Nevis extends over the greater part of the north of Scotland, from the Atlantic to the German Ocean. The upper half of the mountain is entirely bare of vegetation. Ben Nevis was a chief station of the grand trigonometrical survey of Great Britain, and its height, as ascertained by the spirit-level, is 4,106·31 feet.

BEN NOCHIE, a mountain between the vale of Alford and the district of the Garioch, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 1,440 feet in height.

BEN REISIPOLL, a mountain in Sunart, Argyleshire, Scotland, 2,700 feet in height.

BEN STACK, a mountain in the par. of Edderachyllis, Sutherlandshire, Scotland, 3,000 feet in height.

BEN VENUE, a mountain in the par. of Aberfoyle, Perthshire, Scotland, to the S. of Loch Katrine.

BEN VOIRLICH, a mountain in the par. of Arrochar, Dumbartonshire, Scotland, near the head of Loch Lomond, 3,180 feet in height.

BEN VOIRLICH, a mountain in the par. of Comrie, Perthshire, Scotland, about 3,300 feet in height.

BEN VRACKY, a mountain in Perthshire, Scotland, between the vale of Athole and the strath of Garry, 2,750 feet above the sea, and commanding a most extensive and beautiful view.

BEN WYVIS, a mountain in the Highlands of Scotland, situated in the co. of Ross, 7 miles to the N.W. of Dingwall. It rises among great mountain masses to the height of 3,422 feet, and is distinctly visible above them as far as Inverness. Its summit is always covered with snow. Once only is it known to have been free: that was in the summer of 1826, a remarkably hot season. The mountain belongs to Sir Hector Monroe, Bart., of Foulis, and is held by the singular tenure of bringing to her Majesty three loads of snow from the summit wheresoever required.

BENACRE. *See* BINACRE, Suffolk.

BENAISHIN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanefydd, hund. of Isaled, in the co. of Denbigh, North Wales, 5 miles to the N.W. of Denbigh.

BENBOULE, a vil. in the hund. of Brigg, in the co. of Cornwall, near Wadebridge.

BENBURB, a vil. in the par. of Clonfeacle, and bar. of Dungannon, in the co. of Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 7 miles to the S. of Dungannon. It is seated on the confines of the co. of Armagh, on the north bank of the river Blackwater. The Ulster canal passes near the village, being carried along a cutting 80 feet in depth through the limestone rock, and along a handsome aqueduct over a mill-race. At this place was an ancient stronghold of the O'Nials. Three battles have been fought here; the first in the year 1597, between the English, under the Earl of Kildare, and the Irish, led by the Earl of Tyrone, in which the English were defeated and their leader slain; the second in July, 1[illegible], in which Tyrone was defeated by Lord-Deputy Mountjoy; and the third in June, 1646, between the Irish, under Sir Phelim O'Nial, and the English, under General Monroe, in which the latter were defeated with great slaughter. The village was founded by Sir [illegible] Wingfield, to whom a grant of the place was made by James I. in 1611. Sir Robert also erected a castle on the site of that belonging to the O'Niala. The [illegible] was one of great strength, being the summit of a steep limestone rock, 120 feet in height, overhanging the river. The castle, which was of great size, was dismantled a short time after the defeat of General Monroe. Considerable remains of it exist. Many of the villagers are employed in linen weaving. The extensive linen works established in the village are disused. Limestone is quarried extensively. The Presbyterians have a place of worship here, and the parish church of Clonfeacle stands near the village. Fairs take place once a month.

BENDALL, a vil. in the hund. of Repton, in the co. of Derby, 5 miles to the E. of Burton-on-Trent.

BENDOCHY, a par. in the co. of Perth, Scotland, 5 miles to the N. of Blairgowrie. It is situated in a pastoral district on the banks of the rivers Isla and Ericht, near the Grampian mountains. Its post town is Cupar-Angus. Sandstone is quarried, and blocks of granite, gneiss, &c., are found scattered over the surface. The living, of the val. of £252, is in the presentation of Meigle, and in the patron. of the crown. Several cairns with urns and other ancient relics have been found here.

BENEFIELD, UPPER AND LOWER, a par. in the hund. of Polebrook, in the co. of Northampton, 4 miles to the W. of Oundle, its Union and post town. It lies on the confines of Rockingham Forest. Near the village are a number of singular cavities in the ground called locally the "Swallows," through which the [illegible] floods pass entirely away. The living is a rect.° in the dioc. of Peterborough, of the val. of £531, in the patronage of J. W. Russell, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. George. There is a school with a small endowment and other charities, amounting altogether to £46 per annum. The principal residence is Benefield Lodge, the seat of J. W. Russell, Esq., to whom the manor belongs.

BENENDEN, a par. in the hund. of Rolvenden, lath of Scray, in the co. of Kent, 3½ miles to the S.E. of Cranbrooke, and 6 from Tenterden. Staplehurst is the post town. The village is small, and the land is partly laid out in hop grounds. The living is a vic.° in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £212, in the patron. of Gathorne Hardy, Esq. The church, rebuilt in 1672, is dedicated to St. George, and has a tower containing a peal of five bells. There is a dissenting meeting-house, and a free school, founded by Edward Gybbon in 1602, and further endowed by Thomas Gybbon, in 1609, the income of which is £114 per annum. There are several other bequests for education, and the entire annual value of the parochial charities is about £180. Hempstead Park is the principal residence. Fairs for the sale of horses and cattle are held here on the 15th May and the 4th August.

BENFIELD END, a hmlt. in the par. of Stanstead Mountfitchet, and hund. of Clavering, in the co. of Essex. It is situated near the Roman and modern high road from London to Cambridge, near the river Stort and the

Great Eastern railway, which has a station at Bishop Stortford, about 3 miles distant.

BENFIELD-SIDE, a tnshp. in the par. of Lanchester, Chester ward, in the co. palatine of Durham, 14 miles to the N. of Durham. Gateshead is its post town. It is situated on the border of Northumberland, on the banks of the river Derwent. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £160, in the alternate patron. of the crown and the Bishop of Durham. The collieries in the neighbourhood give employment to many of the inhabitants.

BENFLEET, NORTH, a par. in the hund. of Barstable, in the co. of Essex, 3 miles to the W. of Raleigh, and 3½ N.W. of Hadleigh, being about 5 miles W. from Southend. Wickford is its post and Billericay its Union town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, of the val. of £700, in the patron. of the Rev. C. R. Ridatt, incumbent. The church, which has a wooden tower, is dedicated to All Saints. The par. contains about 2,000 acres, and in the Saxon times belonged to King Harold the Second.

BENFLEET, SOUTH, a par. in the hund. of Barstable, in the co. of Essex, 2 miles to the S. of North Benfleet, and the same distance W. of the town of Hadleigh. Raleigh is its post and Rochford its Union town. It is situated on the north bank of the Thames, on the Hadleigh Creek, opposite to Canvey Island; and has a station on the London, Tilbury, and Southend railway, from which latter place it is distant about 2 miles. A castle erected on this spot by the celebrated Danish Vyking, Hastings, was taken and demolished by Alfred the Great in 894. Oysters of excellent quality are procured in the neighbouring waters, and a considerable traffic is carried on in the bay in wood, coal, and calves. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, of the val. of £242, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a large edifice, with a stone tower and wooden spire, containing five bells. There is a National school and post-office.

BENGAL, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Green's Norton, in the co. of Northampton, near Towcester.

BENGEO, a par. in the hund. and co. of Hertford, close to the town of Hertford. It lies on the banks of the river Beane, and is partly within the bounds of the borough. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, value £620, in the patron. of A. Smith, Esq. The church, which stands on an eminence near the river, is dedicated to St. Leonard. There is an almshouse and some small charities.

BENGEWORTH, ST. PETER, a par. within the borough of Evesham, in the lower div. of the hund. of Blackenhurst, in the co. of Worcester, forming part of the suburbs of Evesham. It is on the south bank of the river Avon, and is connected with the town of Evesham on the north bank by an ancient bridge. This place was the site of a castle at an early period, and belonged to the monks of Evesham. It was recovered from the Beauchamps in 1156, and razed to the ground by the abbot. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £158, in the patron. of the Rev. W. Hiker. The church, built on the site of the old castle, is a large and ancient edifice with a tower and spire, and is dedicated to St. Peter. The charitable endowments of the parish amount to £342 per annum. Of this sum £36 is the revenue of a free school for 30 boys, which was founded about 1700, by John Deacle, a native of the parish, and alderman of London. The church contains a monument to his memory.

BENGORE HEAD, a promontory on the north coast of Ireland, situated in the co. of Antrim, and prov. of Ulster, 3 miles to the N.E. of Portrush. It is the most northerly point of the county, and consists of a mass of basalt, rising in columns to the height of 320 feet above the level of the sea. The Giant's Causeway is close to it on the south-west.

BENHADLAF, ISAF, and UCHAF, tnshps. in the par. of Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant, hund. of Chirk, in the co. of Denbigh, North Wales, 9 miles to the S.W. of Chirk.

BENHADLAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanarmon, hund. of Yale, in the co. of Denbigh, North Wales, 6 miles to the S.W. of Llangollen.

BENHALL, a par. in the hund. of Plomesgate, in the co. of Suffolk, 1 mile from Saxmundham, its post town. The manor of Benhall was once held by the Ufford family and the De la Poles, and at a later period by the Dukes. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £173, in the patron. of the Rev. E. Hollond. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains a monumental brass of E. Duke, who died in 1548. Sir Edward Duke was created baronet in 1661. Here is a free school founded and endowed by another Sir Edward in 1731, which has an income of £28 a year. The principal residences are Benhall House, and Benhall Lodge.

BENHAM, or MARSH BENHAM, a tythg. in the par. of Speen, and hund. of Faircross, in the co. of Berks, 2 miles W. from Newbury. It is pleasantly situated in the valley of the river Kennet. Benham Place, near the village, is the seat of the Earl of Craven, to whom the manor belongs. The mansion, which is of stone, with an Ionic portico, stands in the midst of beautiful and well-wooded grounds.

BENHOLM, a par. in the co. of Kincardine, Scotland, 2 miles from Bervie. It is situated on the seacoast, and contains the town of Johnshaven. The soil is fertile, and the surface is partly hilly. Fishing and the manufacture of sail-cloth employ many of the inhabitants. Limestone is quarried in the neighbourhood. The living, of the val. of £232, is in the presb. of Fordun, in the patron. of Scott of Benholm, and Scott of Brotherston. There is also a Free church, and an United Presbyterian church at Johnshaven.

BENIARTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Bettws-yn-Rhôs, hund. of Isdulas, in the co. of Denbigh, North Wales, 3 miles to the S. of Abergele. It is included in the Poor-law Union of St. Asaph.

BEN-MORE, or FAIR HEAD, a remarkable headland on the north coast of Ireland, situated in the co. of Antrim, and prov. of Ulster, 4 miles to the N.E. of Ballycastle. It forms the north-east extremity of the county and of Ireland, and consists of an insulated mass of basalt, rising to the height of 636 feet above the level of the sea. It is surrounded by an extensive stratum of lignite.

BENNETLAND, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Bellasize, par. of Eastrington, and wap. of Howdenshire, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles to the E. of Howden, its post and Union town.

BENNETSTON, a vil. in the par. of Polmont, in the co. of Stirling, Scotland, 2 miles from Falkirk.

BENNETT'S-BRIDGE, a vil. in the bars. of Gowran and Shillelogher, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles to the S. of Kilkenny. It is seated on the banks of the river Nore, and is a station on the Waterford and Kilkenny railway. Here are some large flour-mills. A police force is stationed here. Fairs are held in the village on the 24th February, the 26th August, the 19th September, and the 21st December.

BENNETT'S END, a tnshp. in the par. of Cainham, hund. of Stottesden, in the co. of Salop, 3 miles to the E. of Ludlow.

BENNETT'S HOUSES, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Hawarden, hund. of Mold, in the co. of Flint, North Wales, close to Hawarden. It is included in the Poor-law Union of Great Boughton, Cheshire.

BENNINGBROUGH, a tnshp. in the par. of Newton-upon-Ouse, wap. of Bulmer, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles to the N.W. of York. It is seated on the banks of the river Ouse. Benningbrough Hall is the chief residence.

BENNING-HOLME and GRANGE, a tnshp. in the par. of Swine, wap. of Holderness, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles to the E. of Beverley. Benning Grange is the principal residence.

BENNINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Broadwater, in the co. of Hertford, 5 miles to the S.E. of Stevenage, its post town, and 7 N.W. from Ware. It is a place of great antiquity, and was the site of a palace of the

kings of Mercia. In the Norman survey it is called *Bedentone*, and the privilege of a market was granted to it at an early period. The Great Northern and North-Western railways pass about 6 miles from the village. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, of the val. of £608, in the patron. of the Rev. F. B. Pryor. The church is dedicated to St. Peter, and contains several monuments of families who have held the manor. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel in the village. Not far from the church is the hill on which the ancient castle stood. A Roman road passed through the parish. The principal seats are Bennington Place and Bennington Street. The Puckeridge hounds meet at the latter place. The market has long been discontinued; but an annual fair is held on the 29th June.

BENNINGTON, a par. in the wap. of Skirbeck, parts of Holland, in the co. of Lincoln, 4 miles to the E. of Boston, its post and Union town. The Boston and Great Grimsby section of the Great Northern railway passes within a short distance of the village. The parish is situated on the coast of Boston Deeps. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, of the annual val. of £805, in the patron. of the Earl of Ripon. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The charitable endowments of Bennington amount to £187 per annum, part of which sum is the revenue of Porril's free school.

BENNINGTON GRANGE, an ext. par. lib. adjoining the par. of Long Bennington, in the wap. of Loveden, in the co. of Lincoln.

BENNINGTON, LONG, a par. in the wap. of Loveden, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 8 miles to the N.W. of Grantham, its post town. It is situated on the west bank of the river Witham, and the Great Northern railway runs about 3 miles to the E. of the village. A Cistercian priory was founded here about the year 1175, as a cell to the abbey of Savigny, in Normandy. It was taken possession of by Richard II. during the wars with France, at which time it had a revenue of £50. After several transfers it was given in 1542 to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. Limestone is quarried in the parish, and there is a chalybeate spring. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, of the val., with the perpet. cur. of Foston, which is annexed to it, of £163, in the patron. of the Duchy of Lancaster. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here. The produce of the parochial charities is £21 per annum.

BENNIWORTH, or BENINGWORTH, a par. in the eastern div. of the wap. of Wraggoe, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 5 miles to the N.E. of Wragby, its post town. It is situated in the Wolds, near a small stream, a branch of the river Witham, and is included in the Poor-law Union of Horncastle. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, of the val. of £506, in the patron. of G. F. Heneage, Esq. The church, which has a Norman porch, is dedicated to St. Julian.

BENRIDGE, a tnshp. in the par. of Mitford, Morpeth ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 2 miles to the W. of Morpeth station on the Newcastle and Berwick railway.

BENRIDGE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Kirkley, and par. of Ponteland, Castle ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 6 miles to the S. of Morpeth. The principal mansion is Benridge House.

BENSINGTON, or BENSON, a par. in the hund. of Ewelme, in the co. of Oxford, 1 mile to the N. of Wallingford, its post town. It is situated on the E. side of the river Thames, and contains the hmlts. of Fifield, Crowmarsh-Battle, and Roke. Bensington is a very ancient place. The Saxon form of its name is *Benesingtun*, or *Bynsingtun*. It is said to have been in the possession of the Britons till 572, when it was taken by Cealwyn, king of Wessex. About 200 years later it was taken from the West Saxons by Offa, king of Mercia. It was the site of a royal residence. The Roman Way between Wallingford and Alchester passed through this parish, and was carried across the Thames here. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Oxford, of the val. of £220, in the patron. of the Dean and Canons of Christ Church College, Oxford. The church, which stands near the site of the old royal castle, is dedicated to St. Helen. It is an ancient building with a tower of modern erection. The chancel has recently been rebuilt, and the church enlarged. Beneath the tower a stone coffin was some time since discovered. The charitable endowments of the parish produce £80 a year, chiefly consisting of the revenue of the church lands.

BENTFIELD. *See* BENFIELD END, Essex.

BENTHALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Alberbury hund. of Ford, in the co. of Salop, 8 miles to the W. of Shrewsbury. It is near the river Severn.

BENTHALL, a par. in the lib. of Wenlock borough in the co. of Salop, 2 miles to the N.E. of Much Wenlock, its post town. It is situated on the S. bank of the river Severn, which is navigable here. The inhabitants of the village are chiefly employed in the potteries. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £93, in the patron. of the Vicar of Much Wenlock. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. The principal seat is Benthall Hall, originally erected in 1580, but partly burnt down and rebuilt in 1818.

BENTHAM, a hmlt. in the par. of Badgeworth and hund. of Dudstone, in the co. of Gloucester, 5 miles to the E. of Gloucester.

BENTHAM, a par. in the W. div. of the wap. of Staincliff and Ewcross, in the West Riding of the county of York, 10 miles to the W. of Settle. Lancaster is its post town. It is situated on the border of Lancashire, on the banks of the river Wenning, and comprises the chplries. of Chapel-le-Dale and Ingleton, and the hmlts. of High Bentham and Low Bentham. High Bentham is a station on the Skipton, Settle, Lancaster, and Morecambe railway. The workpeople are principally employed in the flax and linen manufactures and in the potteries. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ripon, of the val. of £452, in the patron. of J. W. Farrer, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. At High Bentham are a free school for boys and a hospital for 12 poor persons, founded and endowed in 1726 by William Collingwood. The revenue of the charities is £240. There are some other endowments, producing about £78 per annum. The par. of Bentham is of considerable extent, comprising an area of 25,500 acres, and has, in addition to the parish church, two district churches—one at Ingleton, and the other Ingleton Fells, or, as it is commonly called, Chapel-le-Dale.

BENTLEY, a par. and lib. in the Odiham div. of the co. of Southampton, 5 miles to the N.E. of Alton, and 44½ from London. Farnham is its post town. It is a large village, in Alton Union and County Court dists., and has a station on the Alton and Farnham branch of the London and South-Western railway. Hops are grown in this district. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Winchester, of the val. of £106. In the patron. of the Archdeacon of Surrey. The church, an ancient structure with tower, is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a Wesleyan chapel and National school. The produce of the parochial charities is £17 a year. Fairs are held here on the 25th January, the 22nd June, the Saturday in Easter week, and the 25th October.

BENTLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Worfield, and hund. of Brimstree, in the co. of Salop, 1 mile from Bridgnorth. The Severn Valley railway passes near this township.

BENTLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Wolverhampton hund. of Offlow, in the co. of Stafford, 3 miles from Wolverhampton. The London and North-Western railway passes near it. The inhabitants of the township are chiefly employed in the collieries and iron-works of the neighbourhood. The principal residence is Bentley Hall, formerly the seat of Colonel and Miss Lane, who distinguished themselves by the services they rendered to Charles II. after the defeat of Worcester, and recently the seat of the Hon. E. Anson.

BENTLEY, a par. in the hund. of Samford, in the co. of Suffolk, 6 miles to the S.W. of Ipswich, its post town. It is a station on the Great Eastern railway

the junction of the Hadleigh branch line. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, of the val. of £182, the patron. of the Rev. C. E. R. Keene. The church dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities amount to £2 a year. In this par. is an ancient seat of the Tilemache family, who were settled here before the Norman Conquest. Here, too, was Dodnash priory, a small establishment for Augustine canons, founded by the ancestors of the Duke of Norfolk. At the Dissolution, when it was given to Wolsey, its val. was £43.

BENTLEY, a chplry. in the par. of Shustoke, Atherstone div. of the hund. of Hemlingford, in the co. of Warwick, 3 miles to the S.W. of Atherstone. Colesbill is its post town. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of Shustoke, in the dioc. of Worcester. The church is decayed. A fair is held in this hmlt. on the 12th July.

BENTLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Rowley, and wap. of Harthill, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles to the S.W. of Beverley. The Scarborough and Bill branch of the North-Eastern railway passes near it.

BENTLEY, FENNY, a par. in the hund. of Wirksworth, in the co. of Derby, 2 miles to the N. of Ashborne, its post town. It is situated in Dovedale, on the banks of a small stream which joins the Dove, near Ashbourne. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, of the annual val. of £124, in the patron. of the Bishop of Lichfield. The church, an ancient edifice, of small dimensions, with a low tower, is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, and contains several monuments of the Beresford family—one of whom was engaged in the battle of Agincourt, and died in 1473. There are some small charities. Remains exist here of the old mansion of the Beresford and Cotton families. Bentley Cottage is near the village.

BENTLEY GRANGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Emley, and wap. of Agbrigg, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles to the E. of Huddersfield.

BENTLEY, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Tendring, in the co. of Essex, 7½ miles to the S.E. of Colchester, its post town. It lies near the coast, on the banks of a small stream called the Brightlingsea brook, that falls into the Colne near its mouth. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, of the val. of £360, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a plain building, with a tower at the west end, which is remarkable for its curious combination of flint and stone. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here, and there is National school. The charitable endowments of the parish amount to £15, including the revenue of a free school. To the south of the village is Bentley Lodge. There are also some remains of the ancient residence of the De Veres, Earls of Oxford, with the extensive fishponds and moats. A cattle and pleasure fair is held on the Monday after the 15th July.

BENTLEY HEATH, a hmlt. near the vil. of Potter's Bar in the par. and hund. of Edmonton, and co. of Middlesex, at a short distance from the great North road and Great Northern railway, about 3 miles from Barnet.

BENTLEY, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Tendring in the co. of Essex, 5 miles S. of Manningtree, and 8 miles to the E. of Colchester, its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, of the val. of £6[illegible], in the patron. of the Master and Fellows of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is an ancient edifice, with a stone tower. Bentley Hall, long dilapidated, was a stately mansion, erected by Paul Bayning, alderman of London, in the 16th century. The Baynings are interred in the church.

BENTLEY-PAUNCEFOOT, or BENTLEY, UPPER and LOWER, a tnshp. in the par. of Tardebigg, and hund. of Halfshire, in the co. of Worcester, 3 miles to the S.E. of Bromsgrove. The Bristol and Birmingham railway runs near it. Bentley House is the principal residence.

BENTLEY-WITH-ARKSEY, a par. in the N. div. of the wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles to the N. of Doncaster. The Great Northern railway passes through this parish. It is situated on the banks of the river Dearne, and contains the hmlts. of Almholme, Bodles, Doncaster-Bridgend, Scawthorpe, Shaftholme, and Stockbridge. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York, of the val. of £113, in the patron. of Sir W. R. C. Cooke, Bart. The church is a cruciform structure, with a tower and low spire at the centre, and is dedicated to All Saints. There is a chapel belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists. A free school was founded in this parish in 1683 by Sir George Cooke, Bart., who designed it for a grammar school, and endowed it with property producing £40 a year. Here is also a hospital for 12 poor women, with an income from endowment of £100 per annum. There are several other charitable endowments, producing about £150 a year.

BENTON, LITTLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Long Benton, Castle ward, in the co. of Northumberland, close to Long Benton. The manor of Little Benton about the middle of the last century passed from the Hindmarsh into the Bigge family, and has recently become the property of David Burn, Esq., who, with Captain Potts and John Woods, Esq., owns the whole of the land.

BENTON, LONG, or MICKLE BENTON, a par. and vil. in the eastern div. of Castle ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 3½ miles to the N.E. of Newcastle-on-Tyne, its post town. It is a station on the North-Eastern railway, and also on the Blyth and Tyne branch from Newcastle to Tynemouth. The par., extending northward for above 8 miles from a base of 2 miles on the left bank of the Tyne, embraces five tnshps., disposed thus from S. to N.: Walker, Long Benton, Little Benton, Killingworth, and Weetsleet; and is intersected by the Roman Wall, near its termination at the station *Segedunum*, in the adjacent parish of Wallsend. Coal is abundant in the district, and there are some valuable quarries of stone. Extensive foundries, brick and tile works, alkali works, and copperas manufactures are established, and give employment to a large population along the banks of the Tyne. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Durham, of the val. of £353, in the patron. of the Master and Fellows of Balliol College, Oxford. The church, a plain building with a spire, partly rebuilt in 1791, is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. There is a charity, yielding about £12 per annum, belonging to the township of Weetsleet. The manor was anciently held by the De Maylays, and passed by marriage to Sir Philip Somervylle of Wicknore, in Staffordshire, who gave the advowson of Benton, with lands in the parish, to Balliol College, Oxford, about A.D. 1340. The great tithes were then appropriated by grant of Richard de Bury, Bishop of Durham, and the living constituted a vic. The great 90-fathom dyke intersects the parish a few yards north of the church. The principal residences are, Benton Park, Benton Lodge, Benton Hall, Killingworth House, and Seaton-Bourne Hall. The par. is very extensive, comprising an area of 8,857 acres, with a population of 13,184, and is divided for ecclesiastical purposes into two parishes. In addition to the parish church there is the district church of Walker, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £150., in the gift of the crown and bishop alternately. Another division at Weetsleet is in contemplation, where a third church is to be built. The parish of Benton is closely associated with the history of the Stephensons: George (the father) having conducted his experiments, and set his first locomotive at work, at the Westmoor colliery; and his son Robert having received his early education at Long Benton parish school.

BENT'S-GREEN, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Eccleshall-Bierlow, and par. of Sheffield, in the wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles to the S.W. of Sheffield.

BENTWORTH, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Bermondspit, Basingstoke div. of the co. of Southampton, 4 miles to the W. of Alton, its post and Union

town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, of the val. of £760, in the patron. of the Rev. H. S. Matthews, incumbent. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There are some small charities. Bentworth Hall is the chief residence. Near the village is Bentworth Hill.

BENTY GRANGE, a vil. in the hund. of Wirksworth, in the co. of Derby, 5 miles from Bakewell.

BENVIE. *See* LIFF, Forfarshire.

BENWELL, a tnshp. in the par. of St. John, western div. of Castle ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 2 miles to the W. of Newcastle-on-Tyne, its post and Union town. It is situated on the north bank of the Tyne, and is supposed to be the site of the Roman station *Condercum*. A little to the north is the Roman Wall. The Carlisle railway passes near this township. The district is rich in coal, and the coalworks here are the oldest in the country. One of the collieries took fire in the 18th century, and the fire was not entirely extinguished for thirty years; it burst through the surface on several occasions. There is some fine scenery in the neighbourhood. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, of the val. of £150, in the patron. of the Vicar of St. John's. The church, erected in recent years, is dedicated to St. James. Many Roman relics, consisting of coins, urns, inscriptions, &c., have been discovered here. The chief residences are Benwell Lodge and Benwell Tower. The latter takes its name from an ancient tower which belonged to Tynemouth priory, and formed the summer residence of the prior. The burial-ground attached to the prior's chapel is still pointed out. A few of the grave-stones remain. The tower commands a fine prospect over the King's Meadows, Axwell Park, &c.

BENWICK, a chplry. in the par. of Doddington, and hund. of North Witchford, in the Isle of Ely, in the co. of Cambridge, 6 miles to the S.W. of March, its post town. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the rect. of Doddington, in the dioc. of Ely. The church is dedicated to St. James.

BEOBRIDGE, a tnshp. in the par. of Claverley, hund. of Brimstree, in the co. of Salop, 4 miles from Bridgnorth.

BEOLEY, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Pershore, in the co. of Worcester, 6 miles to the E. of Bromsgrove, its post town. It lies on the border of Warwickshire, near the Redditch branch of the Bristol and Birmingham railway, and is included in the Poor-law Union of King's Norton. In the 17th century the manor of Beoley belonged to the Sheldon family, who supported the royal cause. The manor house was burnt down by the Cavaliers, that it might not be captured by the parliamentary forces. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £73, in the patron. of W. Holmes, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Leonard. In a chapel adjoining the chancel are some monuments of the Sheldons. Beoley Hall is the principal residence. Near this seat are remains of a castle which belonged to the Beauchamps and Mortimers, and was burnt in 1303. The North Warwick hounds meet at Beoley Wood.

BEPTON, a par. in the hund. of Easebourne, and rape of Chichester, in the co. of Sussex, 3 miles to the S.W. of Midhurst. The Portsmouth branch of the London and South-Western railway passes near it on the west. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Chichester, of the val. of £127, in the patron. of the Earl of Egmont.

BERAGH, a vil. in the bar. of Omagh, in the co. of Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 8 miles to the S.E. of Omagh. Some of the inhabitants are employed in weaving. Here is a decayed seat of the Belmore family, to whom the place belongs.

BERDON, or BERDEN, a par. in the hund. of Clavering, in the co. of Essex, 4 miles N.W. of Elsenham railway station, and 7 miles to the S.W. of Saffron Walden. It is situated on the borders of Hertfordshire, on the banks of the river Stort, at a short distance from Bishop Stortford, its post and Union town. It was the site of an Augustine priory, founded in the reign of Henry III., and valued at the Dissolution at £31 5*s.* 1*d.* The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Rochester, of the val. of £150, in the patron. of the Governors of Christ's Hospital. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, contains some ancient monuments, and has a tower built of pebbles. There is a Wesleyan chapel. The parochial charities produce £4 a year. This village was the birthplace (in 1586) of the Rev. Joseph Mede, author of learned commentary on the Apocalypse.

BERE-CHURCH, a par. in the lib. of the borough of Colchester, in the co. of Essex, not far from Colchester. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Rochester, the val. of £110, in the patron. of T. White, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Michael, and contains several monuments of the Smyth family, and the tomb of Sir Henry Audley (who died in 1648), with a marble effigy. Berechurch Hall, for long the seat of the Smyths, is a fine old mansion, and contains some paintings by Lely.

BERE FOREST. *See* WATERLOOVILLE, St. George, Hants.

BERE-REGIS HUNDRED, one of the six hundreds of the South Blandford div. of the co. of Dorset, situated near the middle of the co., and surrounded by the hundreds of Coomsditch, Barrow, and Piddletown. It comprises the pars. of Bere-Regis and Winterborne-Kingston, and has an area of about 9,920 acres.

BERE-REGIS, or BEER-REGIS, a par. in the hundred of the same name, South Blandford div. of the co. of Dorset, 10 miles to the N.E. of Dorchester. It is situated in a pleasant district on the Bere rivulet, a branch of the river Piddle, which flows a little to the southward. The par. includes the tythgs. of Milborne-Stanton and Shitterton. Its name, partly Saxon *Bere*, and partly Latin, signifies Kingston. It is a very ancient place, and was selected as a retreat by Queen Elfrida after the murder of her son. It was also the occasional residence of King John, from whom the inhabitants obtained a grant or confirmation of a market. It was made a borough by Edward I., but did not return representatives to parliament. The market has been recently discontinued. The town has several times been nearly destroyed by fire; first in 1634, then in 1788, and again in 1817. The houses are therefore mostly of modern construction. The workpeople are principally employed in pursuits of agriculture. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, of the val., with the perpet. cur. of Winterborne-Kingston, which is annexed to it, £ in the patron. of the Master and Fellows of Balliol College, Oxford. The church is a large and ancient edifice with an embattled tower, and contains a circular font adorned with sculpture, and some monuments of the Turbervilles, to whom the manor once belonged, and one of whom was Bishop of Exeter in the 14th century. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The Independents and Wesleyan Methodists have chapels in the town. There is a free school, and it was founded by Thomas Williams, and further endowed by several benefactors; the income of which is now £ The value of the other charities is about £16 annum. Eastward of the town is Woodbury Hill, a lofty eminence commanding a wide prospect, and the site of a circular camp enclosing an area of 10 a defended by three ramparts and ditches. Not far this hill there stood formerly a chapel dedicated to Anchoretta, whose name was also attached to a there. Bishop Turberville, and Cardinal Morton, A bishop of Canterbury, were natives of Bere-Regis. latter, by whom the union of the houses of York Lancaster was proposed, was born in 1410. Bere-Downs is a meet for the Charborough hounds. annual fair is held on the 18th September, and or five following days, for the sale of horses, c cheese, &c. It takes place within the entrenchme Woodbury Hill.

BERGH, MATTISHALL. *See* MATTISHALL BE Norfolk.

BERGHILL, UPPER and LOWER, a tnshp. i par. of Whittington, upper div. of the hund. of Osw in the co. of Salop, 4 miles from Oswestry. The C and Shrewsbury railway passes near it, and has a s at Whittington.

ERGHOLT, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Samford, in ne co. of Suffolk, 6 miles to the S. of Hadleigh. Colchter is its post town. It is pleasantly situated on the bers of Essex, on the north bank of the navigable riv Stour, not far from the Great Eastern railway. Th living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, and in the gi of the Master and Fellows of Emmanuel College, Cabridge. The church, a beautiful specimen of perpelicular architecture, is dedicated to St. Mary. The to r was unfortunately never completed, and is raised bua little way above the magnificent arches upon which it as designed to rest. The five bells are consequently plied and rung in a low structure, called the "bell-ca," standing in the churchyard. The Independents hae a chapel in the village. Here is a church free sc ol, founded about the close of the 16th century by Laice Dykes, which has an income from endowment of bout £70 per annum. The parish enjoys the benefit of several other charitable bequests, which produce ab t £112 a year, half of which is the income of the tow land. The principal mansions are West Lodge, th residence of C. D. Halford, Esq., and Ackworth Hse, the seat of Sir T. Seaton, K.C.B. This village w the birthplace (1776) of the landscape-painter, J. Constable, who died in 1839; several of his best pictures are scenes in this neighbourhood.

ERGHOLT, WEST, a par. in the Colchester div. of he hund. and union of Lexden, in the co. of Essex, 3 iles to the N.W. of Colchester, its post town. It is situated on the north bank of the river Colne, near the Gat Eastern railway. There are two manors, which we held for 450 years by the Sackville family, who acired them in the reign of Henry I., and held them til 1559, when Richard Sackville sold them to John Galoway; from whom they passed to the celebrated po, Sir John Denham. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lochester, of the val. of £600, in the patron. of W. Hbbs, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ient structure, with a wooden turret and plain massive Nrman pillars supporting the aisles. There are chapels belonging to the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists. Th parochial charities are of small amount.

ERKELEY HUNDRED, one of the 16 hunds. or subdivisions of the lathe of Scray, in the co. of Kent, situated in the southern part of the county, and surrounded by the hunds. of Catehill, Chart and Longbrige, Blackborne, Rolvenden, and Cranbrook. It comprises the par. of Biddenden only,

ERKELEY HUNDRED, one of the 27 hunds. or subdivisions of the co. of Gloucester, situated in the western div. of the co., and bounded on the N. by the hund. of Whitstone, on the E. by the hund. of Longtree, on the S. by the hunds. of Grumbald's Ash and Thornbury, and on the W. by the river Severn. Several portions of his hund. lie detached. It is divided into two parts — per and lower. The lower div. contains the pars. of Alberton, Filton, Hill, and Horfield, with parts of the of Almondsbury and Henbury, and extends over an rea of about 10,000 acres. The upper div. contains the pars. of Arlingham, Ashleworth, Berkeley, Beverstn, Cam, Coaley, Cromhall-Abbots, Dursley, Kingscot Newington-Bagpath, North Nibley, Nymphsfield, Owen, Ozleworth, Slimbridge, Stinchcombe, Uley, and Wton-under-Edge, with part of the par. of Rockhapton. This div. comprises an area of about 52,420 acs.

ERKELEY, a par., market town, and borough in the upr div. of the hund. of Berkeley, in the co. of Gloucester 5 miles to the S.W. of Gloucester, and 114 miles from Lon on by the Great Western and Bristol and Gloucester rilways. The town is 3 miles from the Berkeley Road stan on of the latter line. The par. is situated on the bas of the Little Avon, a tributary of the Severn, and incles the tythgs. of Alkington, Hinton, and Ham, the mlts. of Breadstone and Hamfallow, and the chplry. of one. Its Saxon name was *Beorkenlan*, or *Beorclea*, and t was a place of importance at a very early period. It pears to have been a royal demesne at the time of the orman survey, and the only market-town in Gloucestershire, except Tewkesbury. It is a borough by prescription, nominally governed by a mayor and 12 aldermen. That part of the valley of the Severn in which Berkeley is situated is called the Vale of Berkeley. It is a fine tract of rich meadow and pasture land, between the east bank of the Severn and the range of hills running nearly parallel at a few miles distance. The vale is about 25 miles in length from Matson Hill, near Gloucester, in the north, to Aust Cliff, opposite the old ferry passage, in the south, and includes an area of about 50,000 acres. This district has long been famed for its dairy farms and cheese. It is said that 1,200 tons of cheese, mostly of the kind known as "Double Berkeley," or "Double Gloucester," are made here in a year. Large quantities of butter are also made, amounting to several thousand pounds weight weekly. The principal trade of the town is in timber, corn, and malt, carried on chiefly by means of the great ship canal called the Berkeley and Gloucester canal. It is about 16 miles in length, extending from the city of Gloucester to the Severn, which river it enters at Sharpness Point, rather more than 2 miles to the north of the town. The canal is 60 feet broad, 18 feet deep, and is navigable by vessels of 500 tons burden. The trade in coals formerly carried on is now very inconsiderable.—The town stands on rising ground, about a mile from the Severn, and consists chiefly of one street. There is a market-house of modern erection. Petty sessions are held here by the county magistrates, and polling for the county election take place in the town.—The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, and in the patron. of Lord Fitzhardinge. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It is a large and handsome edifice, partly in the early English style, with a modern tower, detached and standing at a distance. It contains the tombs of the Berkeley family. Here, too, is the burial-place of Dr. Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination, who was born at Berkeley in 1749, and died in 1823. The tomb is marked by a simple monument. Besides the parish church, there is a district church at the village of Stone, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £80, in the gift of the vicar. There are chapels belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists and Independents. The charitable endowments of the parish are very considerable. They include the income of the free school, £55, founded by Samuel Turner in 1696, and further endowed by John Smith; the income of some almshouses, and various bequests for the benefit of the poor.—On a hill close to the town are the fine remains of Berkeley Castle. They are in remarkably good preservation, and form a nearly perfect example of a baronial fortress. It was probably founded about the middle of the 12th century, or considerably enlarged and strengthened by Robert Fitzhardinge and his son Maurice. It is said to have been erected on the site of a very ancient nunnery. The area covered by the pile of buildings is of irregular form, but nearly circular, and is surrounded by a moat. The keep, the most ancient part, stands on a mount, rising much above the other buildings. It is nearly circular, and is flanked by one square and three semicircular towers. It has a massive Norman gateway enriched with sculpture, and is approached by a flight of steps, consisting of large stones. It contains a dungeon, nearly 30 feet in depth, unlighted, and entered by a trap-door. Near the stone staircase is the room supposed to have been the scene of the atrocious murder of Edward II., in September, 1327, by Lord Maltravers and Thomas Gourney, to whom Lord Berkeley had been ordered to deliver the castle and the prisoner. The chapel stands next the fine old hall, which is nearly perfect. Noble trees now adorn the moat. In the apartments of the castle are some royal and family portraits, including one of George, Lord Berkeley, to whom the "Anatomy of Melancholy" was dedicated. Here is preserved, too, the cabin furniture of Sir Francis Drake. The castle was repaired in the reign of Henry VII. In the civil war of the 17th century it was garrisoned for Charles I., but was taken in 1645 by the parliamentary forces after a siege of nine days. It is now the seat of Lord Fitzhardinge. The market is on Wednesday.

Fairs for the sale of cattle, &c., are held on the 14th May and the 1st December.

BERKELEY, a par. in the hund. of Frome, in the co. of Somerset, 3 miles to the E. of Frome, its post town. It is situated on the edge of Wiltshire, near the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth section of the Great Western railway. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, of the val. of £410, in the patron. of Sir C. Mordaunt, Bart. The church, which was erected in 1751, is dedicated to St. Mary. Alexander Barclay, author of "The Ship of Fools," was a native of this village. He died in 1552. Berkeley House is the principal residence.

BERKESWELL, with BARSTON, a par. in the Solihull div. of the hund. of Hemlingford, in the co. of Warwick, 5 miles to the W. of Coventry, its post town. It is a station on the Birmingham and Leamington section of the London and North-Western railway. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, of the val. of £796, in the patron. of the Rev. S. B. Shirreff, incumbent, who holds it with Barston (late a peculiar of Lichfield), val. £180. The church of Berkeswell, an ancient building with a low tower, is dedicated to St. John the Baptist; that of Barston to St. Swithin. In the chancel of Berkeswell church are monuments of the Wilmot family. There is an endowed free school, and several other charities, which produce together about £200 per annum. Berkeswell House is the seat of Thomas Walker, Esq.

BERKHAMPSTEAD, GREAT, or ST. PETER'S, a par. and market town, in the hund. of Dacorum, in the co. of Hertford, 22 miles to the W. of Hertford, and 26 miles by road from London, or 28 miles by railway. It is a station on the London and North-Western line. The par. is situated on the banks of the small river Bulbourne, which joins the river Gade about 4 miles below the town. The Grand Junction canal passes the town, running along the valley, nearly parallel with the high road, the river, and the railway. Berkhampstead is a very ancient town; and from its name, which is Saxon, is supposed to be of Saxon origin, though some antiquaries suppose it to have been the *Durobrivæ* of the Romans. It acquired importance from being a residence of the Mercian kings, who had a fortified seat here. A council is said to have been held here in the year 697. It was here that the Norman Conqueror received the submission of Stigand, Archbishop of Canterbury, and immediately after encountered the resistance of the Abbot of St. Alban's, who hindered his progress by felling the wayside trees and blockading the roads with them. The abbot, supported by a number of the leading men, both lay and ecclesiastical, obtained from the king an oath that he would govern the people according to their ancient laws and customs, and especially according to the laws of Edward the Confessor. This oath was taken in an assembly held at Berkhampstead. The manor was given by William to Robert, Earl of Moreton, his half-brother, who erected the castle on the site of the old residence of the Mercian kings. In the reign of Henry I., on the rebellion of William, the son of the founder, the castle and manor came into the possession of the crown, and the castle was demolished. The inhabitants of the town received many valuable privileges from Henry II., who held his court here for some time. The castle having been rebuilt in the reign of King John, and garrisoned for him, was besieged by Louis, Dauphin of France, the ally of the insurgent barons, and was given up by command of the king. Prince Richard, King of the Romans, and brother of Henry III., died at Berkhampstead in 1271, broken-hearted at hearing of the assassination of his son, Prince Henry, in Italy. Cicely, Duchess of York, mother of Edward IV., also died at this place, and Richard III. is said to have been born here. Berkhampstead sent two representatives to parliament in the reigns of Edward I. and Edward III. The castle and manor, forming, with several other manors, the honour of Berkhampstead, have been held by the Princes of Wales as part of the Duchy of Cornwall from the reign of Edward III., who conferred them on his eldest son, the Black Prince, when he created him Duke of Cornwall. James I. selected the old mansion called Berkhampstead Place as a residence for children, and conferred upon the town a charter of incorporation, but it was forfeited during the ensuing C War, in which the inhabitants suffered so seriou that they lost the means of retaining the privileg Berkhampstead is seated in a deep and beautiful val at the foot of a fine ridge running off in a south-east direction from the Chiltern range as far as King's Lang It has two principal streets, High-street and Castle-str crossing each other at right angles. The former is v broad and about a mile long. Though not uniform built, many of the houses are handsome. The town lighted with gas, and has a good supply of water. situation is considered remarkably healthy. There i new market-house in the middle of the town, als mechanics' institution, a police station, a Union w house, and extensive nursery grounds. The rail station is situated on a high embankment overlook the town, with which it communicates by a bridge the Grand Junction canal. The lace manufactur the making of bowls, spoons, shovels, &c., of w were formerly carried on here to a great extent. present many women are employed in making str plait. There is a foundry, two malting-houses, and sev wharfs. Petty sessions for the division are held fortnightly by the magistrates, and courts-leet for honour twice in the year. Berkhampstead is the sea a Poor-law Union, and a polling-place for the cou elections.—The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Roche of the val. of £435, gross, in the patron. of Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall. The chu is dedicated to St. Peter. It is a large cruci building, with a central embattled tower, exhibi various styles of architecture, but principally the pendicular. It stands in the centre of the town. tower was erected in the reign of Henry VIII. small chapels, dedicated to St. John and St. Cather are connected with the church. There are many in teresting monuments (including seven brasses, three which are of the latter half of the 14th century, to families of the Torringtons, Cornwallises, Incents, others. Here is also the monument to the mothe Cowper. The parsonage-house was the poet's bi place (1731), the rectory being at that time held his father; but the old house was pulled down 1810, and a new one erected, nearly on the same The Society of Friends, Wesleyan Methodists, dependents, and Baptists have places of worship in town. The charitable foundations of this parish numerous and important. The free grammar sch established in the reign of Henry VIII., was inc rated in the reign of his successor, by whom the Wa of All Souls College, Oxford, was appointed vis After a long period of decline and inefficiency, and investigation in the Court of Chancery, the scho flourishing again, and has been recently restored income amounts to above £900 a year, which was ori ally intended for the education of 144 boys, though 22 are now admitted on the foundation. Another school was founded in 1727, by Thomas Bourne, fo instruction and clothing of 20 boys and 10 girls, annual income of which is nearly £300, and of the scholars receives 1s. per week. Nati British, and infant schools have also been blished. Almshouses for six widows were founde 1681, and have been since endowed by several b factors. There are other charitable bequests for benefit of the poor.—Portions of the massive wa the old castle, which belongs to the Prince of Wal Duke of Cornwall, and gives to him the title of b still remain on the east side of the town. The e with the exception of the old castle, has been rec purchased by Earl Brownlow. Wednesday is market day. Fairs are held on Shrove-Tuesday, W Monday and the two following days; and a st fair on the 29th September.

BERKHAMPSTEAD, LITTLE, a par. in the and co. of Hertford, 4 miles to the S.W. of Hertfor post town, and the same distance W. from Broxb

ailway station. The village is small, but neatly laid ut, and in the neighbourhood are several handsome illas. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, f the val. of £249, in the patron. of the Marquis of alisbury. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The Vesleyan Methodists have a chapel at How Green. here is a National school and a provident society. he parochial charities produce about £15 a year. There a tower 100 feet in height, called the Observatory, rected on a hill here, from which there is a wide and eautiful view. The chief residence is Berkhampstead ouse.

BERKHAMPSTEAD ST. MARY, or NORTHHURCH, a par. in the hund. of Dacorum, in the co. f Hertford, 1 mile from the town of Great Berkhampead. The village, which is neatly built, is situated on he high road from Great Berkhampstead to Tring, from hich latter place it is about 5 miles distant. The living a rect. in the dioc. of Rochester, of the val. of £794, the patron. of the Prince of Wales. The church is edicated to St. Mary. There is a Baptist chapel, and everal charitable endowments, which produce about 30 per annum. A priory and chapel formerly stood in is place, the remains of which have been converted nto a farm-house. The London and North-Western railay here passes through a tunnel of 300 yards in length.

BERKSHIRE, an inland co. of England, bounded on he N. by the river Thames, which separates it from the s. of Oxford and Buckingham; on the S.E. by Surrey, the S. by Hampshire, and on the W. by Wiltshire. extends in length from E. to W. about 42 miles, and s greatest breadth from N. to S. is about 30 miles. s form is very irregular, the north boundary following he remarkably winding course of the Thames from near ochlade to Old Windsor, a length of about 105 miles. he co. is about 165 miles in circuit, and comprises area of 705 square miles, or 451,040 acres. It lies etween 51° 20′ and 51° 48′ N. lat., and between ′ E. and 1° 43′ W. long. The name of the county is aced back through the older form *Barkshire* to the axon *Barocscire*, and the Roman name of a tribe which cupied part of the district—*Bibroci*. During the riod of the Roman dominion in Britain, this county rmed part of the division called by them *Britannia rima*. Under the rule of the Saxons, it was included the kingdom of Wessex. Part of it was seized and ld for a time by Offa, the ambitious king of Mercia. uring the latter years of the 9th, and the early part of e 10th centuries, Wessex, of which this county again rmed part, was invaded by the Danes, who got possesn of Reading in 871. Three battles were fought ithin a very short period, at the last of which the anes sustained a great defeat. It took place at *Aescesn* (Ash-down), and the Saxons were led by Ethelred. fred also was present on that occasion. The invaders, wever, shortly afterwards gained a victory over the xons, and Ethelred received a mortal wound. The unty suffered severely from the Danes in 1006, when ey laid it waste, and burnt the most important towns. battle was fought near the Kennet, and the Saxons ere defeated. During the civil war in the reign of ephen, Wallingford Castle, which had been erected on after the Conquest by Robert D'Oyley, one of the orman nobles who came over with the Conqueror, was rrisoned for the Empress Matilda, and was frequently sieged by Stephen, who did not succeed in taking it. furnished a safe retreat for Matilda when she had to it Oxford; and when the armies of Stephen and Prince enry met in 1153 beneath its walls, a truce was agreed with a view to a lasting peace, the conditions of hich were settled shortly after at a great council held Winchester. The castle, erected at Farringdon by bert, Earl of Gloucester, was taken and destroyed by phen. The castles of Wallingford and Windsor fell o the hands of John, when, taking advantage of the ence of his brother, Richard I., he came over from rmandy to raise a rebellion against him. But he only d them a short time. Conferences were held between ng John and the barons, in 1213, at Reading and Wallingford. In 1263 the barons, under Simon de Montford, took Reading and Windsor Castle, the latter being already a royal residence. Richard II. met the barons at Reading in 1389, when a temporary arrangement of their disputes was made. Berkshire was the scene of important military operations during the civil war of the 17th century. Each of the contending parties held throughout the war one of the two fortresses in the county; Windsor being garrisoned for the parliament, and Wallingford for the king. Prince Rupert made an unsuccessful attempt to gain possession of the former place, which was not attacked again during the war. Reading was at first in the hands of the parliamentary forces, but came into the possession of the royalists in the autumn of 1642. They were then masters of the whole county, with the exception of Windsor. In April, 1643, they lost Reading, being compelled to capitulate to the parliament. Five months later, the first battle of Newbury was fought, in which the Earl of Essex commanded on one side, and the king himself on the other. The result was indecisive. It was on this occasion that the amiable Lord Falkland was killed. The royalists got possession of Reading immediately afterwards, and dismantled the fortifications. Donnington Castle, near Newbury, was then garrisoned for the king, and was the object of numerous attacks. In 1644 the whole county, with the exception of Wallingford, was in the possession of the parliament. A second indecisive conflict took place at Newbury in October of that year. Abingdon was twice attacked by the royalists—in 1645 by Sir Stephen Hawkins, and the following year by Prince Rupert; on both occasions unsuccessfully. At the Revolution in 1688, a skirmish took place near Reading, and an affair of trifling importance occurred at Twyford. —Berkshire is one of the most beautiful counties of England, presenting in its scenery a charming variety of landscapes: the noble river Thames, with border of green meadows, lofty chalk downs, rich woodlands and copses, many small streams and broad pasture lands, picturesque villages, scattered farmhouses, and a great number of villas and residences of the gentry. The highest grounds are in the north-west, the most wooded in the south-east. A range of chalk hills, part of the same chain as the Chiltern hills, crosses the county from the Thames south of Wallingford in a westerly direction to Wiltshire. Their elevation gradually increases towards the west, and they rise at some points to a height of nearly 900 feet. The well-known White Horse Hill, not far from the border of Wiltshire, is one of the loftiest in the range—its height is 893 feet. These hills are mostly sheep-walks, only the eastern part of the range being susceptible of cultivation. To the south of this range is the broad valley of the Kennet, and to the north the valley of the Ock, or as it is usually called, the Vale of the White Horse. A low chain of hills extends along the northern part of the county, between the Thames and White Horse Vale. Windsor Forest, which formerly extended over the whole southern part of the county, and into the neighbouring counties, is now limited to the eastern corner, and since 1813 has been partly brought under cultivation. Its present area is about 60,000 acres, and is mostly enclosed. The Vale of Kennet, many parts of which are still well wooded, was included in the Forest until the year 1226, when it was disafforested. Oak, beech, and ash, are the principal trees, and the copses consist chiefly of hazel or alder.—The rivers of Berkshire are the Thames, the Kennet, the Lambourn, the Loddon, the Ock, the Auborne, and the Pang. The Thames is navigable throughout its course, along the border of this county, and receives the waters of all the other streams. The Ock rises near the western border, and receiving several tributary streams, runs by Stanford and Lyford to the Thames at Abingdon, having a length of about 20 miles. The Lambourn rises among the Lambourn Downs on the western border, runs in a south-easterly direction by East Garston, East Shefford, and Boxford, and after a course of 15 miles, joins the Kennet below Newbury. The Kennet, rising in Wiltshire enters this county at Hungerford, and pursuing

first an easterly course by Kintbury, Newbury, and Thatcham, to Aldermaston, and thence a north-easterly course to Reading, falls into the Thames a little to the north-east of that town. Its length from Hungerford to the Thames is about 30 miles, and it is navigable from Newbury. The Loddon, which rises in Hampshire, and for a few miles forms the boundaries of the two counties, runs from Swallowfield in a north-easterly direction, by Arborfield and Hurst, to Wargrave, where it falls by several channels into the Thames. The Auborne, also called the Emborne, rising near Inkpen, flows eastward between Berkshire and Hampshire, and from near Brimpton north-east to the Kennet near Aldermaston. Its length is about 18 miles. The Pang runs from the hills near East Ilsley, by Bucklebury and Bradfield, to Pangbourn, where it falls into the Thames.—The climate of Berkshire is considered very healthy,—bracing on the chalk downs, mild in the valleys, and pure everywhere. The numerous streams which flow through the county contribute to the purity of the air. Chalk, which rises into lofty hills in the north-west, is believed to form the substratum of the greater part of the county. In some places a very thick deposit of clay covers the chalk. Limestone underlies the White Horse Vale, which is famed for its fertility. The Vale of Kennet is less fertile, but highly cultivated. It contains a large extent of fine meadow land. A bed of peat is found below the meadows in the neighbourhood of Newbury. Large quantities of it are cut and burnt, and the ashes used as manure. The low hills between the Thames and the valley of the Ock consist of oolite and shell-sand, gritstone and clay; and detached blocks of gritstone are found scattered over the downs. They are called locally the "Greywethers." The poorest soil is found in the Forest division, especially at Bagshot Heath and the vicinity. The finest corn crops are produced in the Vale of the White Horse and the Vale of Kennet. There are large and very productive market-gardens in the neighbourhood of Reading, the asparagus of which is in great repute. The farms are generally of moderate size, and are let on lease for seven or fourteen years. The cattle are of various breeds —the Devon and Yorkshire being common. Many Alderney cows are imported. The Berkshire pig is a superior breed, of black colour spotted with white, of moderate size, and small of bone. The sheep are now mostly of the Leicester and South Down breeds, which have superseded the native coarse breed, and also the Merino. Large and important sheep fairs are held at Ilsley twice in the year.—Berkshire is divided into 20 hundreds, viz.: Beynhurst, Bray, Charlton, Compton, Cookham, Faircross, Farringdon, Ganfield, Hormer, Knitbury-Eagle, Lambourn, Moreton, Ock, Reading, Ripplesmere, Shrivenham, Sonning, Theale, Wantage, and Wargrave. At the period of the Norman survey there were 22, Windsor and Wallingford being the two additional ones. The county contains about 150 parishes, including the 12 market towns of Abingdon, Reading, Wallingford, Windsor, Maidenhead, Newbury, Wokingham, Farringdon, Hungerford, East Ilsley, Lambourn, and Wantage. Of these the first four are parliamentary boroughs. Reading is the county town. The assizes are held at Reading and Abingdon. The latter is the place of election for the county, the nomination of members taking place at Reading. The polling places are, besides Reading and Abingdon, Farringdon, Newbury, Wantage, Wokingham, Maidenhead, and East Ilsley. The first six of these towns, with Hungerford, Wallingford, Windsor, Bradfield, Cookham, and Easthampstead, are the seats of the 12 Poor-law Unions into which the county is divided. There are eight new County Court districts, these of Reading, Abingdon, Farringdon, Hungerford, Newbury, Wallingford, Windsor, and Wantage. Berkshire has a population, according to the census of 1861, of 176,103, and returns nine representatives to parliament: three for the county, two for Reading, two for Windsor, and one each for Abingdon and Wallingford. The government of the county is vested in a lord lieutenant, 40 deputy lieutenants, a high sheriff, and a body of magistrates about 150 in number. It is included in the Oxford circuit. It forms an archdeac. in the dioc. of Oxford, and prov. of Canterbury, and is subdivided into four rural deaneries, viz., Abingdon, Newbury, Reading, and Wallingford. It contains nearly 140 benefices, and 35,880 inhabited houses, according to the census of 1861.—Berkshire is an agricultural county, and has no important manufactures. There are, however, cotton factories and paper-mills at Newbury and Bagnor, a blanket manufactory at Thatcham, and several establishments for the making of sheeting, sail cloth, floor-cloth, ribbons, &c., at Reading. The antiquities of the county are numerous. The ancient Roman Road from Gloucester to London passes through Berkshire, from a point near Lambourn to Speen, where the road from Bath probably joined it. The course of Icknield Street, which also passed through the county, is uncertain. Several Roman stations existed in Berkshire, but their sites are doubtful. The village of Speen near Newbury, is, however, proved to be the Roman... There are many remains of ancient camps, of which the principal are Letcomb Castle, Uffington Castle, and Hardwell Camp. The first is a circular work with double rampart, on the downs near Lambourn, and extends over an area of 26 acres. Uffington Castle, on the top of White Horse Hill, is of an oval form, 700 feet in length from E. to W., and 500 feet in breadth from N. to S. A double rampart surrounds it. Hardwell Camp, quadrangular, with two ramparts, is near the former. Other encampments are found near Farnham, Easthampstead, Ashdown Park, Wittenham, and Lambourn. That near Easthampstead is of considerable size, and is called "Cæsar's Camp." That near Ashdown Park is circular, and is called "Alfred's Castle." The county contains tumuli, of which the most remarkable are Wayland Smith's Cave, and the Dragon Hill. The name of the former, and the popular tradition associated with it, of which Scott makes use in his "Kenilworth," are traced back to a Scandinavian origin. The barrow situated on the hills near Wiltshire is covered with massive stones, some being disposed in the manner of a cromlech. On the same range are the "Seven Barrows," and the singular "Blowing Stone." The latter is a small rough block of sandstone, with holes in it of unequal size. The sound produced by blowing into some of these openings may sometimes be heard two or six miles off. Berkshire has not many remains of feudal castles. For an account of Windsor Castle, see the article WINDSOR. The ancient fortresses at Reading, Newbury, and Farringdon, have so entirely perished that it is scarcely possible to determine where they stood. A gateway with towers is all that is left of the former castle of Donnington. Extensive entrenchments also exist at Wallingford, but of the castle nothing remains but a small part of the wall. Berkshire was the seat of many religious establishments, including three of the rank of "greater monasteries," but the remains of the buildings are generally slight and unimportant. The principal houses were the united abbeys of Reading and Abingdon. Other abbeys were founded at Bisham, Bradfield, and Farringdon, and priories at Bisham, Cholsey, Harley or Lady Place, Farringdon, Reading, &c. There were also two preceptories of the Knights Hospitallers, several colleges and hospitals. Of the churches, which are usually of small size, the following are the most interesting: Avington, an example of Norman architecture; Lambourn, of the same; Uffington, of the early English style; Shottesbrook, a very small and beautiful cruciform building in the decorated style, with a central tower and spire; Wolford, Barkbury, Great Shefford, &c. St. George's Chapel, Windsor, is the finest specimen of the perpendicular style. The county contains several interesting old mansions and manor houses. One of the most ancient is that of Appleton, partly belonging to the reign of Henry III. Others are at Aldermaston, Cumnor where the murder of Amy Robsart was perpetrated, Ockholt, Wickham, Little Shefford, &c. The White Horse, which has given name to a hill and the valley district which they form, is one of the most remarkable antiquities of Berkshire

) is a gigantic figure of a horse galloping, formed by moving the turf and surface soil, on the steep side of the hill. It is nearly 400 feet in length, and under favourable conditions is visible at a distance of ten or twelve miles. The "scouring of the White Horse," *i.e.* cutting away the encroaching turf, which takes place every three years, is the occasion of a rustic festival. A very high antiquity is assigned to this singular work. Besides the royal residence of Windsor Castle, Berkshire contains a great number of seats of the nobility and gentry. Among the principal of them are the following:—Wytham Abbey, the seat of the Earl of Abingdon; Ashdown Park and Hampstead Marshall, seats of the Earl of Craven; Coleshill House, the seat of Earl Radnor; Billingbear Park, of Lord Braybrooke; Sandleford Priory, of Lord Rokeby; Beckett Park, of Viscount Barrington; Basildon Park, of Sykes, Bart.; Benham House, of Rich, Bart.; Bear Place, of Ximenes, Bart.; Stanlake, of Dukinfield, Bart.; Warfield House, of Walsh, Bart.; Lockynge Park, of Martin, Bart.; Aldermaston House, Barton Court, Bear Wood, Binfield, Basham Abbey, Donnington Castle, Englefield House, Faldworth, Swallowfield House, &c. &c.—The principal Railway in Berkshire is the Great Western, which enters at Maidenhead, and passes by Twyford, Reading, Wallingford Road, Didcot, and Steventon, to Swindon in Wiltshire; running nearly parallel with the Thames as far as Didcot. From Didcot a branch line runs to Oxford and Birmingham. Several branch railways run from Reading: one through Theale to Newbury and Hungerford; another by Mortimer to Basingstoke, on the South-Western line; one to Guildford and Reigate, by the South-Eastern and Brighton railways; another by Wokingham to Staines. Windsor is connected by short branch lines with the Great Western and South-Western railways; and from Maidenhead a branch of the former runs to High Wycombe.—Berkshire is crossed by the great roads from London to Bath and Oxford, which enter at Maidenhead, whence the former runs by Reading, Newbury, and Hungerford, into Wiltshire; and the latter quits the county near Henley. Other roads are from Reading to Streatley, Wallingford, Abingdon, and Oxford, a distance of 28 miles; from the same place, by Streatley and Upton to Wantage, past the White Horse Hill, to Ashbury and Swindon, 41 miles; from Reading to Wokingham, and by Sunninghill and Windsor Park to Staines; and several others.—This county is intersected by two important canals, the Wilts and Berks, and the Kennet and Avon canal. The length of the former, from the Thames near Abingdon, where it commences, to the border of Wiltshire, is about 20 miles. Its course is through the Vale of White Horse, past Wantage, Uffington, and Shrivenham. It attains a level about 160 feet above that of the Thames at Abingdon, and meets the Kennet and Avon canal near Melksham. Of the latter, about nine miles are in Berkshire, from Newbury, where it meets the Kennet, to Hungerford. It is connected with the Avon near Bath.

BERKSWELL. *See* BERKESWELL, Warwickshire.

BERKSWICK. *See* BASWICK, Staffordshire.

BERMONDSEY, a par. within the borough of Southwark, in the hund. of Brixton, and co. of Surrey, forming part of the suburbs of London on the south-east side. It is situated on the south bank of the river Thames, and is intersected by the London Bridge railways. It is a very ancient parish, and its name is but slightly changed from its original Saxon form of *Burmundeseye*. At the time of the Norman survey it was a royal demesne, and became an occasional residence of the Conqueror and his successor. At that period it contained 25 *villeins*, or servile husbandmen, and 24 *bordemanni*, or cottagers. A Cluniac priory was founded here in 1082 by Aylwin Child, a citizen of London, as a cell to an abbey in France. It was endowed by William Rufus with the manor of Bermondsey, and by Henry I. with the manor of Rotherhithe and Dulwich, and the royal palace erected by his predecessor. Part of the palace was, however, retained; and King John afterwards occupying it, it acquired the name of King John's Palace. The wealth and importance of the monastery increased, and two hospitals, dedicated to St. Thomas and St. Saviour, were subsequently attached to it. In 1380, it was made denizen by Edward III., who appointed an English prior; and in 1399, it was erected into an abbey by Boniface IX. The establishment continued to flourish till the Dissolution, when it had a revenue of £548. The buildings covered a large space of ground, but there are no remains of them existing—the last portion, a gateway, having been taken down about 1810. Two queens spent their last days in this abbey—Catherine, widow of Henry V., who died here in 1437, and Elizabeth, queen of Edward IV., who, being deprived of her property by Henry VII., passed her last days in the nunnery in solitude and poverty. Soon after the Dissolution, the site was purchased by Sir Thomas Pope, who took down the abbey church, and built a mansion in its place. The mansion became the seat of the Earls of Sussex, one of whom died there in 1583. Several eminent persons were interred in the abbey church—William de Morton, Earl of Cornwall, in the reign of Henry I.; Margaret de la Pole, who died in 1473; and the widow of John, Lord Audley, in 1497.—The town gradually rose around the monastery. The inhabitants were numerous enough in the reign of Edward III. to require a church; and the prior erected one for their use. The town has two principal streets diverging from the church, and crossed by many smaller ones. Many modern buildings are now intermixed with the ancient houses, and the streets are paved and lighted with gas. According to the Official Tables for 1861, there were at that time, 8,211 inhabited houses, with a population of 58,355, showing an increase of 10,227 in the last ten years; the excess of registered births over deaths for that period being 7,903, and the remainder due to immigration from the country.—The neighbourhood is flat, and part of the land is laid out in market-gardens. Bermondsey is the seat of numerous important trades and manufactures, the chief of which are the leather and wool trade. In the preparation of leather and skins about 900 hands are employed. The Bermondsey tanners were incorporated by a charter granted by Queen Anne in the second year of her reign. Ship-building is carried on, and the connected branches of rope-making, sail-making, &c. Other manufactures are those of brushes, corks, glue, paper, parchment and vellum, &c. There is a spacious market for the sale of leather. Bermondsey is the seat of a Poor-law Union, which is co-extensive with the parish itself.—The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of London, of the val. of £300, in the patron. of Mrs. Ram. The church, a plain edifice with a low tower, was erected in 1680 on the site of one of great antiquity. It is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. Three new churches have been erected. One in 1829, in the Spa-road, dedicated to St. James, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £200, in the gift of the rector of the parish. The church was built from a design by Savage, and is in the Grecian style of architecture. The other two churches are dedicated to Christ and St. Paul respectively. The former was erected in 1848. The livings of both are perpet. curs., each of the val. of £200, and in the alternate patron. of the crown and the bishop of the diocese. There are chapels belonging to the Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and other Dissenters. The charitable endowments of the parish amount to £490 per annum. The principal foundations are the free school, and the united charity schools. The former was founded in 1709 by Josiah Bacon, for the instruction of 60 boys, and has a revenue of about £210; over the entrance to the school-house, which stands in the Grange-road, is a statue of the founder. The latter was founded a few years later, and is supported chiefly by subscription—its income from endowment being about £100 per annum. The pupils consist of 220 boys and 130 girls. The site of the pleasure-grounds, established on the discovery of a chalybeate spring in the Spa-road, in 1770, is now built over. A branch sewer runs from Bermondsey to join the main,

and at the point of junction is a 5½ feet barrel sewer. Here is a new pier for the river steamboats.

BERMONDSPIT HUNDRED, one of the 48 hunds. or subdivisions of the co. of Southampton, situated in the north parliamentary div., and bounded by the hund. of Stoke on the N.; by the hunds. of Odiham, Crondall, and Alton on the E.; by the hunds. of Alton and Fawley on the S.; and by the hund. of Mainsborough on the W. It is divided into two parts, upper and lower. The upper div. contains the pars. of Bentworth, Bradley, Ellisfield, Herriard, Lasham, Upton Gray, Weston Corbet, and Weston Patrick, and has an area of about 16,000 acres. The lower div. contains the pars. of Candover, Drummer, Farleigh, Wallop, Nutleigh, and Popham, and has an area of about 10,200 acres.

BERNE, a quarter in the par. of Whitchurch Canonicorum, hund. of the same name, in the co. of Dorset, 4 miles to the N.W. of Bridport.

BERNERA, one of the islands composing the par. of Barra, Inverness-shire, Scotland. The lofty cliffs on the eastern side of this island are frequented by great numbers of sea-fowl, which furnish an abundant supply of food to the inhabitants. On Barra Head, on this island, stands a lighthouse, the light of which is 680 feet above the sea. It was erected in 1833, and displays an intermittent light.

BERNERA, an island in the par. of Harris, Inverness-shire, Scotland. It is situated 1 mile N. of North Uist. Its length is 3½ miles, by 2 in breadth. The minister of the church here has charge of all the islands in the Sound of Harris.

BERNERA, BIG and LITTLE, two islands in the par. of Uig, Ross-shire, Scotland. The former is 5 miles long by 2 broad, and is situated on the W. of Lewis. There are several remarkable Druidical circles.

BERNERS, ROOTHING. *See* ROOTHING-BERNERS, Essex.

BERRACH, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanfihangel Aberbythych, hund. of Iskennen, in the co. of Carmarthen, South Wales, 2 miles from Llandilofawr.

BERRICK-PRIOR, a lib. in the par. of Newington, and hund. of Ewelme, in the co. of Oxford, near Berrick-Salome.

BERRICK-SALOME, a par. in the hund. of Ewelme, in the co. of Oxford, 4 miles to the N.E. of Wallingford, its post town. It is near the river Thames. The living is a perpet. cur. attached to the vic. of Chalgrove, in the dioc. of Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Helen. The charitable endowments, including the income of a small free school, amount to £12 per annum.

BERRIEDALE, BERRINDALE, or BARRYDALE, a vil. and *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of Latheron, in the co. of Caithness, Scotland, 5 miles to the S.W. of Dunbeath. It is seated on the sea-coast, at the mouth of Berriedale Water, which, after a course of about 15 miles from the confines of Sutherlandshire, where it takes its rise, falls into the North Sea at this place. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the fisheries. The living, of the val. of £120, is in the presb. of Caithness, and in the patron. of the crown. Here also is a Free church. Berriedale Castle, the ruins of which stand on a rugged rock near the village, was formerly the seat of the Sutherlands, to whom the district belonged. It gives the title of baron to the Sinclair family.

BERRIER and MURRAH, a tnshp. in the par. of Greystoke, Leath ward, in the co. of Cumberland, 7 miles to the W. of Penrith. There is a small school for girls, erected in 1828, and endowed by Mary Jackson with £5 a year.

BERRIEW, or ABER-RHIW, a par. chiefly in the hund. of Newtown, but partly also in the hunds. of Cawrse and Pool, in the co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 3 miles to the N.W. of Montgomery. Shrewsbury is its post town. It is situated on the banks of the river Rhiw, at its confluence with the Severn, and contains the tnshps. of Allt, Brincamisir, Brithdir, Ffrydd, Garthmill, Keel, Kelcoedhwyn, Llandinir, Llivior, Penthryn, Trwstywelin, and Vaynor Issa, and Ucha. The Rhiw is crossed by an aqueduct of four arches, along which is carried the Montgomery canal. The manufacture of flannel is carried on by some of the inhabitants, but not to any considerable extent. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, of the val. £356, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, a modern edifice, is dedicated to St. Beuno. The Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists have chapels here. There is a free school, originally founded by Humphrey Jones in 1652, which has an income from endowment of about £90 per annum. The parish has the benefit of several other charitable bequests, which produce about £35 a year. The principal seat is Vaynor Park, pleasantly situated on high ground, and well wooded. Other residences are Glan Severn and Heilin. Fine landscapes, river, valley, villages, woods and mountains lie within view from the high grounds of this parish. There are remains of two ancient encampments, and other ancient works. Petty sessions are held at the village once a month.

BERRINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Kyloe, Islandshire, in the co. of Northumberland, 5 miles to the S. of Berwick-on-Tweed.

BERRINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Chipping Campden, hund. of Kiftsgate, in the co. of Gloucester, close to Chipping Campden.

BERRINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Condover, in the co. of Salop, 5 miles to the S.E. of Shrewsbury, its post town. It is situated on the banks of the river Severn. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, of the val. of £393, in the patron. of Lord Berwick. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

BERRINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Tenbury, in the hund. of Doddingtree, in the co. of Worcester, 2 miles to the W. of Tenbury. It is seated on the border of Shropshire, on the south bank of the river Teme, and has a station on the Shropshire and Hereford railway.

BERRON, a tnshp. in the par. of Llannefydd, hund. of Isaled, in the co. of Denbigh, North Wales, 6 miles from Denbigh.

BERROW, a par. in the hund. of Brent with Winscton, in the co. of Somerset, 9 miles to the W. of Axbridge. Bridgwater is its post town. It is pleasantly situated on the east coast of the Bristol Channel, a little to the south of Berrow Head. It has a fine sandy beach, about a mile in breadth, and dry at low water. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, of the val. of £186, in the patron. of the Archdeacon of Wells. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

BERROW, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Oswaldslow, in the co. of Worcester, 7 miles S.E. of Ledbury, its post town, and 8 miles to the S.W. of Upton. It lies in a detached part of the hundred. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, of the val. of £100, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The church, dedicated to St. Faith, has a square tower, and was completely restored in 1850. There is a National school. The parochial charities amount to £13 per annum. In Berry Court, which is now a farm-house, there are some fine specimens of wood carving. The village is a meet for the Ledbury hounds.

BERRY GREEN, a hmlt. in the hund. of Edwinstree, in the co. of Hertford, near Bishop's Stortford.

BERRYN-ARBOR, a par. in the hund. of Braunton, in the co. of Devon, 8 miles to the N. of Barnstaple. Ilfracombe is its post town. It is situated on the south coast of the Bristol Channel, near the pleasant watering-place Ilfracombe. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, of the val. of £715, in the patron. of the bishop and others. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. This village was the birth-place, in 1522, of Bishop Jewell.

BERRY POMEROY, a par. in the hund. of Hayter, in the co. of Devon, 2 miles to the E. of Totnes, its post town. It is pleasantly situated on the eastern side of the river Dart, not far from the coast of Tor Bay, and includes the tnshp. of Bridgetown. This parish takes the name Pomeroy from a Norman family, to one of whom, Ralph Pomeroy, numerous manors in this county were granted by William the Conqueror. The manor of Berry was the principal one and was the head of the

bony. A castle was erected here soon after the Conquest. The scenery of the neighbourhood is remarkably picturesque. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter, of the val. of £360, in the patron. of the Duke of Somerset. The church, which contains a screen beautifully carved, a rood-loft, and several monuments of the Seymours, ancestors of the Duke of Somerset, is dedicated to St. Mary. The vicarage was held by John Prince, author of the book entitled "The Worthies of Devonshire," and who died here in 1720. The remains of the castle, consisting chiefly of the south front, stand on a hill rising steeply from a branch of the river Dart, which flows along a narrow valley, and a lofty ridge of hills richly covered with oak woods rises on the opposite side of the valley. This castle remained in the possession of the founder's family till the reign of Edward VI., when it was purchased with the manor of Berry by Edward Seymour, first Duke of Somerset, from whom it has regularly descended to the present noble owner. It was burnt down during the civil war in the reign of Charles I. The village is a meet for the South Devon hounds.

BERSHAM-DRELINCOURT, a tnshp. in the par. of Wrexham, and hund. of Bromfield, in the co. of Denbigh, North Wales, 1 mile from Wrexham. It is situated on the banks of the river Clwydog. Iron, lead, and coal abound in the district, and a large number of hands are employed in the extensive works which have long been established here. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, of the val. of £90, in the patron. of the bishop. The church bears the name of Capel Madam. A free school was founded in 1762 by the Viscountess Primrose, for the education and maintenance of ten girls. The endowment produces £206 per annum, part of which is for the support of the church. Wat's Dyke passes near this township.

BERSTED, NORTH, a tythg. in the par. of South Bersted.

BERSTED, SOUTH, a par. in the hund. of Aldwick, rape of Chichester, in the co. of Sussex, 5 miles to the S. of Chichester. Bognor is its post town. It is situated on the coast of the English Channel, and includes the market town of Bognor, and the tythgs. of North Bersted and Shripney. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, of the val. of £214, in the patron. of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, and contains a monument to Sir R. Hotham, by whom the town of Bognor was founded in 1790. In addition to the parish church there is a district church at Bognor, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £107, likewise in the patron. of the archbishop. Bersted Lodge is one of the principal residences.

BERT. *See* BURT, Donegal.

BERTHLWYD and BRYNHAFOD, hmlts. in the par. of Llangathen, hund. of Cathinog, in the co. of Carmarthen, South Wales, 3 miles from Llandeilofawr.

BERTHOLEY. *See* LLANTILLIO PERTHOLEY, Monmouthshire.

BERTRAM SHOTTS. *See* SHOTTS, Lanarkshire.

BERVIE, or INVERBERVIE, a par. and market town in the co. of Kincardine, Scotland, 88 miles to the NE. of Edinburgh. It is situated on the south bank, and near the mouth, of the river Bervie, which has a course of about 15 miles from Glenbervie, where it rises, to the S. This town is about to be a station on the Scottish North-Eastern railway. The par. includes the vil. of Gourdon. Bervie was constituted a royal burgh by a charter of David II., granted in the year 1362, and renewed by James VI. The occasion of granting the charter is said to have been the kindness shown the king by the inhabitants when he was shipwrecked on their coast. The government of the burgh is vested in a provost, 3 bailies, a dean of guild, and 9 councillors. Its revenue is about £150. It is also a parliamentary burgh, one of those contributory to Montrose in the election of one representative. The town is very irregularly built, and some of the inhabitants are employed in linen-weaving and the fisheries. The river contains trout and salmon, and is crossed by a one-arched bridge. Bervie Brow is a promontory at the mouth of the river, opposite the town, and is locally called Craig David, in memory of the king's landing at that spot in the storm. Bervie Hill rises to the height of about 400 feet. The living, which is of the val. of about £142, is in the presb. of Fordoun, and in the patron. of the crown. Hallgreen Castle is the principal seat. The market is held on Wednesday, and fairs on the Thursday before the 19th May and September, the Wednesday before the 22nd November and Christmas (old style).

BERWICK, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanelly, and hund. of Carnwallon, in the co. of Carmarthen, South Wales, not far from Llanelly. It contains some ruins of a church.

BERWICK, a vil. in the lib. of Frampton, in the co. of Dorset, 4 miles to the S.E. of Bridport. It is seated on the coast of the channel.

BERWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Atcham, and hund. of South Bradford, in the co. of Salop, 3 miles to the S.E. of Shrewsbury. It is situated on the banks of the river Severn.

BERWICK, or LITTLE BERWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Mary, Shrewsbury, in the co. of Salop, 2 miles from Shrewsbury. The living is a perpet. cur., of the val. of £54, in the patron. of the Earl of Tankerville and others. The principal mansion is Berwick House, the seat of the Hon. H. W. Powys.

BERWICK, a par. in the hund. of Longbridge, rape of Pevensey, in the co. of Sussex, 7 miles to the S.E. of Lewes, its post town. It lies in a pleasant country on the west bank of the river Cuckmere, and is a station on the Brighton and South Coast railway. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, of the val. of £362, in the patron. of J. Ellman, Esq. This par. forms part of the Duchy of Lancaster.

BERWICK, or BARWICK-BASSETT, a par. and tnshp. in the hund. of Calne, in the co. of Wilts, 7 miles to the N.E. of Calne, and 7 S. from Wootton Bassett railway station. Swindon is its post town. The river Kennet passes at a short distance from the village. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £40, and in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, has been recently repaired, and the tower and chancel rebuilt. It contains a very ancient font and a handsome rood-screen of carved oak. There is a free school, founded in 1775, with a small endowment, and a National school.

BERWICK HALL. *See* BARWICK HALL, Essex.

BERWICK HILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Ponteland, Castle ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 6 miles to the S. of Morpeth.

BERWICK-IN-ELMET. *See* BARWICK-IN-ELMET, Yorkshire.

BERWICK, NORTH, a par. and burgh in the co. of Haddington, Scotland, 9½ miles to the N.W. of Haddington, and 22 miles to the N.E. of Edinburgh. It is in a secluded situation in the north corner of the county, on the south coast of the Frith of Forth, and has recently become a much-frequented watering-place. The surface is generally level, the soil fertile and well cultivated. The surface rests upon red sandstone and trap rock. The town consists chiefly of two streets at right angles to each other, in the form of the letter T. It received a charter from Robert III., under which, confirmed by James VI., it is a royal burgh, governed by 2 bailies and 12 councillors. It is also a parliamentary borough, contributory with three others to Haddington in returning one member. The population of the parliamentary burgh in 1851, was 863; in 1861, 1,164, with 198 houses and 233 children at school. The neighbouring coast is rocky and dangerous, and the harbour of North Berwick difficult of approach. It has a good pier, but is only a tidal harbour. There is a large new hotel and a reading-room in the town; and of late years many houses have been built for the accommodation of visitors. The living is in the presb. of Haddington, and in the patron. of Sir Hew Dalrymple, chief heritor. The

church has recently been enlarged, and there are four other churches, besides Free and United Presbyterian churches, and an Episcopal chapel recently opened. Near the town on the south is North Berwick Law, a conical hill rising to the height of 800 feet. Its eastern side is a gradual slope, and covered partly with wood: its western and southern sides are steep and rugged. Not far off is North Berwick House, the fine seat of Sir Hew Dalrymple. Two miles to the north-east of the town, on the brow of the sea cliffs, are the ruins of the famous and formidable castle of Tantallan, once the seat of the Douglases. It is not known at what time or by whom this fortress was erected. The exterior walls, forming a quadrangle, are of immense thickness, and still nearly perfect. Several of the doorways are in the Saxon style of architecture. The sea surrounds it on three sides, and on the other side were two deep ditches crossed by drawbridges. The popular conception of its strength is expressed in the saying—"Ding down Tantallan! Mak' a brig to the Bass." This stronghold was the scene of some of the incidents in "Marmion." It was besieged in 1528 by James V., but without success. After standing impregnable for centuries, it was destined to fall by the hands of the Covenanters, who besieged, took, and dismantled it in 1639. It was purchased by the Dalrymples soon after 1700, and still remains in their possession. A little to the west of the town are some remains of a Cistercian nunnery, founded in the middle of the 12th century by Duncan, Earl of Fife. Its value at the period of the Reformation was about £220 per annum. The remains consist of massive portions of the wall, now surrounded by trees and shrubs. There are some ruins of a chapel near the harbour. The Bass Rock lies about 2 miles off the coast, opposite Tantallan Castle. Craig-Leith Island also lies near. The par. is 3 miles in length from E. to W., with a breadth of 3½ miles.

BERWICK-PRIOR. *See* BERRICK-PRIOR, Oxfordshire.

BERWICK-SALOME. *See* BERRICK-SALOME, Oxfordshire.

BERWICKSHIRE, a seaside co. of Scotland, lying at its south-eastern extremity, on the border of England, and bounded on the N. by the co. of Haddington, on the N.E. by the German Ocean, on the S.E. by the co. of Northumberland, from which it is separated by the river Tweed, on the S. by the co. of Roxburgh, and on the W. by that co. and part of Edinburghshire. In form it is nearly an oblong, extending in length from E. to W. about 31 miles, and about 19 miles at its greatest breadth. It has a coast line of about 25 miles, its circuit inland being 100 miles; and it comprises an area of 483 square miles, or about 339,300 statute acres. It is situated between 55° 36′ and 55° 58′ N. lat., and between 2° 5′ and 2° 55′ W. long., and has a population according to the census of 1861 of 36,614, having increased gradually since the commencement of the century, when it had 30,206. The British tribes named *Ottadini* occupied this district at the period of the Roman invasion. Under the Romans it was included in the division *Valentia*. In the 5th century it was invaded by the Saxons, who made themselves masters of it, and settled there. The town of Berwick is considered to have been founded by them. After long forming part of the kingdom of Northumbria, the district was ceded in 1020 to Malcolm II., King of Scotland. Its wealth and importance increasing, attracted many Norman and Anglo-Saxon settlers, who became the founders of noble families still existing. At the same period the trade of Berwick was promoted by the settlement there of Flemish and other foreign merchants. From that epoch the county became the scene of frequent warfare, and its history would be the history of the national and border contests between England and Scotland down to the union of the two countries.—The county is popularly divided into three districts—the Merse, Lammermuir, and Lauderdale: a division which is based on differences of physical character. The Merse (a name equivalent to "march," or, as some say, to "marsh"), is that part of the county lying between the Tweed on the south, and the Lammermuir on the no a level fertile tract of above 120,000 acres. It is most extensive tract of level land in Scotland, and i a state of high cultivation. The Lammermuir dist occupies the northern part of the county, and consist the bleak and moory range of the Lammermuir h partly forming sheepwalks, with here and there a sm cultivated spot. The range is formed by rocks of primary formation, chiefly slate, with trap rising peaks at various points. The greatest elevations are following:—Criblaw, which rises to the height of 1, feet, and is the loftiest hill in the range; Lammer 1,500 feet; Clinthill, overlooking the western part the county, 1,544 feet; Tippet-knowes, 1,323 feet; B Hill, 1,090 feet; Manslaughterlaw, 1,273 feet; Cockburnlaw, 912 feet. Cowden-knowes, Earlston H Bemerside Hill, on the south-west, are of elevation ing from 1,000 to 1,200 feet. Dunselaw and Cha Hill command fine views over the Merse. The d of Lauderdale lies in the western part of the coun and is partly hilly and partly cultivated. Its name derived from the Leader water, which flows by it. coast of Berwickshire is rocky and dangerous, access only at a few points. Its direction from the mouth the Tweed is north-westerly to St. Abb's Head, w it is more westerly to the border of East Lothian. A the coast are Berwick harbour, Burnmouth, Eyemou Coldingham, and Coves.—The principal rivers of wickshire are the Tweed, the Leader or Leader Whitadder and Blackadder, and the Eye. The Tw forms part of the south boundary of the county, receives the waters of all the other rivers except the It is not navigable, but from the clearness of its wa and the agreeable scenery on its banks, it is esteemed of the most beautiful rivers of Scotland. It abounds good salmon. The Leader, which rises among the L mermuir hills, runs southward through the valley trict named after it, and joins the Tweed near the west extremity of the county, a little above Dryb Abbey. The sources of the Whitadder are in E Lothian, those of the Blackadder on the south side of Lammermuir. The two streams unite in the Merse fall into the Tweed about 3 miles above its m The Eye runs to the south-east from the eastern bo of Haddingtonshire, falling into the sea at Eyem There is a small loch at Coldingham, another at Dun and several rivulets in different parts of the county the rivers contain abundance of fish, and the Tweed valuable salmon fisheries.—Berwickshire is not r in minerals. Limestone, sandstone, and whinstone found in various parts of the county. Small quanti of gypsum are obtained at Chirnside and Greenlaw, s marl at Mertoun, and slate of poor quality at Le Traces of copper and quicksilver have been discove The coast of Berwickshire offers an interesting study the geologist, in the intersection of the beds of primary and secondary formations where the Lamm muir range meets the sea. The two points of intersection are near Douglas on the north, and Eyemouth the south side of the hills. The climate of this coun is generally cold and dry. It occupies the northern p of the basin of the Tweed, which is bounded by ran of hills on the north, south, and west. With the exception of the bleak hills in the north, the greater part the county has a fertile soil, and is in a state of h cultivation. Some spots of low ground among the h are brought under cultivation, and much waste has b reclaimed. There is no chalk nor coal, and lime f purposes of agriculture is imported. A good loam, re ing on gravel or clay, is found along the banks of t principal rivers. The farms are large, ranging from to 1,000 acres, and are held generally on long lea The best methods of cultivation are adopted, and gr improvements have been effected. The present race agriculturists do not belong to the class of men severe portrayed by a critic of the last century as men "bo and living in mud, and having muddy heads." It is v common for people of the poorer classes to hold a sm piece of pasture land, on which they keep a cow, a

pride themselves with milk and butter. On the cold hil the native black cattle, and the black-faced, long-wo lod sheep are pastured; while in the lower grounds im oved breeds, both of oxen and sheep, are found. Of the atter the Leicester and the Southdown breeds do we The old Scottish prejudice against pork has de ned, and many pigs are now reared in this county, bot for home consumption and for export.—Berwick-shi comprises 31 pars., with parts of two others. The lar st is Lauder, which contains an area of 58 square mi. It is also the only royal and parliamentary bo ugh. Greenlaw ranks as the county town, and is on of the five burghs of barony, the others being Dun e, Coldstream, Cockburnspath, and Eyemouth. Dun e is the most important town, and the most popu lou in the county. Berwick, once the county town, no constitutes a county by itself. The government is ves d in a lord lieutenant, vice-lieutenant, and 24 depu ties a sheriff, and substitute, &c. The county returns on member to the imperial parliament, and Lauder is a c tributory borough to Haddington in returning one. Th county is within the synod of Merse and Teviot-dal and is divided into the presbyteries of Dunse and Ch nside. There are 31 livings in connection with the Es blishment, and between 20 and 30 congregations of the Free Church and other dissenting bodies.—There are o extensive manufactories in Berwickshire. The cot n and linen manufactures are carried on to a small ext nt, employing about 200 hands, and there are hand-loo weavers at Earlston employed in making ginghams, mu nos, shirtings, flannels, &c. There was formerly a pap r-mill at Edrom, on the Whitadder.—The remains of an quity are numerous and interesting. They are chiefly of military character, and consist of castles, tumuli, cai ns, and stations. Encampments of British, Roman, Pi sh, and Danish origin abound in all directions. Th pars. of Mornington, Coldingham, Legerwood, and Co burnspath, are sites of British camps; Fogo, Whit-son, Cockburnspath, and Channelkirk, of Roman camps; and Lauder has several Pictish works. The principal cas es are at Coldingham; Fast Castle, on a steep cliff by the sea, formerly belonging to the Earls of Home, and the original of Wolf's Craig in the "Bride of Lam-mermoor;" Cranshaw Castle, a seat of the Douglases; Du se, Home, and Dunglas Castles, the two latter fo ded by the Homes. Of the religious houses, which we numerous, the principal are the abbeys of Dry-burgh, Eccles, and Coldingham. The latter is con-sidered the oldest nunnery in Scotland, and was in ex-istence in the middle of the 7th century. One aisle of the abbey church is all that remains. The remains of Dryburgh, on the banks of the Tweed, not far from Melrose, are extensive and beautiful. There is the grave of Sir Walter Scott. Churches of great antiquity exist at Polwarth and Auld Cambus. It was at Coldstream in 16-60, that the regiment of Guards was first raised by General Monk which has since borne the name of the place. Dunse Law was the site of an encampment of the Covenanters, under Leslie. Dunse is said to be the birth-place of the philosopher and theologian, Duns Scotus; and Earlston of Thomas the Rhymer. Eccles was the birth-place of Lord Kames. The principal seats of the nobility and gentry in Berwickshire are the following:—Thirlstane Castle, the seat of the Earl of Lauderdale; Dryburgh Abbey, of the Earl of Buchan; The Hirsel, of the Earl of Home; Langtown, of the Marquis of Breadalbane; Lennel House, of the Earl of Haddington; The Retreat, of the Earl of Wemyss; Wedderlie, of Lord Blantyre; Mertoun House, of Lord Polwarth; Nisbet, of Lord Sinclair; Marchmont, of Campbell, Bart.; Newton Don, of Sir W. H. Don, Bart.; Douglas, Atherstone, Jerviswood, Dunse, Wedderburn, Paxton, Bemerside, Morristoun, &c. The North British railway intersects this county, running from the town of Berwick, in a north-westerly direction, near the coast, by Burnmouth, Ayton, and Cockburnspath, to Dunbar, having a length of about 21 miles within the county. A branch line is formed from Reston Junction to Dunse. Communication with England is by the main line of the North-Eastern railway, which terminates at Berwick. The Berwick and Kelso railway passes along the south bank of the Tweed, to Jedburgh, and meets the Edinburgh and Hawick railway not far from Melrose. The chief roads are the following:—the great road from London to Edinburgh, which crosses the county from Berwick through Ayton; the road from Edinburgh to Greenlaw; roads from Berwick to Haddington, and to Earlston; and, on the south side of the Tweed, a road passing through Coldstream, Kelso, Dryburgh, and Melrose, to Abbotsford.

BERWICK ST. JAMES, a par. and vil. in the hund. of Branch and Dole, in the co. of Wilts, 5 miles to the N.W. of Wilton, and 8 from Salisbury, its post town. The Salisbury branch of the Great Western railway passes near it. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Salisbury, of the val. of £54, in the patron. of Lord Ashburton, who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. James, is in the early English style, with Norman tower. There is a Church of England mixed school. The intrenchments known as Yarnbury Camp, lay 2 miles west of the village, on the slope of the Downs, covering a space of 28 acres. They are surrounded by a rampart 52 feet high, and approached by six entrances. Many British and Roman remains have been found in the vicinity, and there are two British earthworks.

BERWICK ST. JOHN, a par., vil., and tnshp. in the hund. of Chalk, in the co. of Wilts, 6 miles to the E. of Shaftesbury, and about the same distance from Titbury station, on the Salisbury and Yeovil and Exeter line. Salisbury is its post town. It is situated within the limits of Cranbourne Chase, on the border of Dorsetshire, at the foot of White Sheet hills, which form part of Salisbury Plain, and command an extensive view over Dorsetshire, the Downs, and part of Hampshire, as far as the Needle rocks in the Isle of Wight. There are three pretty and commodious villas built by the late Mr. Foote, whose family still retain some property here, and have some fine specimens of oak carving. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury, of the val. of £562, in the patron. of the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. John, is built in the form of a cross, with a richly ornamented tower of the time of Henry VII. It has recently been almost entirely rebuilt, from designs by Mr. Woodyer, and was reopened on the 1st of May, 1862; but the old form was strictly adhered to, and the walls occupy the same lines, with an increase of length of nave of some eight feet. The tower was restored, as far as decay would allow, stone by stone. The cost of the restoration was £2,400. Some very curious distemper paintings were found on the old walls. In the interior are two ancient effigies, clad in mail, of the time of the crusades, supposed to be those of Sir John Husee and Sir Robert Lucie, former owners of the manor; and several monuments of the Grove family. The register commences with the year 1556. The Baptists have a chapel here, and there is a National school, built in 1835, lately enlarged. There are some small charities. Lord Rivers is lord of the manor. On the neighbouring hills are some ancient British remains, and an extensive entrenchment covering an area of about 12 acres, called Winklebury, or Vespasian's Camp, from which there is a view of Wiltshire and Cranbourne Chase.

BERWICK ST. LEONARD, a par. in the hund. of Dunworth, in the co. of Wilts, 1 mile to the E. of Hindon, its post town, and 15 W. of Salisbury. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury, of the val., with the perpet. cur. of Sedgehill, which is annexed to it, of £375, in the patron. of J. Benett, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Leonard, and has been recently restored. The manorhouse, which was erected in the reign of James I., is now converted into a barn.

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, a borough, seaport, and market town on the frontiers of England and Scotland, 58 miles to the S.E. of Edinburgh by the North British railway, and 371 miles to the N. of London by the North-Eastern railway. It is situated on the north bank and at the mouth of the river Tweed, within that part of the co. of Northumberland called Islandshire, but

was constituted in the reign of William IV. a county of itself. The question of its relation to England and Scotland remained for a long time unsettled, but has recently been determined by enactment to be included in England. The par., consisting of the town and its libs., is bounded by the German Ocean, the co. of Berwick, and the river Tweed, and comprises an area of 6,195 acres, while the borough has an area of 7,497 acres. The river belongs partly to the town and partly to Islandshire. The foundation of the town is commonly assigned to the Saxon kings of Northumbria, but nothing is certainly ascertained of its origin. The Danes are said to have landed here in 867, and a few years after the place was taken by the Scots, who did not retain it. In 1020, it is said to have been ceded to Malcolm II. But no authentic record of the town occurs before the reign of Henry I. At that period it was evidently a place of importance as a seaport, had a castle and many religious houses, and was the chief town of Lothian. It was one of the four towns of Scotland which were raised to the rank of royal burghs. The town was in the hands of the English from 1176 to 1189, being given up to Henry II. by William the Lion after the battle of Alnwick, and restored to the Scots by Richard I., on receiving from them a large sum of money for his meditated crusade. It was taken and burnt by King John in 1216, but was soon rebuilt. The commerce of the town was greatly promoted by the settlement there, in the 13th century, of some Flemish merchants. It was at Berwick that the council or commission sat in 1291, to inquire into the claims of Bruce and Baliol, to the throne of Scotland, when Edward I. as lord paramount of Scotland, gave judgment in the great hall of the Castle, on the 17th of November, "That John Baliol should have seisin of the kingdom of Scotland." In 1295 Edward took the town by storm, when a great slaughter took place, and excessive cruelties were perpetrated. He received there the homage of the nobles, gave the town a charter, and made it his capital of Scotland. William Wallace took Berwick in 1297, but soon lost possession of it, and eight years later the quartered body of the hero was exposed on the walls of the town. It was taken by Robert Bruce in 1318, and held by him till 1333, when it was given up to Edward III. after his great victory at Halidon Hill. It was repeatedly besieged, surprised, taken, and retaken during the 14th and 15th centuries, being the first point of attack on the outbreak of war between the two countries. The first occasion on which cannon were fired in England was on the taking of Berwick by Henry IV. After 1482, when the town and castle were ceded to Edward IV., they remained in the possession of the English. By treaty between Edward VI. and Mary, Queen of Scots, in 1551, Berwick was made a free town, independent of both countries. James I. passed through it on his way to England, in 1603; on whose accession it lost its importance as a frontier town. Charles I. was here twice. In 1648, Berwick was taken by Cromwell, and garrisoned for the parliament.—The town stands pleasantly on rising ground to the north of the Tweed, and is connected with the suburb of Tweedmouth by a fine stone bridge of 15 arches, 1,014 feet in length. It is inconveniently narrow, being only 17 feet in breadth. It was completed about the year 1634, at a cost of £25,000, and belongs to the crown. Part of the town extends along the summit of Castle Hill. There are several good streets, and the houses are generally well built. Gas was introduced in 1822. There is a large townhall, a handsome building of hewn stone with a Tuscan portico, and a spire 150 feet in height, in which is a peal of eight bells. The lower part of the building is used as an exchange, or market, and the upper as a prison. It was erected about 1751, and stands in the middle of one of the principal streets. The barracks, which form a quadrangle, stand near the ramparts on the north-east, and can accommodate 700 men. There are assembly-rooms, a handsome corn exchange, a library, a savings-bank, and an infirmary.—The principal business of the town arises from the fisheries, the shipping trade, and various manufactures connected with them. There are iron-works, manufactories of steam-engines, shipbuilding yards. The manufactures of dam diaper, sacking, carpets, hats, oil-cake, oil, leat ropes, pipes, and furniture, are also carried on. waterworks are the property of the corporation, the gas-works are managed by two companies.—I wick is a garrison town, and is still defended by w The present fortifications, which were construct the reign of Queen Elizabeth, consist of an ear rampart with a facing of stone, strengthened on north and east sides of the town with five bast There are two powder magazines, and two small teries, commanding the entrance to the harbour old walls, parts of which still remain, with one t called the Bell Tower, enclosed a larger area tha modern ones. The castle has been in ruins the reign of Charles I. The town is entered by gates, called the Scotch-gate, the Cowport, the N gate, and the Sand-gate. A fifth, which stood at head of the bridge and was called the Englis has been taken down.—Berwick received its last incorporation from James I. in 1605, under which some modifications by the Reform Act, it is still verned. The borough, comprising within its Tweedmouth and Spittle, is divided into three wards is governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 coun the style of the corporation being "the mayor, b and burgesses of the borough of Berwick-on-Tw The town sent a representative to the burgh Scotland till the reign of Henry VIII., since which it has returned two representatives to the English liament. The sheriff is the returning officer, and boundaries of the municipal and parliamentary bo are co-extensive. The borough has a revenue of £15,800, and comprises within its limits 1,872 shal houses, with a population of 13,254, according to census of 1861, showing a decrease of no less than in the decennial period from 1851. Berwick has a coast, and the entrance to the harbour is difficult shifting sandbanks. A good stone pier, nearly ha mile long, protects the harbour, within which the good anchorage for vessels of 500 tons burden. A pat slip, 800 yards in length, was erected in 1810, and th are extensive warehouses along the quay. The p which is placed under the control of commissioners, about 60 vessels and one steamer belonging to it in th Alnmouth, Budle, and Holy Island are subordinate t The principal business of the port is the export of sal corn, coals, ale, and whisky. The imports are tim manures, bones, iron, &c. There is a lighthouse at entrance of the harbour, the upper light of which is vis at a distance of 11 miles. The fisheries of the Twee the bay are very productive; the river abounds salmon and trout, and the bay in cod, haddock, whi and other valuable species. The salmon are packed ice and sent to the London market—a method of p ing which has been in use since 1790. Large quanti of crabs and lobsters are also obtained, and most of latter are exported to London. The river is navi gable above the bridge. Besides the old bridge, now crossed by a bridge and a viaduct for the N British railway. Berwick is a coastguard station, the seat of a Poor-law Union and a County Court trict. Three newspapers are published here, the *Ber Advertiser*, the *Berwick Warder*, and the *Berwick J nal*.—The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Durham the val. of £383, in the patron. of the Dean and Cha of Durham. The church, which was built in the t of the Commonwealth, has no tower, and is dedica to the Holy Trinity. It stands on the site of an ane one, in which the marriage of David Bruce with the s of Edward III. was solemnised. There is also a dist church dedicated to St. Mary, the living of which perpet. cur., val. £150, in the gift of the Vicar of Berw There are chapels belonging to the Scotch Kirk, tw tions of Presbyterians, Independents, Wesleyans, B tists, and Roman Catholics. There is a free gram school, founded about 1605 by the corporation, the pat age of which is vested in trustees. It was endowed a

165 by Colonel Strother, and has a revenue of about £16 There are also a burgess school, founded in 1798; Nat nal schools, founded by Captain James Bolton in 172 having an income from endowment of about £156; and several other schools. A lunatic asylum was established in 1813. The Berwickshire Naturalists' Club has r its object the study and knowledge of the natural feat es and productions of the surrounding country. Seval monasteries are said to have existed here in anc nt times; but there are no remains of any of them. The market, chiefly for corn, is held on Saturday, and an excellent market for cattle and sheep on every alternat Monday. Fairs are held on the second Wednesday in ay, the Friday in Trinity week, the Wednesday bef the 26th August, and the first Wednesday in November. The second is for the sale of black cattle and orses.

BERWYN, a tnshp. united with Croes, in the par. of Carr-ys-Clawdd, hund. of Penarth, in the co. of Cardig , South Wales, 3 miles to the S.E. of Tregaron. It is situated in the valley of the river Berwyn, a branch of the Teifi. The scenery of the Cwm Berwyn is remarkably wild and impressive.

BESCOBY. *See* BESKABY, Leicestershire.

BESFORD, a tnshp. in the par. of Shawbury, and hun of North Bradford, in the co. of Salop, 3 miles to the S.E. of Wem. The river Roden runs near it.

BESFORD, a chplry. and vil. in the par. of St. Andrew, unic and hund. of Pershore, in the co. of Worcester, 2 miles from Pershore, its post town. It is situated on e bank of the river Avon, near the Birmingham and Gloucester railway, which has a station at Defford, 1½ mile north from the village. The living is a perpet. cur. nnexed to the vic. of St. Andrew's, Pershore, in the dioc. of Worcester. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a small old building with a tower. Besford Cou is the principal residence. Sir Thomas Sebright, Bart is lord of the manor, and sole proprietor of the par which contains about 1,300 acres.

BESKABY, or BESCOBY, an ext. par. lib. to the par. f Croxton-Keyrial, hund. of Framland, in the co. of Leicester, 5 miles from Melton Mowbray.

BESSECAR, a hmlt. in the par. of Cantley, in the wap of Strafforth and Tickhill, West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles from Doncaster.

BESSELSLEIGH, a par. in the hund. of Hormer, in the co. of Berks, 4 miles to the N.W. of Abingdon, and 5 S.W. of Oxford. It derives its name from the families of Bssels and Leighs to whom it formerly belonged, and from whom it passed to the Fettiplaces and the Lenthalls. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, of the val. of £ in the patron. of K. J. W. Lenthall, Esq. The chur , dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a small edifice, with chancel and belfry in the Gothic style. The parish shar the benefit of the free school of Appleton, founded by Sir R. Fettiplace, and of Sellwood's clothing charity for e poor. The principal residence is Besselsleigh Hou , the seat of K. J. W. Lenthall, Esq., who is lord of the manor and principal landowner. The Speaker of the ong Parliament was a member of this family.

BESSINGBY, a par. in the wap. of Dickering, in the ast Riding of the co. of York, not far from Bridlington, its post town. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, of the val. of £59, in the patron. of H. udson, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Magnus.

BESSINGHAM, a par. in the north div. of the hund. of Ingham, in the co. of Norfolk, 5 miles to the S.W of Cromer, its post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, of the val. of £131, in the patron. of E. Arden, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mar

BESTHORPE, a par. in the hund. of Shropham, in the co. of Norfolk, near Attleborough, its post town. The Great Eastern railway passes through it. The livi is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, of the val. of £25 in the patron. of the Earl of Winterton. The chur is dedicated to All Saints.

BESTHORPE, or BEESTHORPE, a chplry. in the par. South Scarle, wap. of Newark, in the co. of Nottingham, 7 miles to the N.E. of Newark, its post town. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of South Scarle, in the dioc. of Lincoln. The parochial charities consist of the endowment of a free school amounting to about £9 per annum. The principal seat is Besthorpe Hall, a mansion erected in the reign of James I.

BESWICK, an ext. par. lib. in the borough of Manchester, in the co. palatine of Lancaster. It has an area of about 60 acres.

BESWICK, a chplry. in the par. of Kilnwick, in the wap. of Harthill, East Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles to the N. of Beverley, its post town. It includes the hmlt. of Wilfholme. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, of the val. of £65, in the patron. of the master of Archbishop Holgate's grammar school.

BETAGHSTOWN, or BETTYSTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Colpa, bar. of Lower Duleek, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 7 miles to the N.E. of Duleek, and 34 miles from Dublin. It is seated in a pleasant country on the sea-coast, and is resorted to as a watering-place. It has an extensive beach of fine sand. Betaghstown House is the seat of R. Sheppard, Esq., to whom the village belongs. There are numerous gentlemen's seats in the neighbourhood.

BETCHCOTT, a tnshp. in the par. of Smethcott, hund. of Condover, in the co. of Salop, 4 miles from Church Stretton.

BETCHWORTH, or BEECHWORTH, a par. in the first div. of the hund. of Reigate, in the co. of Surrey, 3 miles to the E. of Dorking, and the same distance from Reigate, its post town. It is pleasantly situated at the foot of Box Hill, and is a station on the South-Eastern railway. The vil. of Brockham is included in this par. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Winchester, of the val. of £126, in the patron. of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church contains a monumental brass of the year 1553, and is dedicated to St. Michael. There is a free school with an endowment of £20 a year, and some other charities which produce about £55 per annum. Betchworth Castle was for several centuries the seat of the Earls of Warren and Surrey. It is situated about a mile from the village, in a fine park abounding in magnificent oaks, chesnut trees, and elms.

BETHELNIE, a par. in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland, now joined to Rhynie.

BETHERSDEN, or BETHERSDEN-LOVELACE, a par. in the hund. of Chart and Longbridge, lathe of Shepway, in the co. of Kent, 5 miles to the S.W. of Ashford. Tenterden is its post town. The South-Eastern railway passes near it. The parish contains some beds of grey marble, employed for columns of churches, mantel-pieces, and other decorations of interiors. Hops are grown in this district. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, of the val. of £165, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is dedicated to St. Beatrice, and contains several ancient family monuments and some brasses of the Lovelaces, who formerly held the manor of Bethersden. A fair is held in the village on the 1st July.

BETHESDA, a vil. in the par. of Llandwrog, hund. of Uwch Gorfai, in the co. of Carnarvon, North Wales, 4 miles from Carnarvon. The inhabitants are workers in the neighbouring slate quarries. There are several places of worship in the village.

BETHESDA, a hmlt. in the par. of Llan-llechid, hund. of Uchaf, in the co. of Carnarvon, 3 miles from Bangor.

BETHGELERT. *See* BEDDGELERT, Carnarvonshire.

BETHNAL-GREEN, a par. within the borough of the Tower Hamlets, lower div. of the hund. of Ossulstone, in the co. of Middlesex, 2 miles to the N.E. of St. Paul's, London. It formed part of the par. of Stepney until 1743, when it was severed, and erected into an independent parish. It lies chiefly on the south and west sides of the Regent's canal, and is divided into four districts, called respectively the Church, Green, Hackney-road, and Town districts. The Great Eastern railway passes through Bethnal-Green. Within the limits of the parish are the North-East London Cemetery, Globe Town, part of Victoria Park, some large brick-

fields, and extensive market-gardens. The houses are generally old and poorly built. The district is very thickly peopled, and chiefly by silk-weavers, who carry on their employment at their homes. It is usual for one house to be occupied by several families, so that the official returns for 1861 give only 14,812 houses, inhabited by a population of 104,905. The neighbourhood, however, must be considered healthy, for the increase of population in the decennial period since 1851 has been no less than 14,712, and the excess of registered births over deaths in the same period 15,963, showing a considerable migration to less thickly peopled districts. The parish contains a cotton manufactory, and a factory for waterproof hosiery for the use of brewers and firemen. Bethnal-Green forms a Poor-law Union by itself, and has a Union workhouse.—The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of London, of the val. of £514, in the patron. of the bishop, having recently been reduced £100 per annum, by abolition of intermural burials. The church, a plain brick building, was erected in 1746, and is dedicated to St. Matthew. There are 11 other churches in the parish, 10 of which were founded between 1840 and 1850, chiefly in consequence of the energetic efforts of Bishop Blomfield. The livings are all perpet. curs. in the gift of the Bishop of London, varying in val. from £200 to £400. The church dedicated to St. John, is a large and handsome structure in the Grecian style, built in 1828, from designs by Soane. Its cost was nearly £18,000. Here are also an Episcopal chapel connected with the schools of the London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews, chapels belonging to the Wesleyans, Baptists, Independents, and other religious bodies. The charitable foundations are numerous, and the annual value of their endowments about £650. The principal charity is the free school and almshouse founded and endowed in 1722 by Thomas Parmiter, and further endowed by Elizabeth Carter and others. The income from the endowments has been augmented by judicious management, and now amounts to above £300 per annum. The parochial school, established in 1771 for 90 children of both sexes, has an income of about £140. There is also a National school for 1000 children. There are almshouses founded by Captain Fisher, and by the Drapers' and Dyers' Companies. Trinity Hospital, for the support and residence of masters of ships or their widows, was founded in 1695, and endowed a few years later by Captain Sandes. The building now occupied as a lunatic asylum was formerly a private mansion, and was built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. According to the old ballad this house was the residence of the "Blind Beggar of Bethnal-Green," the hero of the ballad being, it is said, Henry, the son of the great Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester. The staff of the parish beadle still bears memorial of the legendary adventure. Another important charity of this parish is that called the Green Lands, the produce of which goes to the relief of the poor, and amounts to £154 per annum. Victoria Park is situated between the Regent's canal and the pars. of Hackney and Bow, extending about a mile in length, and comprising an area of nearly 300 acres. The formation of the park was commenced in 1841, and a handsome drinking fountain was erected by Miss Burdett Coutts in 1862.—Several men of note have been residents in this parish. Bishop Bonner is said to have lived in a hall called Bishop's Hall, the site of which is near the park; Sir Richard, father of Sir Thomas Gresham, resided here; Ainsworth, author of the well-known Latin Dictionary, had a school here; and William Caslon, the famous engraver and type-founder, was residing here at the time of his death, in January, 1766. The name of the parish is probably derived from an ancient residence called Bathon Hall, and a large green near Bishop's Hall.—A grand social experiment has recently been tried here by Miss Burdett Coutts, in order to show how houses may be provided for the labouring classes in accordance with the requirements of sanitary science, and at the same time affording a fair remuneration for the capital employed. To solve this difficult social problem, Miss Coutts caused a range of structures, designed by Mr. Darbishire, a forming three sides of a square, to be erected. E block of buildings is distinct, and rises to five stori fitted with its own baths, washhouses, club-rooms, sha for removal of dust, and, in fact, all modern applianc that seem likely to conduce to the health, cleanliness, a comfort of the class for whom they are designed. Th lodgings were eagerly sought after, and are now oc pied by about 170 families, who rent from one to th rooms at rates varying from 2s. to 5s. per week. T external appearance of this block of buildings is v pleasing, owing to the unity of architectural desi and the breaking of the sky-line. As evidence of t success of the experiment, it will be remembered th Mr. Peabody presented in 1862 the munificent sum £150,000, to be employed chiefly for the same purpos

BETLEY, a par. in the north div. of the hund. Pirehill, in the co. of Stafford, 7 miles to the W. Newcastle-under-Lyme. It is situated in a beau country on the confines of Cheshire, and was former a market town. The Grand Junction railway pa near it. A considerable extent of land is laid out market gardens, from which supplies are sent to the Ne castle market. Near the village is a piece of wa called Betley Mere. The living is a perpet. cur.* in dioc. of Lichfield, of the val. of £150, in the patron G. Tollett, Esq. The church is an ancient edifice, wit chancel and tower of more recent date. It is timbe framed, and contains columns and arches of wood, an several monuments of the Egertons, Tolletts, &c. T chancel appears to have been erected about 1610, the tower a century later. The Wesleyan Methodi have a chapel in the village. The parochial charitie including the endowment of a free school, amount £15 a year. The principal seats are Betley Hall, a residence of the Tolletts, and Betley Court. An annu fair is held on the 31st July.

BETSOME, or BETSHAM, a hmlt. in the par Southfleet, hund. of Axton, and lathe of Sutton-a Hone, in the co. of Kent, 3 miles to the S.W. of Grave end. The neighbourhood is hilly, and the scenery p turesque. The land is partly laid out in hop-grou and orchards.

BETTERTON, a tythg. in the par. of Locking hund. of Wantage, in the co. of Berks, 2 miles to t S.E. of Wantage.

BETTESHANGER, or BETSHANGER, a par the hund. of Eastry, lathe of St. Augustine, in the of Kent, 4 miles to the W. of Deal. Sandwich is post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Canter bury, of the val. of £166, in the patron. of F Morrice, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Ma Betteshanger Park, the seat of the Morrices, was for merly that of the Boys family.

BETTISCOMBE, a par. in the lib. of Frampto and hund. of Whitchurch Canonicorum, in the Be port div. of the co. of Dorset, 5 miles to the W Beaminster, and 8 S.W. from Crewkerne, its post tow The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, v £180, in the gift of R. B. Sheridan, Esq., M P., wh lord of the manor. The church is a small ancient edif in the Gothic style, with a square tower.

BETTISFIELD, a tnshp. in the par. of Hanm hund. of Maylor, in the co. of Flint, North Wales, miles to the N.E. of Ellesmere. The seats are Bett field Hall and Bettisfield Park,—the former being t residence of Sir J. Hanmer, Bart., one of whose an tors was Sir Thomas Hanmer, the editor of Shak speare, and Speaker of the House of Commons in t reign of Queen Anne. He sat in the house for t county of Suffolk about 30 years, and died in 1746. Th mansion contains some interesting old portraits.

BETTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Market Drayto and hund. of North Bradford, in the Drayton div. the co. of Salop.

BETTON and AIKMERE, a tnshp. in the par St. Chad, Shrewsbury borough, in the co. of Salop, miles to the S. of Shrewsbury, its post town. The pri cipal residences are Betton Strange and Betton Hall.

ETTUS, or BETTWS-Y-CRWYN, a par. in the hun. of Clun, or Purslow, in the co. of Salop, 10 miles to the S.W. of Bishop's Castle. It lies on the borders of Radnorshire, not far from the river Teme, and contains the tnshps. of Kevencalanog, Rugantine, and Treder. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £57, in the patron. of Earl Powis. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

ETTWS, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Wentlooge, in the co. of Monmouth, 3 miles to the N.E. of Newport, its post and union town. Its name, common to several parishes in Wales, signifies a pleasant place among the hills. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of Woollas, in the dioc. of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St. David.

ETTWS, a hmlt. in the par. of Bettws Evan, and hund. of Troedyrawr, in the co. of Cardigan, South Wales, 8 miles to the E. of Cardigan.

ETTWS, a par. in the hund. of Iskennen, in the co. of Carmarthen, South Wales, 7 miles to the S. of Llandilawr. Carmarthen is its post town. It is situated in a mountainous district. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £98, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. David. The par. extends about 5 miles in length and 1 in breadth.

ETTWS, a par. in the hund. of Newcastle, in the co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 4 miles to the N. of Bridgend, its post and union town. It is situated in a pleasant district on the banks of the river Ogmore, a branch of the Severn, with which it unites near the village. Coal is found here, and the neighbouring mines give employment to many of the workpeople. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of Newcastle, in the dioc. of Llandaff. The Unitarians have a chapel here. There are some small charities. The principal residence is Coytherne, the seat of the Trehernes, standing on a hillside above the Ogmore, with beautiful wooded grounds and fine prospects. This village was the birthplace, in 1723, of Dr. Richard Price, the Nonconformist preacher and political writer during the American War and the French Revolution.

ETTWS, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfawr, hund. of Penllyn, in the co. of Merioneth, North Wales, 1 mile from Bala.

ETTWS, or BETTWS-CAEDEWEN, a par. in the hund. of Newtown, in the co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 4 miles from Newton, its post and union town. It is on the banks of the river Bechan, a feeder of the Severn, and contains the tnshps. of Dilforwyn, Garthgell, Llanitheon, and Ucheldre. The Newtown branch of the Montgomery canal passes through the parish. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, of the val. of £250, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Beuno, and belonged to a Cistercian nunnery, founded in the 13th century. In the chancel is a monumental brass to John ap Meredith, who erected the tower in 1531. The Methodists and Baptists have chapels here. The charitable foundation, including some almshouses founded in 1709 by Richard Weaver, produce about £24 per annum. There are several ancient camps in this parish, the principal of which is Pen-y-Gaer, north-west of the village. The remains of the ancient castle of Dolforwyn stand on the top of a lofty hill, from which there are fine views over the Severn. Its name signifies "Castle of the Virgin's Meadow." Not far from Bettws is the old mansion of Trigynog, in the par. of Tregynon, formerly the seat of the Blayney family, one of whom, Arthur Blayney, greatly distinguished himself by his hospitality and judicious beneficence. He died in 1795. The mansion is now in possession of his heir, Lord Sudeley, whose father acquired it through his wife, Lady Tracy.

ETTWS-ABERGELE. *See* BETTWS-YN-RHÔS, Denbighshire.

ETTWS-BLEDDRWS, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Moyddyn, in the co. of Cardigan, South Wales, 3 miles to the N. of Lampeter. The river Teifi runs near it. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. David's, of the val. of £143, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, a neat building with a tower and spire, is dedicated to St. Bleddrws. The Baptists and Calvinistic Methodists have chapels in the village. Dery Ormond, the seat of J. Jones, Esq., is a fine mansion, standing at the foot of a wooded hill, in the midst of beautiful grounds. Not far from it is the old entrenchment called Castel Goedtref.

BETTWS-CLYRO, or CAPEL-BETTWS, a chplry. in the par. of Clyro, hund. of Painscastle, in the co. of Radnor, South Wales, 3 miles from Hay. It is situated in a beautiful district on the river Wye.

BETTWS-DISSERTH, a par. in the hund. of Colwyn, in the co. of Radnor, South Wales, 7 miles to the W. of New Radnor, its post town. It lies near the head of the river Edwy. The living is a cur., consolidated with that of Disserth, in the dioc. of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There are several small endowments for the benefit of the poor.

BETTWS-EVAN, or JENVAN, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Troedyrawr, in the co. of Cardigan, South Wales, 8 miles to the E. of Cardigan. It contains the hmlts. of Bettws and Llynnchel, and is comprised within the Poor-law Union of Newcastle-in-Emlyn. The living is a perpet. cur. attached to the vic. of Penbryn, in the dioc. of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. John.

BETTWS-GARMON, a par. in the hund. of Isgorfai, in the co. of Carnarvon, North Wales, 5 miles to the S.E. of Carnarvon, its post and union town. It is situated at the foot of Snowdon, the base of which extends into the parish. The river Gwrfai takes its rise here, and the neighbourhood comprises some of the grandest mountain and lake scenery in Wales. The church stands between Moel Aelian, 2,370 feet in height, and the Mynydd Mawr hills of rather lower elevation. Remains of towers exist on both these hills. Nant Mill, which is near a beautiful waterfall, is in this parish. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £63, in the patron. of the Bishop of Llandaff. The church, of small dimensions, is dedicated to St. Garmon. Fairs are held here on the 17th August, and the 22nd and 26th September.

BETTWS-GWERFYL-GOCH, a par. in the hund. of Edernion, in the co. of Merioneth, North Wales, 5 miles to the N.W. of Corwen, its post and union town. It is situated on the river Alwen, which is crossed by a bridge of three arches. There is some good scenery in the valley of the Alwen. The inhabitants of the district are extensively employed in the knitting of hosiery. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. Asaph, of the val. of £124, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, an early English structure, is dedicated to St. Mary. Fairs for the sale of cattle, horses, sheep, &c., are held on the 22nd June, the 12th August (a large lamb fair), the 16th September, and the 12th December. The par. has an area of about 6 square miles.

BETTWS-LEIKI, a parochial chplry. in the par. of Llandewy-Brevi, hund. of Moyddyn, in the co. of Cardigan, South Wales, 7 miles to the N. of Lampeter, its post town. It is pleasantly situated on the river Aeron, and forms a distinct parish for ecclesiastical purposes. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, of the val. of £50, in the patron. of the Incumbent of Llandewy-Brevi.

BETTWYS-NEWYDD, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Ragland, in the co. of Monmouth, 5 miles to the N.W. of Usk, its post town. The living is a perpet. cur. attached to the vic. of Llanarth, in the dioc. of Llandaff. The parochial charities amount to £5 per annum. Bettws Lodge is the chief residence.

BETTWS PEN-PONT, a chplry. in the par. of Llanspythid, in the co. of Brecknock. Brecon is its post town. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £120, in the patron. of the landholders.

BETTWS-Y-COED, a par. in the hund. of Nantconway, in the co. of Carnarvon, North Wales, 3 miles to the S. of Llanrwst. It is situated in a charming valley, protected by mountains, at the junction of the river Llugwy with the Conway. The latter is crossed by

Waterloo-bridge, a single arch of iron, erected in the year of the battle of Waterloo. Over the former is the bridge called Pont-y-Pair, of singular construction, the work of an ingenious mason of Pennlyn, who lived in the 15th century. It consists of four arches, each resting on a mass of rock, over which the water, in time of floods, runs in fine cascades. There are many grand waterfalls in the district. The rivers abound in trout and salmon. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £84, in the gift of the bishop. The church, a small and ancient structure, stands on the site of an earlier religious house, and is dedicated to St. Michael. It contains a very interesting monument to Gruffydd ap David Gôch, a relative of the last Llewellyn, being an altar tomb with an effigy and inscription, a work of the 13th century. The Calvinistic Methodists and Independents have chapels. There is a free school, established in 1821.

BETTWS-Y-CRWYN. *See* BETTUS, Shropshire.

BETTWS-YN-RHÔS, or BETTWS-ABERGELE, a par. in the hund. of Isdulas, in the co. of Denbigh, North Wales, 4 miles to the S.W. of Abergele, its post town. It is situated at the north foot of a lofty mountain, and through an opening in the hills has a fine sea view. It includes the five tnshps. of Peniarth, Bodlyman, Cilcen, Maesegwig, and Trofarth. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, of the val. of £399, in the patron. of the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There are four dissenting chapels—one belonging to the Calvinistic, and two to the Wesleyan, Methodists, besides an Anabaptist meeting-house. There is a National school, supported partly by endowment. The parochial charities amount to £56 17*s.* 6*d.* per annum. Coed Coch, the seat of the Wynnes, is the principal mansion. Plas Gwyn, the residence of Thomas Oldfield, Esq., is a handsome Gothic edifice, near the village.

BEVERCOATES, a par. in the wap. of Bassetlaw, in the co. of Nottingham, 2 miles from Tuxford, its post town. The Great Northern railway runs near it. The living is a vic. annexed to that of West Markham in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church is in ruins.

BEVERLEY, a market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, and capital of the East Riding of the co. of York, 29 miles to the E. of York, and 183 miles from London by road, or about 224 miles by railway. It is a station on the Scarborough, Bridlington, and Hull section of the North-Eastern railway. It is the head of a liberty, with separate jurisdiction, though locally situated in the wap. of Harthill. Beverley is a place of great antiquity, but little is certainly known of its origin and early history. Its name, slightly modified from the Saxon *Beverloga*, signifies "lake of beavers," and contains an intimation of the condition of the surrounding country at the period of its origin. A large tract of flat country to the north of the Humber consisted chiefly of marshes, and was liable to frequent inundations. A great number of lakes were thus formed, the existence of which is testified still by many local names of towns which have the ending "sea." Beavers are said to have frequented in large numbers the river Hull, which runs through the district. The tribe called the Brigantes were the early occupants of the territory lying between the Tyne and the Humber. The town owed its origin to John, Archbishop of York, who founded a church here, probably about the commencement of the 8th century. It was dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and was converted by the founder into a monastery. His last days were passed in it, and on his death he was canonised. The buildings were nearly destroyed by the Danes about the year 870. Great privileges and endowments were granted to the monks and the townsmen by Athelstan, on his return from his expedition against the Scots; his success in this expedition he attributed to St. John of Beverley, under whose standard he had marched. He made the church collegiate, and conferred on it the privilege of sanctuary. A "fridstool," or chair of peace, was placed near the altar; and four crosses, erected on the four principal approaches to the town, marked the li of the sanctuary, which extended for a mile round the church. The relics of the saint were enshrined, were annually visited by crowds of pilgrims. A pa ing in the minster church represents the giving of charter by Athelstan to St. John of Beverley, with words,—

"Als fre make I the,
As hart may thynk or eyh may see."

The territories of the saint were specially exempted the severe sentence denounced and executed by the queror against this northern district after the re the inhabitants. Beverley was several times visite Edward I., and, in 1399, by Henry IV. During civil war of the 17th century the town was first in possession of the king, and afterwards of the pa ment. The arrest of Sir John Hotham, as a tra took place here.—The town of Beverley stands at foot of the Wolds, a mile from the west bank of river Hull, with which it is connected by Bev Beck, a canal constructed in 1727. The town ex above a mile in length, having several good street a spacious market-place. The streets are well-p and clean, and contain many good houses. Of the ancient gate-houses only one remains, that on the side of the town, in which quarter are many hand buildings.—Beverley appears to have been at one ti seat of the cloth manufacture. The present trade is ch in corn, coals, malt, and leather. Shipbuilding and ning are rather extensively carried on; and there steam saw-mills, two foundries, and a whiting manu tory. In the centre of the market-place is an octag cross, supported on pillars. The town contains a guild sessions-house, house of correction, register offic savings-bank.—Beverley received its first charter of corporation from Queen Elizabeth. The freemen h the privilege of exemption from toll and custom in parts of England, and the right of pasture on t neighbouring commons, comprising about 1,200 acr land. The borough includes the four pars. of St. Ma St. Mary, St. Nicholas, and St. John; the first t forming the old borough, and the last comprising libs. or tnshps. of Molescroft, Storkhill with Sandh Thearne, Tickton with Hull Bridge, Weel, and W mansey with Beverley Park. Part of the par. of John is in the wap. of Holderness. Under the Ref Act the borough is divided into two wards, and government is vested in a mayor, 6 aldermen, and councillors, with the style of the "mayor, aldermen, burgesses of the borough of Beverley." It has reg returned two members to parliament since the re Queen Elizabeth. The mayor is the returning The revenue of the borough, which comprises acres, is about £2,040, and the number of inha houses within the limits of the municipality, 2,178, a population of 9,654; while the parliamentary b comprises 2,423 houses, with a population of 10,30 The four pars. of Beverley are reduced to two, Martin's being united with St. John's, and St. Nich with St. Mary's. The living of St. John's is a per cur. of the val. of £188, in the patron. of Sime Trustees. That of St. Mary's is a vic.* with the of St. Nicholas, of the val. of £289, in the patron the lord chancellor. Both livings are in the di York. The churches of St. Martin and St. Nicholas long ceased to exist. The church of St. John, form the conventual church, and collegiate, is still call Minster, and is the great architectural ornament of town. It is a noble structure in the form of a with two fine towers at the west end, and exhibits various parts the early English, the decorated, and perpendicular styles. It has been twice restored. in 1717, and again about 1815-1820; on the latter sion under the direction of Mr. Comins. The len the building is 334 feet, its breadth 64 feet; the le of the transepts is 167 feet; the height of the to nearly 200 feet. In the purity, beauty, and accura its architecture it is considered to rival the finest of

cnedrals. The west front, all panelled, is a singularly pfect and harmonious example of the perpendicular stle. The great east window, of stained glass, copied, it is said, from that of York Minster, is adorned with scies from the lives of Christ and his apostles, and some rnent saints of the Church. There is a porch of great beauty, with a panelled front, on the north side of the hrch. The choir, which is in the decorated style, ntains above 40 stalls, a fine altar, and a screen of nt rich and elaborate workmanship. Near the altar is h fine monument known as the Percy Shrine. It is a apied tomb, an exquisite work in the decorated style, was erected in memory of Henry Percy, fourth Earl f Northumberland, who died in 1489. There is a fine ld tomb, with the effigy of a priest (also a Percy), in the th transept. Not far off stands the ancient "fridstool," hich is formed of one block of stone. This fine church s kept in repair by means of funds specially granted or bequeathed for that purpose. St. Mary's church is also handsome and interesting structure, cruciform, with a fine embattled tower rising from the centre. It is in various styles, chiefly Norman and early English, and contains an octagonal font adorned with elegant sculpture, and bearing an inscription with the date 1530. The chancel has a groined ceiling, the panels of which contain portraits of the kings of England, mythical and historical. On a pillar in the nave are sculptured the figures of five minstrels, in memory of a company of minstrels of Beverley. There are many monuments in this church. Besides the two parish churches, there is a chapel dedicated to St. John, the living of which, val. £120, is in the gift of the trustees. The Independents, Wesleyans, Baptists, Primitive Methodists, and the Society of Friends have places of worship here. The charitable institutions and endowments of Beverley are important and considerable, producing, exclusive of the minster lands, about £250 per annum. The value of the minster lands is about £1,900 a year. Here is a grammar school, founded at a very remote period, with an endowment of £10 a year, and eight scholarships at Cambridge University, founded by various persons. A good library is connected with the school. A free school for 160 children of both sexes was founded in 1810, and endowed by the Rev. John Graves. There are also a large National school, a blue-coat school, founded in 1709 for the maintenance and instruction of poor children, and several other schools. Among the numerous charitable institutions are Cox's almshouses for four widows, established in 1535; Routh's almshouses for 32 widows, founded in 1752 and having a revenue of £682; Warton's, for 14 widows, founded in 1712, with a revenue of £404; and several others. The town has a mechanics' institution, a savings-bank, and a dispensary.—Beverley is the seat of a Poor-law Union and of a County Court district. It is a polling-place for the East Riding, and the head-quarters of the East Riding militia. Quarter sessions for the Riding are held here.—This town is the birth-place of several distinguished men: amongst whom are the chronkish historian, Alfred, or Alured, of Beverley; Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, in the reign of Henry VIII., who was executed in 1535; Alcock, Bishop of Ely, who founded Jesus College, Cambridge, and died in 1500; and Green, Bishop of Lincoln, one of the writers of the "Athenian Letters," who died in 1779. Mary Wollstonecraft, the friend of William Godwin, was also born here.—Beverley Park was anciently the occasional seat of the Archbishop of York; subsequently of the Warton family, whose tombs are in St. Mary's church. It is well wooded, and has some pleasant scenery. Beverley gives the title of earl to the Percys.—Saturday is the market day, but a special market for cattle and sheep is held on Wednesday in alternate weeks. Fairs for the sale of horses, cattle, &c., take place on the Tuesday before the 25th February, on Holy Thursday, the 5th July, the Wednesday before the 25th September, and the 6th November. Annual races take place near the town in June.

BEVERSBROOK, UPPER and MIDDLE, a tythg. pty. in the par. and hund. of Calne, partly in the par. of Hillmarton, in the hund. of Kingsbridge, in the co. of Wilts, not far from Calne.

BEVERSTONE, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Berkeley, in the co. of Gloucester, 2 miles to the W. of Tetbury. Stroud is its post town. It is an ancient place, and was called by the Saxons *Byferestan*. A castle existed here before the Norman Conquest. It was a square structure, with towers at the angles, and was defended by a moat. In the reign of Edward III. it belonged to the Berkeley family, by one of whom, Thomas, Lord Berkeley, it was enlarged and strengthened. It stood several sieges during the civil war of the 17th century, and was at last taken and destroyed by the parliamentary army. The remains, now covered with ivy, consist of a tower, part of the walls, and the chapel; the latter still entire, and converted into a residence. The parish contains some quarries of roofing-stone. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val., with the cur.* of Kingscote, which is annexed to it, £590, in the patron. of the crown. The church, which has a stone pulpit, is dedicated to St. Mary.

BEVINGTON, a chplry in the par. of SS. Peter and Nicholas, within the borough of Liverpool, and co. of Lancashire; the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £150, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately.

BEWALDETH, a tnshp. joined with Snittlegarth, in the par. of Torpenhow, ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, in the co. of Cumberland, 6 miles to the N.E. of Cockermouth.

BEWCASTLE, a par. in Eskdale ward, in the co. of Cumberland, 11 miles to the N. of Brampton, its post town. It is situated in a wild, mountainous country on the borders of Northumberland, and includes the tnshps. of Bewcastle, Bailie, Bellbank, and Nixons. The name of the par. is derived from a castle founded here by a Norse baron named Bueth, shortly before the Conquest. The rivers Irthing and Leven take their rise here. Limestone and coal are found in this district, and some lead ore. Bewcastle was formerly a market town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Carlisle, of the val. of £120, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, situated near the castle, is dedicated to St. Mary. In the churchyard is an ancient stone cross, or obelisk, with inscriptions, the origin and interpretation of which remained undiscovered until very recently. The stone is about 14 feet high, and when deciphered was found to commemorate Ælcfrid, king of Deïra, the son of Oswy, king of Northumbria, who died about A.D. 665. The Presbyterians have a chapel here. Of the castle little now remains but the walls of the keep. It stood on the site of a Roman station on the Maiden Way to Scotland, which passed through this parish. Many coins, stones with inscriptions, and other Roman relics, have been found. The castle was a post of importance in the border wars, and was finally demolished in the reign of Charles I. The site belongs to Sir Frederick Graham, the lord of the manor. In the neighbourhood of Bewcastle there is much striking scenery, and several mineral springs. The par. is very large, extending over an area of about 30,000 acres.

BEWDLEY, a market town, parliamentary and municipal borough, and chplry. in the par. of Ribbesford, in the hund. of Doddingtree, and co. of Worcester, 14 miles to the N.W. of Worcester, and 129 miles from London by road, or 137½ by the Great Western railway, which has a station at Kidderminster, 3 miles to the S.W. of the town; it may also be approached *viâ* the North-Western and West Midland railways. There are besides two branch lines in course of formation—the Severn Valley line, from Hartlebury to Shrewsbury, which passes through the hamlet of Wribbenhall; and the Tenbury line, which is to pass through Bewdley, and so on to Kidderminster, connecting Bewdley with the trunk lines of communication to the metropolis, and all parts of the kingdom. Its name is a corruption of *Beaulieu*, and refers to the singular pleasantness of its situation. It is seated on the west bank of the river Severn, not far from the border of Shropshire. It was

anciently an extra-parochial place, included within the jurisdiction of the Welsh Marches, and possessed the privilege of sanctuary. It became a part of the parish of Ribbesford in the reign of Henry VI., and was added to the county of Worcester in the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII. A palace was built here by Henry VII. for his son Arthur, and the marriage of that prince with Catherine of Arragon (by proxy) took place here. The palace was occupied by Charles I. during the Civil War, after his retirement from Oxford, and being much injured by the attacks of the Scottish troops, was soon after taken down.—The town of Bewdley stands partly on the level ground by the river, and partly on the slope of a pleasant hill. The river is crossed by a slight and handsome stone bridge of three arches, which was erected in 1797, and from which the principal street runs westward, and divides into two branches. The town is clean, the houses for the most part well built, and the streets paved and lighted with gas. There is a townhall, built of stone in 1818, and supported on several arches, through which are the entrances to the market-place, an open area bounded by arcades with stalls. Two small prisons stand next the townhall.—Bewdley was at one time the seat of an extensive carrying trade on the river, and also of the manufacture of Dutch caps; but both these have declined. Most of the workpeople are now employed in agricultural pursuits, or in the manufacture of horn combs, lanterns, drinking-horns, and powder-flasks. There are also a brass foundry, brick and rope-making works, several tanneries and malting houses.—The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, of the val. of £100, in the patron. of the Rector of Ribbesford. The church stands in the principal street. It is a spacious stone structure, erected in 1748, on the site of an older one built of timber, and is dedicated to St. Anne. In 1853 a separate district was assigned to this church by an order in council, out of the parish of Ribbesford, which district is named the "district chapelry of St. Anne," and embraces about a third part of the town. There is a new church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, at Far Forest, the living of which is a cur., val. £101, in the gift of the Rector of the parish of Ribbesford and the Rector of Rock, alternately. The Baptists, Wesleyans, Unitarians, and Quakers have chapels in the town. The charitable endowments of Bewdley amount to £278 per annum. The foundations consist chiefly of the free grammar school and numerous almshouses. The grammar school was founded in 1591, and was afterwards endowed by several benefactors, but its affairs were for many years involved in a suit in Chancery. It is, however, expected that a new school-house will soon be built, and a master appointed. The blue-coat school for 60 children has been united with the National school. Fourteen almshouses for aged women were founded in 1645; eight additional ones, by Thomas Cook, in 1693; and six for aged men, rebuilt in 1763. Cook's almshouses have been lately very extensively repaired by a donation of £200 from the late Rev. Joseph Crane, formerly curate of Ribbesford. In connection with the grammar school is a small free library founded by the late Thomas Wigan. There are also a library and reading-room, established in 1848, in connection with the literary institution; and a savings-bank.—Bewdley received its first charter of incorporation from Edward IV., on whose accession the manor, which at an early period belonged to the Beaumonts, Earls of Warwick, and afterwards to the Mortimers, Earls of March, became a possession of the crown. A new charter was granted by James I., another by James II., but after long litigation the former was confirmed. The borough has returned one member to parliament since the reign of James I. Under the Reform Act, the limits of the borough include, besides the old borough, Wribbenhall, on the east bank of the Severn, Hoarstone, Blackstone, Netherton, and Stourport. Its government is vested in a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors, with the style of the "bailiff, burgesses, and inhabitants of the town and borough of Bewdley." It has a revenue of about £600, and an area of 7,110 acres, containing 691 inhabited houses, according to the census of 1861, within the municipal, and 1,516 within the parliamentary limits; the population being respectively 2,905 and 6,786, against 3,124 and 7,318, in 1851, showing a decrease in the parliamentary borough of 1,532, and in the municipal of 219, in the decennial period.—Tomkins, the philologist, and Bishop Willis, one of the founders of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, were born here, and received their early education at the grammar school. Ticknel Park, Winterdyne, and Spring Grove are the principal seats. Bewdley Park, near the town, is an extensive inclosure, adorned with magnificent woods, intersected by fine walks.—Saturday is the market day. Fairs are held on the last Tuesday in February, and on the Monday before the first St. Anne, for cattle; and on the 23rd April, the 2nd Tuesday in October, and the 10th and 11th December for pedlery and general merchandise.

BEWERLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Ripon, wap. Claro, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 1½ mile to the W. of Ripon. It is situated on the banks of the river Nidd, near Pateley Bridge, and includes the vil. of Greenhow Hill. Extensive lead mines are worked here, and give employment to many of the inhabitants. The chief residence is Bewerley Hall.

BEWHOLME, a tnshp. in the par. of Nunkeeling, wap. of Holderness, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles from Hornsea.

BEWICK, a vil. in the tnshp. and par. of Aldbrough, wap. of Holderness, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles to the S. of Hornsea. It is situated near the sea-coast.

BEWICK, NEW and OLD, tnshps. in the par. of Eglingham, ward of Coquetdale, in the co. of Northumberland, 7 miles to the S.E. of Wooler. In the neighbourhood are the remains of two ancient camps, both of a semicircular form—one situated on Bewick Hill, the other at Harup Burn. The former has a double vallum, and both are considered to be British works. There are some ruins of an ancient chapel near the village.

BEWLEY. *See* BEAULIEU, Hampshire.

BEWLEY CASTLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Morland, West ward, in the co. of Westmoreland, 3 miles S.E. of Appleby.

BEWSBOROUGH HUNDRED, one of the 7 hunds. or subdivisions of the lathe of St. Augustine, in the co. of Kent, bounded by the hunds. of Eastry and Cornillo on the N.W. and N.E., the Straits of Dover on the S.E., and the lathe of Shepway on the W. It contains the pars. of Buckland, Charlton, West Cliff, Coldred, Deal, Ewell, Guston, Hougham, West Langdon, Lydden, St. Margaret-at-Cliffe, Poulton, River, Sherwold, and Whitfield, comprising an area of about 19,800 acres.

BEXHILL HUNDRED, one of the 13 subdivisions of the rape of Hastings, in the co. of Sussex, bounded by the hunds. of Ninfield and Baldslow on the N. and W., and by the sea on the S., and containing the greater part of the par. of Bexhill. It is a franchise with privileges like those of Battle and Rotherbridge. The inhabitants are exempt from serving on juries.

BEXHILL, a par. in the hund. of Bexhill, part also within the libs. of Hastings Cinque Port, rape of Hastings, in the co. of Sussex, 6 miles to the W. of Hastings, and 72 miles from London. It is pleasantly situated on a hill on the sea-coast, and is a station on the South Coast railway. The parish contains sea-hop-grounds, a bed of lignite, and several mineral springs. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, of the val. of £989, in the patron. of the bishop of the dioc. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a fine old structure, apparently of Norman construction, the nave being separated from the aisles by round-headed arches resting on massive pillars, while the chancel is in the early English style, with lancet-shaped windows. There is a district church, dedicated to St. Mark, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £286, in the gift of the vicar. Bexhill Common is north-west of the village.

BEXINGTON, EAST and WEST, hmlts. in the par. Abbotsbury, hund. of Uggscombe, in the co. of orset, near Abbotsbury. They are situated on the ast of the Channel, and formerly constituted a distinct rish. The living was annexed in the 15th century to e rect. of Puncknowle, and the ruins of the church still and on the shore.

BEXLEY, a par. and vil., chiefly in the hund. of uxley, partly in that of Lessness, lathe of Sutton-at-one, in the co. of Kent, 3 miles from Dartford, 8 from reenwich, and 13 from London. It includes the hmlts. Blendon, Bridgend, Halfway Street, and Upton. The llage is situated on the river Cray, which passes rough the centre of it. It is about 4 miles distant om Abbey Wood and Erith stations on the North ent line of railway. The manor was given by King nwulf, or Kenulf, to the see of Canterbury. In omesday Book it is recorded as having a church and ree mills. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Can-rbury, of the val., with the chapel of ease of Bexley ath, which is attached to it, of £592, in the patron. Viscount Sidney. The church contains several numental brasses, an ornamental confessional, and veral monuments. It is dedicated to St. Mary the rgin. Camden Place was the residence of William mden the antiquary, who held the manor of Bexley. e founded a professorship of history at Oxford, d endowed it with that manor. The charitable dowments of the parish produce above £200 per num; of which sum £100 is the revenue of Style-an's almshouses for 12 persons. The National school a commodious building, with residence for the chers, and has a small endowment of £8 per annum. here is also an infant school, and 12 almshouses, nded in 1755, by J. Styleman, besides other charities the benefit of the poor. Bexley gave the title of ron to the Vansittarts. Within the parish are some ious examples of shell formation. Danson Hill is a ndsome residence, the grounds were laid out by pability Brown. A fair is held on the 13th and 14th ptember.

BEXLEY HEATH, a chplry. in the par. of Bexley, nd. of Ruxley, and lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, in the of Kent, 2 miles from Bexley, and 12 S.E. from ndon. It is a rapidly increasing village, pleasantly uated on the London and Dover road, which com-nds extensive views over a very picturesque country. here is a market-house in the centre of the village, ently erected, and a police station. The chapel of e is annexed to the vic. of Bexley, in the dioc. of nterbury. The Baptists, Wesleyans, and Indepen-ats have chapels here. There are National schools boys, girls, and infants, the two last with residences teachers. The south side of Welling is in the par. Bexley; and a mixed National school is maintained re also. The market is held on Saturday.

BEXTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Knutsford, hund. Bucklow, in the co. palatine of Chester, near Knutsford.

BEXWELL, a par. in the hund. of Clackclose, in the of Norfolk, close to Downham Market, its post town. he Eastern Counties railway passes near it. It was merly a market town, under a grant from Henry III. he living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, of the val. £375, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities, con-ting of the produce of the poor's land, amount to £3 year.

BEYNHURST HUNDRED, one of the 20 sub-visions of Berkshire, situated in the eastern part of e co., and bounded on the N. by the Thames and the of Buckingham, on the E. by the hunds. of Bray d Ripplesmere, and on the S. and W. by the hund. of largrave. It contains the pars. of Bisham, Hurley, menham, Shottesbrook, and White Waltham, and has area of about 13,000 acres.

BEYTON, or BEIGHTON, a par. in the hund. of edwestry, in the co. of Suffolk, 5 miles to the E. of ry St. Edmund's, its post town. The living is a rect.* the dioc. of Ely, of the val. of £175, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

BEYWORTH, a hmlt. in the par. of Petworth, and hund. of Rotherbridge, in the co. of Sussex, a short distance from the market town of Petworth, of which it is a suburb.

BIBRIDGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Kirkharle, Tindale ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 10 miles to the E. of Bellingham.

BIBURY, a par. partly in the hund. of Bradley, and partly in that of Brightwell's Barrow, in the co. of Gloucester, 5 miles to the S. of Northleach. Fairford is its post town. It is situated in a beautiful country, on the banks of the river Colne, and contains the chplry. of Winson and the tythgs. of Ablington and Arlington. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, of the val. of £1,023, in the patron. of Lord Sherborne. The church, which was founded by the abbots of Osney, has some Norman arches, and is dedicated to St. Mary. The chief residence is Bibury House, the property of Lord Sherborne, but occupied by his son, the Hon. J. Dutton, who is lord of the manor. The mansion, which was built by the Sackvilles, is well situated, and commands a good prospect over the Colne. At Ablingdon there is a very ancient manor-house, built in 1590, belonging to the Coxwell family. Roman antiquities have been found here. The village is a meet for the White Horse hounds. The races which took place annually in June are now discontinued.

BICESTER, a par. and market town in the hund. of Ploughley, in the co. of Oxford, 13 miles to the N.E. of Oxford; and 54 miles to the N.W. of London by road, or 66 miles by railway. Bicester is a station on the Oxford and Winslow branch of the London and North-Western railway. The name of this place is contracted from the Saxon *Burin-ceastre*, or *Bernaceaster*, and was probably derived from Birinus, a prelate of the 7th century, who assisted in founding it. It is near the site of the ancient Roman *Alchester*, and is divided into the two districts of King's End and Market End. An Augustine priory was founded here in 1182, by Gilbert Bassett, which was dedicated to St. Eadburg, and had a revenue at the Dissolution of £167. The name of the saint of Aylesbury is still attached to a pleasant walk, and a well to which it leads. A skirmish occurred here between the royalist and parliamentary forces in the reign of Charles I., and the town was alternately in the possession of both parties.—The town, which stands in a valley on a small stream, a branch of the Cherwell, is mostly well built, paved, and lighted with gas. It principally consists of one long street, on the high road to Banbury; a market-place where the townhall and shambles formerly stood, before they were destroyed in the riots of 1826; and two other streets, called Chapel-street and Crockwell. Great improvements have been recently made in the sanitary condition of the town, by covering the open drains, laying down a flagged foot pavement, and improving the supply of water. In 1832, during the time of the cholera, seventy persons were seized with that malady, and the small-pox hospital, which stood near the London-road, was appropriated for their reception. The hospital has since been removed to make way for the London and North-Western railway, which has a station here.—Bicester is not the seat of any manufacture, except lace, which is made to a small extent, and the employments of the workpeople are chiefly agricultural. It has some extensive breweries, the ale of which is celebrated. The general trade of the place, which depends upon its well-attended market and cattle fairs, is benefited by the Oxford canal, which passes near it.—Bicester is the seat of a Poor-law Union, comprising 38 parishes, and a County Court district. Petty sessions for the district are held here. It is also the head of a deanery, in the archdeac. and dioc. of Oxford. The town contains a savings-bank and the Union poorhouse, a spacious edifice, erected in 1836, capable of accommodating 320 inmates.—The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, of the val. of £231, in the patron. of the trustees of the

late Sir G. Page Turner. The church, which stands on the site of the old conventual church, was built about 1400, and is dedicated to St. Eadburg. It has a good tower, and contains a monumental brass, several Norman arches, and some interesting monuments and sculptures. There are chapels belonging to the Wesleyans and Independents. The latter, a commodious brick building, capable of seating 400 persons, was built in 1729. Colonel Gardiner was a frequent attendant at the service of this chapel. The charitable endowments of Bicester consist chiefly of lands for the benefit of decayed townspeople, the produce of which is £206 per annum. There is a blue-coat school, founded in 1721, for 30 boys, which is supported partly by endowment; a diocesan school, established in 1839; a National school, and several other schools and charities.—The market is held on Friday, and a large cattle market on the first Friday in every month. The fairs are held on Easter Friday, the first Friday in June, the 5th August, the last Friday in October, and the third Friday in December. There is also a wool fair in July, recently established.

BICESTER KING'S END, a tnshp. or district in the par. of Bicester, hund. of Ploughley, in the co. of Oxford. It is the western part of the parish, and was the site of the ancient town.

BICESTER MARKET END, a tnshp. or district in the par. of Bicester, hund. of Ploughley, in the co. of Oxford. It contains the hamlet of Wretchwick, and was called Bury End till the reign of Henry VI., when the privilege of a market was granted it.

BICKENHALL, a par. in the hund. of Abdick and Bulstone, in the co. of Somerset, 5 miles to the S.E. of Taunton, its post town. The living is a rect. consolidated with that of Staple-Fitzpaine, in the dioc. of Bath and Wells.

BICKENHILL, or CHURCH BICKNELL, a par. in the Solihull div. of the hund. of Hemlingford, in the co. of Warwick, 7½ miles to the S.E. of Birmingham, its post town. The London and North-Western railway, and the Warwick and Birmingham canal, pass through the parish. The former has a station at Hampton, about 2 miles distant from the village of Church Bicknell, and another in the hamlet of Marston Green, about 2½ miles from the church, which is situated on rising ground a quarter of a mile on the left-hand side of the coach road from Coventry to Birmingham. The parish contains the quarters of Lindon End, Marston Green, Church Bicknell, and Middle Bicknell. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, of the val. of £322, with 21 acres of glebe land, in the patron. of the Earl of Aylesford. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a fine old structure, formerly belonging to the convent of Mergate, in Berkshire. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £326, and the impropriator's for £242. The Independent chapel at Marston Green has been recently purchased, and licensed for the performance of Divine service according to the order of the Church of England. There are National and infant schools.

BICKER, a par. in the wap. of Kirton, parts of Holland, in the co. of Lincoln, 8 miles to the W. of Boston. It includes the ext. par. libs. of Copping-Syke and Ferry Corner, and the hmlts. of Frist and Gauntlet. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, of the val. of £440, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is dedicated to St. Swithin. The Wesleyans have a chapel here. The charitable endowments, including the poor's allotments, which produce about £60 a year, amount to £116. There is a school with a small endowment.

BICKERSTAFFE, a tnshp. in the par. of Ormskirk, hund. of West Derby, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 3 miles to the S.E. of Ormskirk, its post town. The workpeople are chiefly employed in the neighbouring coal mines. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £150, in the patron. of the Earl of Derby. The township gives the title of baron to Lord Stanley of Bickerstaffe.

BICKERSTONE. *See* BIXTON, Norfolk.

BICKERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Malpas, hund. of Broxton, in the co. palatine of Chester, 4 miles from Malpas. Its post town is Chester, and it is included within the Poor-law Union of Nantwich. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £120, in the gift of the Rector of Malpas. On Bickerton Hill, which commands an extensive prospect, there is an ancient entrenchment, and Roman relics have been found.

BICKERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Rothbury, ward of Coquetdale, in the co. of Northumberland, 4 miles to the W. of Rothbury. It has an endowed school.

BICKERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Bilton, York Ainsty, co. of York, 9 miles to the W. of York.

BICKFORD. *See* WHISTON, Staffordshire.

BICKINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Teignbridge, in the co. of Devon, 3 miles to the N.E. of Ashburton. Its post and union town is Newton Abbot. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £220, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The Wesleyans have a chapel here, and there are some small charities. A cattle fair takes place on the 14th May.

BICKINGTON, ABBOT'S. *See* ABBOT'S BICKINGTON, Devonshire.

BICKINGTON, HIGH, a par. in the hund. of North Tawton-with-Winkley, in the co. of Devon, 7 miles to the N.W. of Chumleigh. Great Torrington is its post and union town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, of the val. of £475, in the gift of the Rev. S. Palmer. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a school with an endowment of £10 a year, bequeathed in 1740 by Gertrude Pyncombe, and other small bequests for the poor.

BICKLEIGH, a par. in the hund. of Hayridge, in the co. of Devon, 3 miles to the S. of Tiverton, its post town. It is situated on the banks of the river Exe, which is here joined by the Dart. The former is crossed by a bridge. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, of the val. of £420, in the patron. of Sir W. P. Carew, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains monuments of the Carew family, whose seat was Bickleigh Court, which no longer exists. The noted Bamfylde More Carew, styled King of the Gipsies, was a member of this family, his father being rector of the parish at the time of his birth, in 1693. The eccentric wanderer died here in 1758. The charitable endowments of the parish amount to £28 a year.

BICKLEIGH, a par. in the hund. of Roborough, in the co. of Devon, 6 miles to the N.E. of Plymouth. It is situated in a beautiful valley on the banks of the Catwater, and is a station on the Tavistock branch of the South Devon railway. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter, val., with the perpet. cur. of Sheepstor annexed to it, £253, in the patron of Sir R. Lopes, Bart. There is an almshouse for poor widows.

BICKLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Malpas, and hund. of Broxton, in the co. palatine of Chester, 3 miles to the N.E. of Malpas. It was the scene of an extraordinary occurrence in July, 1657, when a piece of land covered with large trees suddenly sank with a great noise, and was overwhelmed with a flood of water. The chasm, long dry, is called the Barrel Fall. In 1812, two ancient copper tablets were found in a field in this township, on which was inscribed a decree of the Roman emperor Trajan. They are now in the British Museum. The Wesleyans have a chapel here.

BICKMARSH, a hmlt. in the par. of Welford and hund. of Barlichway, in the co. of Warwick, 5 miles to the S.E. of Alcester. It is united with Little Dassington, and is included within the Poor-law Union of Stratford-on-Avon.

BICKNACRE, a hmlt. partly in the par. of Danbury, partly in that of Woodham-Ferris, in the hund. of Chelmsford, and co. of Essex, 5 miles to the S.E. of Chelmsford. It has some remains of a priory which was founded here in the reign of Henry II.

BICKNOLLER, a par. in the hund. of Williton and Freemanners, in the co. of Somerset, 14 miles to the N. of Taunton, its post town. It is pleasantly situated o

t west foot of the Quantock hills, about 3 miles fm the coast of Bridgwater Bay. The living is a v. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £124, in the ron. of the Vicar of Stogumber. On the Quantock ll, not far from the church, are remains of two old ampments, named Trendle Castle and Turk's Castle. ere is a beacon on another point of the same hill. ny Roman coins and other relics have been disco-ed in the neighbourhood.

BICKNOR, a par. in the hund. of Eyhorne, lathe of lesford, in the co. of Kent, 6 miles to the E. of Maid-ne, its post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. Canterbury, val. £115, in the patron. of the lord ncellor. The church is dedicated to St. James.

BICKNOR, ENGLISH, a par. in the hund. of St. avels, in the co. of Gloucester, 6 miles to the W. of cheldean. Coleford is its post town. It is in the rest of Dean, on the east bank of the river Wye. al and iron are obtained, and limestone is quarried re. The district is noted for its apples, which are ch used for making cider. The living is a rect.* in t dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, of the val. of £300, ithe patron. of the Provost and Fellows of Queen's llege, Oxford. The church, which stands on the site o an ancient camp, is dedicated to St. Mary. The rochial charities amount to £5 per annum. The chief ridence is Bicknor Court, finely seated on a cliff over t Wye.

BICKNOR, WELSH, a par. in the lower div. of the hd. of Skenfreth, in the co. of Hereford, 8 miles to t N.E. of Monmouth. Ross is its post town. It is sated on the river Wye, which surrounds it on three ses, and once formed part of the Marches. Until re-ctly it was included in the co. of Monmouth, and is s designated Welsh, to distinguish it from English knor, which lies opposite to it. The living is a rt.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £169, in the patron. o the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. rgaret, and contains a curious ancient chalice. Near t village is Courtfield, the country residence at which, a ording to tradition, King Henry V. was nursed by t Countess of Salisbury.

BICKTON, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Ford-gbridge, in the co. of Southampton, 5 miles from ugwood.

BICKTON, or BICTON, a par. in the eastern div. of t hund. of Budleigh, in the co. of Devon, 3 miles to t W. of Sidmouth, its post town. It is beautifully sated on the sea-coast, on the banks of the river er, and includes the hamlet of Yettington. At the e of the Norman survey, the manor of Bicton was h d by the singular tenure of providing a county gaol; wch tenure was abolished by Act of Parliament in 17. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, of t val. of £220, in the patron. of the heirs of Lord Rle. The church stands in a pleasant spot surrounded b woods, and contains a monument to one of the Rles. It is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Bicton Lge, a spacious mansion in a park well-wooded and a unding in deer, is the seat of the Rolles.

BICTON, or BICKTON, a joint tnshp. with Calcott, in the par. of St. Chad, Shrewsbury, in the co. of Salop, 3 miles to the N.W. of Shrewsbury. It lies on the bks of the river Severn, and is crossed by Watling Sret. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lhfield, of the val. of £60, in the patron. of the Vicar o St. Chad.

BICTON, a tnshp. in the par. and hund. of Clun, in t co. of Salop, 4 miles from Bishop's Castle.

BIDBROUGH, a par. in the hund. of Washlingstone, lthe of Aylesford, in the co. of Kent, 2 miles to the SW. of Tunbridge Wells, its post town. Hops are c tivated here, and there are several mineral springs. Te living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, of the v of £227, in the patron. of Mrs. Deacon. The church h a Norman entrance, and is dedicated to St. Law-rce. A charitable bequest for the benefit of the poor p duces about £23 per annum.

BIDDENDEN, a par. and vil. in the hund. of Berke-ley, lathe of Scray, in the co. of Kent, 5 miles to the E. of Cranbrook, and 13 from Maidstone. Staplehurst is its post town. It was for some time a seat of the clothing manufacture, which was introduced by the Flemings in the reign of Edward III.; at which time Sir Walter Manney had his residence here. Part of the land is laid out in hop grounds, and there are many ponds and springs in the neighbourhood. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, of the val. of £436, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is a handsome early English edifice, with an embattled tower, and peal of eight bells. It is dedicated to All Saints, and contains five monumental brasses, the earliest being of the year 1452, and some monuments of the Hendon family. The charitable endowments of the parish amount to £74 a year, and consist chiefly of the income (£20) of the grammar school, founded by John Mayne in 1566, and £30, the produce of land the alleged gift of twin sisters, Eliza and Mary Chulkhurst, called the "Biddenden maids," who are said to have been born joined together at the hips and shoulders. They lived till the age of thirty-four, when they both died within six hours of each other. The charity was bequeathed in the 12th century, for the purpose of an annual distribution of bread and cheese to the poor; and the tradition of the two sisters is still perpetuated by figures of them stamped on the loaves or cakes given away on Easter Sunday. During the Civil War, a beacon stood near the village, communicating by Boar's Isle, Tenterden, and Coxe's Heath, with London. Fairs are held here on Old Lady Day and the 8th November.

BIDDENHAM, a par. in the hund. of Willey, in the co. of Bedford, 2 miles to the W. of Bedford. It is on the east bank of the river Ouse, which almost surrounds the parish. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £100, in the patron. of Lord Dynevor. The church contains a brass of the year 1440, and is dedicated to St. James. It is in the Roman style of architecture, and bears evidence of great antiquity. The spire, which is covered with lead, is partially damaged by fire. In the interior is an altar-piece of tapestry, bearing date 1542, in good preservation.

BIDDESCOTE. *See* BITTERSCOTE, Staffordshire.

BIDDESTONE, or BIDSTONE, a par., tnshp., and vil. in the hund. of Chippenham, in the co. of Wilts, 4 miles to the W. of Chippenham, its post town, and 18 from Bristol. It formerly constituted two pars., St. Nicholas and St. Peter, but they are now united for ecclesiastical purposes. The brook called the Wavering flows through the village. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. with the cur. of Slaughterford, £102, in the patron. of the Warden and Fellows of Winchester College. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient structure, and was thoroughly repaired in 1850. It has a monument to Edmund Smith, a poet of some note at the beginning of the 18th century, who died at Hartham House, in this parish. The church of St. Peter has been taken down. There is a chapel belonging to the Baptists, and a National school. The charities amount to £23 per annum. Lord Methuen is lord of the manor.

BIDDICK, NORTH, a tnshp. chiefly in the par. of Washington, and partly in that of Whitburn, Chester ward, in the co. palatine of Durham, 4 miles to the S. of Gateshead. The workpeople are employed in the coal mines.

BIDDICK, SOUTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Houghton-le-Spring, ward of Easington, in the co. palatine of Durham, 6 miles to the W. of Sunderland. It lies near the river Wear, and the Durham Junction railway passes through it.

BIDDISHAM, a par. in the hund. of Bempstone, in the co. of Somerset, 3 miles to the W. of Axbridge. Weston-super-Mare is its post town. It is situated on the south side of the Mendip hills, near the Bristol and Taunton canal. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, of the val. of £152, in the patron. of the bishop.

BIDDLESDON, a par. in the hund. and co. of

Buckingham, 6 miles to the N.W. of Buckingham. Brackley is its post town. It lies on the edge of Northamptonshire, near the river Ouse, and was formerly a market town, under a grant by Edward II. A Cistercian abbey was founded here about the middle of the 12th century by Ernald de Bosco, the revenue of which amounted at the Dissolution to £142. It was given by Henry VIII. to Thomas, Lord Wriothesley. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £69, in the patron. of G. Morgan, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. There are no remains of the abbey. The principal seat is Biddlesdon Park.

BIDDLESFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Arreton, lib. of East Medina, in the Isle of Wight, co. of Southampton, 2 miles from Newport.

BIDDLESTONE, a tnshp. in the par. of Allenton, ward of Coquetdale, in the co. of Northumberland, 7 miles to the N.W. of Rothbury. It is situated at the foot of the Cheviot Hills, on the river Coquet. Biddlestone Hall, a modern mansion at the foot of Silverton, one of the most southern peaks of the Cheviots, overlooking the valley of the Coquet, is the seat of the Selbys, who have held the manor since the 13th century, when it was granted to Sir Walter Selby. James I., on his progress to London in 1603, was entertained here, and conferred the honour of knighthood on five members of the Selby family.

BIDDULPH, or BIDDLE, a par. in the north div. of the hund. of Pirehill, in the co. of Stafford, 3 miles to the S. of Congleton, its post town. It lies on the confines of Cheshire, not far from the lofty hill called Mow Cop. The inhabitants are employed in the iron-works, the collieries, and the cotton and earthenware factories. Near the village is Biddulph Moor, inhabited by a curious set of people who live after the manner of gipsies. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £122, in the patron. of J. Bateman, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. The Wesleyans have a chapel on the moor. The charitable endowments of the parish, including about £18 a-year to a school, amount to £22. Near an artificial cave lined with large unhewn stones, are the curious remains of antiquity called the Bride Stones. They stand upright, and are eight in number, two being within a semicircle formed by the other six. The manor of Biddulph was for many generations held by the family of that name, whose seat was Biddulph Hall, about a mile from the village.

BIDEFORD, a par. and market town, borough, and seaport in the hund. of Shebbear, in the co. of Devon, 38 miles to the N.W. of Exeter by road, or 48 miles by railway, and 201 miles to the W. of London. It is a station on the North Devon railway, which terminates here. The town is of considerable antiquity, and stands on the banks of the river Torridge, near an old ford, from which circumstance its name, sometimes written *By-the-ford*, is derived. It was a place of importance before the Norman Conquest, and was given by William the Conqueror to Richard de Granville. It possessed and exercised the elective franchise in the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II., but afterwards, by its own desire, ceased to do so. It became a market town in the latter part of the 13th century, and was made a free borough by Queen Elizabeth. The place distinguished itself in the civil war of the 17th century on the side of the parliament. Three forts were raised—two near the town and one on the coast by Appledore—which surrendered to the royalists, under Colonel Digby, in September, 1643. The trade and prosperity of Bideford was promoted by the introduction of silk weaving in 1650, and the establishment of the cotton and silk manufactures by French Protestants in 1615. A severe visitation of the plague occurred in 1680.—Bideford is about 5 miles from the sea-coast, situated on both banks of the Torridge, but chiefly on the side of a steep hill rising from the west bank of that river. The two parts of the town are connected with each other by a large and handsome bridge of 24 arches, built of stone, and 677 feet in length. It is a work of the 14th century, and was undertaken in consequence of the dream of a priest, and under the patronage of a bishop. It is under the management of trustees, who are incorporated and have a common seal, and its repair is provided for by endowments, known as the Bridge Estate. The bridge forms a delightful promenade, commanding a fine view of the broad channel and of the scenery on its banks. There are two principal streets. Many of the houses are old and poorly built, but the town is clean, well-drained, paved, and lighted with gas. There is a townhall with prisons beneath it, erected in 1698, and a hall for the bridge trustees, erected in 1758.—The shipping trade is the chief business of the place. There are many dock yards, and shipbuilding is carried on extensively. Other branches of industry are the manufacture of ropes, sail cloth, pottery, and bone-lace.—The river is navigable for large vessels up to the bridge, and for small ones to the Torrington canal, between 2 and 3 miles higher up. There is a fine quay near the middle of the town 1,200 feet in length. The port to which Appledore is subordinate, had about 140 vessels and one steamer belonging to it in 1852. The principal traffic is coastwise, but some of the vessels are engaged in the foreign and colonial trade. The chief exports are oak bark, earthenware, linens, woollens, sail-cloth, cordage, iron, corn, &c., to London and other large towns on the coast. Timber, coal, and lime are imported. A large number of boats are employed in the fishery. There are two lighthouses near the mouth of the river, one 86 feet in height, the other 40 feet; the former visible at the distance of 14, the other of 11 miles.—The charter of incorporation granted by Queen Elizabeth was confirmed and enlarged by James I. The borough is governed under the Reform Act by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors, the corporation bearing the style of the "mayor, aldermen, and capital burgesses of the borough, town, and manor of Bideford." The limits of the borough coincide with those of the par., and comprise an area of 3,196 acres; with 1,211 inhabited houses, and a population of 5,851, according to the census of 1861, against 5,775 in 1851. Petty sessions for the borough are held once a month, and general sessions quarterly. Bideford is the seat of a Poor-law Union and a County Court district, and is a polling-place for the county elections. The Union poorhouse is in the town.—The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, of the val. of £633, in the patron. of Sir G. S. Stucley, Bart. The church, which was erected in the 14th century, and is dedicated to St. Mary, is a spacious edifice in the form of a cross, in the early English style of architecture, with a tower at the west end. It contains a fine stone screen beautifully carved, an ancient font, and several monuments. The original form of the church is, however, obscured by enlargements and alterations made at various times. There are chapels belonging to the Independents, Wesleyans, Baptists, Primitive Methodists, and Bible Christians.—The principal charitable foundations are the Bridge Estate, with a revenue of £435; the free grammar school, founded at an early period, and having an income of about £40; a free school supported by the trustees of the bridge; John Strange's almshouses for seven families, founded in 1646; Henry Amory's hospital for twelve females, founded about 1664; and an endowment by Margaret Newcommen for the benefit of poor Dissenters. There are also National, British, and infant schools. The annual produce of the various endowments amounts to £500 per annum. This town was the birthplace of Admiral Sir Richard Grenville, general of the expedition sent by Sir Walter Raleigh to found the first colony in Virginia. The two Donnes, distinguished mathematicians; John Shebbear, a political writer, author of "Chrysal;" Zachary Mudge, master of the grammar school, and the eccentric Thomas Stuckley, were natives of Bideford. It also boasts of Edward Capern, the rural postman of Bideford, whose charming lyrics will long be remembered. Tuesday and Saturday are the market days, the former for corn, the latter chiefly for provisions. Fairs are held on the 14th February, the 18th July, and the 13th November.

IDFIELD, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Bisley, in the co. of Gloucester, 3 miles from Stroud.

IDFORD, a par. in the Stratford div. of the hund. of Barlichway, in the co. of Warwick, 4 miles to the S. of Alcester, its post town. It is watered by the rivers Arn and Arrow, and contains the hmlts. of Barton, Bom, and Marecliff. A market was formerly held he, which has long been disused. The parish contains seral quarries of blue lias. The living is a vic. in the dr. of Worcester, val. £290, in the patron. of the Rev. T Boultbee. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. Th parochial charities, consisting of funds given by Ada, Duchess Dudley, in 1655, for various benevolent obects, produce about £110 per annum. Bidford Grange, on among the possessions of the abbey of Bordsley, is th property of Mr. Brown, lord of the manor. Near Bidford grew the crab-tree distinguished by tradition as sheltering the spot where Shakspeare and his comrades slpt a whole Sunday through after a drinking bout in th town, but it has recently disappeared.

BIDSTON, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Wirrall, in the co. palatine of Chester, 3 miles to the W of Birkenhead, its post town. It is situated on a tongue of land between the rivers Mersey and Dee, and includes the tnshps. of Bidston-cum-Ford, Claughton-cm-Grange, Moreton-cum-Lingham, and Saughall-Massie. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £150, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a small endowed school with an income of £10 per annum, and other charities which produce about £5 a year. On Bidston Hill, which is about 250 feet high, commanding an extensive prospect over the Irish Sea, Liverpool, and the estuaries of Mersey and Dee, is a lighthouse, which was built in 1762, and now belongs to the Mersey Dock and Harbour Board, Liverpool. It is of stone, 50 feet in height, with a fixed light visible 23 miles off. On the same hill is a telegraph station, one in a chain of 70 miles long, communicating between Liverpool and Holyhead. In the tnshp. of Claughton there is a district church called Christ Church, the living of which is a perpet. cur., in the patron. of trustees. The Birkenhead Commissioners are now constructing a cemetery in this township, with chapels for Church of England, Roman Catholics, and Dissenters; and also water-works, with water-tower, &c., for the supply of Birkenhead. In the vil. of Moreton there is a school, erected by subscription in 1861, and intended for the younger children of the neighbourhood.

BIELBY, or BEALBY, a chplry. in the par. of Hayton, wap. of Harthill, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles from Pocklington. The living is a perpet. cr. annexed to the vic. of Hayton, in the dioc. of York.

BIERLEY, EAST, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Hunsworth, and par. of Birstall, wap. of Morley, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles from Bradford.

BIERLEY, NORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Bradford, wap. of Morley, in the West Riding of the co. of York, not far from Bradford, its post town. It includes the hmlts. of Bierley Lane, Wibsey, and several others. Coal and iron are obtained here, and the mines and works employ many of the inhabitants. The woollen manufacture is carried on, and there are some good stone quarries. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £130, in the patron. of Miss Currer. The parochial charities amount to £12 per annum. The chief residence is Bierley Hall, in the grounds of which stands one of the finest cedars of Lebanon in the country.

BIERTON, or BURTON-WITH-BROUGHTON, a p. and scattered vil. in the hund. of Aylesbury, co. of Buckingham, 2 miles to the N.E. of Aylesbury, its post and union town. The Aylesbury branch of the London and North-Western railway, and the Grand Junction Canal, pass through this parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Oxford, of the val., with the perpet. curs. of Buckland, Quarrendon, and Stoke Mandeville, which are attached to it, of £310, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a structure of the 12th century, with a tower and spire, and has been recently entirely repaired. It contains an ancient piscina, and a curious monument to Samuel Pope and his 13 children, bearing date 1616. The Baptists and Methodists have chapels here, and there is a National school attached to the church. The charitable endowments, including £10 the revenue of a school, and Hill's charity for apprenticing poor boys, amount to £40 per annum.

BIESTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Wrexham, hund. of Bromfield, in the co. of Denbigh, North Wales, not far from Wrexham.

BIGBURY, a par. in the hund. of Ermington, in the co. of Devon, 3 miles to the S. of Modbury, its post town. It is situated on the west bank of the river Avon, a little above its entrance into Bigbury Bay, a rocky and dangerous inlet of the English Channel, and a favourite haunt of smugglers. The bay is about 7 miles in breadth. The living is a rect. in the dioc.* of Exeter, of the val. of £658, in the patron. of C. Livingston, Esq. The church contains a monumental brass, and is dedicated to St. Lawrence.

BIGBY, a par. in the southern div. of the wap. of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 3 miles to the E. of Brigg, its post town. The Lincoln and Hull railway passes near it. Kettleby and Kettleby Thorpe are hamlets of this parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, of the val. of £708, in the patron. of R. C. Elwes, Esq. The church contains a brass of the year 1500, and is dedicated to All Saints.

BIGGAR, a par. in Upper ward, in the co. of Lanark, Scotland, 28 miles to the S. of Edinburgh. It is situated in a hilly and moorland district, on the east side of the river Clyde, and is intersected by the Candy Burn and Biggar Water. The Caledonian railway runs near it. Biggar was erected into a burgh of barony in 1451, under a charter granted by James II. to Sir Robert Fleming. In the 18th century the barony passed from the Flemings to the Elphinstone family. The town is small, consisting principally of one good street: but a beautiful modern suburb stands on the right bank of the stream. The principal building is the parish church, a plain structure in the form of a cross, which was founded and endowed as a collegiate church by the Flemings, in the 16th century. Biggar is the seat of a presb. in the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The living, of the yearly val. of £264, is in the patron. of Fleming of Cumbernauld. There are two places of worship belonging to Dissenters, a public library, and several schools. Near the town, on the south, are the ruins of a castle, called Bog Hall. In the vicinity are remains of a Roman camp. A doubtful tradition makes this place the scene of a defeat of the English under Whichenour, by William Wallace. Fairs for the sale of horses, cattle, &c., are held at Candlemas, Midsummer, and on the last Thursday in October (old style).

BIGGAR, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Walney, and par. of Dalton-in-Furness, hund. of Lonsdale, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, near Dalton. It lies near the coast of Morecombe Bay.

BIGGEN, NEW, a tnshp. in the par. of Shotley, Tindale ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 9 miles to the S. of Hexham. It lies on the border of Durham, on the banks of the river Derwent.

BIGGES, or CARLISLE'S QUARTER, a tnshp. in the par. of Long Horsley, ward of Morpeth, in the co. of Northumberland, 6 miles to the N.W. of Morpeth.

BIGGIN, a tnshp. in the par. of Wirksworth, hund. of Appletree, in the co. of Derby, 5 miles to the W. of Winster. Ashbourne is its post town. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £57, in the gift of the Duke of Devonshire. The tnshp. is in the honour of Tutbury, in the duchy of Lancaster.

BIGGIN, a hmlt. in the par. of Oundle, and hund. of Polebrook, in the co. of Northampton, 2 miles to the W. of Oundle. Biggin House is the principal residence.

BIGGIN, a hmlt. in the par. of Churchover, and hund. of Knightlow, in the co. of Warwick, 3 miles to the N. of Rugby.

BIGGIN, a tnshp. of the par. of Kirk Fenton, wap.

of Barkstone Ash, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles to the N.W. of Selby. It is said to have been the first place in Yorkshire where the teasel was cultivated.

BIGGIN, LOW, a hmlt. in the par. of Kirkby-Lonsdale, ward of Lonsdale, in the co. of Westmoreland, 2 miles from Kirkby-Lonsdale. Biggin House is the principal residence.

BIGGLESWADE HUNDRED, one of the nine hunds. or subdivisions of the co. of Bedford, lying on the eastern side of the co., and bounded on the N. by Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire, on the E. by Cambridgeshire, on the S. by the hund. of Clifton, and on the W. by the hund. of Wixamtree. It comprises the pars. of Astwick, Little Barford, Biggleswade, Dunton, Edworth, Everton, Eyworth, Hatley Cockayne, Langford, Potton, Sutton, Tempsford, and Wrestlingworth, with the chief part of Sandy. The hund. contains about 28,260 acres.

BIGGLESWADE, a par. and market town in the hund. of Biggleswade, in the co. of Bedford, 10 miles to the S.E. of Bedford, and 45 miles to the N. of London, or 41 miles by the Great Northern railway, on which it is a station. It is seated in a pleasant country on the east bank of the navigable river Ivel, about 8 miles above its confluence with the Ouse. The river is crossed by a stone bridge. Holme and Stratton are hamlets of this parish. Most of the houses in the town, which is now well drained and lighted with gas, are of modern erection, and well built, a large part of the old houses having been burnt down in 1786. The surrounding district is fertile, and the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits, and in market gardening. The general trade and prosperity of the place is greatly promoted by its position on the great line of communication with the North by road and rail, and on the river Ivel, which communicates through the Ouse with the sea. Many of the female inhabitants are employed in lace-making and the manufacture of straw-plait. Biggleswade is the seat of a Poor-law Union and a County Court district, and petty sessions are held here by the county magistrates. Polling for the county elections takes place here. The town contains a handsome townhall, built in 1844, the Union poorhouse, and a savings-bank. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, of the val. of £348, in the gift of the bishop. The church, formerly collegiate, is an ancient edifice in the early English style of architecture, founded about 1230, and partly rebuilt in 1467. It is dedicated to St. Andrew, and had a chantry attached to it. It contains some brasses of 1449, and a monument to John Ruding, Archdeacon of Bedford in the 15th century, by whom the chancel was rebuilt. His arms were carved on some of the ancient seats, which were removed in 1832, when the church was thoroughly repaired, and two new galleries added. There are chapels belonging to the Calvinists, Wesleyan Methodists, and Baptists. The charitable endowments amount to £205 per annum, the chief part of which is the produce of a bequest by Sir John Cotton in 1726, for a school and other benevolent purposes. There is a small free school at Holme, founded in 1557 by Edward Peake, which has an endowment of £13. National, British, and infant schools are also established, and a mechanics' institution. The manor of Biggleswade was formerly held by the crown. An interesting discovery was made in a field at Stratton, in 1770, of an earthern jar containing 300 gold coins of Henry VI. They were of rather larger size than the halfcrown, but much thinner. The market, chiefly for corn, is held on Wednesday, and fairs on the 14th February, the Saturday after Easter, Whit Monday, the 2nd August, and the 8th November, for the sale of horses, cattle, &c. The par. has an area of 4,310 acres.

BIGHOUSE. *See* Tor, Sutherlandshire.

BIGHTON, a par. and vil. in the hund. of Bishop's Sutton, North Alton div. of the co. of Southampton, 2 miles to the N.E. of New Alresford, its post town, and 9 from Winchester. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £310, in the patron. of the Rev. J. T. Maine. The church is old, and contains some massive round pillars, supporting pointed arches of unequal size between the nave and the aisles. They are supposed to be as old as the Conquest. There is also a very fine ancient font. The church is dedicated to All Saints, and the eastern window is of stained glass. A National school has been recently erected.

BIGLANDS, a tnshp. united with Gamblesby, in the par. of Aikton, in the ward and co. of Cumberland, 4 miles to the N. of Wigton. It is situated on the river Wampool, and contains a sulphureous spring.

BIGNALL-END, a tnshp. in the par. of Audley, in the hund. of Pirehill, in the co. of Stafford, 4 miles to the W. of Burslem.

BIGNOR, a par. in the hund. of Bury, rape of Arundel, in the co. of Sussex, 5 miles to the N. of Arundel, and the same distance to the S. of Petworth, its post town. It is situated in a pleasant country near the South Downs, and contains the hamlet of Buddington. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £—, in the patron. of Lord Leconfield. The church is in the early English style of architecture, and is dedicated to the Holy Cross. An interesting discovery was made here in 1811, by Mr. Lysons, of some fine pavement and other remains of a Roman villa at Oldbury, near which the Roman way called Stone Street passes. One of the pavements, 32 feet long and 30 broad, was adorned with well-executed mosaic work. Bignor Park is the seat of the Hawkins family. Mrs. C. Smith, the novelist, was born here.

BILBOROUGH, a par. in the southern div. of the wap. of Broxtow, in the co. of Nottingham, 4 miles to the N.W. of Nottingham, its post town. Brox—, which gives name to the wap., is a hmlt. of this par. Coal was formerly obtained here; but the works are disused. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lin— the val. of £273, in the patron. of T. W. Edge, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Martin.

BILBROOK, a hmlt. in the par. of Old Cl— hund. of Williton, in the co. of Somerset, 3 miles to the E. of Dunster.

BILBROUGH, a par. in York Ainsty, East R— of the co. of York, 4 miles to the S.W. of York. T— living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £—, in the patron. of T. L. Fairfax, Esq. The church con— tains the tomb of General Lord Fairfax, who d— 1671. There is an endowed school for 22 scholars, w— an income of about £14 a year.

BILBY, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Barnby Moor, par. of Blyth, in the wap. of Bassetlaw, and co. of Nottingham, 4 miles to the W. of East Retford.

BILDESTON, or BILSTON, a par. in the hund. Cosford, in the co. of Suffolk, 5 miles to the N.W. Hadleigh, where is the nearest station of the Great Eastern railway. Ipswich is its post town. It is in a pleasant valley, watered by a small stream, a branch of the river Bret. This place was once a market town and the seat of a woollen manufacture. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, of the val. of £346, in the patron. of the Rev. Joseph Gedge, M.A., incumbent. The church, a spacious building, contains a brass of 1— and is dedicated to St. Mary. The rectory, rebuilt within a few years, is well situated on a hill commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. The Baptists have a chapel here, and there is a National school-house nearly in the centre of the town. The fairs which were formerly held here are now disused.

BILHAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Hooton-Pagnell, wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 7 miles to the N.W. of Doncaster. Bilham Row is a hmlt. of this tnshp. The district contains some coal beds, limestone, and a fine sand much used in foundries. Here is Belvidere Tower, commanding a very extensive and beautiful prospect, extending northward to York Minster and southward to Lincoln Cathedral of a clear day. Southwell Minster, also, and about 70 parish churches are visible. Bilham House, the chief residence, is near the Tower.

BILLERICAY, a small market town, and separate par. for ecclesiastical purposes under Lord Bla—

s Act, but for civil purposes forming part of the of Great Burstead, hund. of Barstable, in the co. of x, 8 miles to the S. of Chelmsford, and 23 miles to the of London. The Great Eastern railway passes it on the west, and has a station at Brentwood, iles distant. The town is of ancient origin; but been much improved of late years by the building w houses, and is now lighted with gas. It is seated eminence at the junction of the road from London ochford and Southend and that from Chelmsford to erry over the Thames at Tilbury, and enjoys a com- ding view over the Nore, the coast of Kent, and the mes, the vessels on which are often visible. The oyments of the people are agricultural; and brick- ing is carried on to a small extent. Billericay is the of a Poor-law Union, and contains the Union e. It has been a market town since the reign of ard IV., but the market is now of much less ortance than formerly, being chiefly for pigs. Poll- or the county elections takes place here, and petty ons are held once a fortnight in the market-house. living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Rochester, of val. of £120, in the patron. of the bishop. The ch is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. The tower, h is built of brick, is of earlier date than the body e church, and is now much decayed. There are els belonging to the Independents and Baptists. charitable foundations consist of the grammar l, endowed in 1654 by the Rev. Samuel Bayley, for ildren, which has an income of £120; and schools e National and British systems. Tuesday is the et day, and fairs for the sale of cattle are held on end August and the 7th October.

LLESDON, a par. in the hund. of Gartree, in the f Leicester, 8 miles to the E. of Leicester, its post t . It is situated in a beautiful valley, among the hills e east side of the county, and includes the chplries. oadby and Rolleston. Near the village is the hill alled Billesdon Coplow. Billesdon is the seat of a or-law Union, and contains the Union house. An d market-cross stands in the village. Agriculture, the making of hosiery, earthenware, &c., are the businesses of the place. The living is a vic.* in dioc. of Peterborough, of the val. with the curs. of by and Rolleston, of £279, in the patron. of Sir ur Hazlerigg and others. The church, dedicated to S. ohn the Baptist, has a tower and spire, which were lt in 1862. There are chapels belonging to the ists and Wesleyans. The parochial charities amount to 9 per annum, and include a free school endowed by veral persons, and some almshouses. In the neigh- hood of Billesdon are the remains of an extensive ent camp, covering 18 acres, and defended by a ram- and ditch. A Roman temple is said to have stood site.

LLESLEY, a par. in the Stratford div. of the of Barlichway, in the co. of Warwick, 3½ miles to the V. of Stratford-on-Avon, its post town. The living is discharged rect. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £100, in e patron. of the representatives of the late M. Mill, Esq., and the Rev. T. Higgins. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is stated by Dugdale to have been in his time only half the original building; and the parish now contains only three houses: Billesley Ha , the seat of Miss Miles, and two homesteads.

LLINGBOROUGH, a par. in the wap. of Aveland, par of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 3 miles to the E. Folkingham, its post town. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £295, in the patron. of Earl Fortescue. The church is in the decorated style of architecture, with a good tower and spire, and is dedicated to St. Andrew. Here is a free school, founded and endowed by Mary Toller, in 1671, with a revenue of about £30. The annual value of the poor's land is about £24, and there are other charities producing about £17 a year.

LLINGE, a par. in the hund. of West Derby, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 5 miles to the S.W. of Wigan, its post town, and 4 miles N. of St. Helen's. It comprises the tnshp. of Billinge Chapel-End and the hmlt. of Winstanley. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £400, in the patron. of the Rector of Wigan. A church and churchyard existed here in the time of Elizabeth, but this was pulled down in 1717, and the present one was erected on the site. There is a parochial school, with residence for the master and mistress. The Roman Catholics have a chapel and schools here. Winstanley Hall, the seat of Meyrick Bankes, Esq., is a fine old mansion, erected in the 16th century. Billinge Hill is a lofty eminence near the termination of the Yorkshire range, rising to the height of 593 feet, and commanding a very wide prospect, which includes the Ingleborough mountain in Yorkshire, and parts of Cumberland, Cheshire, and Wales.

BILLINGE HIGHER-END, a tnshp. in the par. of Upholland, and hund. of West Derby, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, close to Billinge Chapel-End. Here are some cotton-mills, employing a small number of persons, and some stone-quarries. This township shares with Billinge Chapel-End the benefit of charitable endowments producing about £117 per annum. Bispham Hall, in this tnshp., is an ancient residence, belonging to the Holts of Bispham, but now in the occupation of V. H. Brancker, Esq.

BILLINGFORD, a par. in the hund. of Earsham, in the co. of Norfolk, 3 miles to the S.E. of Diss. Scole is its post town. It lies on the borders of Suffolk, on the north bank of the river Waveney. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, of the val. with that of Little Thorpe, of £264, in the patron. of G. Wilson, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Leonard. The manor was held in the 14th century by Sir S. Burley, the favourite of Edward the Black Prince.

BILLINGFORD, a par. in the hund. of Eynsford, in the co. of Norfolk, 3 miles to the S.W. of Foulsham. Thetford is its post town. The river Wensum runs through the parish. A hospital for poor travellers was founded here early in the reign of Henry III. by William de Beck, to which a chapel was attached, dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £360, in the patron. of the Earl of Leicester. The principal residence is Billingford Hall.

BILLING, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Spelhoe, in the co. of Northampton, 4 miles to the E. of Northampton, its post town. The Peterborough and Northampton branch of the London and North-Western railway passes near it, and there is a station at Billing Road. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, of the val. of £495, in the patron. of the Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew, and contains a monument to Henry, Earl of Thomond, to whom the manor belonged, and who died in 1691. A tablet to the memory of Caroline Elwes, who died in 1812, is adorned with a bas-relief by Flaxman. A hospital was founded here by John Freeman in the 17th century, which has an income from endowment of £33 a year. There are other small charities. This village was the birthplace of Sir J. Wake, a scholar and diplomatist of the reign of James I., the rectory being at that time held by his father. Billing Paddock is the seat of the Elwes family, to whom the manor now belongs.

BILLINGHAM, a par. in the north-eastern div. of Stockton ward, in the co. palatine of Durham, 3 miles to the E. of Stockton-on-Tees, its post town. It is a station on the Hartlepool and Port Clarence railway. The par. contains the chplry. of Wolviston, and the tnshps. of Billingham, Cowpen-Bewley, and Newton-Bewley. It is watered by a branch of the river Tees. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the coal-mines of the neighbourhood. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Durham, of the val. of £240, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church has a monumental brass of a priest, and is dedicated to St. Cuthbert. The parochial charities amount to £90 a year, including the church lands, which produce about £60, and a small endowed

school. The principal seats are Billingham Grange and Haverton Hill.

BILLINGHAY, a par. in the first div. of the wap. of Langoe, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 4 miles to the S.W. of Tattershall. Sleaford is its post town. It is intersected by the cut called "Billinghay Skirth," which unites the Sleaford canal and the river Witham. The par. includes the tnshp. of Dogdyke and hmlt. of Walcott. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, of the val. of £500, in the patron. of the Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The Wesleyans, Independents, Baptists, and Primitive Methodists have chapels here. Oatley, in the hmlt. of Walcott, was the site of a priory, founded in the reign of Stephen by Peter de Billinghay, for brethren and nuns of the Gilbertine or Sempringham order. Its revenue at the Dissolution was about £39, and it was granted by Henry VIII. to Robert Carr, of Sleaford.

BILLINGLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Darfield, wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles to the E. of Barnsley. The North Midland railway runs near it.

BILLING, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Spelhoe, in the co. of Northampton, a little to the S. of Great Billing. It is situated on the banks of the river Nen, near the Billing Road station of the Peterborough and Northampton railway. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, of the val. of £349, in the patron. of Earl Brownlow. The church is dedicated to All Saints, and contains a curious old font. A farm-house in the village was formerly the seat of the Longuevilles, who held the manor.

BILLINGSHURST, a par. in the hund. of West Easwrith, rape of Arundel, in the co. of Sussex, 6 miles to the S.W. of Horsham, its post town. It is situated on the Arun and Wye Junction canal, and is a station on the Mid-Sussex branch of the London, Brighton, and South Coast railway. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £170, in the patron. of Sir C. F. Goring, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a chapel belonging to the Unitarians. The charitable endowments of the parish amount to £7 a year. Billingshurst House is the chief residence. The Roman way called Stane Street passes through Billingshurst.

BILLINGSIDE, a tnshp. in the par. of Lanchester, Chester ward, in the co. palatine of Durham, 11 miles to the S.W. of Gateshead. The Stanhope and Tyne tram railway passes through it.

BILLINGSLEY, a par. in the hund. of Stottesden, in the co. of Salop, 5 miles to the S. of Bridgnorth, its post town. The surrounding district abounds in coal and iron. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £195, in the patron. of the Duke of Cleveland. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. This village was the birthplace, in 1636, of Dr. Thomas Hyde, the Orientalist and Oxford professor, who took part in the preparation of Walton's Polyglot.

BILLINGTON, a chplry. in the par. of Leighton-Buzzard, and hund. of Manshead, in the co. of Bedford, 2 miles to the S.E. of Leighton-Buzzard, its post town. It is on the confines of Buckinghamshire, near the north bank of the river Ouse. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ely, of the val. of £45, in the gift of the inhabitants.

BILLINGTON, a lib. in the par. of Bradley, and hund. of Cuttlestone, in the co. of Stafford, 2 miles from Stafford. In the vicinity is Billington Bury, an ancient British encampment of a circular form, and of considerable extent, with a good prospect.

BILLINGTON LANGHO, a chplry. in the par. and hund. of Blackburn, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 5 miles to the N. of Blackburn. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in cotton weaving. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, and in the patron. of the Vicar of Blackburn. There is a free endowed school, with an income of £14 per annum, and other charities producing about £24 a year.

BILLISBORROW, or BILSBOROUGH, a tnshp. in the par. of Garstang, hund. of Amounderness, in the palatine of Lancaster, 4 miles to the S.E. of Garstang. The Wesleyans have a chapel here, and there is a school founded by John Cross in 1718, which has an income from endowment of £48 per annum.

BILLOCKBY, a par. in the western div. of the hund. of Flegg, in the co. of Norfolk, 8 miles to the N.W. of Yarmouth. Acle is its post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £100, in the patron. of the Lucas family. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The parochial charities produce about £3 a year. Billockby Hall is the residence of the Lucases.

BILLY, a par. in the bars. of Lower Dunluce and Carey, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 7 miles to the E. of Coleraine, and 169 miles to the N. of Dublin. The Northern Counties railway passes through the parish, and has stations at Ballymoney, Portrush, and Coleraine, each about 6 miles distant. It is situated on the north coast of the county, on the east bank of the river Bush, and contains part of the town of Bushmills, which is celebrated for its salmon fisheries and two distilleries. The Giant's Causeway forms the boundary of this parish, and presents a long tract of bold and beautiful scenery, including Dunluce and Dunsweriek Castles, much visited by tourists and geologists. With the exception of a tract of bog, forming about a third of the surface, the land is good and well cultivated. In the bog is found much fine fir timber in perfect preservation, with oak lying beneath on the rock formation. Whinstone and limestone are procured in abundance. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Down, Connor, and Dromore, now forming the corps of the archdeac. of Connor; it has a glebe residence and 30 statute acres of land, with a rent-charge of £ annum. In the par. of Billy, which is 6 miles long and wide, with a population of 5,000, there is one parish church, three Presbyterian places of worship, two Methodist chapels, and one Roman Catholic chapel. There are five National schools, a parochial school (under the governors of Smith's foundation), a school at the Causeway (liberally supported by Sir E. W. Macnaghten), several Sunday-schools, and some small charities. The principal residences are Dundarane, the seat of Sir E. W. Macnaghten, Bart.; Bushmills House, of Mrs Anderson; Ballylough House, and the Archdeaconry. In the month of August, the day after Dervock fair, the Causeway fair is held at Rock Head, a point above the Causeway, where tents are provided for the numerous pleasure-seekers who resort to it.

BILLY-QUAY, a vil. in the chplry. of Newcastle, Heworth, and par. of Jarrow, Chester ward, in the palatine of Durham, 3 miles to the E. of Gateshead. It is seated on the river Tyne, and contains the works of the Arkendale Mining Company, several manufactories, and a shipyard. At Catdene are some ancient and extensive stone-quarries.

BILLY-ROW, a tnshp. united with Crook, in the par. of Brancepeth, ward of Darlington, in the co. palatine of Durham, 7 miles to the S.W. of Durham.

BILNEY, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Launditch, in the co. of Norfolk, 5 miles to the N.W. of East Dereham. Swaffham is its post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £142, united with the rect. of Beetley, val. £500, in the patron. of W. Collison, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. Thomas Bilney, the Protestant martyr burnt at Norwich in 1531, was probably a native of this village. Bilney Hall is the chief residence.

BILNEY, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Freebridge Lynn, in the co. of Norfolk, 7 miles to the S.E. of Lynn Regis, its post town. It is a station on the Great Eastern railway. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £60, in the patron. of J. Dale, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Cecilia. The parochial charities produce £6 a year. There is also a small allotment for fuel.

BILSBOROUGH. *See* BILLISBORROW, Lancaster.

BILSBY, a par. in the Wold div. of the hund. of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lin-

le to Alford. The hmlts. of Asserby and Thurlby are ded in this par. The living is a vic.* in the of Lincoln, val. £123, in the patron. of J. Mason, s. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. charitable endowments, including the revenue of a l school, amount to £7 a year.

ILSDALE-MIDCABLE, a chplry. in the par. of msley, wap. of Ryedale, in the North Riding of the f York, 6 miles to the S. of Stokesley. Northallers its post town. It is situated near the source of river Rye, and contains Bilsdale East-Side, and Bilsdale, and the hmlt. of Bilsdale Kirkham. The g is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £91, in patron. of the Vicar of Helmsley. The Quakers a meeting-house here.

ILSDALE WEST SIDE, a tnshp. in the par. of nby, wap. of Birdforth, in the North Riding of the f York, 6 miles to the S.E. of Stokesley. It ines the district of Easter-Side, with part of that of hill Gate, and the hmlt. of Fangdale Beck.

ILSDEAN, a hmlt. in the par. of Oldhamstocks, dingtonshire, Scotland.

ILSFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Buckland-Brewers, d. of Shebbear, in the co. of Devon, 6 miles to the W of Torrington.

ILSHAM, a tythg. in the par. of Yapton, hund. of ford, rape of Arundel, in the co. of Sussex, 3 miles e S.W. of Arundel. The Portsmouth and Arundel al passes through the par. of Yapton.

ILSINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Newchurch, partly in the lib. of Romney Marsh, lathe of Shepin the co. of Kent, 6 miles to the S. of Ashford. he is its post town. It is situated on the Grand tary canal. The living is a perpet. cur. in the of Canterbury, val. £52, in the patron. of Lady oway. The church is dedicated to SS. Peter and Pa. The manor, once held by the Earls of Arunby the tenure of bearing the cup at the coronation, belongs to Lady Cosway. At a farm-house, on an elated spot in this parish, are some remains of an ustine priory, founded here in 1253 by John Manprovost of Beverley. It was valued at the Dissoon at £81, and was granted to the Archbishop of aerbury.

ILSTHORPE, a par. in the South Clay div. of the w of Bassetlaw, in the co. of Nottingham, 9 miles to N.W. of Newark. Mansfield is its post town. It situated within the Forest of Sherwood, and was given the Norman Conquest to G. de Gaunt. The living rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, of the val. of £360, in patron. of the Earl of Scarborough. The church, h stands near the ancient manor-house, once a reof Charles I., is a small building, dedicated to St. Margaret, and contains several monuments.

ILSTON, a chplry. and market town in the par. borough of Wolverhampton, hund. of Seisdon, in the co. of Stafford, 2 miles to the S.E. of Wolverhampand 120 miles to the N.W. of London by road, or 12 miles by the London and North-Western railway, which it is a station. It is also a station on the Oxford Birmingham, and Wolverhampton section of the Great Western railway. The Birmingham and Staffordshire canal also passes near the town. Bilston was at remote period a royal demesne, but it remained for centuries a place of no importance. It is now one of the most populous and prosperous towns in Staffordshire. The district in which it is situated is remarkable for its mineral wealth, especially for its abundance of coal and iron. It contains also extensive and valuable depôits of clay, beds of quarry-stone of excellent quality for building purposes, for grindstones, &c., and a very fine orange-coloured sand used for casting. To these natural advantages the town is indebted for its rapid growth, and increasing prosperity as one of the centres of the iron trade.—Bilston is an irregularly built town, spreading over a tract of rising ground for about 2 miles. The principal streets contain some good and handsome residences, while in all directions around are scattered the dwellings of the workers. Above 2,500 persons are employed in the coal and iron mines.—The surrounding district is covered with the evidences, implements, and products of the manufacturing industry of the place. Foundries, forges, and smelting furnaces abound, and at night the lurid glow of the countless fires gives the locality an aspect almost unearthly and terrifying. The manufacture of all kinds of japannned and enamelled wares, and of tin, brass, iron wire, locks, screws, &c., is carried on to a large extent. Coarse earthenware is made of the clay of the district, and many hands are employed in the stone-quarries.—The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £635, in the gift of the inhabitants. The present church was erected in 1826 on the site of an earlier one, and is dedicated to St. Leonard. Two other district churches have since been erected: one dedicated to St. Mary, in 1829, a handsome edifice in the perpendicular style, with a good tower; the living of which is a cur., val. £250, in the patron. of the bishop of the dioc.; the other, dedicated to St. Luke; the living also a cur., val. £150, in the alternate patron. of the crown and the bishop. There are six chapels in the town, belonging to the Baptists, Independents, Roman Catholics, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists. The charitable endowments consist chiefly of a fund for the augmentation of the cur., which produces £588 per annum; and the income of the blue-coat school, founded by Humphrey Perry; and of the cholera orphan school. The latter was founded for the maintenance of the 450 children left orphans by the severe visitation of cholera in the town in 1832. The town suffered from a like visitation in 1849, when there were between 600 and 700 deaths. Monday and Saturday are the market days. Fairs are held on Whit-Monday, and the Monday before the Michaelmas fair at Birmingham. Petty sessions are held, and polling for the county elections takes place here.

BILSTON. *See* BILDESTON, Suffolk.

BILSTONE, a chplry. in the par. of Norton-juxta-Twycross, hund. of Sparkenhoe, in the co. of Leicester, 3 miles to the N.W. of Market Bosworth. It is within the honour of Tutbury, in the duchy of Lancaster.

BILTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Lesbury, ward of Bamborough, in the co. of Northumberland, 3 miles from Alnwick.

BILTON, a par. in the Rugby div. of the hund. of Knightlow, in the co. of Warwick, 1 mile from Rugby, its post town. The London and North-Western railway passes near it. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Worcester, of the val. of £678, in the patron. of the Rev. J. T. Parker, rector. The church, dedicated to St. Mark, is chiefly in the Norman style, with a tower and spire of more recent erection. There is a small endowed school, with a revenue of about £20 a year. The principal residences are Bilton Hall, Bilton House, and Bilton Grange. Bilton House is interesting as having once been the seat of Joseph Addison, the moralist; and afterwards the residence of his daughter, till her death in 1797. It still contains some of the furniture and pictures which belonged to him.

BILTON, or BILTON-IN-HOLDERNESS, a chplry. in the par. of Swine, wap. of Holderness, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles to the N.E. of Hull, its post town. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of York, val. £145, in the patron. of the Hon. P. Dawnay. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

BILTON, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Knaresborough, and wap. of Claro, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles to the W. of Knaresborough. Harrogate is its post town. There are several sulphureous springs in the vicinity. The living is a perpet. cur., val. £154, in the patron. of W. Sheepshanks, Esq. A free school, founded 1785, has an income from endowment of £30 per annum. Other small charities produce £4 a year.

BILTON, a par. in York Ainsty, co. of York, 7 miles to the W. of York. Wetherby is its post town. It includes the tnshps. of Bilton, Bickerton, and Tockwith. A Cistercian nunnery, dedicated to the Virgin, was founded at Symingthwaite, in this parish, by

Bertram de Haget, about the middle of the 12th century. Its value at the Dissolution was £62. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £131, in the gift of the Prebendary of Bilton, in York cathedral. The church is dedicated to St. Helen.

BINACRE, a par. in the hund. of Blything, in the co. of Suffolk, 6 miles to the S.W. of Lowestoft. Southwold is its post town. It lies near the sea-coast and the East Suffolk section of the Great Eastern railway. In the parish is a lake called Binacre Broad, which covers an area of 100 acres, and abounds in fish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, consolidated with the rect. of Easton-Bavents and the vic. of North Hales, of the val. of £440, and in the patron. of Sir T. S. Gooch, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. In forming a road here, in 1786, an urn was found with several hundred coins of Vespasian, Trajan, Hadrian, and other Roman emperors. The principal residence is Binacre Hall.

BINBROOK, ST. GABRIEL, a par. in the southern div. of the wap. of Walshcroft, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 7 miles to the S.E. of Caistor. Market Rasen is its post town. It is situated on the banks of the river Ancholme, in a district abounding in rabbit warrens. The dressing of rabbit skins forms an important part of the occupations of the people. This place was formerly a market town. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £291, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church has long been in ruins. There is a chapel belonging to the Wesleyans. The parochial charities, consisting of the church estate, produce about £80 a year.

BINBROOK, ST. MARY, a par., united with that of St. Gabriel, Binbrook, in the southern div. of the wap. of Walshcroft, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, of the val. of £291, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. Binbrook House is the principal residence. A fair is held on Easter Tuesday.

BINCHESTER, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Andrew Auckland, ward of Darlington, in the co. palatine of Durham, 2 miles from Bishop Auckland. It is situated on a hill on the east bank of the Wear, and derives its chief interest from the fact of its being the site of a Roman station called *Vinovia*, or *Binovium*. There is an extensive prospect from the hill, especially towards the north and south. The station appears to have occupied about 30 acres of ground, and numerous Roman remains, altars, urns, coins, &c., have been found there. Binchester House is the seat of the Wrens, who have held the manor since the reign of James I.

BINCOMBE, a par. in the lib. of Frampton, Bridport div. of the co. of Dorset, 4¼ miles to the N. of Weymouth, and 5 from Dorchester, its post town and railway station. It lies near the downs, on the banks of the river Way. In the vicinity are many tumuli, and some quarries of good stone. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury, of the val., with that of Broadway, to which it is attached, of £487, in the patron. of the Master and Fellows of Caius College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is an ancient structure, without tower or spire.

BINDERTON, a par. in the hund. of Westbourne and Singleton, rape of Chichester, in the co. of Sussex, 3 miles to the N. of Chichester. Binderton House is the principal residence. The par. has an area of 1,790 acres.

BINDON LIBERTY, one of the subdivisions of the South Blandford div. of the co. of Dorset, lying in detached parts, surrounded by the hunds. of Barrow, Hasilor, and Winfrith, and partly by the sea. It contains the pars. of Chaldon Herring, Wool, and parts of Edmondsham, Moreton, and Pulham. It has an area of about 9,640 acres.

BINEGAR, a par. in the hund. of Wells Forum, in the co. of Somerset, 4 miles to the E. of Wells. Shepton Mallet is its post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, and in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. A horse fair is held at Whitsuntide.

BINFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Cookham, in the co. of Berks, 4 miles to the N.E. of Wokingham, and from Bracknell, its post town. It is situated in Windsor Forest. The Wokingham and Staines branch of the South-Western railway crosses the parish, and the Great Western railway passes near it. The village is scattered, but there are several very handsome mansions in the neighbourhood. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, of the val. of £628, including 3 acres of glebe, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a neat structure in the pointed style of the latter part of Edward III's reign; in 1848 a new north aisle was added, and the church entirely restored; in 1859 a further addition was made to the chancel. It contains monuments to Admiral Vernon and Mrs. Macaulay, the historian. There is a National school, partly supported by endowment. The parochial charities amount altogether to £82 a year. On the summit of a hill visible from the village are the remains of the extensive entrenchment called "Cæsar's Camp," defended by a double fosse. To the south of this camp, in the adjoining parish of Hampstead, is the ancient road, 90 feet wide, called "Devil's Highway." Binfield was the scene of Pope's early years, and the place where several of his poems were written, including the "Pastorals," "Windsor Forest," and part of his translation of Homer. His father's house, now the residence of Gerald Fitzgerald, Esq., is known as "The Firs;" but the beech under which he used to sit, bearing the inscription in capital letters, annually retraced, "Here Pope sang," has been blown down these many years. The inscription was originally cut by Lord Lyttleton. The principal seats are Binfield Park, Binfield Lodge, Albany Park, The Grove, The Firs, Forest Lodge, and Binfield Manor-house.

BINFIELD HUNDRED, one of the fifteen hundreds or subdivisions of the co. of Oxford, situated in the south-eastern part of the co., and bounded on the N. by the hunds. of Ewelme and Pirton; on the E. by the cos. of Buckingham and Berks; on the S. by the co. of Berks; and on the W. by the hund. of Langtree. It contains the pars. of Bix, Caversham, Harpsden, Henley-upon-Thames, Grays Rotherfield, Peppard Rotherfield, and Shiplake, with part of the par. of Sonning. The area of the hund. is about 23,000 acres.

BINGFIELD, a tnshp. in the par. of St. John Lee, Tindale ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 5 miles to the N.E. of Hexham. The river Erring runs near the village. By the river is a remarkable mineral spring, the water of which is fatal to fish and insects. There is a chapel of ease dedicated to St. Mary, and a school with an endowment of £10 a year.

BINGHAM, a par. and market town in the north div. of the wap. of Bingham, in the co. of Nottingham, 9 miles to the E. of Nottingham, and 124 miles from London. It is situated in the Vale of Belvoir, and has a station on the Nottingham and Grantham branch of the Great Northern railway. Part of the tnshp. of Norton is included in this par. Bingham is a place of considerable antiquity, and was the site of a small college, or guild, dedicated to St. Mary. The town stands on low ground surrounded by hills, all highly cultivated. There are two principal streets, running in parallel directions, and a large market-place. The streets are well paved, and the houses neatly, though not uniformly, built. The town is the head of a Poor-law Union and a County Court district, and contains a Union poorhouse. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, of the annual val. of £1,503, in the patron. of the Earl of Chesterfield. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a large and ancient building, in the form of a cross, partly in the early English and partly in the decorated style of architecture, with a lofty embattled tower, and a lofty spire of later date. The church contains some elegant sculpture. The decayed roof of the chancel was put up in 1848. In the 13th century the rect. of Bingham was held in succession

Archbishop Abbot, Bishop Hanmer, and Bishop Wren. The are chapels belonging to the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists. The charitable endowments, including income of the free school, amount to £39 per annum. The manufacture of hosiery is carried on here to a small extent, but the principal pursuits of the inhabitants are agricultural. Polling for the county elections takes place, and petty sessions are held here. Several distinguished men were natives of this town or its vicinity; among whom are Robert White, the astronomer, and first editor of the "Ephemeris;" Archbishop Cranmer, Colonel Hutchinson, and Lord Howe. Thursday is the market day. Fairs are held on the 13th and 14th February, Whit-Monday, and the 8th and 9th November.

BINGHAMSTOWN, or SALEEN, a vil. in the par. of Kilmore-Erris, bar. of Erris, in the co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles to the S.W. of Belmullet. It is seated on The Mullet peninsula, on the coast of Sheen Bay. The village has one long street, and contains the parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a market-house, a court-house, and a small pier. A brisk trade is carried on with Westport, and fairs are held monthly. Petty sessions are held, and a police force is stationed here. Binghamstown Castle is the seat of Major Bingham, the proprietor of the place.

BINGHAM WAPENTAKE, one of the 8 subdivisions of the co. of Nottingham, situated in the south-eastern part of the co., and bounded on the N. by the wap. of Newark, on the S.E. by the co. of Leicester, and on the W. by the waps. of Thurgarton and Rushcliff. It is in two divs., northern and southern. In the northern div. are the following pars.:—Bingham, East Bridgford, Car'olston, Elton, Flintham, Granby, Hawksworth, Kinoulton, Langar, Orston, Scarrington, Screveton, Thoroton, and Whatton. In the southern div. are the pars. of Broughton, Colston-Basset, Cotgrave, Cropwell-Bishop, Hickling, Holme-Pierrepoint, Kinoulton, Owthorpe, Ratcliffe-on-Trent, Shelford, Tollerton, and Tythby, with parts of the pars. of West Bridgford and Flawree, and the ext. par. lib. of Lodge-on-the-Wolds. The wap. extends over an area of about 35,700 acres.

BINGLEY, a par. in the upper div. of the wap. of Skyrack, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles to the N.W. of Bradford, and 201 miles to the N. of London. It is a station on the North Midland railway. The parish is situated in a pleasant and well-wooded country, and comprises the tnshp. of Bingley-with-Micklethwaite, the chplries. of Morton and Cullingworth, and numerous hmlts. The town consists of one long street, and stands upon rising ground between the river Aire on the west, and the Leeds and Liverpool canal on the east. Most of the houses are built of stone. The principal branches of industry are the spinning of yarn and cotton, the malt trade, and the manufacture of paper. The privilege of holding a market was conferred on the town by King John. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £233, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, a small building founded in the 12th century by William Paganell, and restored in the early part of the reign of Henry VIII., is dedicated to All Saints. Besides the parish church, there are two district churches, one at Cullingworth, and the other at Morton. The livings of both are perpet. curs., val. respectively £130 and £160, in the alternate patron. of the town and bishop. There are chapels belonging to the Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Baptists. There is a grammar school, founded in the 16th century, is endowed with property producing about £270 per annum. Besides the school-house, there is a residence and garden for the head-master. There is also a large National school. Almshouses for five widows were established and endowed by Sarah Rhodes in 1784, and there are some other charitable endowments. Bingley is one of the polling-places for the West Riding. In the hmlt. of Riddlesden is the old seat of the Maude family, who were settled here at an early period. Tuesday is the market day. Fairs for the sale of cattle, horses, and linen are held on the 25th January, the 25th August, and the two following days.

BING-WESTON, a quarter in the par. of Worthen, hund. of Chirbury, in the co. of Salop, 2 miles to the W. of Worthen.

BINHAM, a par. in the northern div. of the hund. of Greenhoe, in the co. of Norfolk, 4 miles to the S.E. of Wells. Holt is its post town. It was the site of a priory of the Benedictine order, founded early in the reign of Henry I., by Peter de Valoines and Albreda, his wife, as a cell to the abbey of Cluni, in France. The founder was nephew to William the Conqueror. At the Dissolution this priory was valued at £160. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £103, in the patron. of T. T. Clarke, Esq. The church is dedicated to the Holy Cross. It is a beautiful and interesting structure, being part of the old conventual church, and has a good west front in the early English style. It contains several Norman arches, some ancient stalls, and an octagonal font adorned with sculpture. Close by is an old cross. The charitable endowments of the parish amount to £55 per annum.

BINHAM, a hmlt. in the par. of Old Cleeve, and hund. of Williton, in the co. of Somerset, 2 miles from Watchet.

BINLEY, a tythg. in the par. of St. Mary Bourne, hund. of Upper Evingar, in the co. of Southampton, 6 miles to the N. of Andover.

BINLEY, a par. and vil. in the Kirby div. of the hund. of Knightlow, in the co. of Warwick, 3 miles E. from Coventry, and 2 from Brandon railway station. It is situated on the river Sow, and contains the lib. of Earnsford. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £52, in the patron. of Earl Craven, who is also lord of the manor and sole proprietor of the parish. The church, which was erected by the sixth Earl Craven, in 1772, is an elegant structure in the Grecian style, and dedicated to St. Bartholomew. At the east end is a stained window, representing the Holy Family. There is a village school, supported by Lady Craven. Thomas Wagstaffe, author of a work in defence of Charles I., and also chaplain to the Pretender, was a native of this village; he died in Rouen in 1770.

BINNINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Willerby, wap. of Dickering, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 8 miles to the S.W. of Scarborough. The York and Scarborough railway passes through this township.

BINNY, or BINNING, EAST and WEST, vils. in the par. and co. of Linlithgow, Scotland, 2 miles from Uphall. They are seated at the foot of Binny Craig, 450 feet in height, on the banks of Binning Burn. The ancient par. of Binning, of which these vils. were part, has been incorporated with Linlithgow. From that parish the Earl of Haddington takes the title of baron.

BINSCOE, a vil. in the par. of West Tanfield, wap. of Hallikeld, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles from Masham.

BINSCOMB, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Godalming, in the co. of Surrey, near Godalming.

BINSEY, a par. in the lib. of the city of Oxford, in the co. of Oxford, 2 miles to the N. of Oxford. It is on the banks of the river Thames. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £90, in the patron. of the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret.

BINSTEAD, a par. in the lib. of East Medina, Isle of Wight, in the co. of Southampton, 6 miles to the N.E. of Newport. It is situated in a pleasant spot on the north coast of the island, about 1 mile west of Ryde, its post town. In the vicinity are some fine woods, and the ancient stone-quarries which supplied the material for the erection of Winchester Cathedral. Quarr, about a mile to the west of the village, was the site of the Cistercian abbey founded by Baldwin de Redvers, or Rivers, afterwards Earl of Devonshire, in the year 1132. It was dedicated to the Virgin, and was valued at the Dissolution at £184. The spot was well chosen, having a good sea view, and sheltered landwards by rich woods. The walls may still be traced, and inclose a space of about 30 acres. There are remains of the church and the refectory, the latter being now used as a barn.

The founder and his lady were interred there. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £80, in the patron. of the bishop. The old church, which was very small, was taken down and rebuilt upon an enlarged area in the year 1844. It is dedicated to the Holy Cross. There is a National school, erected in 1854. Binstead Cottage is one of the numerous villa residences which stud this delightful coast. Quarr Abbey House, the seat of Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, Bart., is a handsome stone mansion, recently finished; and several others are in course of erection. John Fleming, Esq., is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

BINSTED, a par. in the hund. of Alton, Alton div. of the co. of Southampton, 4 miles to the E. of Alton, its post town, and 7 S.W. from Farnham. It includes the hmlts. of Issington, Week, Westcote, and Wheatley. Part of the land is laid out in hop-grounds. The village, which is a place of some importance, is situated 1¼ mile S.W. from Bentley railway station. The living is a vic.* annexed to the perpet. cur. of Kingsley, in the dioc. of Winchester, of the joint annual val. of £465, in the gift of the dean and chapter. The church of the Holy Cross is an ancient structure, with a low square tower, surmounted by a spire. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel here, and there is a parochial school supported by voluntary contributions. The parochial charities amount to £2 a year. Lord Sherborne is lord of the manor.

BINSTED, a par. in the hund. of Avisford, rape of Arundel, in the co. of Sussex, 3 miles to the W. of Arundel, its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £150, in the patron. of the Earl of Newburgh. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

BINTON, a par. in the Stratford div. of the hund. of Barlichway, in the co. of Warwick, 4 miles to the W. of Stratford-on-Avon, its post town. It is situated on the banks of the river Avon, over which is a bridge. In the Saxon times this parish formed part of the domains of the abbey of Evesham, and in Domesday Survey it is called *Benintone*. The manufacture of needles and fish-hooks is carried on here, and there are several extensive quarries of limestone for paving. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £140, in the patron. of the Marquis of Hertford. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. There is a National school, and the charitable endowments amount to £4 a year.

BINTREE, a par. in the hund. of Eynsford, in the co. of Norfolk, 1 mile from Foulsham. Reepham is its post town. It is situated on the river Wensum. The living is a rect., to which that of Hemelsthorpe is annexed, in the dioc. of Norwich, of the val. of £462, in the patron. of Lord Hastings. The church is dedicated to St. Swithin. This parish has the enjoyment of charitable bequests producing about £47 per annum.

BIRBECK-FELLS, a tnshp. in the pars. of Orton, Crosby-Ravensworth, and Shap, the first being in East ward, the two latter in West ward, in the co. of Westmoreland, 4 miles to the W. of Orton. It lies in a wild hilly country, watered by a small stream, named after the township, which falls into the river Lune. The Lancaster and Carlisle railway passes this place. The township shares the benefit of a free school at Greenholme, endowed in 1733 by George Gibson.

BIRCH, an extensive vil. in the tnshp. of Rusholme, and par. of Manchester, hund. of Salford, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 3 miles to the S. of Manchester, of which it forms a suburb. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £160, in the gift of Sir J. W. H. Anson, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. James. Birch Hall is the principal residence.

BIRCH, a chplry. in the par. of Middleton, hund. of Salford, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, not far from Middleton. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £150, in the gift of the Rector of Middleton. The church, erected in 1828, is dedicated to St. Mary.

BIRCH, a hmlt. in the par. of Warrington, hund. of West Derby, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, not far from Warrington.

BIRCH, a tnshp. joined with Lythe, in the pa Ellesmere, hund. of Pimhill, in the co. of Salop, n from Ellesmere.

BIRCH, a tnshp. in the par. of Baschurch, hun Pimhill, in the co. of Salop, 7 miles to the N.W Shrewsbury.

BIRCHALL. *See* BIRCHOLT, Kent.

BIRCHAM-CLIFFE, a hmlt. in the chplry. of L ley, and par. of Huddersfield, wap. of Agbrigg, in West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles to the N.W Huddersfield.

BIRCHAM, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Sn don, in the co. of Norfolk, 7 miles to the S.W. of K ham Westgate. Rougham is its post town. The l is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, of the val of £ in the patron. of A. Hamond, Esq. The church is d cated to St. Mary.

BIRCHAM-NEWTON, a par. in the hund. of Sn don, in the co. of Norfolk, close to Great Bircham. living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, of the with that of Bircham Tofts annexed, of £134, a patron. of the Marquis of Cholmondeley. The ch is dedicated to All Saints.

BIRCHAM TOFTS, a par. in the hund. of Sm don, in the co. of Norfolk, close to Great Bircham. living is a rect. annexed to that of Bircham-Ne in the dioc. of Norwich. The church is dedicated Andrew.

BIRCHANGER, a par. in the hund. of Uttlesf the co. of Essex, 2 miles to the N.E. of Bishop ford, its post town. The Great Eastern railway p near it. A hospital was founded here by de Newport, in the reign of John, which was valu the Dissolution at about £32. The living is a rect the dioc. of Rochester, of the val. of £218, in the p of the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxf The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

BIRCHER, a tnshp. in the par. of Yarpole, hun Wolphy, in the co. of Hereford, 5 miles to the N.W Leominster. Bircher Common is about a mile from village.

BIRCHES, a tnshp. in the par. of Great Budw hund. of Northwich, in the co. palatine of Ches miles to the E. of Northwich.

BIRCHET'S GREEN, a small vil. in the par Wargrave and Hurley, in the co. of Berks, 8 miles Reading, and 4 from Twyford station on the G Western railway. It is situated on a commanding adjoining the beautiful demesne of Sir Last Ca East, Bart., and enjoys an extensive view over the rounding country.

BIRCH, GREAT and LITTLE, a par. in th chester div. of the hund. of Lexden, in the co. of E 4 miles to the S.W. of Colchester, its post town. A fortress formerly existed here, of which there are remains. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ro ter, val. £469, in the patron. of the bishop and Round, Esq., alternately. The church is dedicat St. Peter. The parish church of Little Birch, ded to St. Mary, has long been in ruins. The par charities amount to £2.

BIRCHINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Ring lathe of St. Augustine, in the co. of Kent, 3 miles t W. of Margate, its post town. It lies near the coast, and is a member of Dover Cinque port. living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of M ton, in the dioc. of Canterbury. The church is d cated to All Saints. It is an ancient structure, w tower and spire, and has a chapel attached to it bel ing to the manor of Quex, and containing five bra the earliest being of the year 1449, and several m ments to the Crispes, of Quex. The old manor-ho now converted into a farm-house. There is a free s founded and endowed by Anna G. Crispe, in 1707, an income of about £40.

BIRCH, LITTLE, a par. in the upper div. hund. of Wormelow, in the co. of Hereford, 6 mi the S. of Hereford. Ross is its post town. The is a rect. in the dioc. of Hereford, of the val. of

in the patron. of the Rev. S. Thackwell, incumbent. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

BIRCH, MUCH, or GREAT, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Wormelow, in the co. of Hereford, close to Little Birch. Hereford is its post town. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £106, in the gift of T. G. Symons, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The charitable endowments produce £7 per annum.

BIRCHOLT, or BIRCHALL, a par. in the franchise and par. of Bircholt, lathe of Shepway, in the co. of Kent, 4 miles to the E. of Ashford, its post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £50, in the patron. of Sir N. J. Knatchbull, Bart. The church, long since dilapidated, was dedicated to St. Margaret.

BIRCHOLT FRANCHISE and BARONY, one of the subdivisions of the lathe of Shepway, in the co. of Kent, bounded by the hunds. of Stouting and Street, on the N., E., and S., and by the hunds. of Ham, Chart, and Longbridge and Wye on the W.; and containing the pars. of Bircholt, Brabourne, Hastingleigh, Smeeth, with part of Aldington. It has an area of about 10,100 acres.

BIRCHOVER, a chplry. in the par. of Youlgreave, hund. of High Peak, in the co. of Derby, 1 mile from Winster. It is in the honour of Tutbury, and duchy of Lancaster.

BIRCHWOOD, NETHER, a hmlt. in the par. of Alfreton, hund. of Scarsdale, in the co. of Derby, 2 miles to the S.E. of Alfreton.

BIRDALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Wharram-Percy, wap. of Buckrose, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles to the S.E. of New Malton. It is united with Ruston-Parva.

BIRDBROOK, a par. in the hund. of Hinckford, in the co. of Essex, 3 miles to the S. of Haverhill. Halstead is its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, of the val. of £600, in the patron. of the Master and Fellows of Clare Hall, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Austin. The principal seat is Birdbrook Hall. The Roman road to Colchester passes through Birdbrook, and various relics of antiquity have been found here.

BIRDENBURY. *See* BREDENBURY, Herefordshire.

BIRDFORTH, a chplry. in the par. of Coxwold, wap. of Bulforth, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles to the S.E. of Thirsk. Easingwood is its post town. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £4, in the patron. of the archbishop. This place has given name to the hundred.

BIRDFORTH WAPENTAKE, one of the 11 waps. or subdivisions of the North Riding of the co. of York, bounded on the N. by the wap. of Langbaurgh; on the E. by that of Ryedale; on the S. by that of Bulmer; and on the W. by those of Allertonshire and Hallikeld. It comprises the pars. of Old Byland, Cowsby, Coxwold, Forcett, East Harlsey, Hawnby, Husthwaite, Kilburn, Kilvington, Cold Kirby, Kirby Knowle, South Otterington, Over Silton, Thirkleby, Thirsk, and Welbury, with parts of the pars. of Ampleforth, Leak, Cundall, Kirk-Wiske, North Otterington, and Topcliffe, and the extr. lib. of Morton. The wap. comprises an area of about 97,000 acres.

BIRDHAM, a par. in the hund. of Manhood, rape of Chichester, in the co. of Sussex, 3 miles to the S.W. of Chichester. It lies near the sea-coast, on the Portsmouth and Arun canal, near its junction with Chichester harbour. The South Coast railway runs near the village. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, of the val. of £396, in the patron. of the dean and chapr. The church is dedicated to St. Leonard.

BIRDHILL, a hmlt. in the bar. of Owney, co. of Tipperary, in the prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles from Newport. The principal residence is Birdhill House.

BIRDINGBURY, or BIRBURY, a par. in the Southam div. of the hund. of Knightlow, in the co. of Warwick, 4 miles to the N.E. of Southam. Rugby is its post town. It is a station on the Leamington and Rugby branch of the London and North-Western railway, and is situated on the bank of the river Leame. This place was one of the possessions of the abbey at Coventry, founded by Earl Leofric. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £120, in the patron. of Sir T. Biddulph, Bart., who is also lord of the manor. The church is dedicated to St. Leonard. Birdingbury Hall is the seat of the Biddulphs, who take their name from the village of Biddulph, in Staffordshire, and who have held that manor since the Conquest.

BIRDLIP, a vil. in the hund. of Dudstone and Rings Barton, in the co. of Gloucester, 5 miles to the S.E. of Gloucester. It is seated in a fine country, under Birdlip Hill, not far from Whitcomb Park, the seat of the Hicks family. The ancient way called Ermine Street passes over Birdlip Hill, from which there is a fine view over the surrounding country.

BIRDRIDDING, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Carlton-Highdale, and par. of Coverham, wap. of Hang, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles to the S.W. of Middleham.

BIRD'S GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Beauchamp-Roothing, hund. of Ongar, in the co. of Essex, 9 miles to the S.W. of Dunmow.

BIRDSALL, a par. in the wap. of Buckrose, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles to the S. of New Malton, its post town. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £40, in the patron. of the Marquis of Hertford. The church, erected by Lord Middleton in 1824, is dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities amount to £3 a year. The chief residence is Birdsall Hall, formerly a seat of Lord Middleton.

BIRDSTONE, a vil. in the par. of Campsie, Stirlingshire, Scotland.

BIRDWELL, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Worsbrough, and par. of Darfield, in the wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles from Barnesley. It is a station on the South Yorkshire railway.

BIRDWELL FLAT, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Swinton, and par. of Wath-upon-Dearne, in the wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, West Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles to the N.E. of Rotherham.

BIRGHAM, or BRIGHAM, a vil. in the par. of Eccles, Berwickshire, Scotland, on the road from Coldstream to Kelso. Here it is said that William the Lion, in 1188, denied the authority of the English Church to collect money in Scotland for a crusade; and, in 1290, the Treaty of Brigham was signed here, respecting peace between England and Scotland, and the proposed marriage between the Prince of Wales and the Princess Margaret of Scotland, who died the same year on her voyage to Scotland from Norway.

BIRKBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Cross Canonby, ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, in the co. of Cumberland, 1 mile from Maryport. The Carlisle and Maryport railway passes through it.

BIRKBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Muncaster, ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, in the co. of Cumberland, 2 miles from Ravenglass. Birkby Fell is the site of an ancient town called Barnscar, the ruins of which extend over an area of about 300 square yards. Coins have been found there.

BIRKBY, a par. in the wap. of Allertonshire, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles to the N. of Northallerton, its post town. Hutton Bonville is a chplry., and Kirkby and Little Smeaton a tnshp. of this par. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £172, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

BIRKDALE, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of North Meols, hund. of West Derby, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 7 miles to the N.W. of Ormskirk. Southport is its post town. It is situated on the sea-coast, and is a station on the Liverpool and Southport railway. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £200, in the patron. of trustees. The church, which has been recently erected, is dedicated to St. James.

BIRKDALE, a hmlt. in the par. of Dufton, East Ward, in the co. of Westmoreland, 8 miles to the N.E. of Appleby.

BIRKDALE, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Muker, and par. of Grinton, wap. of Gilling, in the North Riding of the co. of York, not far from Muker.

BIRKENHEAD, a parliamentary borough, seaport, and market town, in the lower div. of the hund. of Wirrall, in the co. palatine of Chester, 13 miles to the N.W. of Chester, and 203 miles from London by road, or 193 miles by railway. It is situated on the west bank and near the mouth of the river Mersey, opposite to Liverpool, of which port it is a dependency. Although a chplry., in the par. of Bidston, for civil purposes, it forms a separate ecclesiastical parish. It is connected with Chester and Manchester by the Liverpool, Birkenhead, and Chester, and the Manchester, Warrington, and Chester railways. The former passes under the town through a tunnel 500 yards long to the passenger terminus at Monk's Ferry, on the edge of the Mersey. There is also a branch from the old station in Grange-lane to the new goods depôts in Cathcart-street and Morpeth Dock. The town took its origin from the Benedictine order founded here by Hamon de Massey, in the reign of Henry II., which was, according to some authorities, a cell to the abbey of St. Werburgh, Chester, according to others an independent priory. It was valued at the Dissolution at £91. The building was held by the royalists during the Civil War, till 1644, when it was taken by the parliament.—Birkenhead remained a very small and unimportant place till a very recent period. Its growth has been rapid and extraordinary. In 1818 it was a village, containing a population of about 60 souls; in 1841, the number of inhabitants had risen to above 8,000; and in the next 10 years it had increased nearly threefold, amounting in 1851 to above 24,285, and has since gone on increasing in the like ratio. While the origin of the town was ecclesiastical, its modern importance is wholly commercial, and is due chiefly to the great docks which have been formed.—Birkenhead is now a parliamentary borough, having received the elective franchise in 1862, although the seat remains vacant till the next general elections. It is under the government of commissioners, appointed according to an Act of Parliament passed in 1833 for paving, lighting, and improving the township. Several Acts have been subsequently obtained, authorising further improvements and arranging various conflicting local claims and interests.—The streets are regularly planned, wide, clean, paved, and lighted with gas; there are many handsome residences, but much of the ground is not yet built upon. There is a handsome market-house, 430 feet in length by 130 feet in breadth, with a roof of iron and glass, and six entrances. The post-office is a fine edifice in the Corinthian style of architecture; part of the building being appropriated to the free library. The town also contains a townhall, a gaol, gas and water-works, baths and wash-houses, a savings-bank, and a dispensary. The docks have been formed by closing the entrance to Wallasey Pool, a natural inlet. The floating dock covers an area of about 150 acres. There are also a tidal and graving docks, with extensive and convenient wharfs, and all needful accommodations. The construction of these docks was first suggested by Mr. Laird; the first stone was laid in October, 1844, and they were opened in April, 1850. They have since been purchased by the Liverpool corporation, who at the same time secured by Act the Cheshire tidal shore of the Mersey, for about 26 miles from its mouth; thus preventing future dock-making except by arrangement. Adjoining the docks is the government emigration depôt for Australia. Branch lines of railway run to all the quays, and there is constant communication with Liverpool by steamboats.—Among the principal establishments are the Sub-Marine Telegraph Works, the iron ship-building yard of Mr. John Laird, and the Canada Works of Peto and Co. A public park has been formed, which extends over about 180 acres, and is tastefully laid out. It has six entran- that in Conway-street being a handsome Ionic arch- Next the park is a large cemetery.—The living i- perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £153, in patron. of trustees. The church is dedicated to Mary, and is in the decorated style, with a tower, spire. There are five other churches of recent erect- all curs. The living of Holy Trinity is of the val- £250, and in the patron. of the Rev. Dr. Bayley church, erected in 1837, is a large structure in the N man style, with a richly decorated tower and s- The other churches are dedicated to St. Anne, St J- St. James, and St. Paul. St. John's was erected in 1- and is in the early English style, with a tower and s- St. James's was founded in 1857, and St. Paul's in 1- There are chapels belonging to the Roman Cat- Independents (2), Baptists, Presbyterians (3), Wes- and Primitive Methodists, Quakers, and several o- Besides numerous schools connected with the - churches and the dissenting congregations, there a- theological college, dedicated to St. Aidan. It w- founded in 1846 by the Rev. Dr. Bayley, and the f- dation stone was laid by the Marquis of Blandford Duke of Marlborough. His grace has taken a l- interest in the institution, which now educates - than the 18th part of the clergy of the Church of E- land; and, from the progress it has hitherto mad- the high character of its students, it bids fair to be - of the foremost of the theological institutions o- Church of England. The present buildings were - pleted in 1856. They are a beautiful specimen - Elizabethan architecture, and the internal arrange- are highly creditable to the architect and the b-

BIRKENSHAW, a hmlt. in the par. of Birstal, - of Morley, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 7 - to the S.W. of Leeds. It is a station on the Gre- branch of the Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax Jun- railway. Coal and ironstone are obtained in g- abundance here, and many hands are employed in - cotton and woollen manufactures. The living - perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £150, in - patron. of the Vicar of Birstall.

BIRKENSHAW BOTTOM, a hmlt. in the par- Birstall, wap. of Morley, in the West Riding of th- of York, close to Birkenshaw.

BIRKER, a tnshp. joined with Ansthwaite, in par. of Millom, ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, in co. of Cumberland, 6 miles to the E. of Ravenglass - is situated in Eskdale, in a district abounding in - scenery. In the vicinity are Birker Force and Stan- Gill, the former having a fall of between 60 and 70 - and being one of the most beautiful waterfalls in C- berland.

BIRKHILL, a vil. in the par. of Balmerino, in - co. of Fife, Scotland, not far from Newport. It is si- on the coast of the Frith of Tay.

BIRKIN, a par. in the lower div. of the wap- Barkstone-Ash, in the West Riding of the co. of Y- 5 miles to the E. of Pontefract. Ferrybridge is its p- town. It is situated on the north bank of the r- Aire, and contains the chplry. of Chapel Haddlesey, - the tnshps. of West Haddlesey, Courtney Hurst, - Temple Hurst. The living is a rect.* in the di- York, val. with the perpet. cur. of Chapel Haddle- £1,008, in the patron. of the Rev. T. Hill. The ch- is dedicated to St. Mary.

BIRKLE, a chplry. in the par. of Middleton, - hund. of Salford, in the co. palatine of Lancaste- miles from Middleton. Bury is its post town. - living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, - £40, in the patron. of the Rector of Middleton.

BIRK-RIGGS, a hmlt. in the chplry of Hel- Lunds, and par. of Aysgarth, in the wap. of Ha- North Riding of the co. of York, near Hawes.

BIRKS, a hmlt. in the par. of East Witton, wap- Hang, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 3 m- from Middleham.

BIRKSCEUGH. *See* Brisco, Cumberland.

BIRKWITH, a hmlt. in the par. of Horton-in-I-

bleale, wap. of Staincliff and Ewcross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 7 miles to the N. of Settle.

BIRKWOOD, a hmlt. in the par. of Crofton, and wap. of Agbrigg, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles from Wakefield.

BIRLEY, a par. in the hund. of Stretford, in the co. of Hereford, 4 miles to the S.W. of Leominster. Weobly its post and union town. Part of the land consist of hop grounds. The living is a vic. consolidated with that of King's Pyon, in the dioc. of Hereford. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. Birley Court is the principal mansion.

BIRLEY-CAR, a hmlt. in the par. of Ecclesfield, wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles to the N. of Sheffield.

BIRLING, a par. in the hund. of Larkfield, lathe of Aylesford, in the co. of Kent, 6 miles to the N.W. of Maidstone, its post town. Part of the parish is in hop grounds. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Canterbury, of the val. of £158, in the patron. of the Earl of Abergavenny. The church, dedicated to All Saints, contains a monumental brass. It was the burial-place of the Neville family, who once held the manor of Birling, and from whom it passed to the Says, and its present owner, the Earl of Abergavenny. The Nevilles had two seats here Birling Place and Comfort; the latter of which is now a farm-house, while of the former nothing remains but a gateway.

BIRLING, a tnshp. in the par. of Warkworth, ward of Quetdale, in the co. of Northumberland, 6 miles to the E. of Alnwick. It lies near the sea-coast, on the bank of the river Coquet.

BIRLINGHAM, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Pershore, in the co. of Worcester, 3 miles to the S. of Pershore, its post town, and 11 S.E. from Worcester. It is situated on the banks of the river Avon, which nearly surrounds it. The Gloucester and Birmingham railway passes near the village, and has stations at Diffd and Eckington, about 2 miles distant. The living is a sct.* in the dioc. of Worcester, of the val. of £235, in the patron. of the Rev. R. E. Landor, incumbent. The church, dedicated to St. James, is modern, with the exception of the tower and a very ancient Saxon arch. There is a school-house, recently built and amply endowed by private charity, also eight almshouses. The Earl of Coventry is lord of the manor.

BIRMINGHAM, a par. and market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, and important seat of manufactures, in the Birmingham div. of the hund. of Hemlingford, in the co. of Warwick, 20 miles to the N.W. of Warwick, and 113 miles from London by the London and North-Western railway. It is situated in the north-western corner of the county, on the confines of Staffordshire and Worcestershire, on the small streams called the Rea and the Tame, and is one of the great centres both of railway and canal communication, ranking unquestionably, for its wealth and population, as the capital of the midland counties, and one of the large towns of Europe, though not legally entitled to the designation of a city. The principal lines of railway radiating from the town are the London and Birmingham, the Grand Junction, the Birmingham, Gloucester, and Bristol, the Birmingham and Derby, the Oxford and Birmingham, and the Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Shrewsbury railways. The London and Birmingham was one of the earliest lines constructed, and the germ of the great system under the control of the London and North-Western Company. It was formed under the direction of Stephenson, and was completed in five years from its commencement, in 1833. It is carried through eight tunnels, over six viaducts, and above 300 bridges, and employs about 100 engines. Branch lines from it run to St. Alban's, Aylesbury, Luton, Bedford, Oxford, Northampton, Peterborough, Warwick, and from Hampton to the Midland Counties railway. The Grand Junction railway connects Birmingham, through Stafford, Crewe, and Warrington, with the Liverpool and Manchester line, which it meets about midway between those towns. The London and North-Western Railway Company was formed in 1846, by the union of the two companies of the London and Birmingham and the Grand Junction. The communication with Manchester is through Stafford, Crewe, and Stockport. Branch lines from the Birmingham and Bristol railway run to Tewkesbury, Cheltenham, and Dursley. The Birmingham and Derby railway crosses the Trent Valley line at Tamworth, and meets the Midland railway at Burton.—The present greatness and importance of Birmingham is of modern and comparatively recent growth, but the town itself is undoubtedly of very great antiquity. Although it is singularly unconnected with events usually called historical, and has not attracted the antiquary or the topographer, so that the notices of it from time to time are very brief and unsatisfying, there is yet enough of definite statement coupled with fair inference to show that a town has existed here from a very remote period, and that its inhabitants were even then engaged, on a small scale, in the same branch of manufacturing industry as that still carried on on so vast a scale. From its position near the iron-mines of Staffordshire, and the extensive forest lands of Warwickshire; from the numerous vestiges of ancient mining works in the neighbourhood, consisting of a great furnace, masses of cinder, and hundreds of old coal-pits, it is probable that to this place belongs the honour of being the earliest seat of the iron manufacture in England. It has even been asserted that in this neighbourhood were fashioned the necessary tools and implements for working the rich tin-mines of Cornwall in the days when Phœnician merchants first traded thither; and that those chariot scythes which made the resistance of the Britons so formidable to the Romans were manufactured here first. Considerable diversity is found in the spelling of the name of this town at different periods. In the Norman survey it is called *Bermengeham*. But the question of priority and correctness remains unsettled between that form and another differing much from it—*Bromwycham*. Those antiquaries who support the former derive it from the great British tribes of the Brummings and Bermings, who inhabited this part of the country. Those who prefer the latter seek for the derivation of the name in a Saxon origin; and there are two facts of interest and importance which certainly favour the latter: one, the vulgar pronunciation of the name as "Brummagem;" the other, the existence of villages and a town in the immediate vicinity which bear the names Bromwich and Bromsgrove. The first syllable of these names is the Saxon for "broom," and probably indicates the common growth of that shrub in the district. The last syllable of Birmingham is undoubtedly Saxon, and signifies "the village" or hamlet. One zealous inquirer into the matter discovers 140 variations in the form of the name Birmingham.—Birmingham appears to have been a place of importance before the Roman invasion, and to have been the seat of a small Roman station on the Icknield Street, from the occurrence of Roman antiquities in the neighbourhood. But there are no historical notices of this place before the latter part of the sixth century, when it was given by the King of Mercia to a Saxon family originally named Ulwine, or Allen, but who thenceforward took the name of the place, and were styled De Berminghams. They continued to hold the manor after the Conquest, but by military tenure under the FitzAusculphs, to whom the Conqueror had granted it. In the reign of Henry VIII. their ancient inheritance was taken from them through a base plot of Dudley, afterwards Duke of Northumberland; on whose attainder, which followed in a few years, the manor passed to the crown. Queen Mary gave it to the Marrows, a Warwickshire family, who held it 150 years, and ultimately sold it to Bishop Sherlock. It has since that time frequently changed owners. The Commissioners of the Street Acts hold the market tolls, the chief of the manorial rights, for the benefit of the town. The manor-house, or castle, a moated residence of the De Berminghams, stood near the old church of St. Martin. In the civil war of the 17th century, Birming-

ham embraced the popular cause, supplying swords to the parliament and refusing them to the king; and in 1642 the king's carriages were seized and his messengers arrested. In the following year Prince Rupert appeared before the town, at the head of 2,000 men. The inhabitants, joined with some of the parliamentary forces, encountered him at Camphill, and were repulsed. Some lives were lost, and part of the town was burnt by the royalists. Birmingham was the scene of serious riots in 1791. On the 14th of July in that year a dinner party was held by the Liberals to commemorate the taking of the Bastille two years before. A counter demonstration was provoked, a mob assembled, and the outburst of violence began by an attack on the house where the Liberals had met. The Unitarian chapel was next burnt down, and immediately after the residence of Dr. Priestley, the Unitarian minister and distinguished chemist, with his valuable books, manuscripts, and instruments. Dr. Priestley himself, whom the mob eagerly sought after, escaped with his family to Worcester. The riots were continued the three following days, several places of worship and many private houses being burnt; nor were the rioters, who numbered from 8,000 to 10,000 men, finally dispersed till the night of the 17th, when several cavalry regiments arrived, and put a stop to the disgraceful proceedings. In more recent times, too, Birmingham has been the scene of several tumultuous meetings. In 1839 the Chartists disturbed the public peace, and caused the first institution of the police, who succeeded in restoring tranquillity, and have ever since maintained good order in the town, to the great advantage and increase of its manufactures.—Birmingham occupies an elevated situation near the centre of England, at the south-western limit of the great central plain forming the basin of the Trent. The substratum of the district is the New Red sandstone. The surface, consisting generally of clay or gravel, is undulating, and scarcely any part of the town is flat. The scenery of the suburbs and surrounding country is very pleasant, and the air is considered healthy. Although from the character of its trade the town might naturally be expected to be deficient in cleanliness and beauty, such is far from being the case. From the sloping surfaces, the abundance of water, good drainage, improved processes of manufacture, and the general police of the town, its aspect is usually clean and agreeable. Cellar residences are almost unknown here, but a large number of persons live in narrow courts. The inhabitants are supplied with water by a company formed in 1825, who have a large reservoir at Aston, fed by the river Tame. There are also numerous pumps and wells, both private and public, and some water-carts from which the poor purchase their supply.—Before 1838 the government of the town was conducted by two bailiffs, high and low, two constables, a headborough, and other subordinate officers for the inspection of weights and measures, food, &c. The office of bailiff had gradually increased in importance with the growth of the town, and the more so from the non-residence of the lords of the manor. Under the charter of incorporation the borough is divided into 13 wards, and the government is vested in a mayor, 15 aldermen, and 48 councillors, with the style of the "mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Birmingham." The mayor is the returning officer at the elections for the borough, which was constituted by the Reform Act in 1832, and returns two members to parliament, besides being a polling-place for the northern division of Warwickshire. The limits of the parliamentary coincide with those of the municipal borough, and are much more extensive than those of the parish, comprehending in addition the par. of Edgbaston, and the tnshps. of Bordesley, Deritend, and Duddleston-cum-Nechels, in the par. of Aston. The par. of Birmingham is about 8 miles in circuit, while the borough is 21 miles, including 59,090 inhabited houses, with a population, according to the census of 1861, of 295,955, against 232,841 in 1851, showing an increase of 63,114 in the decennial period. The corporation has a revenue of about £130,000.—The manufacturing industry of this great and busy town would be matter for a volum itself, and that not a mere modern handbook, but a g old-fashioned, ponderous folio. The tale would be of capital illustrations of the greatness of little thi Steam-engines and fire-arms are mighty instruments, pressing us at once with a sense of their importance. the buckle and the button, the pin, the nail, and the pen, looked at in the light of the statistics of their duction here, assume an importance that is startling Leland, in the reign of Henry VIII., speaks of mingham in a passage often quoted, as "a good ket towne," with one "paroch church." He a "There be many smithes in the towne that use make knives and all mannour of cuttinge to many lorimers that make bittes, and a great naylors," &c. He visited it in 1538, and alm same description would have suited it a century The one street, which he calls "the beauty mingham," was, he says, a quarter of a mile long streets of the present borough are said to measure 100 miles in length, and the number of inhabited increases at the rate of 4,000 per annum. But in addition to this must be noted the hundreds of erections ing up on every side beyond the limits of the bo which are connecting the town with the agricultural tricts of Warwickshire and Worcestershire on the hand, and the great mining and manufacturing nities of Staffordshire on the other. Birmingham being situated on any of the great lines of traffic, was even a post town till a time but little beyond the me of persons still living. Some curious instances ha recorded of the addresses usually put on letters to distant places to persons in Birmingham, implying possibility of a difficulty in finding it. At the of the restoration of Charles II. a new epoch of and prosperity opened for the town; when cost fashion and luxury, and the imitation of assist foreign models, gave an impetus to the production variety of costly and elegant articles. The manufacture of brass articles was soon after introduced, and rose into importance. It still remains one of the principal branches of industry, employing between 3,000 4,000 persons. The trade of Birmingham has peculiarity, that in time of war, or of threatened although the peaceful arts are stopped, there is demand for guns and other weapons. About the mi of the 17th century the manufacture of fire-arms transferred from London to Birmingham, and has been carried on to an enormous extent. During French revolutionary war the Birmingham manufactories supplied to the British government about stand of arms per month, besides an immense to the East India Company; and since the breaking of the civil war in America, the English trade country has chiefly been maintained by the supply warlike implements to either of the belligerents, a lar rate of insurance being taken for war risks. In an Act passed in 1813, a proof-house was established the purpose of testing and stamping all guns and barrels made in the town. The establishment is the direction of a master, wardens, and trustees, incorporated by the same Act. It is made felony to counterfeit the stamp. The proof-house, situated at Bath, on the canal, is called the Tower, and is surrounded by lofty walls. Several cannon are mounted in the court. The shoe-buckle, introduced at the revolution 1688, and remaining a fashionable ornament for a century, gave rise to one of the most extensive and flourishing manufactures of Birmingham. It is said that at time 5,000 persons were employed in it. After passing through an endless variety of size, shape, and pattern exhibiting all degrees of beauty and ugliness, the buckle fell out of fashion and became extinct. The button manufacture, probably commenced at a very early date has been long, and still is, carried on to a great extent. It is divided into a large number of separate branches and gives employment to nearly 3,000 artisans. In the early part of this century a very large and characteristic feature of the industry of this place was the manufac

of polished steel goods (locally called toys), gold, silver, and plated articles, jewellery, chains, and an infinite variety of fancy wares, which occasioned Burke's description of Birmingham as the "toyshop of Europe." Such goods are still made, but they bear a smaller proportion to the entire productions of the town than formerly. The greatest establishments are for iron and brass founding, rolling, stamping, plating, and drawing of metals, iron roofs and girders, railway waggon and carriage building, coach and railway lamps, galvanised iron, wire drawing, metallic bedsteads, brewing, and coachbuilding. These include works for steam-engines and gasometers. New departments of manufacture have been opened by the introduction of the stamp for metal goods, of Albata and Britannia metal; and the processes of electro-typing, japanning, and glass-making are carried on to a large extent. Among the important manufactures of recent introduction are those of the steel pen, the pin, and the umbrella. One manufactory alone is said to employ 300 hands, many of them women, and to produce 36 millions of steel pens annually. The production of nails and screws is enormous. Other important branches of industry are, modelling, die-sinking, and the manufacture of brass and other tubing. The skill of the artist is more and more in demand, and the number of designers, engravers, carvers, chasers, die-sinkers, lithographers, and modellers at work, is considerable, and every year increases in proportion as the national taste becomes elevated. In fact, the importance of artistic skill in the manufactures can scarcely be over-estimated, as it not only affects their value in England, but their demand throughout the world. The better to facilitate this object the Government has founded a School of Design at Birmingham, and there is a local Society of Arts who hold a yearly exhibition, and have a School of Art and an Art-Union. Occasionally an exhibition of arts and manufactures is held on a large scale; and so successful do these means appear to have been in elevating the quality of English manufactures, that this rapid improvement specially attracted the attention of the French Commissioners for the International Exhibition of 1862, and occasioned them to point out the necessity of the adoption of similar measures in France.

The introduction of steam power in 1780 was followed by an immense extension of trade and production. The work performed by the steam-engines of Birmingham in 1829 was calculated to be equal to the labour of 86,000 men, and is now probably doubled. Gas was first successfully used for the purpose of lighting in the famous Soho Works, near Birmingham, founded by Matthew Boulton, and long conducted by him in partnership with James Watt. The works were illuminated with gas, under the direction of Mr. Murdoch, in 1802, on occasion of the peace with France. In these works also the steam-engine was first used in 1780. The manufacture of the copper coinage issued in 1792 and following years was undertaken by Mr. Boulton; and to the firm, still bearing the name of Boulton and Watt, Soho Mint, is entrusted the preparation of the new bronze money introduced in 1861. The order from Government was for 1,800 tons of bronze pennies, &c., and will occupy between two and three years in the execution.—The principal inhabitants of Birmingham form a large commercial class, consisting of merchants, accountants, agents, and stockbrokers, and a great body of clerks. The Chamber of Commerce was established in 1813, and exercises a vast influence, not only in Birmingham, but throughout the kingdom. The circulation is in Bank of England notes, for the ready conversion of which into bullion there is a branch Bank of England, besides many local banks. There are freehold land and building societies, besides joint-stock companies for canals, gas, insurance, and other purposes connected with the Birmingham trade, which is considered by foreign nations of sufficient importance to require the presence of resident consuls, though Birmingham is an inland town. The town is about 2 miles long, and nearly the same in breadth, and is adorned with many handsome edifices, although there are few ancient buildings. The chief streets are High-street, New-street, Bull-street, Snow-hill, Digbeth, and Dale-end; many great improvements have been made in the streets of late years.—For civil purposes Birmingham is still one parish; but during the last century and a half the increase of the population has necessitated the erection of thirty additional churches, in connection with some of which district parishes have been created. The original parish church is St. Martin's; the living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, of the val. of £1,048, in the patron. of Hawke's Trustees. The church, situated in the Bull Ring, is the most ancient building in the town, having been probably erected in the 13th century. It has a tower and well-proportioned spire, and contains some old monuments of the Lords De Bermingham. It has been outwardly cased with brickwork, and inwardly disguised by plaster and arbitrary ornamentation, so that its original appearance is only to be guessed at. The living of St. Philip's is a rect.,* val. £800, in the patron. of the Bishop of Worcester. The church, built in 1715, stands on a hill 460 feet above the level of the sea, and has a tower surmounted by a dome and cupola. The architecture is of the Corinthian order. The triennial musical festivals took place in this church from 1778 to 1829. An extensive cemetery surrounds the church. The living of St. George's is a rect.,* of the val. of £550, in the patron. of Hawke's Trustees. The church, built by Rickman in 1822, is a handsome structure, in the decorated style, with an embattled tower and pinnacles. The living of St. Thomas's is a rect., of the val. of £480, in the same patron. The church is in the Grecian style, with a lofty tower, and is situated on Holloway Head. It was erected in 1829, and has a finely panelled ceiling. The living of All Saints is a rect., val. £250, in the same patron. In addition to these are the curs. of St. Mary, St. Mark, St. Paul, Christ Church, St. Peter, St. Luke, Bishop Ryder's, St. Stephen, St. Jude, St. Bartholomew, St. Barnabas, St. John at Ladywood, and Magdalene chapel, besides five others in the par. of Aston. In 1841 was completed the fine Roman Catholic cathedral, dedicated to St. Chad. It is built of brick, in the form of a cross, after designs by Pugin, and contains a fine screen with a roodloft, richly-carved stalls from Cologne, and a splendid pulpit of carved oak from Belgium. Near it is the bishop's residence, with chapel, library, cloisters, &c. The places of worship for Dissenters are very numerous, and include some large and handsome edifices. They belong to the Wesleyans, Independents, Baptists, Presbyterians, Quakers, Unitarians, &c. The Presbyterian church, erected in 1849, is a fine structure, in the Italian style, from designs by Botham. It is about 100 feet in length, and is lighted from the roof. The Jews have a synagogue in Blucher-street, erected in 1858 at the cost of £10,000; also one in Wrottesley-street.—The educational institutions of Birmingham are numerous and important. The principal are the free grammar school, Queen's College, the blue-coat school, Oscott Roman Catholic college, Springhill Independent college, the Protestant Dissenters', Fentham's, Leach's, and other charity schools. The grammar school was founded by Edward VI. in 1552, and endowed with the estates of the Guild of the Holy Cross. It has a revenue of £10,000 per annum, and ten exhibitions at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The number of scholars is about 450. Attached to it are eight subordinate schools, with about 1,000 pupils. The school-house has been twice rebuilt, first in 1707, and again in 1832. The present buildings form one of the chief, if not the chief, architectural ornament of the town. They are situated in New-street. The structure, which occupies three sides of a quadrangle, is of stone, in the Tudor style, and was erected from designs by Barry, at a cost of £40,000. It is 174 feet in length, 127 in depth, and 60 feet in height. Queen's College, founded by charter in 1843, as a school of medicine, now embraces the study of theology and law. The building is in the Tudor style. The blue-coat school, established in 1722, has a revenue of above £2,000, and maintains and educates 160 children. The produce of a bequest by George Fentham in 1690, now amounting to above £300 a year,

is applied to the support of from 15 to 20 children in that school. The Roman Catholic college is a very handsome structure, in the Tudor style, with a richly-ornamented chapel, oratories, refectories, and various other apartments and offices. It is of red brick with stone dressings, and was designed by Pugin. Springhill College was established in 1838, for the education of candidates for the university, and has an income from endowment of £500 per annum. At the neighbouring village of Handsworth are a convent of the Sisters of Mercy and a House of Mercy for destitute young women. There is also a branch convent of the Sisters of St. Paul, in Bath-street, and the Brotherhood of Oratorians, in Lombard-street, of which Dr. Newman is principal.—Birmingham has many charitable foundations, at the head of which may be named the General Hospital, founded in 1778 by Dr. Ash, and supported from the first partly by the produce of the triennial musical festivals. The profits of the festival have gradually risen from £127 the first year up to several thousand pounds. The building was enlarged in 1791, and contains a portrait of the founder, by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The Dispensary was established in 1794. There are also infirmaries, the Queen's Hospital, an asylum for the deaf and dumb, blind asylum, Magdalene Institution, and many other institutions for relieving the diversified wants and sufferings of the poor. The literary and scientific institutions include two public libraries, one founded in 1779, the plan of which was subsequently revised by Dr. Priestley; the other in 1796; both are supported by subscription, and contain, the former 30,000, the latter 7,000 volumes; a newsroom at Bennett's-hill, established in 1825, a handsome edifice with a Doric front; the Philosophical Society; the Society of Arts and School of Design, founded in 1821, with about 500 students, a third being females; the Polytechnic Institute; the Odd Fellows' literary institute; the Society of Artists, &c.—The townhall of Birmingham, erected in 1834, is a magnificent structure of Anglesey marble, designed by Hansom, after the temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome. It occupies an elevated site in Church-street, and is a conspicuous object from all parts of the town. The hall itself stands on a basement above 20 feet high, and is surrounded by ranges of columns of the Corinthian order, fifteen on each side, and eight at each end. The interior dimensions are—length, 145 feet; breadth and height, 65 feet. It is capable of holding 4,000 persons. In this hall is the fine organ built by Hill, one of the largest in England, being 45 feet high and 40 wide. It has 4,000 pipes, four sets of keys, and nearly 80 stops. The longest pipe is 35 feet in length. This magnificent organ is the property of the General Hospital. The musical festivals have been held in the townhall since its erection. The hall contains a bust of Mendelssohn. The Birmingham and Midland Counties Institute is a noble pile of buildings, situate in Paradise-street, near the townhall. It contains a museum, lecture-rooms, news and class-rooms, &c. The first stone was laid by the late Prince Consort on the 21st November, 1855. It is governed by a president, vice-president, and court of governors. Of the public buildings not already named must be mentioned the new borough gaol, occupying seven acres of ground at Winson Green; the large market-hall in the Bull Ring, 360 feet long, 108 wide, and 60 high, with space for 600 stalls; the corn exchange, built in 1847; Smithfield market, on the site of the old manor-house; cavalry and infantry barracks; the public office, with court-room and prison, built in 1806; the Court of Bankruptcy, County Court, post-office, union poorhouse, &c. There are also a theatre, Vauxhall pleasure gardens, botanical gardens at Edgbaston, and the Ladywell and other bath establishments. There are three cemeteries. The Rhea is crossed by a stone bridge at Deritend, which was rebuilt in 1823. In the centre of the Bull Ring is a statue of Lord Nelson, by Westmacott, set up in 1809. At the top of New-street is the handsome bronze statue of Sir Robert Peel, inaugurated on the 27th of August, 1855. It was designed by Mr. Peter Hollins, of Birmingham, and cast by Messrs. Elkington and Mason; and in front of the magnificent railway station in N. street is a marble statue, recently erected, of Thos. Attwood, Esq., to whose exertions Birmingham is mai indebted for her political independence.—The affairs the town are administered by a recorder, bench borough magistrates, town clerk, clerk of the pe coroner, and treasurer, with right of quarter sess Birmingham is the seat of a Poor-law Union, comp ing the parish; of a County Court district; of a Hon Court for the recovery of small debts under £20; and Bankruptcy Court, the jurisdiction of which ext over the surrounding counties of Warwick, Wor Hereford, Salop, Leicester, and Stafford, and parts several others. In connection with these courts the small local bar, conveyancers, above two hundred a tors, public notaries, surrogates for granting mar licenses, and law stationers. It is a registration d trict for births, deaths, and marriages, as are also A and King's Norton.—The manor is held by Lord W of Dudley, who takes the title of baron from the tow There are several newspapers published in Birmingh the principal are, the *Birmingham Daily Post*, a L journal, with a circulation of about 20,000 copies the *Birmingham Journal*, also a Liberal paper, with culation of 13,000 copies; *Aris's Birmingham Gazet* influential Conservative paper; the *Midland C Herald*, a neutral paper; and the *Saturday E Post*, addressed to the working classes, with a circula of 15,000 copies; besides many almanacs and n guides, &c.—The principal canals are the follow the original Birmingham canal, 23 miles long, cons in 1769, and connected, through the Stafford an W cester canal, with the river Severn; the Fazeley cut in 1790, connecting Birmingham by the Grand T canal with Manchester and Hull, and by the Co Junction with London; and the Birmingham and L pool canal, 39 miles long, constructed in 1828, joi the Ellesmere and Chester canal at Acton.—The remains of antiquity consist of the vestiges of a hosp founded in the reign of Edward I., of a priory, and large Roman camp, with a triple fosse, on Icknield Str which ran through the parish.—Many distinguished m have been connected with its history. Amongst these be mentioned John Wilkinson, John Taylor, Dr Pa ley, Watt, Eginton, Murdoch; besides Matthew Bou born in 1748; Bishop Smalbroke, in 1672; and Cary, translator of Dante, in 1772, who were natives of B mingham. The eminent printer, Baskerville, had at time a printing-office here.—Thursday has been the m ket day from the earliest times, and still is the only for the corn market, though general markets are held Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, and a hay marke held on Tuesday. Fairs take place on the Thursd Whitsun week and two following days, and the Thursday in September, also lasting three days. Th are wakes, and quarterly meetings of the freemen which take place on the second Thursday in the mont of January, April, July, and October.

BIRMINGHAM, NEW, a vil. in the par. of K cooley, bar. of Slieveardagh, in the co. of Tippera prov. of Munster, Ireland, 12 miles to the N.E. of Cas It is situated in the neighbourhood of the Kilsha coal-mines, and was founded by Sir Vere Hunt, Ba In the name given to the place the founder expres his hope of its future manufacturing importance, wh has not been realised. The markets and fairs, for wh he obtained grants, have been some time disused. T village contains a Roman Catholic chapel, a spac building in the perpendicular style.

BIRNIE, a par. in the co. of Elgin, Scotland, 4 mi to the S.W. of Elgin. It is situated in a hilly coun on the banks of the river Lossie, and is the property the Earl of Seafield. Not more than half the land under cultivation. The Lossie contains abundance trout. The living, val. £156, is in the presb. of Elg and in the patron. of the Earl of Moray. The church of considerable antiquity. It stands on a small eminen which is supposed to have been the site of one of primitive stone circles called Druidic. It is imagi

t the large blocks of granite built into the walls are ains of the ancient circle. Birnie was the first seat he bishopric of Moray, and this church is probably most ancient still in use in Scotland. The large n of Kilforman, 300 feet in circumference, the Bible ne, an old landmark, and some remains of an ancient p, supposed to be a Danish work, are the other an- ities of the place.

IRR, a par. in the bar. of Ballybritt, King's County, he prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 20 miles to the S.W. of lamore. It lies on the banks of the Little Brosna r, and contains Parsonstown and the vil. of Crinkill. living is a rect. in the dioc. of Killaloe, Kilfenora, fert, and Kilmacduagh, in the patron. of the bishop. principal mansions are Birr Castle, the seat of the l of Ross, and Birr View.

IRSAY. *See* HARRAY, Orkney Islands.

IRSE, or PRESS, a par. in the district of Kincar- O'Neil, in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland, 28 miles he W. of Aberdeen. It is situated at the foot of the mpian mountains, on the south side of the river Dee. district is well wooded, and is crossed by lofty hills, ch divide it into three straths, called Feughside, ter Chattee, and "Six Towns." The elevation of mountains varies from 2,000 to above 3,000 feet, loftiest being Mount Battock, 3,450 feet in height. estone is the prevailing rock, and the river contains ndance of salmon and other fish. The living, val. 8, is in the presb. of Kincardine O'Neil, and in the on. of the crown. There is a free school in the vil- . The parish extends about 6 miles in length and 5 s in breadth.

IRSELEY, a locality in the par. of Tranent, in the of Haddington, Scotland, not far from Preston Pans. C l is obtained here.

IRSTALL, a chplry. in the par. of Belgrave, and d. of Goscote, in the co. of Leicester, 3 miles to the N of Leicester. It lies on the banks of the river Soar, T manufacture of hosiery is carried on to a small ex- t in the village. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to he vic. of Belgrave. The church is dedicated to St James, and contains tombs of the Mansfields, who ld the manor. The parochial charities produce £3 a ar. The chief residence is Birstall House, the seat of he Mansfields.

IRSTALL, a par. in the wap. of Morley, in the W t Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles to the S.E. of B lford, and 7 from Leeds, its post town. It is con- ted with the London and North-Western railway, by a ort branch line from Batley. The Lancashire and Y kshire railway runs through the parish, with stations at leckheaton, Liversedge, and Heckmondwike. Bir- st is a very large and populous par., extending over a rea of 13,656 acres, and comprising the chplries. of C kheaton, Drighlington, Gomersall, Heckmondwike, Li rsedge, Tong, Wyke, Birkenshaw, with Huns- w th, Whitechapel, and Robertown, and some ham- le The manufacture of woollen cloth is carried on he to a large extent, and many persons are em- pl ed in the coal-mines and iron-works. The living is a ic.* in the dioc. of Ripon, of the val. of £275, in he patron. of the bishop. The parish church stands in he township of Gomersall, and is dedicated to St. P r. There are eleven district churches situated in th several chapelries into which the parish is divided. T livings of all are perpet. curs., varying in val. from £ 0 to £84, with residences. There is a chapel belong- in to the Wesleyans, and a National school with a small en owment. The annual value of the parochial chari- ti is £119.

IRSTWITH, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of H psthwaite, wap. of Claro, in the West Riding of the co of York, 3 miles to the W. of Ripley, its post town. It situated on the banks of the river Nidd, and conta s the hmlt. of Wreak's Bridge. The living is a pe et. cur. val. £200, in the patron. of F. Greenwood, E The church was erected in 1857. Birstwith has a ure with Felliscliff in a small endowment for educa- ti

BIRTHORP, a tnshp. in the par. of Semperingham, wap. of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 2 miles to the E. of Folkingham.

BIRTLE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Lunedale, and par. of Romald Kirk, wap. of Gilling, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles to the N.W. of Barnard Castle.

BIRTLE-CUM-BAMFORD, a tnshp. in the par. of Middleton, hund. of Salford, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 2 miles from Bury. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the cotton and woollen manufactures, and in calico printing.

BIRTLES, a tnshp. in the par. of Prestbury, hund. of Macclesfield, in the co. palatine of Chester, 3 miles to the W. of Macclesfield. It is situated in a pleasant and wooded country. The living is a perpet. cur in the dioc. of Chester, val. £50, in the patron. of T. Hibbert, Esq., whose seat is Birtles Hall.

BIRTLEY, a chplry. in the par. of Chester-le-Street, Chester ward, in the co. palatine of Durham, 5 miles to the S. of Gateshead, its post town. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the coal mines of the district. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £300, in the patron. of the incumbent of the parish. Salt is procured from a spring here.

BIRTLEY, a parochial chplry. in the N.E. div. of Tindale ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 5 miles to the S.E. of Bellingham. Hexham is its post town. Until the year 1765, Birtley formed part of the par. of Chollerton. It includes the joint tnshp. of Broomhope with Buteland. Coal and limestone are obtained here. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Durham, val. £84, in the patron. of the Duke of Northumberland.

BIRTS MORTON, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Pershore, in the co. of Worcester, 5 miles to the S.W. of Upton-on-Severn. Ledbury is its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, of the val. of £430, in the patron. of C. Pilson, Esq. The church is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, and contains some old monuments. There is a small free school founded in 1703, having an income from endowment of £14 a year. The ancient manor-house, called Birts Morton Court, is still standing, and is occupied as a farm house. The moat which surrounds it is in good preservation. This ancient residence was the birthplace (1770) of the Right Hon. William Huskisson.

BISBROOKE, a par. in the hund. of Wrangdike, in the co. of Rutland, 2 miles to the E. of Uppingham, its post town. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Peterborough, of the val. of £252, in the gift of the Duke of Rutland. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

BISCATHORPE, a par. in the eastern div. of the wap. of Wraggoe, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 7 miles to the N.E. of Wragby. Louth is its post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £180, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. It is at present held by the Rector of Gayton-le-Wold. The church is dedicated to St. Helen.

BISCOTT, a hmlt. in the par. of Luton, hund. of Flitt, in the co. of Bedford, 2 miles from Luton.

BISCOVEY, or PAR, a chplry. in the par. of St. Blazey, in the co. of Cornwall, near St Austell, its post town. The living is a perpet. cur., val. £150, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately.

BISHAM, a par. in the hund. of Beynhurst, in the co. of Berks, 1 mile from Marlow, and 5 miles to the N.W. of Maidenhead, its post town and nearest railway station. It is situated in a beautiful country, on the banks of the river Thames. It was the site of a preceptory of the Knights Templars, founded in the reign of Stephen, and converted into a priory of the Augustine order by William de Montacute, in 1338. This priory had a revenue of about £327, and flourished nearly 200 years. It was then re-founded by Henry VIII., as a Benedictine abbey, but shortly after dissolved, and granted by Edward VI. to the Hoby family. In this parish are Temple Mills, formerly employed for the manufacture of copper articles, but now converted into paper mills. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford,

val. £156, in the patron. of G. Vansittart, Esq. The church, which stands by the river, is dedicated to All Saints, and has recently been restored. The most ancient portions are in the Norman style; and the church contains some interesting monuments of the Hoby family. There is also a district church dedicated to St. James, erected in 1850, at the village of Stubbings, the living of which is a perpet. cur.* val. £108, in the gift of H. Skrine, Esq. The fine old mansion called Bisham Abbey was erected by Sir Edward Hoby, who was Speaker of the House of Commons in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It occupies the site and was built of the materials of the ancient abbey. Queen Elizabeth, when Princess, used to reside here, and there is a well still called the Princess Elizabeth's, also a large apartment in the mansion called the Queen's council chamber, in commemoration of her residence there. The abbey was the burial-place of the founder, of several Earls of Salisbury, of the great Earl of Warwick, and other eminent persons.

BISHAMPTON, a par. in the middle div. of the hund. of Oswaldslow, in the co. of Worcester, 5 miles to the N.E. of Pershore, its post town. It is situated in the Vale of Evesham. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £103, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

BISHOP AUCKLAND, a chplry. and market town, in the par. of St. Andrew Auckland, N.W. div. of the ward of Darlington, in the co. palatine of Durham, 10 miles to the S.W. of Durham, and 248 miles to the N. of London by road, or 245 by railway from King's Cross. It is a station on the Sunderland branch of the North-Eastern and on the Stockton and Darlington railways. The town occupies a commanding situation on a hill on the south bank of the river Wear, which is here joined by the small river Gaunless, running along the east side of the town. This place took its name Auckland (Oakland) from the abundance of oaks which anciently flourished here, and the addition "Bishop" from the fact of the manor belonging to the bishops of Durham, who have a palace near the town. The district is fertile, and contains abundance of coal and limestone, the working of which employs many persons. The cotton manufacture is carried on to a small extent. The town, which stands about 140 feet above the surrounding country, is well-built, the streets are paved, and there is a good supply of water. It contains a large market-place. The steep sides of the hill are pleasantly laid out in garden grounds. Bishop Auckland is said to be a borough by prescription. It is the head of a County Court district, and the seat of a Poor-law Union, and contains the union house. It is a polling-place for the county elections, and petty sessions are held once a month. There is a savings-bank. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, val., with that of St. Andrew's, £587, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a modern building, dedicated to St. Anne. There are chapels belonging to the Independents, Roman Catholics, Wesleyans, and New Connexion Methodists. The charitable endowments are numerous, and produce nearly £500 a year. The principal foundation is the National school for 200 boys, established in 1810 by Bishop Barrington, which, with the School of Industry for girls, founded a few years later by the same benefactor, has an income from endowment of about £365 per annum. The free grammar school, founded by James I., has a revenue of £42 a year. Another free school for 20 boys was founded in 1772; and almshouses for four persons were endowed by Bishop Cosins in the reign of Charles II. The episcopal palace stands on the north-east side of the town, in a fine park extending over 800 acres of ground, and watered by the river Gaunless. The terraces near the palace command beautiful and varied prospects of pasture and woodland, and the rich grounds along the banks of the Wear. The palace was originally founded by Bishop Antony Beke, in the reign of Edward I., but received considerable additions from various succeeding prelates. After the fall of Charles I. it was given to Sir Arthur Haselrig, who took it down and built a new mansion with the material, which was in turn taken do after the Restoration by Bishop Cosins. The pres structure, with the beautiful chapel, was then cre by him. The fine Gothic gateway and screen, form the entrance from the town, were built by Bishop B rington, from designs by Wyatt. In the palace several valuable paintings, including the "Corn Family," by Titian, and the "Patriarchs," by Sp noletto. The altar-piece of the chapel is the "Res rection," by Sir Joshua Reynolds. Bishop Cosins, w died in 1674, was interred here, and his tomb is mark by a simple stone. The chapel contains a monume Bishop Trevor, who died in 1771. It is a fine work Nollekens. One mile from the town is Newton C small village on the Wear, which is there crossed b curious old bridge, erected by Bishop Skirlaw, a 1390. It consists of two arches, differing in form span; one being round and the other pointed the s mer having a span of 101 feet, the latter of only 20 Thursday is the market day. Fairs are held in months of March and October.

BISHOPBRIDGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Glentha in the eastern div. of the hund. of Aslacoe, part Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 9 miles to the S.W Caistor.

BISHOPBRIGGS, a vil. in the par. of Cad Lanarkshire, Scotland, 4½ miles from Glasgow.

BISHOP BURTON, a par. in the Hunsley Bea div. of the wap. of Harthill, in the East Riding co. of York, 2 miles to the W. of Beverley, its p town. The archbishops of York had formerly a s here. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York £100, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. T church is dedicated to All Saints. It stands on a h the centre of the village, commanding a fine view the pleasant landscape around. There is a chapel longing to the Baptists. The charitable endowm include a free school for 10 children, founded in 1714 Elizabeth Gee, which has an income of £20 a year; four almshouses, founded in 1614 by Ralph H with a revenue of about £72. Burton Hall is the residence.

BISHOP DALE, a tnshp. in the par. of Aysgar and wap. of Hang, in the North Riding of the co York, 4 miles to the S.E. of Askrigg. It lies in a trict abounding in beautiful scenery, on the banks small stream, a branch of the river Ure. There are picturesque waterfalls.

BISHOPDOWN, a hmlt. in the par. of Cha Bishop, hund. of Sherborne, in the co. of Dorset, 1 to the S. of Sherborne.

BISHOPLEY, a joint tnshp. with Newland Side the par. of Stanhope, ward of Darlington, in the palatine of Durham, 5 miles from Walsingham.

BISHOPMILL, a vil. in the co. of Moray, Scotla near Elgin. It is seated on the banks of the r Lossie. *See* ELGIN.

BISHOP MONKTON, a tnshp. in the par and lib Ripon, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 mile the S.E. of Ripon. The living is a perpet. cur. in dioc. of Ripon, val. £100, in the patron. of the d and chapter.

BISHOP MORCHARD, a par. in the hund. of Cre ton, in the co. of Devon, 7 miles to the N.W. of Cre ton. At Morchard Road is a station of the North Dev and Exeter and Crediton branches of the South-Weste railway. The river Taw runs near the village. T living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, of the val £533, in the patron. of R. H. Tuckfield, Esq. T church is dedicated to St. Mary.

BISHOP NORTON, a par. in the eastern div. of t wap. of Aslacoe, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Linco 8 miles to the W. of Market Rasen. Kirton-in-Lindse is its post town. It includes the tnshp. of Attley. T living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £185, in t patron. of the Prebendary of Bishop Norton in Linco Cathedral. The church is dedicated to St. John.

BISHOP RYDER, a hmlt. in the borough of Bi mingham, hund. of Hemlingford, in the co. of Warwi

ne Birmingham. The living is a perpet. cur. in the di. of Worcester, in the patron. of trustees.

ISHOPSBOURNE, a par. in the hund. of King-hford, lathe of St. Augustine, in the co. of Kent, 3 m s to the S.E. of Canterbury, its post town. It is w ered by the Little Stour. The manor of Bourne was fo erly held by the archbishops of Canterbury, one of whom entertained Henry I. here when prevented by a orm from embarking for the Continent. Part of the la l is laid out in hop-grounds. The living is a rect.* in e dioc. of Canterbury, of the val. of £700, in the gi of the archbishop. The church is dedicated to St. M y, and contains the grave and a bust of Richard H ker, who held the rectory the last five years of his li and died here in November, 1600. Bourne House is th principal mansion.

ISHOP'S CANNINGS, or CANNINGS EPIS-C PI, a par. and scattered vil. in the hund. of Potterne d Cannings, in the co. of Wilts, 3 miles to the N.E. o Devizes, its post town, and 24 N. of Salisbury. It is uated on the Kennet and Avon canal, and includes th chplries. of South Broom and Chittoe, and the tythgs. o Bourton with Easton, Coate, Horton, and St. James. Th living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, of the va of £351, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. Th church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a spacious and ient edifice, in the early English and Norman styles, h ing much resemblance to Salisbury cathedral. From th intersection of the cruciform structure, rises a lofty w r, surmounted by a spire 230 feet from the ground, wi turret and parapet. The interior is divided by p ted arches, supported on cylindrical pillars, and th chancel has a groined ceiling and richly painted ea windows, representing Christ raising Jairus's d ghter. The organ, which cost £400, was presented in 809, by William Bayley, a native of this village, wh accompanied Captain Cook in his circumnavi-gaon of the globe. There is a National school, built in 830. A large part of the parish was recently pur-ch ed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who hold th manor.

ISHOP'S CASTLE, a par., market town, and m icipal borough, in the Bishop's Castle div. of the Hu d. of Purslow, in the co. of Salop, 18 miles to the S.W. of Shrewsbury, and 159 miles to the N.W. of L don. It lies near the border of Wales, not far from a unch of the river Clun, and was formerly the site of a c stle, the seat of the bishops of Hereford, from which it rives its name. The par. contains the tnshps. of B ghton, Colebatch, Lee, with Oakley and Woodbatch. Th town is built on the side and summit of a hill, and co ains a townhall, with two prisons, erected in 1750, an a handsome stone market-house of modern erection. Th re are a few good houses, but the majority are poorly bu , and thatched. Queen Elizabeth granted the town a charter of incorporation, and soon after the elective franchise. Under that charter, extended by James I., th government of the borough is vested in a bailiff, re order, and 15 burgesses, with subordinate officers. It returned two members to parliament till the Reform Ac when it was disfranchised. Quarter sessions for the b ough are held, and polling for the county elections ta s place here. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of H reford, of the val. of £350, in the patron. of the Earl of Po is. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. Th body of the building is modern, having been e ted after the destruction of the old church in the ci l war of the reign of Charles I. The ancient tower, a square embattled structure in the Norman style, still re ains. A free school for 50 children of both sexes w founded here in 1737, by Mary Morris, and has an in me from endowment of £48 a year. There are other sm ll charities, producing about £13 per annum. A N onal school for 200 children was established in 1839. Th town was the birthplace of Jeremy Stephens, the as tant of Sir Henry Spelman in compiling his "Engli Councils." Friday is the market day. Fairs for th sale of cattle and sheep are held on the 13th Febru y, the Friday before Good Friday, the 5th July, the 9th September, and the 13th November. A hiring and pleasure fair is held on the Friday after May-day.

BISHOP'S CAUNDLE. *See* CAUNDLE-BISHOP, Dorsetshire.

BISHOP'S CLEEVE HUNDRED, one of the 27 hunds. or subdivisions of the co. of Gloucester, situated in the north part of the co., and surrounded by the hunds. of Tewkesbury, Deerhurst, Kiftsgate, and Cheltenham, and the co. of Worcester. It comprises the par. of Bishop's Cleeve.

BISHOP'S CLEEVE, a par. in the hund. of the same name, in the co. of Gloucester, 3 miles to the N. of Cheltenham, its post town. It is a station on the Bristol and Birmingham section of the Midland railway. The par. includes the hmlts. of Gotherington, Stoke Orchard, Southam with Brockhampton, and Woodmancott. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, of the val. of £1,574, in the patron. of the Rev. W. L. Townsend, incumbent. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a large ancient structure in the form of a cross, with a central tower of modern erection, and exhibits various styles of architecture, from the Saxon downwards. It has a fine Norman arch at the west end, and contains monuments of a crusader, and of the De la Veres of Southam House. The rectory house was formerly a residence of the bishops of Worcester, to whom the village belonged. On Cleeve Hill is a large ancient entrenchment, of a crescent shape, supposed to be a British work. On the same hill the Cheltenham races annually take place. There are mineral springs in the vicinity.

BISHOP'S FEE, a lib. in the par. of St. Margaret's, in the borough and co. of Leicester.

BISHOP'S FONTHILL, a par. in the hund. of Downton, in the co. of Wilts, 2 miles to the E. of Hindon. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £242, in the patron. of the Bishop of Winchester. The church is in the early English style, and is dedicated to All Saints. There are charitable endowments, which produce £11 per annum.

BISHOP'S FROME, a par. in the hund. of Radlow, in the co. of Hereford, 4 miles to the S. of Bromyard, its post town. It contains the tnshp. of Eggleton, the vil. of Leadon, and the district of Walton. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, of the val. of £608, in the patron. of the Rev. J. Hopton. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

BISHOP'S HAMPTON. *See* HAMPTON-LUCY, Warwickshire.

BISHOP'S HATFIELD. *See* HATFIELD, Hertfordshire.

BISHOP'S HULL, a par. in the hund. of Taunton, in the co. of Somerset, 1 mile from Taunton, its post town. It lies on the banks of the river Tone, not far from the British and Exeter railway. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells. val. £222, in the patron. of the Rev. H. W. Rawlin. The church is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. The charitable endowments amount to about £50 a year.

BISHOPSIDE, HIGH and LOW, a tnshp. in the par. and lib. of Ripon, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 11 miles to the S.W. of Ripon. It is situated on the river Nidd, near its source, and includes the chplry. of Pateley Bridge, and several hmlts. The charitable endowments of the township amount to £36 per annum.

BISHOP'S ITCHINGTON, or UPPER and LOWER ITCHINGTON, a par. in the Southam div. of the hund. of Knightlow, in the co. of Warwick, 3 miles to the S.W. of Southam. It is situated on the west side of the river Watergall, and contains the ext. par. lib. of Chapel Ascote. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lichfield, of the val., with the perpet. curs. of Chadshunt and Gaydon annexed, of £416, in the patron. of the Bishop of Lichfield. A church, dedicated to All Saints, formerly stood in Lower Itchington, but has long been destroyed. The present church is in Upper Itchington, and is dedicated to St. Michael. The parochial charities amount to £22 per annum.

BISHOP'S LAVINGTON. *See* LAVINGTON, West, Wiltshire.

BISHOP'S LYDEARD, a par. in the western div. of the hund. of Kingsbury, in the co. of Somerset, 5 miles to the N.W. of Taunton, its post town. It is a station on the Taunton and Watchet Branch of the Great Western railway. It lies near the west foot of the Quantock hills, and contains the hmlt. of Kenley Bottom, and the tythgs. of Coomb's Ash, East Bagborough, East Coomb, and several others. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £120, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Wells. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The charitable endowments, consisting chiefly of the revenue of the almshouses, amount to £156 per annum.

BISHOP'S MIDDLEHAM, a par. in the north-eastern div. of Stockton ward, in the co. palatine of Durham, 9 miles to the S. of Durham. Ferry Hill is its post town. It is situated on the river Skerne, and contains the tnshps. of Cornforth, Garmondsway Moor, Mainsforth, and Thrislington. The Darlington and Hartlepool railways pass near it. The bishops of Durham had a manorial seat in this parish, which was the residence of various prelates from the Norman Conquest to the close of the 14th century. The mansion, of which no traces are left, stood on a hill over the river. Limestone is obtained here. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Durham, of the val. of £152, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The parish has the benefit of charitable bequests which produce about £30 a year.

BISHOP'S NYMPTON, a par. in the hund. of Witheridge, in the co. of Devon, 3 miles to the S.E. of South Molton, its post town. It lies in a pleasant hilly country, to the south of the river Yeo, and contains abundance of limestone. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, of the val. of £296, in the patron. of the bishop. Cattle fairs are held here on the 14th April and the 29th October.

BISHOP'S OFFLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Adbaston, hund. of Pirehill, in the co. of Stafford, 3 miles from Eccleshall.

BISHOP'S SPARKFORD, a tythg. in the city of Winchester, Winchester div. of the co. of Southampton.

BISHOP'S STORTFORD, a par. and market town, in the hund. of Braughin, in the co. of Hertford, 12 miles to the N.E. of Hertford, and 32 miles by railway from London. It is a station on the Great Eastern railway. The situation of the parish on the river Stort is indicated by its name, and the prefix "Bishop's" was derived from the fact of the town belonging to the see of London at a very early period. That a small castle existed here before the Norman Conquest, and was even then held by the bishops of London, appears from Domesday Book; the same authority also showing a gift of the castle and town by the Conqueror to the then bishop. In the reign of John, the bishop having joined in the papal interdict, the king had the castle razed to the ground, and made the town a borough. This privilege was enjoyed but for a short time; for in the reign of Edward III. the bishop resumed his rights. Bishop's Stortford is situated in Herts, on the borders of Essex, in a rich corn country, and is the seat of a considerable corn and malt trade. The numerous malt-houses, with their "cowls," form a conspicuous feature in the general aspect of the place; and there is an extensive brewery. The formation of a canal, in 1769, by which communication was opened with the river Lea and the Thames, contributed very much to improve the trade of the town. The leather trade was formerly carried on, and there were several tan-yards and a silk-mill; but these are now defunct. The town has two principal streets crossing at right angles, with a handsome market-house at their intersection. It occupies ground rising gently from the river, and contains many good houses and large inns, and is lighted with gas. The market-house, erected in 1828, has a handsome Ionic front, and contains a hall occupied as an exchange, an assembly-room, and other apartments. The town is the seat of a Poor-law Union, and contains the Union house. It is also the head of a County Court district, and a polling-place for the county elections. There is a public library, and a savi bank. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Rochester the val. of £365, in the patron. of the Precentor of Paul's Cathedral. The church, which stands on l ground, is a large structure in the perpendicular st with a lofty tower and spire, and is dedicated to Michael. The tower was rebuilt in 1820. Besides parish church there are two district churches, one d cated to the Holy Trinity, situated at Newtown, other at Hockerill. The livings of both are per curs., the former in the gift of the vicar, and the la val. £100, in the patron. of the Bishop of Lon There are chapels belonging to the Independents, W leyans, Baptists, and Quakers. The grammar sc founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, attained high repute at the commencement of the last cent under the mastership of Dr. Tooke, but subsequen fell into decay. After many years of suspended a tion it has been revived. It is endowed with abo per annum, and recently a spacious house for board has been built for the head-master. There are in t town National, British, and proprietary schools, a t ing school for female teachers, founded in 1852, some almshouses. The annual value of the charitable endowments of the parish is about £27 which sum £107 is the income of the church. Bishop's Stortford was the birthplace (1632) of Sa Chauncey, author of the "History and Antiquit Hertfordshire," who also received his educati at grammar school. Thursday is the market day. F are held on Holy Thursday, Thursday after Tr Sunday, and on the 11th October, for the sale of ca and horses.

BISHOP'S SUTTON HUNDRED, one of th hunds. or subdivisions of the co. of Southampton, s ated in the northern division of the co., and sur by the hunds. of Alton and Fawley (part lies d in Alton hund.) It is in two divs., the upper lower: — the upper containing the pars. of Ba Medsted, and Wield; the lower, the pars. of Ba Sutton, Ropley, and West Tisted. The area of entire hund. is about 16,750 acres.

BISHOP'S SUTTON, a par. in the lower div. of hund. of the same name, in the co. of Southampton mile to the S.E. of Alresford, its post town. The B of Winchester had formerly a seat here, the remai which are now occupied as a malt-house. The li a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val., with the pa cur. of Ropley annexed, £350, in the patron. of th Deacon. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas.

BISHOP'S TACHBROOK, a par. in the Warwick d of the hund. of Kington, partly also in the hund. of Kin low, in the co. of Warwick, 3 miles to the S.E. of W wick. Leamington is its post town. It is situate branch of the river Avon, and contains the hmlt. of M lory Tachbrook. The living is a vic.* in the dio Worcester, val. £293, in the patron. of the Bish Lichfield. The church is dedicated to St. Chad. Th is a free school, with an endowment of £40 per annu and some other small charities.

BISHOP'S TAWTON, a par. in the hund. of So Molton, in the co. of Devon, 2 miles to the S. of Ba staple, its post town. It is pleasantly situated on east bank of the river Taw, from which it takes name, and contains the chplry. of Newport. This pl is said to have been the seat of the first Bishop of Da at the commencement of the 10th century. The see subsequently removed to Crediton. The living is a v in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £440, in the patron of t bishop. The church is dedicated to St. John the Ba and contains several monuments. The parochial charit amount to £17 per annum.

BISHOPS-TEIGNTON, a par. in the hund. of E minster, in the co. of Devon, 6 miles to the S.E. Chudleigh. Teignmouth, 2 miles distant, is its post tow It is situated in a beautiful district near the coast, on banks of the river Teign, and is intersected by the So Devon railway. The manor was held by the bishop Exeter, who had a palace here, erected in the reign

Edward III. by Bishop Grandison. There are still remains of this palace near the village. Limestone and marble exist in the parish. The living is a vic.* in the diocese of Exeter, of the val. of £215, in the patron. of the Rev. V. R. Ogle, the incumbent. The church is in the Anglo-Norman style, and has a fine western entrance. It is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. There is a free school in the village, endowed with about £40 a year, and some other charities producing £12 a year. West Teignmouth formerly formed part of this parish, but is now a separate living in the gift of the Vicar of Bishops-Teignton. The principal residence is Bishops-Teignton Lodge.

BISHOP STOKE, a par. and large vil. in the hund. of Ewley, in the co. of Southampton, 7 miles to the S.W. of Winchester, and 73 miles from London. It is a station on the London and South-Western railway. A branch line runs from this place to Gosport and Portsmouth, and another branch line to Salisbury. The village, which is large and well-built, is situated in a well-wooded county on the east bank of the river Itchin, which is navigable to Winchester. The county cheese market, established in 1852, is a spacious square enclosure, surrounded by sheds and stores, and having ready communication with the several railways which centre at Barton, on the west side of the river Itchin. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, of the val. of £437, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was rebuilt in 1825. It is a handsome stone structure, with square tower, and a rich painted window at the east side. There are National and infant schools, built in 1842, and a Wesleyan chapel at the adjoining hamlet of Crowd Hill. Bishop Bale, the antiquary, was rector of this parish in the reign of Edward VI. The Bishop of Winchester is lord of the manor. The chief seats are Fair Oak Park, Oak Lodge, Manor House, Highfield Lodge, Stoke Mount, &c. There is a large corn-mill, and a commodious family hotel and posting house adjoining the railway station.

BISHOPSTON, or LLAN-DEILO-VERNALT, a par. in the hund. of Swansea, in the co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 6 miles to the W. of Swansea, its post town. It is pleasantly situated in a beautiful valley near the coast of Oxwell Bay, and includes the vil. of Killay. It was formerly among the possessions of the see of Llandaff. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £241, in the patron. of the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St. Deilo. Davies, the antiquarian, author of "Celtic Researches," was once rector of this place.

BISHOPSTONE, a par. in the hund. of Ramsbury, in the co. of Wilts, 6 miles to the E. of Swindon. Farringdon is its post town. It lies on the borders of Berkshire. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £208, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There are two endowed schools in the village, the income of which amounts to about £60 per annum, and some other charities of the annual value of £70.

BISHOPSTONE, a hmlt. in the par. of Stone, hund. of Aylesbury, in the co. of Buckingham, 2 miles to the S. of Aylesbury.

BISHOPSTONE, a par. in the hund. of Grimsworth, in the co. of Hereford, 7 miles to the W. of Hereford, its post town. It is situated near the river Wye. The living is a rect.,* of the val., with the vic. of Yazor annexed to it, of £429, in the patron. of Sir R. Price, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. The principal charity is Berrington's Hospital, which has a revenue from endowment of £47 a year. In the vicinity is Garnons, a castellated mansion on Bishopstone Hill, with beautiful grounds, and commanding fine views of the river Wye. It is the seat of the Cotterells.

BISHOPSTONE. *See* BISHTON, Monmouthshire.

BISHOPSTONE, a tythg. in the par. of Montacute, and hund. of Tintinhull, in the co. of Somerset, 3 miles to the W. of Yeovil.

BISHOPSTONE HUNDRED, one of the 17 subdivisions of the rape of Pevensey, in the co. of Sussex. It comprises the pars. of Bishopstone and Denton, and extends over an area of about 2,700 acres.

BISHOPSTONE, a par. in the hund. of the same name, rape of Pevensey, in the co. of Sussex, 7 miles to the S. of Lewes. Seaford is its post town. It is situated in a pleasant spot on the sea-coast, and has a coastguard station. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £88, in the patron. of the Bishop of London. The church is old, and partly in the Norman style. The village was the birthplace (1763) of James Hurdis, author of the poem entitled the "Village Curate," and Professor of Poetry at the Oxford University.

BISHOPSTONE, a par. in the hund. of Downton, in the co. of Wilts, 4 miles to the S. of Wilton. Salisbury is its post town. It contains the hmlt. of Throope, and several others. The living is a vic.* and sinecure rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury, of the val. of £806, in the patron. of the Earl of Pembroke. The church, which once belonged to the priory of Monkton Farleigh, is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. It is a handsome structure in the form of a cross, in the decorated style of architecture, and has a finely decorated ceiling, some canopied niches, and two stone coffins, in which were deposited the remains of bishops. The parochial charities, consisting of a bequest for the benefit of the school, amount to £12 a year. There is a parochial day-school and a Sunday-school, the latter built by the present rector, the Rev. Chancellor Lear.

BISHOPSTROW, a par. in the hund. of Warminster, in the co. of Wilts, not far from Warminster, its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £220, in the patron. of Sir F. D. Astley, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Adeline. Roman urns and many brass coins have been found here. There are remains of a large earthwork on Whiten Hill, near the village. The principal residence is Bishopstrow House.

BISHOP SUTTON, a tythg. in the par. of Chew Magna, hund. of Chew, in the co. of Somerset, 8 miles to the S. of Bristol.

BISHOP'S WALTHAM, a par. and market town in the hund. of the same name, Droxford div. of the co. of Southampton, 9 miles to the S.E. of Winchester, and 65 miles from London by road, or 79 miles by railway. It is a station on the Gosport and Portsmouth branch of the London and South-Western railway. The parish is situated in a pleasant country near the source of the river Hamble, and includes the chplries. of Ashton and Curdridge, and the tythg. of West Hoe. The prefix "Bishop's" denotes the fact that the manor belongs to the see of Winchester. It has been held by the bishops from time immemorial, and was the site of the episcopal palace or castle originally founded in the reign of King Stephen, by his brother, Henry de Blois. It was the chosen seat of William of Wykeham, to whose cultivated taste was chiefly owing the grandeur and beauty of the building. The last days of his long and active life were spent here. The palace was destroyed during the civil war of the 17th century; but there are some remains to testify to its former extent. The business of the town is chiefly connected with agriculture. A brisk trade in leather is carried on, and a small malt trade. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, of the val. of £915, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. There is a grammar school, founded in 1679 by Bishop Morley, with an endowment of about £40 a year. Other charitable endowments of the parish produce about £100 per annum. National schools have been established. Waltham Chase, near this town and included in the manor, was formerly a notorious haunt of deer-stealers, who, from the custom of blackening their faces, obtained the name of Waltham Blacks. The legislature interfered at last, and, in 1723, to put a stop to their depredations, passed the Act called the Black Act. The village of Wickham, near the Chase, was the birthplace (1324) of the great prelate, William of Wykeham. Bishop's Waltham is a polling-place for the county elections, and a County Court is held in the town. Friday is the market-day. Fairs are held on the second Friday in May, the 30th July, and the first Friday after Old Michaelmas Day.

BISHOP'S WALTHAM HUNDRED, one of the 48

hunds. or subdivisions of the co. of Southampton, situated in the southern div. of the co., and surrounded by the hunds. of Fawley, Meon-Stoke, Portsdown, Titchfield, and Mainsbridge. The upper div. contains the par. of Droxford; the lower, those of Durley and Bishop's Waltham. The hund. contains an area of about 16,690 acres.

BISHOP'S WICKHAM, a par. in the hund. of Thurstable, in the co. of Essex, 3 miles to the N. of Maldon. Witham is its post town. It is situated on the east side of the river Blackwater, and was formerly the site of a park belonging to the see of London. The park was inclosed in 1375. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, of the val. of £393, in the patron. of the bishop.

BISHOP'S WOOD, a lib. in the par. of Brewood, hund. of Cuttlestone, in the co. of Stafford, 10 miles to the S. of Stafford. The living is a cur., attached to the vic. of Brewood. The Albrighton hounds meet at this place.

BISHOP'S WOOD, a chplry. in the par. of Walford, and hund. of Greytree, in the co. of Hereford, 3 miles to the S. of Ross, its post town. It is seated on the banks of the river Wye. The Bishop's Wood ironworks are in the neighbourhood. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £35, in the patron. of J. Partridge, Esq. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

BISHOP THORNTON, a tnshp. in the par. and lib. of Ripon, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles from Ripon. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £95, in the gift of the dean and chapter.

BISHOP THORPE, a par. in the Ainsty of the city, West Riding of the co. of York, 2¼ miles to the S. of York. It is situated on the banks of the river Ouse, and is the seat of the archbishop. The manor has been held by the archbishops since the reign of King John, when it was purchased by Walter de Grey. Before that time the parish bore the name of St. Andrew's Thorpe. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £240, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, which was rebuilt by Archbishop Drummond about 1766, was rebuilt a second time by Archbishop Harcourt in 1842. It is dedicated to St. Andrew, and contains three painted windows. The mullions of the east window belonged formerly to Cawood Castle, an earlier residence of the archbishops, which was destroyed during the civil war in the reign of Charles I. The episcopal palace of Bishop Thorpe was founded by Archbishop de Grey, in the reign of Henry III., and after being at various times enlarged and improved, was nearly rebuilt by Archbishop Drummond about 1770. The Gothic gateway and front, designed by Atkinson, were erected, and the chapel was restored, by him.

BISHOPTON, a par. in the south-west div. of Stockton ward, in the co. palatine of Durham, 6 miles to the N.W. of Stockton, its post town. It includes the tnshps. of Bishopton, East and West Newbiggin, and Little Stainton. The Clarence and Hartlepool railway passes near it. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £250, in the patron. of the Master and Brethren of Sherburn Hospital. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. Eastward of the village are the remains of the entrenchment constructed by Roger Conyers, in 1144, when he defended the bishop against the usurper, William Comyn.

BISHOPTON, a vil. in the par. of Erskine, in the co. of Renfrew, Scotland, 5 miles from Paisley. It is seated on the south bank of the Clyde, and is a station on the Greenock branch of the Caledonian railway. Bishopton House is the seat of Sir J. Maxwell, Bart., to whom the village belongs.

BISHOPTON, a tnshp. in the par. and lib. of Ripon, in the West Riding of the co. of York, not far from Ripon.

BISHOPTON, or BISHOPSTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Old Stratford, hund. of Barlichway, in the co. of Warwick, 2 miles from Stratford-on-Avon, its post town. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £25, in the gift of the Vicar of Old Stratford. The church, long decayed, is dedicated to St. Peter.

BISHOP WEARMOUTH, a par. in the north div. of the ward of Easington, in the co. palatine of Durham, adjoining Sunderland. It is situated on the south bank of the river Wear, about 1½ m. above its mouth, and is connected with Monk Wearmouth, on the opposite bank, by the fine iron bridge projected by Mr. Burdon, and constructed by Thomas Wilson about the close of the 18th century. It has a very flat arch, 236 feet in span, and nearly 100 feet above low-water mark. The entire work occupied about three years, and cost £26,000. In 1859 the bridge was strengthened, and the south end raised to a level with the road from the town, at a cost of about £30,000, under the direction of Robert Stephenson. The parish comprises the tnshp. of Bishop Wearmouth Panns, the chplry. of Deptford, Ford, and Ryhope, and the tnshps. of Southwick, Burdon, and Tunstall. It was in the Saxon period a possession of the bishops of Durham, to whom the lordship was given by Athelstan, and was early a borough. Sunderland formed part of the parish of Bishop Wearmouth till 1719; and on the erection of the former town into a borough under the Reform Act the borough rights of the latter were transferred to it, and the township of Bishop Wearmouth with some others are now included within the limits of the borough of Sunderland. The modern part of the town is continuous with the chief street of Sunderland, and the business of the place, like that of Sunderland, is connected with the shipping trade, the extensive and valuable coal-mines of the district, and iron works, glass works, and various manufactories. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Durham, of the val. of £1,[illegible], in the patron. of the bishop. The church, a large and handsome structure in the form of a cross, rebuilt in 1[illegible] and enlarged in 1850, is dedicated to St. Michael. There are five other churches, named respectively from the districts in which they are situated—Ryhope, St. Paul's, Ford or Hylton, Deptford, and St. Peter's, the livings of which are perpet. curs.,* varying in value from £300 to £500, in the gift of the bishop and rector. Hendon is in the gift of the rector. There are various places of worship belonging to the Dissenters. The charitable endowments, consisting chiefly of the sums left for almshouses, founded by Elizabeth Woodcock and Mary Scott for 10 widows or daughters of seamen, and for 10 widows or houses founded by Jane Gibson in 1725, produce about £265 per annum. Bishop Wearmouth contains the Athenæum and the Sunderland infirmary.

BISHOP WILTON, a par. in the Wilton Beacon div. of the wap. of Harthill, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles to the N. of Pocklington, its post town. It is situated at the foot of a range of chalk hills forming part of the Wolds, on a branch of the river Derwent. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York, val. £148, in the patron. of Sir T. Sykes, Bart. The church, which is an ancient edifice, with a tower and lofty octagonal spire, is dedicated to St. Edith. Near it is an old moat, believed to mark the site of the palace of Archbishop Neville, who resided here in the reign of Edward IV., and whose arms appear on one of the windows of the church. At Belthorpe is a mineral spring called St. Leonard's Well. The division of the wap. take takes its name from a beacon on the summit of the wold near the village, from which there is a fine prospect over the highly-cultivated and agreeable country.

BISHOP WYCKS, a hmlt. in the lib. of the borough of Ipswich, in the co. of Suffolk, near Ipswich.

BISHPORT, or BISHOPWORTH, a tythg. in the par. of Bedminster, hund. of Hartcliffe, in the co. of Somerset, 2 miles from Bristol, its post town. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £125, in the patron. of the vicar. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

BISHTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Tidenham, hund. of Westbury, in the co. of Gloucester, not far from Chepstow.

BISHTON, or BISHOPSTONE, a par. in the Cross div. of the hund. of Caldicott, in the co. of Monmouth,

5 mi to the E. of Newport. Caerleon is its post town. The ving is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £51, the patron. of the archdeacon. The church is dedicated to St. Cadwalader.

BISHTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Colwick, and hund. of Pehill, in the co. of Stafford, 2 miles from Rugeley. It is situated on the Trent, which here flows through a beautiful valley. The chief residence is Bishton Hall, seate near the river.

BISLEY, a par. in the hund. of the same name, in the of Gloucester, 3 miles to the E. of Stroud, its post wn. It is included within the bounds of the borough of Stroud, and contains the chplries. of Bussage, Chalford, Oakridge, and France-Lynch, with numerous tythgs. The Thames and Severn canal pass through the parish, and enters the tunnel, between 2 and 3 miles in length, under Sapperton Hill. Bisley was formerly a market town, and the seat of an extensive manufacture of woollen cloth. The market, held under a grat of James II., has long been all but disused, and the woollen manufacture is now almost extinct. Some of the factories are now appropriated to other branches of industry. The country is hilly, and the par contained a large extent of waste land, most of which is now enclosed. The manor was a royal demesne from the Conquest to the reign of Edward I., from which time it was held by the Mortimers, Earls of March for about 300 years. The town, or village, stands partly on a hill side, partly in a valley, through which a small river runs, and contains but a few good houses. The ving is a vic. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, of the val. of £527, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was built at various periods, the earliest portion appearing to be about the middle of the twelfth century, and exhibits traces of all the English styles of architecture. It is a large and handsome edifice, with a tower and spire, and stands on elevated ground. A chantry chapel of unparticular architecture formerly existed, but was destroyed in the reign of Henry VIII. or Edward VI. A curious fresco painting, temp. Henry VII., representing the archangel St. Michael weighing out the souls for judgment, with the Virgin Mary on his right hand receiving them under her robes, was discovered on the north wall, over the north doorway, but the condition of the wall necessitated the destruction of the painting. In the foundations on the south side two Roman altars, perfect, and a piece of Roman sculpture were found, and have been preserved. The church has recently undergone a complete restoration in accordance with the style of the 14th century. It contains a memorial brass of 15, and an ancient Norman font, which formerly supported the old cross still standing in the churchyard. The cross is octagonal and finely panelled, temp. Henry III., and is erected over a supposed well. A lych-gate has been added to the churchyard, and a vestry annexed to the chancel, which contains the organ, lately enlarged by Walker, of Tottenham Court-road. The Wesleyans have a chapel here. The free school and the blue-coat school, the latter founded in 1820 for 10 boys, are united, and have an income from endowment of £56 per annum. The charitable endowments of the parish produce annually about £300, of which sum £30 is the income of the church lands. Roman pavements and other remains have been discovered at Lillyhorne and Custom-Scrubs. Thursday was the market day, and cattle fairs, now of little importance, are held on the 4th May and the 12th November. Bisley is a polling place for the eastern division of the county.

BISLEY, a par. in the first div. of the hund. of Godley, in the co. of Surrey, 7 miles to the N. of Guildford. Bagshot is its post town. The London and South-Western railway passes near it. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £188, in the patron. of J Thornton, Esq. The church, an ancient building partly of brick and timber, is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. A mineral spring near the church is called St. John's Well. The parochial charities amount to £40 a year.

BISLEY HUNDRED, one of the 27 hunds. or subdivisions of the co. of Gloucester, situated in the centre of the co., and bounded on the N.W. by the hunds. of Dudstone and King's Barton, and Whitstone; on the N.E. by the hunds. of Rapsgate and Crowthorne; and on the S. by the hund. of Longtrees. It contains the pars. of Bisley, Edgeworth, Miserden, Painswick, Sapperton, Stroud, and Winstone. The area of the hund. is about 27,730 acres.

BISPHAM, a par. in the hund. of Amounderness, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 18 miles to the N.W. of Preston, its post town. It is situated on the coast of the Irish Sea, and contains the tnshps. of Bispham-with-Norbreck and Layton-with-Warbrick, and the chplries. of Blackpool and Southshore. The Preston and Wyre branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway passes near it, with which Blackpool is connected by a short line from Poulton Junction. A new line direct to Lytham has also lately been completed, and a handsome pier is in course of construction. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Manchester, of the val. of £235, in the patron. of the Rev. C. Hesketh. The church is of modern erection. There is a free school, founded in 1659 by Richard Higginson, with an income from endowment of £70 per annum.

BISPHAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Croston, hund. of Leyland, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 6 miles to the W. of Chorley. The river Douglas runs through it. There is a free grammar school, established and endowed by Richard Durning in 1675, the revenue of which amounts to £160 per annum.

BISTERN, a tythg. joined with Bartley, in the par. of Eling, and hund. of Redbridge, in the co. of Southampton, 4 miles from Southampton.

BISTERN, an ext. par. lib. in the div. and hund. of Ringwood, in the co. of Southampton, near Ringwood, its post town. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Ringwood, in the dioc. of Winchester.

BISTREE, a tnshp. in the par. and hund. of Mold, in the co. of Flint, North Wales, not far from Mold, its post town. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £80, in the patron. of the Vicar of Mold.

BITCHFIELD, a par. in the wap. of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 3 miles to the N.W. of Corby, its post town. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £134, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene.

BITCHFIELD, a tnshp. in the par. of Stamfordham, Tindale ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 13 miles to the N.W. of Newcastle.

BITTADON, a par. in the hund. of Braunton, in the co. of Devon, 6 miles to the N. of Barnstaple, its post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £83, in the patron. of W. A. Yeo, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

BITTERING PARVA, a par. in the hund. of Launditch, in the co. of Norfolk, 5 miles to the N.W. of East Dereham. Swaffham is its post town. It is joined to the par. of Beeston. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £100, in the patron. of James Dover, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

BITTERLEY, a par. in the hund. of Overs, extending also into the hund. of Munslow, in the co. of Salop, 4 miles to the N.E. of Ludlow, its post town. It comprises the tnshps. of Bitterley, Cleeton, Henley, Hill-upon-Cot, Middleton, and Smitton. Coal and iron abound here, especially at Clee Hill, and many of the inhabitants are employed in working the collieries and mines. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, of the val., with the cur. of Middleton annexed, of £750, besides glebe and rates, in the patron. of the Rev. C. Walcot, incumbent. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. A free grammar school here was endowed by John Newborough in 1712, and has an income of £34 a year. There are some other charities, producing about £26.

BITTERNE, a chplry. in the par. of South Stoneham, and hund. of Mainsbridge, in the co. of Southampton, 2 miles to the E. of Southampton, its post town. It is situated on the river Itchin, and is the site of the Roman

station *Clausentum*. Numerous Roman remains, consisting of urns, coins, &c., have been found, and in 1848 the interesting discovery was made of a part of the quay of the ancient town. The portion discovered was about 120 feet in length, and was covered with soil to the depth of 9 feet. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £200, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is modern. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel in the village. The principal seats are Bitterne Grove and Bitterne Manor House.

BITTERSCOTE, or BIDDERSCOTE, a lib. in the par. of Tamworth, hund. of Offlow, in the co. of Stafford, close to Tamworth.

BITTESBY, a lib. in the par. of Claybrooke, hund. of Guthlaxton, in the co. of Leicester, 2 miles to the W. of Lutterworth.

BITTESWELL, a par. in the hund. of Guthlaxton, in the co. of Leicester, 1 mile from Lutterworth, its post town. It borders upon the Roman way, Watling Street. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, of the val. of £428, in the patron. of the Master and Wardens of the Haberdashers' Company, and the Governors of Christ's Hospital. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The charitable endowments, including £58, the produce of Dowse's bequest for the church, amount to about £70 per annum. There is a mineral spring near the village.

BITTISCOMBE, a hmlt. in the par. of Upton, hund. of Williton and Freemanners, in the co. of Somerset, 4 miles to the E. of Dulverton.

BITTON, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Langley and Swinehead, in the co. of Gloucester, 6 miles to the E. of Bristol, its post town. It is situated in the southern extremity of the county, on the confines of Somersetshire, on the north bank of the river Avon. It is also watered by the Boyd, a small stream which here falls into the Avon, and is crossed by a stone bridge. The Great Western railway passes near this place. The par. contains the chplries. of Henham, Kingswood, and Oldland. The inhabitants of the district, which is part of the great coal-field of Gloucestershire, are chiefly employed in agriculture and the coal mines. Wesley and Whitfield, and other earnest men, by their labours here, contributed greatly to raise the moral character of the population, then very low and degraded. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £390, in the patron. of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is large, and partly in the perpendicular style, with a good tower, and is dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities amount to £26.

BIX, or BIXBRAND, a par. in the hund. of Binfield, in the co. of Oxford, 4 miles to the N.W. of Henley-upon-Thames, its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, of the val. of £487, in the patron. of the Earl of Macclesfield. The church is dedicated to St. James.

BIX, or BIXGIBWEN, formerly a par. in the hund. of Binfield, in the co. of Oxford, next Bixbrand, with which it is now joined. The rect. is consolidated with that of Bixbrand. The church, long decayed, was dedicated to St. Michael.

BIXLEY, a par. in the hund. of Henstead, in the co. of Norfolk, 3 miles to the S. of Norwich, its post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, of the val., with the rect. of Earl's Framlingham attached to it, of £608, in the patron. of the Rev. C. Brereton, rector. The church is ancient, having been founded in 1272, by William De Dunwich, bailiff of Norwich. It is dedicated to St. Wandregesilius, or St. Wandred the Abbot, whose image here was much visited by pilgrims. The principal residence is Bixley Hall, formerly the seat of the Wards, by whom it was built, and monuments to some of whom are in the chancel of the church.

BIXTON, a par. now merged in the par. of Barnham-Broom, hund. of Forehoe, in the co. of Norfolk, 5 miles to the N. of Wymondham, its post town. The church has long been in ruins, and the rect. is united with that of Barnham-Broom.

BLABY, a par. in the hund. of Guthlaxton, in the co. of Leicester, 4 miles to the S. of Leicester, its post town. It is situated on a small river, a branch of Soar, and includes the chplry. of Countess Thorpe. Midland railway runs near it, and the Union canal p through the parish. A new line of railway (the S Leicestershire) is now making through a part of parish. Some of the inhabitants are employed in worsted and hosiery manufactures. Blaby is the of a Poor-law Union. The living is a rect.* in the of Peterborough, of the val. of £600, in the patro the lord chancellor. There are no tithes, but g land, about 400 acres, in lieu of them. The chur dedicated to All Saints, and has recently been repaired. The Baptists and Wesleyans have ch in the village. There is a new National school, a some building, and a rectory-house built by the rector. The parochial charities amount to £5 Two new burial grounds (one for the Church, and for Dissenters) are now being formed.

BLACKADDER, a vil. in the par. of Edrom, in co. of Berwick, Scotland, 4 miles to the E. of It is situated in the Merse, on the banks of the Blackadder. A coal-mine is worked in the vicinity principal residence is Blackadder House.

BLACKAUGHTON, or BLACKAWTON, a p the hund. of Coleridge, in the co. of Devon, 4 mi the W. of Dartmouth, its post town. It lies near coast of Start Bay, and includes the chplry of St The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. in the patron. of Sir H. P. Seale, Bart. The ch which contains a finely-carved screen and a Saxon is dedicated to St. Michael. The Wesleyans h chapel here. The charitable endowments of the pa amount to £16 per annum.

BLACKBOROUGH, a par. in the hund. of Hay in the co. of Devon, 4 miles to the E. of Collumpt post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ex val. £140, in the patron. of the Earl of Egremont. church, which is dilapidated, was dedicated to Saints.

BLACKBOURN HUNDRED, one of the 21 h or subdivisions of the co. of Suffolk, situated in western div. of the co., and bounded on the N the co. of Norfolk, on the E. by the hund. of Ha mere, on the S. by the hunds. of Stowe, Thing Thedwestry; and on the W. by the hund of Lac It contains the following pars.:—Great Ash Badwell-Ash, Bardwell, Barnham, Barningham, Co Elmswell, Euston, Fakenham Magna, Hepworth, derclay, Honington, Hopton, Hunston, Ingham, Ixw Knettishall, Langham, Livermere Parva, Norton, I inghill Inferior, Sapiston, Stanton, Stowlangtoft, Stow, Thelnetham, Thorpe-by-Ixworth, Troston, sham, Wattisfield, Coney Weston, Market Weste Wordwell, with part of Rushford. The hund. co over an area of about 67,370 acres.

BLACKBOURNE HUNDRED, one of the 16 h or subdivisions of the lathe of Scray, in the co. of K surrounded by the hunds. of Chart and Longb Ham, Oxney, Tenterden, Rolvenden, and Barkw containing the pars. of Appledore, High Halden, ardington, Shadoxhurst, and Woodchurch. It ha area of about 17,000 acres.

BLACK-BOURTON, a par. in the hund. of Bam in the co. of Oxford, 2 miles to the W. of Bam Witney is its post town. The living is a vic. in the of Oxford, val. £148, in the patron. of the Dean Canons of Christ Church, Oxford. The church, w is dedicated to St. Mary, is in the early English and contains a stone pulpit and monuments to the gerfords and Sir A. Hopton. The village was the place (1769) of Maria Edgeworth, the novelist, grandfather resided here. The Heythrop hounds here.

BLACKBROOK, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Parr, par. of Prescot, hund. of West Derby, in the co. pal of Lancaster, not far from Prescot.

BLACKBROOK, a hmlt. in the par. of Kidderm and hund. of Halfshire, in the co. of Worcester, for part of the west suburbs of Kidderminster.

BLACKBULL, a vil. in the bar. of Dunboyne, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles from Dunboyne.

BLACKBURN, a par., municipal and parliamentary borough, and important seat of manufacture, in the hund. of Blackburn, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 23 miles to the N.W. of Manchester, and 209 miles from London by road, or 177¾ miles by the North-Western railway. It may also be approached *vid* the Great Northern and Midland railways. It is a station on the western div. of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, a branch of which also runs from Blackburn to Clitheroe. By the Leeds and Liverpool canal, which passes near the town, communication is opened with the principal rivers of the country, and the eastern and western seas. The par., which is of great extent, being about 14 miles in length and 10 miles in breadth, is situated on the river Darwent, and comprises the chplries. of Balderston, Bamber Bridge, Over Darwen, Lower Darwen, Feniscowles, Great Harwood, Langho, Mellor, Salesbury, Samlesbury, Tockholes, Walton-le-Dale, and Witton, and the tnshps. of Blackburn, Billington, Clayton-le-Dale, Cuerdale, Dinkley, Eccleshill, Little Harwood, Livesey, Osbaldeston, Pleasington, Ramsgrave, Rishton, and Wilpshire. The surrounding country, forming anciently the district called *Blackburnshire*, which included the present hund. of Blackburn, is for the most part barren, and remained till recently uncultivated. A ridge of high ground runs through the parish in a direction from northeast to north-west, extending from Whalley to Billinge Hill, at which point it has an elevation of about 630 feet. That part of the parish which lies on the north-west side of the hills, sloping to the river Ribble, has the best soil and most agreeable scenery. Clay soils predominate, and rest chiefly on sandstone. Coal is obtained in abundance, and some limestone. A mine of alum-stone, which was formerly worked, has long been neglected.—The staple business of Blackburn is the cotton manufacture, which has long been established there. In the 17th century the "Blackburn checks," a united fabric of linen and cotton, were well esteemed; and subsequently the manufacture of "Blackburn greys," a cloth not bleached before printing, flourished here. The number of hand-loom weavers is comparatively small, most of them are employed mostly in the cheap muslin manufacture. From ten to eleven thousand persons are engaged in the various processes of making, printing, and bleaching the cotton and muslin goods; and the spinning of cotton alone is said to employ about 100,000 spindles. The invention of the spinning-jenny, the introduction of which was violently resisted by the workmen, and which has since proved of such vast importance, was due to James Hargraves, a native of Blackburn, and originally a carpenter.—The manufacture of weaving machinery is now one of the most flourishing trades of the town, large orders being frequently received from Germany, France, Russia, Spain, and other parts of Europe. There are also several iron and brass foundries, four breweries, two corn mills, an extensive bobbin manufactory, besides works for gas-retort making, and several brick and tile yards. Previous to the cotton famine of 1862, Blackburn was conspicuous amongst the many thriving manufacturing towns of Lancashire for its progress and wealth.—The town, the old parts of which are irregularly built, stands in a pleasant situation, sheltered by the ridge of hills which cross the parish, and on the banks of a small rivulet called the Blackwater, or Blackburne, a branch of the river Darwent. There are many good houses of modern erection, and great improvements have been made in the streets and public establishments. The town is now lighted with gas, well paved, and has a good water supply. A magnificent townhall was erected in 1856, at the cost of £30,000; it is in the Italian style, and was designed by Pattenden. One side faces the market-place, which is surrounded by lofty and well-built shops and public buildings. There is a large cloth hall in Fleming-square, in which the sales of woollen cloth take place. The town contains a small theatre, two banks, the Blackburn Union Club, with good billiard and news-rooms a public subscription library, and a mechanics' institution. A savings-bank, a dispensary, and some other charitable institutions are established. The suburbs of the town are becoming dotted over with villa residences, chiefly inhabited by merchants, mill-owners, and wealthy shopkeepers. A public park has been recently formed at a short distance from the town, on the Preston New-road, embracing 50 acres of undulating ground, diversified with rocky hills, lakes, waterfalls, and four fine fountains. These latter are the munificent gift of the late mayor, William Pilkington, Esq. The horticultural shows, which take place in June and September, are held in the assembly-rooms of the townhall.—Blackburn was created a borough by the Reform Act, returning two members to parliament, and was incorporated by royal charter in September, 1851. The number of registered voters in 1857 was 1,518. The bounds of the parliamentary and municipal boroughs coincide with those of the township, which contains, according to the census of 1861, 11,314 houses, inhabited by a population of 63,125, against 46,536 in 1851, showing an increase of no less than 16,589 in the decennial period. Blackburn is also the seat of a Poor-law Union, the head of a County Court district, and a polling place for the north division of the county. Petty sessions for the hundred are held here. The town contains the Union poorhouse. Two weekly newspapers are published here, called the *Weekly Times* and the *Blackburn Standard*.—The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Manchester, of the val. of £893, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, a handsome structure, erected in 1826 on the site of the old grammar school, and restored, after partial destruction by fire, in 1831, is partly in the perpendicular style of architecture, and has a richly decorated tower, with crocketed pinnacles. The plan of the interior is greatly admired. The building, which was entirely redecorated in 1857, is dedicated to St. Mary. The original parish church was of earlier date than the Conquest, and belonged to the monastery of Whalley. It was twice rebuilt, and was taken down in 1819, the tower and the Duncan chapel alone remaining. The register dates from 1568. There are six other churches in the town, of recent erection,—viz., those of St. John, St. Peter, St. Paul, St. Michael, and the Holy Trinity, and Christ Church, the livings of which are perpet. curs.,* varying in val. from £50 to £217, and in the patron. of the vicar. The places of worship for Dissenters are numerous, including two each for Roman Catholics, Baptists, and Independents, and one each for Wesleyan, Primitive, and Association Methodists, Presbyterians, Quakers, Unitarians, and Swedenborgians.—The charitable endowments of the parish are of the annual value of £526. The principal foundations are the following:—The free grammar school, founded by Queen Elizabeth for 30 boys, managed by 50 governors who are incorporated, and having a revenue of £120; and a free school for 90 children, founded and endowed by William Leyland in 1765, and further endowed by other benevolent persons since that time. There are also a very large National and numerous other schools.—There are many gentlemen's seats in the neighbourhood, the principal of which are Feniscowles, the residence of Sir W. Fielden, Bart.; Witton, Woodfold, &c. Audley Hall, the ancient manorhouse, and old Samlesbury Hall, are among the most noteworthy of the older buildings. The Independent Theological Academy formerly established here has been united with the college near Manchester. The markets are held on Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs are held annually in Easter week, and on the 12th May, and the 17th October; and cattle fairs once a fortnight from February till Michaelmas.

BLACKBURN, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Kimberworth, and par. of Rotherham, wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 1 mile from Rotherham.

BLACKBURN, a vil. in the par. of Livingstone, in the co. of Linlithgow, Scotland, 3 miles to the S. of Bathgate. It is situated on the banks of the Almond river. The cotton and flax manufactures are carried on here. An Independent chapel was built here in 1825.

BLACKBURN HUNDRED, one of the six hunds. or subdivisions of the co. palatine of Lancaster, situated in the northern div. of the co., and bounded on the N. and E. by Yorkshire, on the S. by the hunds. of Salford and Leyland, and on the W. by the hund. of Amounderness. It is in two divs., upper and lower, the former containing parts of the pars. of Bury and Whalley, including the towns of Burnley, Clitheroe, Colne, Habergham-Eaves, Newchurch, &c.; and the latter containing the pars. of Blackburn and Chipping, with parts of Milton, Ribchester, and Whalley, and the town of Haslingden. The entire hund. comprises an area of 175,500 acres.

BLACK-BURTON. *See* BURTON-IN-LONSDALE, Yorkshire.

BLACKBURY, a hmlt. in the par. of Colyton-Rawleigh, hund. of Budleigh, in the co. of Devon, 4 miles to the W. of Colyton. In the vicinity are the remains of a Roman encampment, now called Blackbury Castle, and a tumulus.

BLACK-CALLERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Newburn, Castle ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 6 miles to the N.W. of Newcastle.

BLACK-CARTS, an ext. par. lib. united with the lib. of Ryehill, in the par. of Warden, Tindale ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 8 miles to the N.W. of Hexham. It is near the North Tyne river.

BLACKCHAPEL, a chplry. in the par. of Great Waltham, hund. of Chelmsford, in the co. of Essex, 5 miles to the N. of Chelmsford. It is seated near the river Chelmer. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £80, in the patron. of trustees.

BLACKDEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Sandbach, hund. of Northwich, in the co. palatine of Chester, 6 miles to the N.E. of Sandbach. The London and North-Western railway passes through it.

BLACKDOWN, a chplry. in the par. of Broadwinsor, in the co. of Dorset, near Bridport, its post town. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Salisbury, annexed to the vic. of Broadwinsor.

BLACKDOWN, a hmlt. in the par. of Kidderminster, hund. of Halfshire, in the co. of Worcester, forming part of the suburbs (called the Foreign) of Kidderminster.

BLACK-DOWN, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Crewkerne, in the co. of Somerset, 6 miles to the S.W. of Crewkerne. It is united with the tythg. of Laymore.

BLACKENHURST HUNDRED, one of the 5 hunds. or subdivisions of the co. of Worcester, situated in the eastern div. of the co., and bounded on the N. by Warwickshire, on the S. and E. by Gloucestershire, and on the W. by the hund. of Oswaldslow. It is in two divs., upper and lower. The lower contains the pars. of Great Hampton, Abbots Morton, Norton, and Oldberrow, with part of Church Lench, and the borough of Evesham. The upper div. contains the pars. of Badsey, Breforton, Church Honeybourne, North and South Littleton, Offenham, and Wickhamford. The entire hund. comprises an area of about 17,300 acres.

BLACKER, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Worsborough, and par. of Darfield, wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles to the S. of Barnsley.

BLACKER, a hmlt. in the par. of Darton, wap. of Staincross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles to the N.W. of Barnsley.

BLACKFORD, a par. in the co. of Perth, Scotland, 5 miles to the S. of Nuthill. It is a station on the Scottish Central railway, 18 miles from Perth. It is situated at the foot of the Ochil hills, which extend into the south part of the parish. The surface and soil are of various character. The small rivers Allan, Devon, and Ruthven run through the parish, which contains also several small lakes. Freestone and sandstone are obtained here. The living, of the val. of £207, is in the presb. of Auchterarder, in the patron. of Murray of Abercairnie. There is also a Free church. In the immediate vicinity is Ardoch and its famous camp, and in the parish are traces of several entrenchments, cairns, and remains of the castles of Kincardine and Tullibardine, the former containing the tombs of the Dukes of Montrose, and latter being an ancient residence of the Murrays. H are also some remains of two ancient chapels. A for the sale of cattle is held on the third Wednesd October. The par. extends about 9 miles in length 4 miles in breadth.

BLACKFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Milbor Stoke, hund. of Munslow, in the co. of Salop, 7 mi the N.E. of Ludlow.

BLACKFORD, a par. in the hund. of Whitley, in co. of Somerset, 4 miles to the W. of Wincanton. Carey is its post town. It is watered by the river The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bath and W the val. of £177, in the patron. of B. H. Hea The church, which is in the early English style, Saxon doorway, is dedicated to St. Michael.

BLACKFORD, a chplry. in the par. of Wed hund. of Bempstone, in the co. of Somerset, 4 mi the S. of Axbridge. Wells is its post town. The was held in the reign of Queen Elizabeth by Saxey, who founded the hospital or almshouse at B and was given by him to that hospital as part of dowment. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the d Bath and Wells, val. £145, in the patron. of the of Wedmore. The church is modern.

BLACKFORDBY, a chplry. in the par. of Ashby-la-Zouch, extending also into the par. of Seal, hun West Goscote, in the co. of Leicester, 2 miles to th of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. The Ashby canal passes this place. The village contains a church, wh dedicated to St. Margaret, and a chapel belonging t Wesleyans.

BLACKFORD MANOR, a hmlt. in the par. of worthy, and hund. of Carhampton, in the co. of Som set, 3 miles to the W. of Minehead. It is seated hilly, pleasant spot, near the south coast of the Bri Channel.

BLACK-FRIARS. There are several places of name,—an ext. par. lib. in the borough and co. of cester; an ext. par. lib. in the city of Canterbury co. of Kent; and a precinct in the city of London.

BLACK-GANG CHINE, a remarkable ravine in Undercliff, on the south coast of the Isle of Wight of Southampton, 1 mile to the E. of Niton. It is the finest and wildest chasms in the island, running up among the lofty rocks that form the coast of Bay. The cliffs are dark and very rugged, and ris each side about 500 feet. At the head of the cha small body of water passes over the half-upright there about 80 feet in height. This fall, which in weather almost ceases, becomes larger and more ste after much rain. The rocks are bare of vegetation their wild aspect and sombre hues are said to remind visitor of Alpine scenery. In one part of the there is a singular echo. The name "Black-Gang probably equivalent to Bleak-Way.

BLACKHEATH, a vil. and chplry. in the pa Lewisham, partly also in the pars. of Greenwich Kidbrooke, in the hund. of Blackheath, and in Sutton-at-Hone, in the co. of Kent, 6 miles to the of London. It is a station on the North Kent rai The vil. is pleasantly situated on the Heath, in e spot next Greenwich Park, commanding wide and tiful views over the surrounding country and the Thames. From its nearness to the metropolis, a situation on the great road from London to D Blackheath has been the scene of many historical e The Roman road Watling Street crossed the heath the neighbouring Shooter's Hill, and traces of it still to be found. Roman urns containing ashes coins have been discovered, some of which are in the British Museum. A body of Danish invader camped on Blackheath in the year 1011, and murdered Alphege, Archbishop of Canterbury, opposed their demands. It was from this spot, in that Wat Tyler led his followers, 100,000 in numb London. When Palæologus, the emperor of the came, in the year 1400, to ask assistance again Turks, Henry IV. had a conference with him

Fifteen years later, Henry V., returning victorious from his French campaign and the battle of Agincourt, was received here by a state procession of the citizens of London, headed by the mayor. In 1416 an interview took place on Blackheath between the same monarch and the Emperor Sigismund. Jack Cade encamped here with his followers in 1450; and here, the next year, Henry VI. pardoned those of his followers who made submission to him. In 1452 the same king assembled his army on the Heath, to oppose the Duke of York. Edward IV., returning from France in 1474, was here met by the citizens of London. A battle was fought on Blackheath in 1497, between the Cornish men, under Lord Audley, and the royal forces, led by the Earl of Oxford, in which the former were defeated, and Lord Audley captured and put to death. A splendid reception was given here to Campejo, the papal legate, in 1519, a tent of cloth of gold being prepared for him, and a grand retinue, headed by the Duke of Norfolk, going out to receive him. And, finally, on this spot took place the first interview between Henry VIII. and Anne of Cleves, the marriage being immediately after (3rd January, 39) celebrated at Greenwich. Blackheath has two churches, All Saints' and St. John's. The former is situated within the par. of Lewisham, and the latter in that of Greenwich. The livings of both are perpet. curs., the former in the patron. of the Vicar of Lewisham, and the latter in the gift of William Angerstein, Esq.; and two chapels. In the vicinity are the college, founded by Sir John Morden for decayed merchants; and the free grammar school, erected by Abraham Colfe in 162. [*See* LEWISHAM.] The Ranger's House, known also as Park Lodge, late the seat of the Earl of Aberdeen, is now inhabited by Prince Arthur. It was once the residence of the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, and near it formerly stood the residence of the Princess of Wales. Park-place, or Blackheath-park, is a range of handsome dwellings, on the site of Wricklemarsh House, a splendid mansion built by Sir Gregory Page, which was taken down in 1787.

BLACKHEATH HUNDRED, one of the 8 hunds. or subdivisions of the lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, in the co. of Kent, surrounded by the hunds. of Lessness and Dartford, and Beckenham, the co. of Surrey, and the river Thames. It contains the pars. of Charlton-next-Woolwich, Eltham, Lee, and Lewisham. The area of the hund. is about 12,650 acres.

BLACKHEATH HUNDRED, one of the 14 hunds. or subdivisions of the co. of Surrey, situated in the western div. of the co., and bounded on the N. by the hund. of Woking; on the E. by the hund. of Wootton; on the S. by the co. of Sussex; and on the W. by the hund. of Godalming. It is in two divs., called first and second. The first div. contains the pars. of Alford, Bramley, Dunsfold, Hascombe, St. Martha, Shalford, and Wonersh. The second div. contains the pars. of Albury, Cranley, Ewhurst, and Shere. The entire hund. has an area of about 41,000 acres.

BLACKHEDDON, a tnshp. in the par. of Stamfordham, Tindale ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 10 miles to the S.W. of Morpeth. The Tindale hounds meet at the village.

BLACKLAND, a par. in the hund. of Calne, in the co. of Wilts, 2 miles from Calne, its post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury, of the val. of £150, in the patron. of the Rev. James Mayo. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. Blackland House, the principal mansion, was formerly the seat of the Maundrell family.

BLACKLAND, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Calne in the co. of Wilts, not far from Calne.

BLACKLAW, a vil. in the par. of Linton, in the co. of Roxburgh, Scotland, 4 miles from Kelso. Thomas Pringle, poet, and missionary to South Africa, was born here in 1789.

BLACKLEY, or BLAKELEY, a chplry. in the par. of Manchester, hund. of Salford, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 3 miles to the N. of Manchester, its post town. The workpeople are principally employed in the various branches of the cotton manufacture. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Manchester, of the val. of £150, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Manchester. The church, which was anciently a private chapel belonging to Blackley Hall, is dedicated to St. Peter. The Wesleyans and Unitarians have chapels in the town, and there is a school with a small endowment. Annual races take place here in the month of August.

BLACKLION, a vil. in the bar. of Skyrne, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles to the S. of Slane.

BLACKMANSTONE, a par. in the hund. of Worth, lathe of Shepway, in the co. of Kent, 3 miles to the N. of New Romney, its post town. It is included in the lib. of Romney Marsh. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Canterbury, of the val. of £44, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church has long been in decay.

BLACKMILL, a vil. in the par. of Llandyfodog, hund. of Ogmore, in the co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 5 miles to the W. of Llantrisaint. A branch of the river Ogmore runs near it.

BLACKMOOR-FOOT, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Linthwaite, and par. of Almondbury, wap. of Agbrigg, in the West Riding of the co. of York, not far from Huddersfield.

BLACKMORE, a par. in the hund. of Chelmsford, in the co. of Essex, 7 miles to the S.W. of Chelmsford. Ingatestone is its post town. It was the site of a priory of the Augustine order, founded by Adam and Jordan de Sampford in the latter half of the 12th century, and valued at the Dissolution at £85. It was granted by Henry VIII. to Cardinal Wolsey, but on his subsequent attainder returned to the crown. The king frequently resided in the house; and the royal favourites, who were often entertained here, designated it Jericho. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Rochester, of the val. of £83, in the patron. of the Crickett family. The church, a small building, was the conventual church of the priory, and is dedicated to St. Lawrence. The charitable endowments of the parish amount to £54 per annum.

BLACKMORE, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Melksham, in the co. of Wilts, 2 miles from Melksham.

BLACKNESS, a vil. in the par. of Carriden, in the co. of Linlithgow, Scotland, 5 miles to the E. of Linlithgow, and 18 miles to the W. of Edinburgh. It is seated on the south shore of the Firth of Forth, and is a very ancient place. From the various Roman remains which have been found here, it is conjectured to have been a Roman station. It had once a thriving trade as the port to Linlithgow, and has an old castle which was used as a state prison in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. This fortress was one of the four in Scotland which it was agreed at the Union should be kept up. It stands on a small tongue of land stretching into the Forth. The harbour is destroyed. The trade of the village is unimportant, and the fortifications are merely nominal.

BLACKPOOL, formerly a chplry. in the par. of Bispham, hund. of Amounderness, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, but recently constituted a district par. under Lord Blandford's Act, except a small portion on the north side, which still belongs to Bispham, is 4 miles to the S.W. of Poulton, and 48 miles from Manchester by the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, with which it is connected by a short branch line from Poulton Junction. A new line has lately been completed direct to Lytham, and a handsome pier is in course of construction, which will be opened in 1863. It is situated on the coast of the Irish Sea, between the estuaries of the Wyre on the north and the Ribble on the south, and has taken its name from a dark boggy pool near the old seat of the Tildesleys, at the south end of the village. Up to the middle of the last century it remained an insignificant place, but has now become a favourite watering-place, frequented every summer by thousands of visitors, from the busy towns and factories and workshops of the great manufacturing province. Blackpool stands on ground considerably elevated, and enjoys the advantage of a remarkably

pure, keen, and bracing air. The prospect in clear weather embraces the mountains of Westmoreland, Cumberland, and North Wales. The Isle of Man is occasionally discernible. There is a fine sandy beach, firm, and sloping gently from the town. A noble range of houses extends along the parade for nearly a mile. There are large and good hotels, assembly-rooms, library, and newsroom. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, of the val. of £350, in the patron. of trustees. The church, dedicated to St. John, was erected in 1821. It has twice been enlarged, and now contains 800 sittings. The population of the district attached to it is estimated at 2,000, but new houses are continually being built, and the population is rapidly on the increase. The reserved portion, which is still in the parish of Bispham, contains about 250 inhabitants, for whom an iron church has been provided. There are chapels belonging to the Roman Catholics, Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyan Methodists, also National and infant schools. The sea has encroached on the coast to a great extent, and the cliffs near the town, which consist chiefly of clay, are gradually broken away. A large stone, called the Penny Stone, lying on the sands about half a mile from the shore, is said to mark the former site of a public-house.

BLACKRAKE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Carlton Highdale, and par. of Coverham, wap. of Hang, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles to the S.W. of Middleham.

BLACKRATH, a par. in the bar. of Gowran, and co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles to the N.E. of Kilkenny. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, of the val. of £131, in the patron. of the bishop of the diocese. Near the vil. is Lyrath, the seat of Sir J. Cuff, Bart.

BLACKRIDGE, a vil. in the par. of Torphichen, in the co. of Linlithgow, Scotland, 5 miles to the W. of Bathgate. It is seated near a small stream, a branch of the Blackburn river. There is a chapel of ease, and a preaching station belonging to the Free church.

BLACKROCK, a vil. in the par. of St. Finbar, city of Cork, in the bar. and co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles to the E. of Cork. The Cork and Passage railway passes through it. It is seated in a beautiful spot on the south bank of the river Lee, here above a mile in breadth. Here is a castle originally founded in 1604 by Lord-Deputy Mountjoy, and rebuilt about 1830. A lofty turret, rising from the castle, is converted into a lighthouse. The village contains a church, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The former, dedicated to St. Michael, is a handsome stone structure in the perpendicular style, with transept, embattled tower and spire, and is a chapel of ease to the cathedral church of St. Finbar. The Ursuline convent for 35 nuns, founded at Cork in 1771 by Honora Nagle, was transferred to Blackrock in 1825. It is a handsome building, with a chapel and extensive grounds attached to it. There are a dispensary, two lunatic asylums, and four schools. The neighbourhood is adorned with numerous seats of the gentry, with plantations, gardens, and charming pleasure grounds along the banks of the Lee.

BLACKROCK, a vil. in the par. of Monkstown, bar. of Bathdown, in the co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles to the S.E. of Dublin. It is a station on the Kingstown railway, and is seated in a pleasant district on the south coast of the bay of Dublin. Blackrock is much frequented as a watering-place, and contains a good hotel, lodging-houses, and baths for the accommodation of visitors. There are Episcopal and Roman Catholic chapels, a Carmelite convent for 20 nuns, founded in 1822, two schools, and a savings-bank. An old cross of granite in the village marks the south limit of the city of Dublin. There are many gentlemen's seats, with pleasure grounds, in the vicinity, among which are Blackrock House, Maritimo (the seat of Lord Clonearry), Carysfort House, Newton House, &c.

BLACKROCK, a vil. in the par. of Haggardstown, bar. of Upper Dundalk, in the co. of Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles to the S.E. of Dundalk. It is seated on the bay of Dundalk, and is resorted to watering-place. It has a good beach.

BLACKROD, a chplry. in the par. of Bol... Moors, and hund. of Salford, in the co. palatine of ... caster, 6 miles to the W. of Bolton. Chorley is ... town. It is a station on the western div. of th... cashire and Yorkshire railway, and a branch of th... caster canal passes through the chapelry. Th... tants are mostly engaged in the cotton ma... the print-works, and the coal-mines. The li... a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, ... val. of £300, in the patron. of the Vicar of ... The church is dedicated to St. Catherine. T... leyans have a chapel here. There are large N... and Sunday schools, and a free grammar sch... an income from endowment of £140 a year, besi... exhibition at Pembroke College, Cambridge, of ... of £80 for four years. The charities produce ... £200 per annum. The Roman road Watling ... passes through this place, which is conjectured ... to have been a Roman station. A fire which ... in a coal-mine here was extinguished by turning ... Douglas into it. A number of silver vessels, ... the impression of a rose and crown, were found ... in a moat surrounding an old mansion in this ...

BLACKSHAW, a vil. in the par. of Caerlaver... the co. of Dumfries, Scotland, 7 miles to the S. ... fries. It is seated on the coast of the Solway F... the mouth of the Lochar river. Blackshaw Flats ... sandy or mossy tract, now covered by the se... which is said to have been formerly the site of a ...

BLACKSHIELS, a vil. in the par. of Fala, in t... of Edinburgh, Scotland, not far from Fala.

BLACKSTONE, a hmlt. in the par. of Kidderm... hund. of Halfshire, but extending into the ... Bewdley, hund. of Doddingtree, in the co. of W... 2 miles from Bewdley. It is situated on the we... of the river Severn, near the cliffs called B... Rocks, and forms part of the suburbs (called the F... of Kidderminster.

BLACKSTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Kilbar... the co. of Renfrew, Scotland, 2 miles from Pa... is seated on the Black Cart river. Near the vi... Blackstown House.

BLACKTHORN, a chplry. in the par. of Ambr... hund. of Bullington, in the co. of Oxford, 3 mile... S.E. of Bicester. It is seated on the confines ... inghamshire, where the ancient way called A... Street enters the county and crosses Blackthor... The church is decayed. There are some char... trifling value.

BLACKTOFT, a par. in the wap. of Howden, ... the East Riding of the co. of York, 7 miles to t... of Howden, its post town. It is situated at t... fluence of the rivers Ouse and Trent, and in... tnshp. of Scalby. The living is a perpet cur.* ... dioc. of York, val. £220, in the patron. of the D... Chapter of Durham. The parochial charities ... to £2 per annum.

BLACK-TORRINGTON, a par. and vil. in the ... of Black-Torrington, in the co. of Devon, 1½ ... the N.W. of Hatherleigh, its post town. The p... of large extent, comprising an area of 7,200 a... is bounded on the N. by the river Torridge. ... part of the female population are employed in th... trade. The living is a rect.* in the archdeac... and dioc. of Exeter, of the val. of £600, derived ... from tithes and partly from 19 acres of glebe, a... the patron. of Lord Poltimore. The church, de... to St. Mary, is a handsome edifice, of the time of ... VIII., with a fine tower. The Baptists and ... Christians have chapels, and there is a National ... There is a small charity left by Specott for the ... of the poor of this parish jointly with the poor ... worthy. Llewellyn Llewellyn is lord of the ma...

BLACK-TORRINGTON HUNDRED, one ... hunds. or subdivisions of the co. of Devon, sit... the west div. of the co., and bounded on th... the hunds. of Hartland and Shebbear, on the E...

hund of Winkley, North Tawton, and Wonford; on the S. by the hund. of Lifton, and on the W. by the co. of Cornwall. It contains the following pars.:—Abbo-Bickington, Ashbury, Ashwater, Beaworthy, Belste, Black-Torrington, Bradford, Bradworthy, Broadwood-Kelly, Clawton, Cookbury, Exbourne, St. Giles-in-the-Heath, Halwell, Hatherleigh, Highampton, Hollacombe, Holsworthy, Honeychurch, Inwardleigh, Jacobstowe, Luffnicott, Milton Damerell, Monkokehampton, Northlew, Pancrasweek, North Petherwin, West Putford, Pyworthy, Sampford-Courtney, Sutcombe, Tetcott, Thornbury, and Werrington, with parts of Boyton, Bridgerule, and Okehampton. This hund. comprises an area of about 141,600 acres.

BLACKWALL, a district in the par. of Poplar, Tower div. of the hund. of Ossulstone, and borough of the Tower Hamlets, in the co. of Middlesex, 4 miles to the E. of St. Paul's. It is connected with the metropolis by a railway terminating in Fenchurch-street. A branch line runs from the Stepney station to Bow on the Great Eastern railway, forming part of the North London railway: and near Blackwall the North-Western and Docks Junction railway meets it. The Blackwall railway, which is carried along a viaduct for about 2½ miles, was completed in 1841, at a cost of £288,200 per mile, and was worked till 1849 by stationary engines and a wire rope. Locomotive engines are now employed. Blackwall is situated on the north bank of the Thames, on Blackwall Reach, where the river Lea falls into it, and the site of the East India Company's Docks, several extensive shipyards, iron-foundries, and other important establishments connected with the shipping trade. The East India Docks, which were constructed under the superintendence of Rennie, and were completed in 1806, occupy the east end of the district, near the Mast House, and comprise import and export docks, and an entrance basin. The import, or inner dock, covers an area of 18 acres; the export, or outer dock, originally covered about 9 and 10 acres, but was subsequently enlarged. The basin comprises 3 acres. The water in the docks has a depth of 30 feet. A lofty wall surrounds them, and extensive ranges of warehouses and offices stand within it. The railway terminus occupies the space between the docks and the Brunswick wharf and pier, near which stands the Brunswick White Bait tavern. The quay of the Trinity Board is at the mouth of the river Lea. The parish chplry. belonging to the East India Company, forms a cd. of £500, in the patron. of the directors. Blackwall Reach is that part of the river Thames which lies between Greenwich Reach and Bugsby Reach.

BLACKWATER, a name common to several rivers and small streams in the three kingdoms, including five in Ireland, three in Scotland, and three in England. The most important are the following:—1. The Blackwater, next to the Shannon the principal river of Ireland, having its source on the borders of the co. of Kerry, among the Kinnagossy and Knockanadune mountains, runs eastward through the co. of Cork to Cappoquin in Waterford, where it bends to the south, and falls into the sea at Youghal. It passes in its course Mill Street, Mallow, Fermoy, and Lismore, and receives the waters of several tributary streams, mostly on its northern bank, the chief of which are the Bride, the Allua, the Awbeg (Spenser's "gentle Mulla"), the Funcheon, the Araghlin, and the Finisk. The river has a bar at its mouth, and it is not navigable, except by barges, far beyond Youghal. Its length is about 90 miles. The country lying to the south of the Blackwater is mountainous, and the scenery along the banks of the river is beautiful and interesting. There are many noble seats, rich woods, and remains of ancient castles and ecclesiastical buildings. The river is bounding in salmon, and some pearl mussels have been found in it.—2. The Blackwater, a river in Ireland, which rises on the south border of the co. of Tyrone, and running first to the eastward, then south-eastward, bends above Caledon to the north-east, and falls into Lough Neagh, which it enters at its south-western extremity, a little distance from the Bann. It passes Clogher, Augher, Aughnacloy, Caledon, and Benburb, Blackwatertown, and Charlemont, where it reaches the Ulster canal. It receives several small tributaries, and has a fall of nearly 300 feet. Its length is between 40 and 50 miles. This river has some historical interest as the old boundary between the country of the O'Nials and the English pale.—3. The Blackwater, a river in Ireland, rising in the eastern part of the co. of Cavan, runs in a south-easterly direction to Kells, in the co. of Meath, passing through Lough Ramor, and to Navan, where it joins the river Boyne. It has a course of about 40 miles.—4, 5. The other two rivers bearing this name in Ireland are in the cos. of Longford and Wexford; the former being a branch of the Shannon, which it joins near Lanesborough, and the latter falling into the sea at Bannow Bay.—The Scottish streams of this name are one in the co. of Forfar, a branch of the river Isla; one in the co. of Kirkcudbright, a branch of the river Ken; and one in the Isle of Arran.—The principal English Blackwater is in the co. of Essex. It rises in the north-west corner of the co., not far from Saffron Walden and the border of Cambridgeshire. Its course is south-easterly, by the towns of Braintree, Coggleshall, and Witham, where it is joined by the river Brain, to Maldon, at which place the river Chelmer meets it. The united streams expand into a large estuary, and fall into the German Ocean. The Blackwater has a course of about 30 miles.—The same name is borne by a small stream in Dorsetshire and Hampshire, a branch of the Stour, and by another running along the borders of Hampshire, Berkshire, and Surrey, a branch of the river Loddon.

BLACKWATER, a vil. in the par. and hund. of Christchurch, in the co. of Southampton, 2 miles from Christchurch. It is on the border of Dorsetshire, on the banks of the small river Blackwater.

BLACKWATER, a vil. in the par. of Yateley, and hund. of Crondall, in the co. of Southampton, near Yateley. It is a station on the Reading branch of the South-Eastern railway. The village is seated on the confines of Surrey and Berkshire, on the banks of the small river Blackwater, which is crossed by a bridge. In the immediate neigbourhood is Sandhurst College. The Baptists have a chapel in the village. A cattle fair is held here annually on the 8th September.

BLACKWATER, a vil. in the par. of Kilcrohane, bar. of Dunkerron, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles to the W. of Kenmare. It is situated on the west bank of the river, from which it takes its name. In the vicinity is Blackwater Cottage. The banks of the river are steep and well-wooded, and the scenery around is remarkably picturesque. The Blackwater has a course of about 8 miles from Lough Brinn to the Kenmare river. A bridge of two arches crosses it by the village.

BLACKWATER, a vil. in the bar. of Ballaghkeen, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 12 miles to the N.E. of Wexford. It is situated on the sea-coast, and has a police force and a coastguard stationed in it. Fairs are held in the village on the 25th March, the 12th May, the 1st June, the 10th August, and the 10th November.

BLACKWATERBRIDGE, a hmlt. in the bar. of Moyfenrath, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles from Innfield. It is on the confines of the co. of Kildare, on the banks of the Blackwater rivulet.

BLACKWATERTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Clonfeacle, bar. and co. of Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles to the S. of Charlemont, and 85 miles to the N. of Dublin. It is seated on the east bank of the river Blackwater, opposite the vil. of Clonfeacle, with which it is connected by a bridge of three arches. The Ulster canal passes close by this place. The village was the scene of several attacks and skirmishes during the rebellion of the Earl of Tyrone, when a garrison was stationed here. A good export trade is carried on in corn and potatoes, coal and timber being imported. A National school, a chapel belonging to the Wesleyans, and a dispensary are in the village.

BLACKWELL, a tnshp. in the par. of Darlington, Darlington ward, in the co. palatine of Durham, 1 mile

from Darlington. It is situated on the east bank of the river Tees, which is here navigable. The Croftbridge railway passes near it. Blackwell Grange is the seat of the Allans, one of whom, George Allan, was the antiquary and topographer. He formed a large and valuable collection of objects of interest, both in nature and art, and died here in 1800. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here.

BLACKWELL, a par. in the hund. of Scarsdale, in the co. of Derby, 3 miles to the N.E. of Alfreton. Coal is procured in this place. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lichfield, of the val. of £90, in the patron. of the Duke of Devonshire. The church, which was rebuilt in 1826, is dedicated to St. Werburgh. The parochial charities amount to £4 per annum.

BLACKWELL, a tnshp. in the par. of Bakewell, hund. of High Peak, in the co. of Derby, 4 miles to the E. of Buxton. The river Wye flows near this place.

BLACKWELL, a hmlt. in the par. of Tredington, hund. of Oswaldslow, in the co. of Worcester, 2 miles to the N. of Shipton-on-Stour.

BLACKWELL, HIGH and LOW, tnshps. in the par. of St. Cuthbert, Carlisle, Cumberland ward, in the co. of Cumberland, 2 miles to the S. of Carlisle. They lie between the Lancaster and Carlisle and the Maryport railways. The charitable endowments of the townships, consisting of a bequest by Thomas Lowrey, in 1779, for a school and the relief of poor widows, and a bequest by Grace Graham, about 20 years later, for a school at Dunbar, produce about £14 per annum.

BLACKWOOD, a tnshp. united with Crowborough, in the par. of Horton, hund. of Totmonslow, in the co. of Stafford, 3 miles to the W. of Leek.

BLACKWORTH. *See* BACKWORTH, Northumberland.

BLACON-CUM-CRABHALL, or CRABWALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Holy Trinity, Chester, hund. of Wirrall, in the co. palatine of Chester, 2 miles to the W. of Chester. It is not far from the Ellesmere canal.

BLADENOCH, a vil. in the par. of Wigton, in the co. of Wigton, Scotland, not far from Wigton. It is pleasantly situated on Bladenoch Water, which, after a course of about 25 miles from Ben Braik Hill, where it rises, falls into Wigton Bay.

BLADON, a par. in the hund. of Wootton, in the co. of Oxford, not far from Woodstock, its post town. It includes the hmlt. of Hensington. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, of the val., with the perpet. cur. of Woodstock annexed to it, of £329, in the patron. of the Duke of Marlborough. The church, which was rebuilt by the duke in 1804, is dedicated to St. Martin. The charitable endowments of the parish amount to £50 per annum. Bladon is included in the parliamentary borough of Woodstock.

BLAEN-AËRON, a tnshp. in the par. of Caron-ys-Clawdd, hund. of Penarth, in the co. of Cardigan, South Wales, 4 miles to the N.E. of Tregaron. It is situated, as its name denotes (*Blaen*, "head of a river"), at the source of the river Aëron.

BLAENAN, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanfihangel-Ar-Arth, hund. of Cathnioc, in the co. of Carmarthen, South Wales, 9 miles to S.W. of Lampeter.

BLAEN-AVON, or AFON, a chplry. in the par. of Llanover, hund. of Abergavenny, in the co. of Monmouth, 5 miles to the S.W. of Abergavenny. It is situated in a mountain district, near the head (*Blaen*) of the river Avon-Llwyd, and is the terminus of the Eastern Valleys section of the Monmouthshire railway and canal. Coal and iron are abundant here, and the iron-works are of great extent. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the mines, which are worked by means of horizontal shafts, and yield about 400 tons of iron a week. Some of the dwellings are cut in the sides of the rocks. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff, of the val. of £114, in the patron. of T. Hill, Esq. There are two chapels belonging to the Baptists in the village.

BLAEN-CARON, a tnshp. of Caron-ys-Clawdd, hund. of Penarth, in the co. of Cardigan, South Wales, not far from Tregaron. It lies at the source of the river Caron.

BLAENGLESYRCH, a hmlt. in the par. of Llan hund. of Machynlleth, in the co. of Montgomery, Wales, not far from Machynlleth. It is in a hill; near the river Dovey, on a small stream called Glesyrch. There are fine views from the high gr

BLAENGWRACH, a chplry. in the par. of corrwg, hund. of Neath, in the co. of Glamorgan, Wales, 11 miles to the E. of Neath. It is situ the head of the romantic and beautiful Val of N at the source of the river Gwrach. The neighb copper and iron mines employ many of the inhabit The living is a perpet. cur., annexed to that of Co rwg, in the dioc. of Llandaff. There is a chapel ing to the Independents, which is one of the olde Wales. The principal residence is Ynislaes, the perty of the Earl of Dunraven and Mountearl village was the birthplace of Dr. Rees, editor well-known "Encyclopædia," whose father, Lewis was minister of the Independent chapel here.

BLAENHONDDAN, a hmlt. in the par of C hund. of Neath, in the co. of Glamorgan, S near Neath. It is seated on the river Neath the inhabitants are miners. Cadoxton Place and ton Lodge are the principal residences.

BLAENPENAL, or LLANPENAL, a chplry. par. of Llanddewi-brefi, hund. of Perrarth, Cardigan, South Wales, 6 miles to the N.W. of It is at the head of the vale of the Aeron river from the mountain on which it rises. The l perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, of £84, in the patron. of the Earl of Lisburne and R Esq. The church is dedicated to St. David.

BLAEN-PORTH, a par. in the lower div. of hund. of Troedyraur, in the co. of Cardigan, South W miles to the E. of Cardigan. The living cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £97, in the the Earl of Lisburne and J. V. Lloyd, Esq. T is dedicated to St. David. The parish has of three ancient camps, one of which, *Gwythan*, is attributed to Gilbert, Earl of others are called *Caer Sawydd* and Tudor's Castle. is a mineral spring at Tyllwyd.

BLAENSAWTHE, or BLAENSAWDDE, in the par. of Llanddausaint, hund. of Perfedd Carmarthen, South Wales, 7 miles to the S very. It is seated near the foot of the Black Mo where the river Sawdde takes its rise.

BLAGDON, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of borne, in the co. of Dorset, 3 miles from Cr

BLAGDON, a tnshp. in the par. of S Castle ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 8 the N. of Newcastle. In the vicinity is Blagdo the seat of Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart.

BLAGDON, a par. in the hund. of Winter the co. of Somerset, 6 miles to the N.E. of A Bristol is its post town. It is situated on the slope of the Mendip hills. The living is the dioc. of Bath and Wells, of the val. of patron. of W. Fripp, Esq. The church, years ago, is dedicated to St. Andrew. The W have a chapel here. The rect. of Blagdon was by John Langhorne, D.D., joint author with his William Langhorne, of the translation of Plu Lives. He died here, and was interred in the yard in 1779. Here is a free school, endowed by Baynard in 1687, with a revenue of about £ annum, and a bequest by John Leman, the pr produce of which is about £13 a year. A Nat has recently been built on the top of the Mend with residence for a mistress, in which Divine ser performed on Sunday evenings.

BLAGRAVE, a tythg. in the par. of Lam hund. of the same name, in the co. of Berks, from Lambourn.

BLAIDES, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Mallerst par. of Grinton, wap. of Gilling, in the North Rid the co. of York, 4 miles to the W. of Reeth.

BLAINA, near Nant-y-Glo, in co. Monmouth, W.S.W. of Abergavenny, and 18 miles from Ne

by t Western Valleys railway, which has a station at Nan -Glo, about 1½ miles from Blaina. The village is situated in a very picturesque spot, between two very high nd steep ranges of hills, which separate the Ebwy Vall from that of the Afon. The whole of the popu- latio are engaged in the extensive ironworks of Messrs. Levi and Simpson. More attention has been paid at Blai than at most works to the education of the inha- bitan , and a beautiful church, in the Norman style, was ected in 1845 in place of the old parish church, whic was almost destroyed by fire in the preceding year

BLAINEY, a parcel of the par. of Llangunider, hund. of Crickhowell, in the co. of Brecknock, South Wales, 6 mi to the W. of Crickhowell. It is a station on the Weste n Valleys section of the Monmouthshire railway and anal.

BLAIR-ATHOLL, a par. in the district of Atholl, and , of Perth, Scotland, about 80 miles to the N. of Edinburgh. It is situated among the Grampian moun- tain and consists chiefly of rugged and bleak lands, but th some beautiful and fertile plains and straths. The incipal river is the rapid Garry, which receives seve tributaries from the glens on each of its banks: the Tilt. The loftiest hills are Beinn-a-Ghlo, which rises to the height of 3,725 feet, and Ben-y-gloe-charg, 3,550 feet. The view over this district from the ass of Killiecrankie, by which it is approached from the south, is considered to be one of the finest in the country. It embraces a great variety of scenery, hill nd dale, pasture and woodland, bright streams and mo dicoats. The par. of Blair-Atholl is very extensive, and includes the ancient pars. of Kilmavronaig, Lude, and rowan. The living, of the val. of £250, is in the psb. of Dunkeld, in the patron. of the Duke of Athe . The parish church is a recent structure. The old church, now in ruins, was the burial-place of Graham of Claverhouse, who fell at Killiecrankie in July, 1689. Blair Castle, the fine seat of the Duke, stands on the bank of the Tilt, near its junction with the Garry. This mansion was attacked by the Highlanders in 1746. Her Majesty the Queen visited it, and stayed several weeks here, in September, 1844. There are some pic- turesque waterfalls in the neighbourhood—those of the Bruar, in Glen Tilt, and those of the Bruar, celebrated by Burns, near the road to Inverness. A considerable extent of ground has been planted with larch, fir, &c. Gaelic is commonly spoken here. Fairs are held for the sale of cattle on the third Wednesday in May, and at the Ridge of Tilt on the 25th June and the 20th August (old style). The par. is about 28 miles in length, by 18 miles in breadth, having an area of about 166,000 acres.

BLAIR GOWRIE, a par. in the co. of Perth, Scot- land, 2 miles to the N.E. of Cupar Angus. A branch of the Grampians extends into this parish. It is watered by several streams, the principal of which are the Isla and the Ericht. The banks of the latter are steep and lofty, and the stream has abundance of fish. The town has a good trade, and is a burgh of barony. Many of the workpeople are employed in spinning and weaving flax. The living, of the val. of £223, is in the presb. of Meigle, in the patron. of M'Pherson of Blair Gowrie, and Oliphant of Ardblair. In the vicinity is Newton House, the old residence of the M'Phersons. Fairs are held here in March, May, August, October, and November. The par. extends about 7 miles in length and 3 miles in breadth.

BLAIR LOGIE, a vil. in the par. of Logie, in the co. of Stirling, Scotland, 3 miles from Stirling. It is seated in Glen Devon, at the foot of the Ochil Hills. Copper and pyrites exist here, and were once worked. The hill, the glen, the village with its kirk, and an ancient castle near, make up a very picturesque scene.

BLAIRNGONE, a vil. in the par. of Fossaway, in the co. of Perth, Scotland, 8 miles to the N.E. of Clack- mannan. It is a burgh of barony. The Murrays had a seat here.

BLAISDON, a par. in the hund. of Westbury, in the co. of Gloucester, 3 miles to the E. of Mitcheldean. Newnham is its post town. A destructive fire occurred in this village in 1699. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, and in the patron. of Mrs. Anna Gordon. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

BLAKEMERE, or BLACKMOOR, a par. in the hund. of Webtree, in the co. of Hereford, 7 miles to the S. of Weobly. It is situated on the banks of the river Wye. The living is a vic. united with that of Preston- on-Wye, in the dioc. of Hereford. The church is dedi- cated to St. Leonard. The parochial charities produce £2 per annum.

BLAKENEY, a chplry. in the par. of Awre, hund. of Blidesloe, in the co. of Gloucester, 3 miles to the S. of Newnham. It lies near the river Severn. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, of the val. of £232, in the patron. of the Haberdashers' Company, London. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The Baptists have a chapel in the village. Cattle fairs are held here on the 12th May and the 12th No- vember.

BLAKENEY, a par. and small port in the hund. of Holt, in the co. of Norfolk, 4 miles to the N.W. of Holt, Thetford is its post town. It is situated on the sea-coast, and has a good harbour. It was anciently called Snit- terley, and was the site of a Carmelite monastery, founded at the close of the 13th century, and subsequently en- dowed by William de Roos. In the reign of Henry III. the inhabitants received the grant of a market, and many German traders afterwards resorted to the port and settled in the town. There are about 50 or 60 small vessels belonging to the port, which are employed in the coasting trade and the fisheries. The entrance to the harbour is rendered difficult and dangerous by a shifting bar. The extension of the Great Eastern railway to the neighbouring port of Wells will probably lessen the trade of this place. The living is a rect.* united with that of Cockthorpe, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £506, in the patron. of Lord Calthorpe. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. It is a large and handsome building of flint, with a lofty embattled tower at the west end, and a turret at the east end. It forms a con- spicuous object on the coast, and is a well-known sea- mark. It is said that the eastern turret was formerly lighted up. There is a chapel belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists. The charitable endowments amount to £12 per annum. The town contains an old guildhall, and some good arches of the ancient friary. Blakeney was the birthplace of John de Baconsthorpe, the "resolute and subtle doctor," and provincial of the Carmelites in England. He died in 1346.

BLAKENHALL, or BLACKENHALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Wybunbury, hund. of Nantwich, in the co. palatine of Chester, 5 miles to the S.E. of Nantwich. The Grand Junction railway passes near it.

BLAKENHAM, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Bosmere and Claydon, in the co. of Suffolk, 3 miles to the S. of Needham Market. Soon after the Conquest a small Benedictine priory was founded here, as a cell to the abbey of Bec, in Normandy, to which the manor had been given. On the suppression of alien priories, the manor was granted to the Provost and Fellows of Eton College. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, of the val. of £166, in the patron. of the Provost and Fellows of Eton College. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The Great Eastern railway and the Stow- market and Ipswich canal pass near this place.

BLAKENHAM, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Bosmere and Claydon, in the co. of Suffolk, near Great Blakenham. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Nor- wich, of the val. of £280, in the patron. of the Rev. J. Jackson, incumbent. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

BLAKESALL, a hmlt. in the par. of Wolverley, hund. of Oswaldslow, in the co. of Worcester, 3 miles to the N. of Kidderminster.

BLAKESLEY, a par. in the hund. of Green's Nor- ton, in the co. of Northampton, 4 miles to the W. of Towcester, its post town. It includes the hmlts. of

Foxley and Woodend. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, of the val. of £176, in the patron. of J. W. Wright, Esq. The church, which contains a monumental brass of the year 1416, is dedicated to St. Mary. The charitable endowments of this parish are of considerable value, producing above £250 per annum. The principal foundations are the school established in 1669 by William Foxley, which has an income from endowment of £100 a year; and the free school endowed by Lady Leveson, with an income of the same amount. Blakesley has also a share in several other charities. It is said that Blakesley Hall at one time belonged to the knights of the order of St. John of Jerusalem.

BLANANLLYN, a vil. in the par. of Kilrhedin, hund. of Elvet, in the co. of Carmarthen, South Wales, 4 miles to the SSof Newcastle Emlyn.

BLANCHARDSTOWN, a hmlt. in the par. and bar. of Castleknock, in the co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles to the N.W. of Dublin. It is a station on the Midland Great Western railway. A police force is stationed here, and petty sessions are held in the village once a month. Here are also a Roman Catholic chapel and the Cabra nunnery, in connection with which is a large girls' school.

BLANCHLAND, or SHOTLEY HIGH QUARTER, a par. in Tindale ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 10 miles to the S. of Hexham. It is situated on the confines of the co. of Northumberland next Durham, on the river Derwent, not far from its source. This place was the site of an abbey, founded in the latter part of the 12th century by Walter de Bolbec, for canons of the Premonstratensian order. Its abbot was called to one of the parliaments held in the reign of Edward I. The revenue of the abbey at the period of the Dissolution was £44 9s. The estate came subsequently into the possession of the Bishop of Durham, Lord Crewe, who made it part of the endowment of the munificent charities which he founded. The inhabitants are principally employed in the extensive lead mines which have long been worked here. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Durham, of the val. of £198, in the patron. of Lord Crewe's trustees. The present church is part of the old abbey, and was made good for use in the year 1752. The gatehouse and some other parts of the abbey are still standing. They are situated in a narrow valley in the midst of moors. There is a free school for boys, endowed with £50 a year, and one for girls.

BLANCHVILLESKILL, a par. in the bar. of Gowran, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles to the E. of Kilkenny. The soil is fertile, and the district contains some limestone. The living is a vic. united with the rect. of Kilfane, in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin. The principal residence is Blanchvilleskill House, the seat of General Kearney.

BLAND, a hmlt. in the par. of Sedbergh, hund. of Staincliff and Ewcross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, not far from Sedbergh.

BLANDFORD-FORUM, or MARKET BLANDFORD, a par., market town, and municipal borough, in the hund. of Coombs-Ditch, in the co. of Dorset, 16 miles to the N.E. of Dorchester, and 103 miles to the S.W. of London. It is a station on the Dorset Central section of the London and South-Western railway. Blandford is situated in a pleasant and fertile country, chiefly consisting of fine pasture land, on the banks of the river Stour, which curves round two sides of the town, and is crossed by a bridge of six arches. The name of the place indicates its position by an ancient ford of the Stour. The manor of Blandford belonged, at the close of the 12th century, to the Earl of Leicester, and was afterwards a royal possession, being held by Henry IV., Edward IV., and Richard III. It now belongs to the corporation, to whom it was granted by James I. The town has frequently suffered from destructive fires. The first occasion was in 1579, when it was quickly rebuilt. It was again burnt in the years 1676 or 1677, 1684, and 1713. But the most extensive conflagration occurred in 1731, when about 400 homes perished, and not more than 40 private houses escaped the destruction. The town was rebuilt under the provisions of an Act of Parliament passed for purpose, and with the help of generous contribut from many quarters, including the royal family these successive destructions and restorations Bla is indebted for its present handsome appear that of any town in the West of England It is larly built, and the streets are well paved and li with gas. It contains a handsome townhall, Portland stone, the architecture being of the I order. A pump near the hall has a marble ta with an inscription in commemoration of the fi 1731. It was erected in 1760 by John Bastard, o sufferers. There are also a commodious corn-ex built by the corporation in 1855, a savings-ba the Union poorhouse.—Blandford is said to be a by prescription, but only two instances are its exercising the elective franchise, one in the Edward I., and the other in the reign of Edw It was constituted a free borough by a charter of I., granted in 1606, by which its prescriptive were confirmed and enlarged. Under the Re the borough is governed by a mayor or bailiff, men, and 12 councillors, with the style of the and burgesses of Blandford-Forum." Blandford seat of a Poor-law Union, the head of a C district, and a polling-place for the county has been a market town from a period preceding reign of Henry III. Petty sessions are held town by the county magistrates.—Various manufa have been carried on here at different times, of the most noted was that of point lace, superior other English, and rivalling the famed Flemish value was £30 per yard. Large quantities of shir tons were formerly made in this town and the surro ing district, but this manufacture declined on the tion of the more elegant pearl button.—The living rect. and vic.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, of the £300, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of W chester. The church, which was erected after t struction of the former one by the fire of 17 its site, is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. It structure in the Grecian style of architecture, wi tower and cupola, and possesses several handsome ments. There is a chapel belonging to the Inde —The charitable endowments of the parish are siderable extent, producing about £1,200 per The principal of these is the endowment founded by William Williams, for the instruction and ap ticing of poor children, and other benevolent purp the revenue of which is now nearly £600 a year grammar-school, removed from Milton to the t 1785, has an income of £150 per annum. There blue-coat school for 12 boys, established and by Archbishop Wake in 1729, which has a rev £50. Almshouses for 10 persons were found George Ryves about 1685, and have an income endowment of £210. Six others are endowed property producing a like amount.—There are mains of several ancient camps in the vicinity Blandford. Damory Court, at the east end of the was the ancient manorhouse.—Blandford has been birthplace of several distinguished men, among wh may be named Bruno Ryves, born in 1596, editor of early newspaper entitled *Mercurius Rusticus*, and one the contributors to the Polyglot Bible; Thomas Creech born in 1659, poet, and author of a translation Lucretius; Archbishop Wake, born in 1657. Edw Wake, who founded the institution for the sons of clergy; and Christopher Pitt, born in 1699, author translation of the Æneid.—Blandford gives the title marquis to the Duke of Marlborough.—The market been held on Saturday since the reign of Henry II it previously was held on Sunday. Fairs for the sale horses, cattle, and cheese take place on the 7th Mar the 10th July, and the 8th December. There is a racecourse near the town, on which races were annually in August, but they have been discontinued since 1843.

BLANDFORD ST. MARY, a par. in the hund.

Combs-Ditch, in the co. of Dorset, near Blandford-Forum. It is situated on the south bank of the river Stour, which is here crossed by a bridge. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, of the val. of £313, in the patron. of the heirs of Sir John Burrough. The church was rebuilt in 1711 by Governor Pitt, and contains several monuments of the Pitt family. Governor Pitt who was the grandfather of the Earl of Chatham, was born in this village in 1653. Here, too, was born the antiquary, Browne Willis, in 1682.

BLANKNEY, a par. in the second div. of the wap. of Lawe, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 9 miles to the S.E. of Lincoln. Sleaford is its post town. Linwood is a hamlet of this parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, of the val. of £821, in the patron. of T. Chaplin, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Oswald. Blankney Hall is the principal mansion.

BLANTYRE, a par. in the co. of Lanark, Scotland, 3 miles to the W. of Hamilton. It is situated in a level, fertile district, sheltered by higher grounds, on the south bank of the river Clyde. Low Blantyre is a station on the Hamilton branch of the Caledonian railway, and High Blantyre a station on the Hamilton and Strathaven railway. The par. includes the vils. of Blantyre Works, Auchinraith, Auchintibber, Barnhill, Hunthill, and Stonefield. It is the site of a priory of the Augustine order, founded before the close of the 13th century. At the Reformation it was given by James VI. to Walter Stewart, who was shortly afterwards made a baron, with the title of Lord Blantyre. The barony is still held by his descendants. The cotton manufacture is carried on here, and gives employment to about 900 persons. The district contains ironstone and limestone. The living, which is of the val. of £97, is in the presb. of Hamilton, in the patron. of Lord Blantyre, whose seat is Erskine House. The remains of the ancient priory stand on a rock by the Clyde, opposite Bothwell Castle. There is a mineral spring in the parish, the water of which is efficacious in some cutaneous affections.

BLARIS, or LISBURN, a par. partly in the bar. of Upper Massarene, in the co. of Antrim, and partly in the bars. of Upper Castlereagh and Lower Iveagh, in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 7 miles to the S.W. of Belfast, and 80 miles to the N. of Dublin. It is situated on the banks of the river Lagan, and contains the market town of Lisburn. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Down, Connor, and Dromore, of the val. of £61 in the patron. of the Marquis of Hertford. *See* LISBURN.

BLARNEY, a vil. in the par. of Garrycloyne, bar. of East Muskerry, in the co. of Cork, and prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles to the N.W. of Cork, and 160 miles from Dublin. It is a station on the Great Southern and Western railway. The village is seated on the river Blarney, which is here joined by the Comane, and is crossed by a bridge of three arches. This place was formerly the seat of a thriving trade. The linen manufacture, in which at one time above 12 mills were employed, was succeeded by the cotton manufacture, which flourished but a short time and then decayed. There is still a large mill, in which many of the villagers are employed in the worsted and woollen manufacture. The scenery surrounding the village is beautiful, and chiefly woodland, the oft-sung "groves of Blarney" being very real, extensive, and delightful. The chief object of general interest here is the old castle, the remains of which stand on a lofty limestone rock by the river, from which there is a wide view over the country as far as the Boggra mountains. One of the kings of South Munster had a hunting-seat on this spot, and a castle was erected at the commencement of the 13th century, on the site of which the present structure was reared in 1446 by Cormac McCarthy, a hero of royal descent. It was destroyed, with the exception of the tower, at the Revolution of 1688. In an angle of the tower, about 20 feet from the summit, is a stone with a Latin inscription, recording the erection of the castle and the name of the founder. This is the famous "Blarney Stone," possessed, according to vulgar tradition, of the power of inspiring whosoever succeeds in kissing it with the gift of resistless flattery and dauntless lying. Few venture, it is said, on the perilous experiment of being lowered within reach of it. There are several large caves under the castle, containing some fine stalactites and stalagmites. The parish church of Garrycloyne stands in this village. Petty sessions are held once a fortnight, and a police force is stationed here. There are also a large National school and a dispensary. Fairs are held on the 18th September and the 11th November.

BLASKENWELL, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Corfe Castle, in the co. of Dorset, not far from Corfe Castle.

BLASTON, a par. in the hund. of Gartree, in the co. of Leicester, 7 miles to the N.E. of Market Harborough. It consists of the two districts of St. Michael and St. Giles. The living of St. Michael is a don. cur., attached to the rect. of Hallerton, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The living of St. Giles is a don. rect., of the val. of £222, in the patron. of the Rev. G. O. Fenwicke, incumbent, who also holds the manor of Blaston. There are charitable endowments which produce about £10 per annum.

BLATCHINGTON, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Flexborough, rape of Pevensey, in the co. of Sussex, 8 miles to the S. of Lewes; Seaford is its post town. It is pleasantly situated on the coast of the English Channel, at the mouth of the river Cuckmere. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, of the val. of £88, in the patron. of the Rev. N. R. Dennis, incumbent. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

BLATCHINGTON, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Whalesbone, rape of Lewes, in the co. of Sussex, 2 miles to the N.W. of Brighton. The South Coast railway passes near it. The living is a rect. consolidated with the vic. of Brighton, in the dioc. of Chichester. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

BLATCHINWORTH, a joint tnshp. with Calderbrook, in the par. of Rochdale, and hund. of Salford, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 4 miles to the N.E. of Rochdale. The Manchester and Leeds section of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway passes through it, with a station at Littleborough, a village included in the township. The inhabitants are employed in the woollen manufactories, the print-works, and the numerous collieries.

BLATHERWYCKE, a par. in the hund. of Corby, in the co. of Northampton, 6 miles to the N. of Oundle, This parish was formed by the union of two ancient parishes, about the middle of the 15th century. Part of it is included in Rockingham Forest. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, of the val. of £394, lately in the patron. of Augustus Stafford, Esq. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and contains a monumental brass of Sir H. Stafford and his lady, of the year 1548. The other church, which was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, was long ago taken down. The parochial charities amount to £5 a year. The chief residence is Blatherwycke Hall, the seat of the Stafford family.

BLAUNAN, a tnshp. in the par of Nantglyn, hund. of Isaled, in the co. of Denbigh, North Wales, 4 miles from Denbigh.

BLAWITH, a chplry. in the par. of Ulverstone, hund. of Lonsdale, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 7 miles to the N. of Ulverstone. It lies near the south end of Coniston Water. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, of the val. of £63, in the patron. of T. R. G. Braddyll, Esq. There is a school with a small endowment, and other charities of trifling value.

BLAXHALL, a parish in the hund. of Plomesgate, in the co. of Suffolk, 4 miles to the S. of Saxmundham. Woodbridge is its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, of the val. of £498, in the patron. of A. Ingleby and others. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The parochial charities produce £18 per annum. Blaxhall Hall is about a mile distant from the village.

BLAXTON, or BLAKESTONE, a tnshp. in the par. of Finningley and Lake of Doncaster, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles to the E. of Doncaster.

BLAYDON, a vil. in the tnshp. of Winlaton, and par. of St. Cuthbert Stella, Chester ward, in the co. palatine of Durham, 4 miles to the W. of Newcastle. It is situated near the river Tyne, and is a station on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway. It is not far from Axwell Park, the seat of Sir T. Clavering, Bart. There are extensive coal works in the vicinity.

BLAYNE, a hmlt. in the par. of Llandebie, hund. of Iskennen, in the co. of Carmarthen, South Wales, 4 miles to the S. of Llandilofawr.

BLAYNEY, or BLAENAU, a parcel of the par. of Llanfihangel-Cwmdu, hund. of Crickhowell, in the co. of Brecknock, South Wales, 5 miles to the N. of Crickhowell. It is situated at the foot of the Black Mountains.

BLAZE, or BLAZEY, ST., a par. in the eastern div. of the hund. of Powder, in the co. of Cornwall, 4 miles to the E. of St. Austell. It lies near the coast of the English Channel, on the banks of a small river which falls into the Bay of St. Austell, or Par Bay. The patron saint to whom the parish owes its name, and to whom the church is dedicated, is said to have landed at this spot. The district is rocky, the surface consisting chiefly of granite and slate. Tin and copper are abundant, and the inhabitants are mostly employed in working the mines. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, of the val. of £120, in the patron. of Major Carlyon. The church is dedicated to St. Blaise, whose effigy it contains. It has also a monument to Henry Scobell, treasurer and paymaster of the farmtin in the reign of Queen Anne. There is also a district church at Par, or Biscovey, the living of which is a perpet. cur. val. £150, in the patron. of the crown and the Bishop of Exeter alternately. There are chapels belonging to the Wesleyans, the Primitive and the Association Methodists. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. The principal seat in the vicinity is Tregrehan, a residence of Major Carlyon. Roselyon was the seat of the Kellios and Scobells, but is now only a farmhouse. This parish was the birthplace of the benevolent Ralph Allen, of Prior Park, near Bath, the original, as it is said, of Fielding's Allworthy, in "Tom Jones." He died in 1764.

BLEADON, a par. in the hund. of Winterstoke, in the co. of Somerset, 6 miles to the W. of Axbridge. Weston-super-Mare is its post town. It is situated on the river Axe, which is here navigable, and includes the hmlts. of Oldmixton and Shiplet. The Bristol and Exeter railway runs through the parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, of the annual val. of £469, in the patron. of the Bishop of Winchester. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The rect. of Bleadon was held by Meric Casaubon, a learned critic, son of a greater father, Isaac Casaubon. The former died in 1671. There are remains of British encampments and several barrows in the neighbourhood, where coins, weapons, and other relics have been found.

BLEAN, BLEAN CHURCH, or ST. COSMUS AND DAMIAN IN THE BLEAN, a par. in the hund. of Whitstable, lathe of St. Augustine, in the co. of Kent, 2 miles to the N.W. of Canterbury. The Whitstable railway runs through it. The parish is situated in Blean Forest, a rough tract of woodland which belongs to the crown. Hops are cultivated here, and part of the land is covered with coppices. Blean is the seat of a Poor-law Union. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Canterbury, of the val. of £346, in the patron. of the Master of Eastbridge Hospital. The church is dedicated to SS. Cosmus and Damian, and has several monuments. The parochial charities amount to £3 a year.

BLEAN, HIGH and LOW, hmlts. in the tnshp. of Bainbridge, and par. of Aysgarth, wap. of Hang, in the North Riding of the co. of York, not far from Askrigg.

BLEANGATE HUNDRED, one of the 12 hunds. or subdivisions of the lathe of St. Augustine, in the co. of Kent, situated in the eastern div. of the co., and bounded on the N. by the Thames, on the E. by the of Thanet, on the S. by the hunds. of Downham and Preston, and on the W. by the hund. of Whitst It contains the pars. of Chislett, Hearne, Heath, I ver, Stourmouth, Sturry, Swadelithe, and West This hund. covers an area of about 18,800 acres

BLEASBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Legsby, and of Wraggoe, in the co. of Lincoln, 4 miles to the Wragby. It once formed a separate parish.

BLEASBY, a par. in the wap. of Thurgarton, i co. of Nottingham, 3 miles to the S. of S post town. It lies on the west bank of the river T and is a station on the Nottingham and Lincoln of the Midland railway. The hmlts of Goverton, and Notown are included in this pa living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, of t £107, in the patron. of the Chapter of the Church of Southwell. The church, an ancient is dedicated to St. Mary. The princip Bleasby Hall. About a mile from the villa ford ferry over the Trent. Bleasby is a mee Rufford hounds.

BLEASDALE, a chplry. in the par. of Lanc of Amounderness, in the co. palatine of Lan to the E. of Garstang. This township co extensive tract of elevated moorland, rising Fell, the highest point, to the height of abo It formerly constituted the Forest of Bleas now almost entirely enclosed. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, of the val the patron. of the Vicar of Lancaster. The endowments of the township amount to £6 the produce of a bequest by Christopher P 1702, and which is applied partly to the supp school and partly to the relief of the poor

BLEATARN, a hmlt. in the par. of W ward, in the co. of Westmoreland, 4 miles to Brough. It is seated on the river Eden, in country abounding in limestone. Here are tiges of a convent founded in the latter part of century as a cell to Byland Abbey, to which of Bleatarn was granted by John de Tailb

BLECHINGDON. *See* BLETCHINGDON, Oxfo

BLEDDFA. *See* BLETHVAGH, Radnors

BLEDDINGTON, a par. in the upper di hund. of Slaughter, in the co. of Gloucester, the S.E. of Stow-on-the-Wold. The living is a the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, of the va in the patron. of the Dean and Canons of Christ C Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Leonard

BLEDISLOE HUNDRED, one of the 27 hu subdivisions of the co. of Gloucester, situated western div. of the co., and bounded on the S. by the hund. of Westbury, on the E. by the Severn, and on the W. by the hund. of St. B contains the pars. of Alvington, Awre, and L extends over an area of about 12,900 acres

BLEDISLOE, a hmlt. in the par. of Awre and of Bledisloe, in the co. of Gloucester, 2 m Newnham. It is seated on the south bank of the Severn.

BLEDLOW, a par. in the hund. of Aylesbury, co. of Buckingham, 5 miles to the S.E. of T Prince's Risborough is its post town. It lies on the lines of Oxfordshire, and includes the hmlt. of Bl Ridge. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxf the val. of £175, in the patron. of Lord Carr The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. It the early English style, and contains monuments Crosse family. Its situation on the brow of a rock hanging a pool in a deep and woody glen, has given to the following rhyme—

"They who live and do abide,
Shall see the church fall into the Lyde."

The pool below the rock is called the Lyde. The table endowments of Bledlow amount to £30 per an

BLEDNOCH. *See* BLADENOCH, Kirkcudbright

BLEINE, a hmlt. united with Llan, in the p

Llangendeirne, and hund. of Kidwelly, in the co. of Carmarthen, South Wales, 5 miles to the N.E. of Kidwelly.

BLENCARN, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkland, Leath ward in the co. of Cumberland, 9 miles to the E. of Penrith. A free school was established here in 1775 for the benefit of the tnshps. of Culgaith and Blencarn. It has an income from endowment of £60 per annum. There is a mineral spring near the village.

BLENCOGO, a tnshp. in the par. of Bromfield, in the ward and co. of Cumberland, 4 miles to the W. of Wigton. This village was the birthplace (1738) of Jonathan Boucher, author of a glossary of the English language, and contributor to Hutchinson's history of the county.

BLENCOW, GREAT, a tnshp. in the par. of Dacre, Leath ward, in the co. of Cumberland, 4 miles to the N.W. of Penrith. Here is a free grammar school, established and endowed by Thomas Burbank, in 1576, which has a revenue of about £190 per annum. The first Lord Ellenborough was a pupil in this school.

BLENCOW, LITTLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Greystoke, Leath ward, in the co. of Cumberland, close to Great Blencow. A farm-house in this township was the ancient seat of the Blencow family, who resided here from the commencement of the 14th century. There are some remains of a chapel and other buildings, and in a neighbouring cemetery is a stone cross.

BLENDON, a hmlt. in the par. of Bexley, and hund. of Bexley, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, in the co. of Kent, 3 miles to the E. of Dartford. Blendon Hall is the principal residence.

BLENDWORTH, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Finch-Dean, in the co. of Southampton, 8 miles to the S.E. of Petersfield. Horndean is its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, of the val. of £226, in the patron. of the Rev. E. L. Ward, incumbent. The church is dedicated to St. Giles. The charitable endowments of the parish amount to £21 per annum, of which £19 is the produce of a bequest by William Ashford, in 1695, for the education of poor children. The chief residence is Blendworth House, the seat of Sir W. Brighton, Bart.

BLENHEIM PARK, an ext. par. district, in the lib. of Oxford, in the co. of Oxford, 8 miles to the N.W. of Oxford. It is situated on the river Glyme, close to the town of Woodstock, and near the Handboro' Junction station on the West Midland railway. It is the seat of the Duke of Marlborough. Blenheim, like Strathfieldsaye, is a permanent monument raised by a grateful nation to one of its most illustrious heroes and defenders. On the 2nd of August, 1704, the great Duke of Marlborough obtained a decisive victory over the united forces of the French and Bavarians at Hochstädt, near the village of Blenheim, on the banks of the Danube. Immediately afterwards the royal approbation of his achievement was expressed in the grant to him, by Queen Anne, of the honour of Woodstock, to be held by the tenure of presenting annually to the reigning sovereign at Windsor Castle a standard of France by way of "acquittance for all manner of rents, suits, and services due to the crown." The legislature subsequently confirmed the grant and voted also a sum of £500,000 for the erection of the palace and laying out the grounds.—The park, which is of great extent, consists of a beautiful tract of undulating ground, watered by the river Glyme, which expands into a lake-like sheet of water opposite to the principal front of the palace. The great natural advantages of the spot have been improved to the utmost by the hand of art. The laying out of the grounds was entrusted to the eminent landscape gardener, Brown, and the result of his plan is considered a masterpiece of refined taste and artistic skill. He is said to have remarked, in reference to his successful distribution of the water in the park, that "the Thames would never forgive him for what he had done at Blenheim."—The palace was erected from designs by Sir John Vanbrugh. It is of vast size, the principal front extending about 350 feet from wing to wing, and the entire structure covering about seven acres. Its architecture presents the usual characteristics of his style, especially heaviness, and is generally admitted to have little claim to admiration for beauty or elegance. It occupies an elevated situation in the park, and commands, from the south front, an extensive and beautiful prospect bounded by the distant hills of the Chiltern range. The entrance to the park, on the Woodstock side, is by a fine triumphal arch, or gateway, of the Corinthian order of architecture; and the approach to the grand front is by a noble avenue above 2 miles in length. The arrangement of the interior of the palace is remarkably good, and its decorations splendid and magnificent. Among its principal apartments are the lofty entrance hall, with a ceiling painted by Thornhill, and containing many statues and pictures; the bay-window room hung with beautiful tapestry; the state and other drawing-rooms; dining-room, containing several family portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds; the saloon, partly lined with marble, the ceiling and walls of which are painted by La Guerre; the state bed-chamber; the library, a noble apartment, nearly 200 feet in length, supported by marble columns, and containing about 20,000 volumes—it has a marble statue of Queen Anne, by Rysbrach; the chapel, in which is the monument, by the same artist, to the great duke and his duchess; the theatre; and till recently the Titian room. The last-named room was totally destroyed, with a large part of the north-east wing of the palace, by an accidental fire in February, 1861. Among the numerous paintings which adorn the palace are works by Raphael, Murillo, Rubens, Vandyck, Titian, Reynolds, &c.—Not far from the triumphal arch is a small and elegant building, called the China Gallery, in which is preserved a valuable and interesting collection of porcelain, delft, and Japan manufactures. In front of the palace is a column, 130 feet in height, surmounted by a statue of the great duke, and bearing an inscription by Bolingbroke. The lake is crossed by an elegant bridge; and on a hill, sloping to the water, stands the High Lodge. In the reign of Charles II. this lodge was occasionally the residence of Rochester, then comptroller of the Park. On the slope of the hill is Rosamond's Well, near the site of her famed Bower. The ancient way called Akeman Street crosses the park, and remains of Roman buildings have been discovered near it.

BLENKINSOP, a tnshp. in the par. of Haltwhistle, Tindale ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 2 miles to the W. of Haltwhistle. The Newcastle and Carlisle railway runs through it. The inhabitants are principally employed in the extensive coal works of the district. The chief residence is Blenkinsop Hall, near which are the remains of an old castle situated on a hill, and once the seat of the Blenkinsop family, whose name it bore. Roman remains, consisting of an altar and a stone with an inscription, have been found at this place.

BLENNERHASSETT, a tnshp. united with Kirkland, in the par. of Torpenhow, ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, in the co. of Cumberland, 4 miles to the W. of Ireby. It is seated on the banks of the river Eske. There is a chapel belonging to the Independents. The charitable endowments of the township produce £3 a year.

BLENNERVILLE, a vil. in the bar. of Trughanacmy, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 1 mile from Tralee, to which it is the port. It is situated on the coast of Tralee Bay. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the fisheries. Fairs are held here on the 9th May, the 15th September, the 25th October, and the 19th December.

BLESSINGTON, a par. and market town in the bar. of Lower Talbotstown, in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 18 miles to the S.W. of Dublin. It is situated on the confines of the co. of Kildare, on the banks of the river Liffey, and owes its origin to Michael Boyle, Archbishop of Dublin in the reign of Charles II. A charter of incorporation was granted in 1669, from which time till the Union the borough returned two members to the Irish parliament. A police force is stationed here, and petty sessions are held once a fortnight. The district is mountainous, and there

are large tracts of waste and bog. Granite, which is abundant, is quarried and exported. The fine waterfall called Poul-a-phuca is within 3 miles of Blessington. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Dublin, Glendalagh, and Kildare, of the val. of £398, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, which has a lofty tower, was erected by Archbishop Boyle, and contains a monument to him. In the vicinity are Hillsborough, the seat of the Marquis of Downshire; Russborough, the seat of the Earl of Milltown; and Russelstown. The market day is Thursday. Fairs are held on the 12th May, the 5th July, and the 12th November.

BLETCHINGLEY, a par. in the first div. of the hund. of Tandridge, in the co. of Surrey, 5 miles to the E. of Reigate, and 20 miles from London. The South-Eastern railway passes through the par., the nearest station to which is Redhill. Ham Farm is a hmlt. of this par. Bletchingley is a very ancient place, and was formerly a market town and a borough, returning two members to parliament from the reign of Edward I. The market was long since disused, and the borough was disfranchised by the Reform Act in 1832. At the period of the Norman Conquest the manor was held by the Earl of Clare. A castle was shortly after erected, which was destroyed after the battle of Lewes, in the reign of Henry III. Nothing remains of it, but part of the foundations. The town is pleasantly seated on a hill overlooking the South Downs. The pursuits of the inhabitants are chiefly agricultural. Large quantities of fuller's earth are obtained in the adjoining district. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, of the val. of £1,200, in the patron. of H. Chawner, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It is a spacious edifice in the early English style of architecture, with a low embattled tower, from which formerly rose a fine spire to the height of 160 feet. This was destroyed by lightning in 1606. The church contains a very fine monument to Sir Robert Clayton and his lady, with white marble effigies; and a monument to Bishop Thomas, by whom the rectory was once held. The manor belonged to the Clayton family. The Independents have a chapel in the town. There is a free school for 25 boys, which was founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and possesses an annual income from endowment of £23. Ten almshouses for aged persons were erected in 1668, and another was subsequently added. The parochial charities produce altogether about £50 per annum. Bletchingley, the ancient manor-house, was formerly the residence of the Duke of Buckingham, beheaded by Henry VIII. This mansion was pulled down by one of the Earls of Peterborough, and the porter's lodge transformed into the present farmhouse. Fairs are held annually on the 22nd June and the 2nd November, for the sale of horses, cattle, &c.

BLETCHINGTON, or BLETCHINGDON, a par. in the hund. of Ploughley, in the co. of Oxford, 4 miles to the E. of Woodstock. The river Cherwell and the Oxford canal pass near it on the west. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, of the val. of £356, in the patron. of the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Giles. The charitable endowments of the parish, which include an almshouse for four persons, founded in 1520 by Leonard Power and since rebuilt, amount to about £55 per annum. Bletchington Park is the seat of the Annesley family.

BLETCHLEY, a par. in the hund. of Newport, in the co. of Buckingham, 5 miles to the S. of Wolverton, and 47 miles to the N.W. of London. It is a station on the main line of the London and North-Western railway. The par. comprises the tnshp. of Water Eaton, and part of the chplry. and market town of Fenny Stratford. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, of the val. of £456, in the patron. of Joseph Bennitt, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains several monuments, among which is one to Richard, Lord Grey of Wilton, who died in 1442. The parochial charities consist of an allotment of 25 acres of land for the benefit of the poor.

BLETCHLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Morton-Sea, and hund. of Bradford, in the co. of Salop, 3 miles f Market Drayton.

BLETHERSTONE, a par. in the hund. of Dung in the co. of Pembroke, South Wales, 5 miles to the N of Narberth. The living is a vic. united with th Llawhaden, in the dioc. of St. David's.

BLETHVAUGH, or BLEDDFA, a par. in the h of Cefnllys, in the co. of Radnor, South Wales, 9 to the S.W. of Knighton. It is situated in a bleak hilly country, near the river Lug. The living is a in the dioc. of St. David's, of the val. of £81, in patron. of the bishop of the diocese. The church cated to St. Mary. Petty sessions are held here county magistrates.

BLETSOE, a par. in the hund. of Willey, in th of Bedford, 6 miles to the N.W. of Bedford, town. It lies on the banks of the river Ouse, a the site of a castle belonging, in the 14th century Pateshulls and Beauchamps. The living is a r the dioc. of Ely, of the val. of £316, in the patron Lord St. John, of Bletsoe. The church is d St. Mary. It contains the tombs of the St John with monuments to Sir John St. John, and Countess of Bolingbroke. The remains of the seat of the Lords St. John, of Bletsoe, is now house. The parochial charities produce about £ annum.

BLEWBURY, a par. in the hund. of Reading, part also in that of Moreton, in the co. of Berks, 3 the S.W. of Wallingford, its post town. It on the Ridge Way, and contains the chplries of Upthorpe, and Upton, and the lib. of Nottingh The parish is crossed by the ancient way called I or Icknield Street. The living is a vic.* in the Oxford, of the val., with the curs. of Aston-Upt and Upton annexed to it, of £161, in the pat Bishop of Oxford. The church is dedicated to S chael. This parish has the benefit of an important table endowment founded in 1760 by William M the produce of which amounts to about £ annum. This sum is applied, under the direction Court of Chancery, to the maintenance of the blue-coat school, Reading; to the support schools for boys and girls; to apprenticing of poor children, and other benevolent purposes. is an endowed almshouse, founded in 17 charities, the value of which is about £55 p In this parish was formerly a spacious bu the Charter-house; and the ancient manor-house defended by a moat and rampart of earth. On barton Hill are remains of an extensive encampm and there are some barrows in the vicinity.

BLEYNE, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanfihangel of Carnwallon, in the co. of Carmarthen, South W 5 miles to the N.E. of Llandily.

BLICKLING, a par. in the southern div. of the of Erpingham, in the co. of Norfolk, 1 mile to the N of Aylesham, its post town. The manor of Blickling in the Saxon age, was a royal demesne, and at the quest, was given to the bishops of Norwich, who had palace and a fine park here. It afterwards passed to the families of the Dagworths, Erpinghams, and Boleyns to the Boleynes and Hobarts, and is now held Lady Suffield. The living is a rect.* in the Norwich, of the val., with that of Erpingham with it, of £521, in the patron. of the Baroness Suffield. The church is dedicated to St Andrew contains some interesting old monuments, including brasses: among which are a good one of Sir Nicholas Dagworth, who died in 1401; one of Robert Baynard and family, of the year 1454; and one of Anne Boleyn aunt of the unfortunate Queen of England, who died 1477. There is also a sculptured hexagonal font. Blickling Hall is the seat of Lady Suffield. It is a very interesting example of the Elizabethan style of architecture. It is in the form of a quadrangle, with a square turret at each angle, and is surrounded by a moat, which is crossed by a bridge of two arches. It was erected by the Hobarts in 1628, on the site of a more ancient ma

sion, which was the birthplace of Anne Boleyn, and from which she was married to Henry VIII. The hall contains large and valuable library, and several portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Gainsborough, and Cornelius Jansen. The park, which extends over about 1,000 acres, contains some noble woods of oak and beech, a fine lake, hills rising from its edge, and much picturesque scenery. In 1641 Sir John Hobart had the honour of entertaining at this seat Charles II. and his queen.

BLIDWORTH, a par. in the Southwell div. of the wapentake of Thurgarton, in the co. of Nottingham, 4 miles to S.E. of Mansfield, its post town. It is situated within the bounds of the ancient Forest of Sherwood, and contains the hmlts. of Bottoms, Fishpool and Rainworth. The village stands on high ground, and many of the inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of hosiery. A large tract of land in the parish is covered with woods which were planted at the time of the inclosure in 1806. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, of the val. of £231, in the patron. of the Prebendary of Oxton, in Southwell Collegiate Church, to which the manor belongs. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

BLINDBOTHEL, a tnshp. in the par. of Brigham, ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, in the co. of Cumberland, 2 miles to the S. of Cockermouth.

BLINDCRAKE, a tnshp. joined with those of Isell and Redman, in the par. of Isell, ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, in the co. of Cumberland, 3 miles to the N.E. of Cockermouth. It lies near the north bank of the river Derwent.

BLINDLEY HEATH, a chplry. in the par. of Godstone, hund. of Tandridge, in the co. of Surrey, not far from Godstone. East Grinstead is its post town. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Winchester, of the val. with that of St. John the Evangelist, Godstone, and in the patron. of the Vicar of Godstone.

BLISLAND, a par. in the hund. of Trigg, in the co. of Cornwall, 4 miles to the N.E. of Bodmin, its post town. It is situated on the banks of the river Camel, in a district containing abundance of granite and schist, and steam tin. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, of the val. of £571, in the patron. of the Rev. J. W. Pye. The church, which is dedicated to St. Pratt, contains several monuments and a brass of the year 1620. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here. A fair for the sale of cattle is held on the Monday after the 22nd September.

BLISWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Wymorsley, in the co. of Northampton, 4 miles to the N.E. of Towcester, and 63 miles from London. It is a station on the joint line of the London and North-Western railway, from which a branch line here runs to Northampton and Peterborough. The Grand Junction canal also passes through this parish, and is carried through a tunnel about 100 yards in length. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, of the val. of £351, in the patronage of the Rev. W. Barry, incumbent. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and contains a monumental brass of the year 1503. The parochial charities, including a small free school, amount to £12 per annum.

BLITHBURY, a hmlt. in the par. of Mavesyn Ridware, hund. of Offlow, in the co. of Stafford, 2 miles from Rugeley. It is seated on the banks of the river Blythe, a branch of the Trent, into which it falls near Kings Bromley.

BLITHE BRIDGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Kingston, hund. of Totmonslow, in the co. of Stafford, 4 miles from Uxeter. It is situated on the river Blythe, a branch of the Trent.

BLITHEFIELD, a par. in the southern div. of the hund. of Pirehill, in the co. of Stafford, 2 miles from Abbot's Bromley. Rugeley is its post town. It is situated on the banks of the river Blythe, and includes the hmlt. of Admaston, and the lib. of Newton. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, of the val. of £388, in the patron. of Lord Bagot. The church is dedicated to St. Leonard, and contains some fine monuments and brasses of the Bagot family and others. There are free schools for boys and girls, founded and endowed in 1729 by Elizabeth Bagot and Jane Jones, the income of which is about £35 per annum. There are other charitable endowments producing nearly the same sum yearly. Blythefield House, the seat of Lord Bagot, is an extensive structure in the form of a quadrangle, with numerous towers and pinnacles. The moat which formerly surrounded it is filled up. The mansion contains a good collection of pictures, among which are some valuable portraits, including those of Lord Burleigh, Lady Aylesford, Lady Dorset (one of the beauties of the court of Charles II.), and Moliere.

BLO' NORTON, a par. in the hund. of Guilt-Cross, in the co. of Norfolk, 5 miles to the S. of East Harling. It lies on the borders of Suffolk, on the banks of the river Waveney. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, of the val. of £231, in the patron. of the Rev. C. H. Browne, incumbent. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The charitable endowments amount to £97 per annum, the principal part of which sum is the produce of the parish lands.

BLOCKHOUSE, an ext. par. district, comprised within the bounds of the city of Worcester, in the co. of Worcester.

BLOCKLEY, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Oswaldslow, in the co. of Worcester, lying detached within the co. of Gloucester, 3 miles to the N.W. of Moreton-in-the-Marsh, its post town. It is a station on the Oxford and Wolverhampton section of the West Midland railway. It is situated on a small stream, a branch of the river Stour, and includes the hmlts. of Dorne, Ditchford, Draycott, Northwick, and Paxford, and the chplry. of Aston Magna. A monastery appears to have been founded here before the middle of the 9th century, which was afterwards given to the bishops of Worcester, who have long held the manor, and who had a palace here before the Reformation. The silk manufacture was introduced here about 1700, and is still carried on. There are also several flour-mills and some stone quarries. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, of the val. of £762, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. It is an ancient building, partly in the Norman style, with a tower of modern erection, and stands on the site of the old monastery. It contains two monumental brasses of priests, one being of the year 1483, and a monument, by Rysbrach, to the Rushout family, of Northwick Park. There is a chapel belonging to the Baptists. The National school is partly supported by endowment. The Fosse Way passed through this parish, and Roman urns and other relics have been found in the neighbourhood. Several mineral springs exist here.

BLODWELL, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanyblodwell, hund. of Oswestry, in the co. of Salop, 5 miles to the S.W. of Oswestry.

BLOFIELD HUNDRED, one of the 34 hunds. or subdivisions of the co. of Norfolk, situated in the eastern div. of the co., and bounded on the N.E. by the hund. of Walsham, on the N.W. by the hund. of Taverham, and on the S. by the hunds. of Henstead and Loddon, from which it is separated by the river Yare. It comprises the following pars.: — Blofield, Bradeston, Brundall, Buckenham, Burlingham St. Andrew, Burlingham St. Edmund, Burlingham St. Peter, Cantley, Freethorpe, Hassingham, Limpenhoe, Lingwood, Great Plumstead, Little Plumstead, Postwick, Southwood, Strumpshaw, Witton, and part of Thorpe. The hund. extends over an area of about 20,290 acres.

BLOFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Blofield, in the co. of Norfolk, 6 miles to the E. of Norwich, its post town. The Great Eastern railway passes through it. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, of the val. of £896, in the patron. of the Master and Fellows of Caius College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. Here is a free school, founded by Charles Reeve in 1729, which has an income of £10 a year; also several other charitable endowments, the annual value of which is about £75. Blofield is the head of a Poor-law Union, and contains the Union house.

BLOOMSBURY, a par. included within the borough of Finsbury, London, about 1 mile to the N.E. of St. Paul's. It formed part of the adjoining par. of St. Giles until 1730, when, on the erection of St. George's church, it was severed, and constituted an independent parish by authority of parliament. Its present name, Bloomsbury, is supposed by some to be a corruption of Lomesbury, the name of a hamlet anciently standing on the spot, which was the site of the Royal Mews until the year 1534, when they were burnt down; others derive it from William Blemund, lord of the manor in the reign of Henry III. The par. contains the British Museum (which fronts Great Russell-street), Bloomsbury-square (originally called Southampton-square), Russell-square, Woburn-square, Torrington-square, and parts of Bedford and Brunswick squares. Bloomsbury-square has a statue of Charles James Fox, by Westmacott; and Russell-square has one of Francis, Duke of Bedford, by the same artist. These statues are placed at opposite extremities of Bedford-place, facing each other. Coward College, belonging to the Dissenters, is situated in Torrington-square. The north side of Bloomsbury-square was formerly occupied by Bedford House, which was erected by Inigo Jones.—The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of London, of the annual val. of £700, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, which was one of the 50 churches appointed by Act of Parliament in the reign of Queen Anne to be built within the bills of mortality, stands in Hart-street, near New Oxford-street. It was erected from designs by Hawksmoor, at a cost of £9,790, and was opened in 1731. It was dedicated to St. George, in compliment to his majesty, King George the First, whose statue surmounts the tower. The architecture is partly of the Tuscan, partly of the Corinthian order; but the steeple, an extraordinary structure, is an imitation of the tomb of Mausolus. The other livings are Christ Church, Woburn-square, and Bedford Chapel; the former of which is a perpet. cur., of the val. of £500, and in the patron. of the Rector of Bloomsbury. In Bloomsbury-street, besides Bedford Chapel, are the French Episcopal chapel and the new Baptist chapel, a large and handsome structure erected in 1848, from designs by J. Gibson. The charitable endowments of the parish consist chiefly of the Southampton almshouses, which have a revenue of about £380 per annum. Bloomsbury is the head of a County Court district, and contains the court-house and a savings-bank.—Bloomsbury-square was originally called Southampton-square, in honour of the Earl of Southampton, who had a mansion there, which was taken down in 1800. Lady Russell spent her last days in it. Among the residents in the square have been Sir Hans Sloane, the founder of the British Museum; Richard Baxter, the eminent divine; the poet Akenside; Judge Mansfield; and the elder D'Israeli, who there wrote the "Curiosities of Literature." Sir Samuel Romilly, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Lord Tenterden, and Lord Loughborough resided in Great Russell-street. Among the important institutions located in this district are the Russell Literary Institution, established in 1808; the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy; the Royal Literary Fund; the Orthoepic Institution, &c. Soame Jenyns was born here in 1704, and Theodore Hook in 1788.

BLOORE-IN-TYRLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Drayton-in-Hales, hund. of Pirchill, in the co. of Stafford, 3 miles to the E. of Drayton. It lies on the confines of Shropshire, and includes the hmlt. of Sandy-lane Head, and part of the hmlt. of Hookgate. Some historical interest attaches to Blore Heath in this township, as the scene of a severe conflict during the wars of the Roses, in which Lord Audley, commanding the Lancastrian forces, was defeated and slain, with a large number of Cheshire gentlemen fighting on the same side. The Yorkists were led by the Earl of Salisbury. The battle took place in the year 1459, and was commemorated by a wooden cross set up on the spot soon afterwards. Three hundred years later, the cross having been thrown down, was re-erected on a stone pedestal by the lord of the manor.

BLORE, or BLORE RAY, a par. in the northern of the hund. of Totmonslow, in the co. of Staff... miles to the N.E. of Cheadle. Ashborne is its post t... It is situated on the west bank of the river D... contains part of the chplry. of Calton. The living... rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, of the val. of £1... the patron. of O. Shore, Esq. The church is d... to St. Bartholomew. It is a small ancient ed... contains several monuments and brasses of the B... family, who had formerly a seat here, on the s... which now stands a farmhouse. The parochial ch... produce about £17 per annum. This parish is p... the honour of Tutbury, in the duchy of Lancaster.

BLOWICK, HIGHER and LOWER, hmlts. in par. of North Meols, hund. of West Derby, in palatine of Lancaster, 6 miles to the N.W. of Ormskirk. They are seated near the coast, at the mouth of the Ribble.

BLOWTY, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangeitho, of Mathrafel, in the co. of Montgomery, North W... miles to the W. of Llanfair.

BLOXHAM, a par. in the hund. of Bloxham, in co. of Oxford, 3 miles to the S.W. of Banbury town. It is watered by a small stream, a branch of river Cherwell, and contains the chplries. of Bloxham Milcombe. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of the val. of £290, in the patron. of the Provost Fellows of Eton College. The church is ded... St. Mary, and is a fine specimen of the geometrical of architecture, with portions in the style of both and later periods. A church is supposed to have erected not later than the first half of the 12th but the present building contains only a few the earlier structure. The most remarkable its beautiful spire, 195 feet high, which is one of the most graceful in England. There is a that it was built by Cardinal Wolsey, but the dered by most authorities incorrect. The spacious edifice, but somewhat too short for width. The chancel is unworthy of the church, though there are some interesting former structure to be found in it. The western is adorned with singular sculpture, symbolising Judgment. The south porch doorway is a specimen of the transition period, containing Norman merging into early English, while the porch is an elegant specimen of decorated work. church contains some brasses of unusually There are chapels in the village belonging to the and the Wesleyans. A large collegiate building entrance of the village, built in the year grammar school, but which failed, is now the middle classes, sons of farmers, tradesmen. Boys are boarded and educated here for £ year. It is managed by a late Fellow of New Oxford, and is nearly full. New parish schools children have been built in 1862, which are ornament to the village, as well as a public have an endowment of £20 a year. The endowments amount to between £300 and £ annum, being chiefly the produce of the tolls which, under decree of the Court of Chancery, into three parts,—one for the repair of the and bridges, another for the aid of the poor, for the common town charges, which consist the causeways and other public works.

BLOXHAM, or BLOXHOLM, a par. in the Flaxwell, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, to the N. of Sleaford, its post town. The living rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, of the val., with of Digby united to it, of £245, in the patron Right Hon. E. A. Nisbet. The church is dedicated St. Mary. Bloxham Hall is the principal re...

BLOXHAM HUNDRED, one of the 14 hundred subdivisions of the co. of Oxford, situated in the part of the co., and bounded on the N. by Warwickshire; on the E. by the hund. of Banbury and co. of Northampton, on the S. by the hund. of W... and on the W. by the hund. of Dorchester and

of W wick. It contains the pars. of Adderbury, Alkerto Bloxham, Broughton, Drayton, Hanwell, Horley, Horn n, Tadmarton, Wigginton, and Wroxton, with parts f the pars. of Cropredy and Swalcliffe. The hund extends over an area of about 27,700 acres.

BLOXWICH, a vil. in the par. and borough of Walsall, in the hund of Offlow, co. of Stafford, 2 miles to the N. of Walsall. It is a station on the South Staffordshire railway. The Essington and Wyrley canal asses through this place. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, of the val. of £150, in the patron. of the Vicar of Walsall. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There are chapels belonging to the Roman Catholics and the Wesleyans.

BLOXWICH, LITTLE, a hmlt. in the par. and borough of Walsall, in the hund. of Offlow and co. of Stafford, close to Bloxwich.

BLOXWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Coombs-Ditch, in the co. of Dorset, 5 miles to the N. of Wareham. Blandford is its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, of the val. of £230, in the patron. of the Rev. G. Pickhard, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. To the south of the village is a large heath, situated on a hill called Woolsbarrow, on which are remains of a Danish entrenchment. The chief residence is Bloxworth House.

BLUBBERHOUSES, a tnshp. in the par. of Fewston, wap. of Claro, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles to the S.W. of Ripley. It has an area of about 1,600 acres.

BLUE ANCHOR, a hmlt. in the par. of Old Cleeve, hund of Williton, in the co. of Somerset, 2 miles from Watchet. It is pleasantly seated on the coast of Bridgwater Bay.

BLUNDESTON, a par. in the hund. of Mutford and Lothingland, in the co. of Suffolk, 3 miles to the N.W. of Lowestoft, its post town. It is situated on the seacoast, on the north-east side of the river Waveney. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, of the val., with that of Flixton united with it, of £617, in the patron. of T. Mare, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel in the town, and there is a small free school with an endowment of £10 per annum, the bequest of Gregory Clarke in 172 . There are some other charities, the value of which is about £87 a year. Blundeston House is the principal residence.

BLUNHAM, a par. in the hund. of Wixamtree, in the co. of Bedford, 8 miles to the E. of Bedford. St. Neots is its post town. It lies between the rivers Ouse and Ivel, the former of which bounds it on the W., the latter on the E. The hmlt. of Moggerhanger belongs to this parish, and has a district church of its own recently erected. Blunham was formerly a market town, the inhabitants having obtained a grant of a market and fair early in the 14th century. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, of the val. of £731, in the patron. of Earl de Grey. The church contains some monuments of the Longvilles and Bursalls, and is dedicated to St. Edmund. There is a chapel belonging to the Baptists. The principal seats are Blunham House, the residence of Sir C. Pym, Bart., and Blunham Park.

BLUNSDON, BROAD, a chplry. in the par. of Highworth hund. of Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple, in the co. of Wilts, 2 miles to the W. of Highworth. Bury Blunsdon is a tythg. in this chplry. The living is a perpetual cur. annexed to the vic. of Highworth, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol. The Roman road to Cirencester passes at the foot of Blunsdon Castle Hill, on which is an extensive circular encampment.

BLUNSDON ST. ANDREW, a par. in the hund. of Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple in the co. of Wilts, 4 miles to the S.W. of Highworth. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, of the val. of £305, in the patron. of I. J. Calley, Esq.

BLUNTISHAM, a par. in the hund. of Hurstingstone, in the co. of Huntingdon, 4 miles to the N.E. of St. Ive's, its post town. It is situated on the borders of Cambridgeshire, on the west bank of the river Ouse, and includes the vil. of Earith. The manor belonged to the monks of Ely before the Norman Conquest, and part of it is still held by the dean and chapter. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, of the yearly val. of £1,070, in the patron. of the Bishop of Peterborough. The church stands on elevated ground, commanding a wide prospect over the rich meadow lands and the river. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and is in the early English style of architecture, containing a screen, piscina, and an octagonal font. Here is also a neat marble monument to Dr. Samuel Knight, who once held the rectory, and was the author of the biographies of Erasmus and Dean Colet. Dr. Knight died here in 1746. There are chapels belonging to the General and Particular Baptists, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, and Quakers in the town, and a free school founded in 1708, which has an income from endowment of about £88 per annum. The other charitable endowments of the parish—the principal of which is the estate held by feoffees for the benefit of the poor—produce about £140 a year.—In September, 1741, this place was visited by a destructive storm of wind, which lasted nearly a quarter of an hour and did fearful havoc in the village. It also touched upon Cambridge, Downham, and Lynn, at the latter place injuring St. Margaret's church.

BLURTON, a joint chplry. with Lightwood Forest, in the par. of Trentham, and hund. of Pirehill, in the co. of Stafford, 4 miles to the S.E. of Newcastle-under-Lyne. Stoke-upon-Trent is its post town. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, of the val., with the cur. of Normicott united with it, of £189, in the patron. of the Duke of Sutherland.

BLYBOROUGH, a par. in the west div. of the wap. of Aslacoe, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 9 miles to the N.E. of Gainsborough. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, of the val. of £519, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Alkmond. Blyborough Hall is the principal mansion. The parish contains some mineral springs.

BLYMHILL, a par. in the west div. of the hund. of Cuttlestone, in the co. of Stafford, 5 miles to the N.W. of Brewood. It lies on the border of Shropshire, not far from Watling Street. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lichfield, of the val. of £560, in the patron. of the Earl of Bradford. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities, which include a small bequest for education, amount to £6 a year. The village is a meet for the Albrighton hounds.

BLYTH, a par. chiefly in the Hatfield div. of the wap. of Bassetlaw, in the co. of Nottingham, but partly also in the wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 30 miles to the N. of Nottingham, and 146 miles from London by the Great Northern railway, which crosses the parish. The Ranskill station is 2 miles from Blyth. This par. is of great extent, and contains the chplries. of Austerfield and Bawtry, which are in Yorkshire, and the tnshps. of Barnby Moor, Ranskill, Styrrup, and Torworth, and the lordship of Hodsock, which are in Nottinghamshire. The river Ryton runs through the parish, and joins the Idle at Bawtry. Blyth is a place of great antiquity, and was the site of a Benedictine priory founded in 1088 by Roger de Builly, dedicated to the Virgin, and partly subordinate to the abbey of Rouen. Its value at the Dissolution was about £126. Roger de Builly is said to have built a castle here; but no vestiges are left of it. In the reign of John a leper's hospital was founded by the De Cressys, lords of Hodsock. The buildings have perished, but their site is still called Blyth Spital. This town had the privilege of a market, which is now disused. It is a neat and well-built place, situated in a pleasant and fertile district in a high state of cultivation. Fuller, perhaps jocosely, derives the name of the parish from the character of the people, noted, he says, for their "mirth and good fellowship." The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, of the val. of £751, in the patron. of the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Martin. It is a spacious edifice in the Norman style, with a lofty handsome tower in the per-

pendicular style, and was originally part of the old conventual church. The chancel contains several ancient monuments of the Mellish family. The Wesleyan Methodists and the Quakers have places of worship in the town. There is a small endowed free school, and almshouses for eight persons, the value of the entire parochial charities being about £80 per annum. Blyth Hall was the seat of the Mellishes. Scrlby Hall, situated about a mile from the town, is the seat of the Dowager Lady Galway. It contains a good collection of portraits and pictures, including works by Daniel Mytons and Vandyck. Fairs are held at Blyth on Holy Thursday and the 20th October.

BLYTHBURGH, a par. in the hund. of Blything, in the co. of Suffolk, 4 miles to the W. of Southwold. Halesworth is its post town. It is pleasantly situated on the south side of the river Blythe, and includes the hmlts. of Bulcamp and Hinton. It was anciently a place of some importance, having the privilege of a market and several fairs. It had also a priory of the Augustine order, founded, it is supposed, in the 12th century by the Abbot of St. Osyth, in Essex. It had a revenue at the Dissolution of about £48. The river Blythe, which has a course of about 15 miles, is navigable from Halesworth to Southwold, where it falls into the North Sea. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £85, in the patron. of Sir John R. Blois, Bart. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. It is in the Tudor perpendicular style of architecture; but was greatly damaged during the civil war of the 17th century, so that there are few remains of the monuments, paintings, and stained windows which formerly adorned it. Here is said to have been the tomb of Anna, king of East Anglia, whose remains were afterwards deposited at Bury St. Edmund's. Not far from the church are the traces of the old priory. There are also some remains of an ancient chapel. Westwood Lodge, an interesting Elizabethan mansion, is now a farmhouse. In the vicinity is Henham Hall, the seat of the Earl of Stradbrooke.

BLYTHEFORD, a par. in the hund. of Blything, in the co. of Suffolk, 2 miles to the S. E. of Halesworth. It lies on the banks of the river Blythe. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, and in the patron. of the Rev. J. Day. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

BLYTHE MARSH, a vil. in the tnshp. of Forsbrook, and par. of Dilthorne, in the hund. of Totmonslow, in the co. of Stafford, 2 miles to the S.E. of Lane End. It is seated on the river Blythe, not far below its source. Blythe Bridge is a station on the Crewe, Stoke, and Uttoxeter section of the North Staffordshire railway. There are in the village a chapel for the Wesleyan Methodists and an endowed free school, founded in 1728.

BLYTHING HUNDRED, one of the 21 hunds. or subdivisions of the co. of Suffolk, situated in the east div. of the co., and bounded on the N. by the hunds. of Wangford and Mutford and Lothingland, on the E. by the North Sea, on the S. by the hund. of Plomesgate, and on the W. by the hund. of Hoxne. It comprises the following pars.: — Aldringham, Benacre, Blythburgh, Blytheford, Bramfield, Brampton, Chediston, Cookley, South Cove, Cratfield, Darsham, Dunwich, Easton-Bavents, Frostenden, Halesworth, Haveningham, Holton, Huntingfield, Knodishall, Leiston, Linstead, Linstead Parva, Middleton, North Hales, Peasenhall, Reydon, Rumburgh, Sibton, Sotherton, Southwold, Spexhall, Stoven, Thelarton, Thorington, Ubbeston, Uggleshall, Walberswick, Walpole, Wangford, Wenhaston, Westhall, Westleton, Wissett, Wrentham, and Yoxford, with parts of the pars. of Henstead and Henham. The hund. extends over an area of about 83,850 acres. This hund., with the additional pars. of Carlton and Kelsale, is constituted a Poor-law Union. The Union house is at Bulcamp, in the par. of Blythburgh.

BLYTH, NORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Bedlington, Chester ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 8 miles to the S.E. of Morpeth. It is united with the tnshp. of Cambois, and is situated on the north bank of the river Blyth. The inhabitants are chiefly fishermen.

BLYTH, SOUTH, or BLYTH NOOK, a tnshp small seaport, in the par. of Earsdon, extending alo the par. of Horton, eastern div. of Castle ward, co. of Northumberland, 12 miles to the N E. of castle, and 283 miles from London by road, or abo miles by the York and Newcastle and Great Nor railways. It is a station on the Blyth and Tyn way. The tnshp. comprises also the lordship of sham. Blyth is pleasantly situated on the sea-co the mouth of the river Blyth, which takes its rise 20 miles to the westward, near Throckington, and here an excellent and remarkably safe harbour f vessels. The entrance to the harbour is easy in the stormy weather. The port is subordinate to t Newcastle, and has about 100 vessels belonging The Bedlington iron-works are situated about from the mouth of the river, and the principal bu at Blyth is the export of coal and iron. The colliery, which was opened about 1790, is within of Blyth. The river and port were formerly u jurisdiction of the bishops of Durham. The ri tains abundance of excellent fish. The town, a poor-looking place, with narrow irregular stree been improved, and has now many well-built h has dry and floating docks (formed in 1811, a house (a branch of that of Newcastle), and two slips for building and launching vessels. The lighthouse, which was erected in 1788 by Sir M Ridley, who held the manor. It is a circular structure, 48 feet high, with a fixed light. T another light near it called the "Basket Rock l Various manufactures connected with the shipping are carried on, and gas and waterworks have be blished. A chapel of ease was built by Sir M W ley in 1751. The living is a don. cur. in the Durham, val. £93, in the patron. of Sir M W There are also chapels belonging to the various of Presbyterians, and the Wesleyan and the Pri Methodists. A mechanics' institution has b blished, and there are pleasure gardens and a central hall was erected in 1857.

BLYTON, a par. in the wap. of Corringham, pa Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 4 miles to the N Gainsborough, its post town. It is a station o Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway par. includes the tnshp. of Wharton, and the ext district of Greenhill. The living is a vic* in the of Lincoln, of the val. of £399, in the patron Earl of Scarborough. The church is dedicated Martin. There is a chapel belonging to the Wes Methodists, and an endowed free school with an i of £20 per annum.

BOARDLEY, a tnshp. united with Hetton, par. of Burnsall, wap. of Staincliffe and Ewcross West Riding of the co. of York, 7 miles to the Settle.

BOARHILLS, a vil. in the par. of St Andrew the co. of Fife, Scotland, 3 miles to the S.E. of St drew's. It is seated on the sea-coast, and take from an old tradition of the ravages of a boar in Ross Moor.

BOARHUNT, a par. in the hund. of Portsd the co. of Southampton, 2 miles to the N E. of ham. Portsdown Hill extends into this parish, summit of which stands the column erected in ho Lord Nelson, after the victory of Trafalgar, in The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Winche the val., with that of Southwick united to it, of in the patron. of T. Thistlethwaite, Esq.

BOARSTALL, a par. in the hund. of Ashe the co. of Buckingham, 7 miles to the N W of T It is situated on the border of Oxfordshire, and formed a part of the par. of Oakley. At the N Conquest the manor of Boarstall was given to Nig huntsman, keeper of the Forest of Bernwood, for s a boar there. It was held by grand serjeanty of C and the horn, the symbol of the tenure, is still held Aubreys, the descendants of the original holder. stall House, the old seat of the Aubreys, was the

of several conflicts between the royalists and parliamentarians in the reign of Charles I., and was occupied by both alternately. The church was also seriously damaged at the same period. The living is a perpet. cur., annexed to the of Brill, in the dioc. of Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. James. The parochial charities—consisting partly of land called Poor Folks' Pasture, the gift of William III., in 1699—produce about £20 per annum.

BOBBING, a par. in the hund. of Milton, lathe of Scray, in the co. of Kent, 1 mile from Milton. The North Kent railway passes near it. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Canterbury, of the val. of £96, in the patronage of the Rev. G. Simpson, vicar. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. It is an ancient building, with a tower and spire, and contains a piscina, two monumental brasses (one being canopied), and tombs of the Sages and Tuftons. Titus Oates was once rector of Bobbing. There is an endowment of about £7 a year for the instruction of poor girls. The Roman way, Watling Street, passes through this parish. Bobbing Court, now dilapidated, was the old seat of the Savage family, who formerly held the manor. Bobbing Place was the seat of the Cliffords. A fair is held here annually on the 4th September.

BOBBINGTON, a par. in the southern div. of the hund. of Seisdon, in the co. of Stafford, and extending also into the hund. of Brimstree, in the co. of Salop, 6 miles to the E. of Bridgnorth. It includes the hmlt. of Halfpenny Green. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, of the val. of £97, in the patron. of T. Whitmore, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is an endowed free school, founded by Hannah Cobbett in 1792, which has an income of £42 per annum. The other parochial charities amount to about £40 a year.

BOBBINGWORTH, or BOBBINGER, a par. in the hund. of Ongar, in the co. of Essex, 2 miles to the N.W. of Chipping Ongar, its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, of the val. of £393, in the patronage of J. A. Houblon and C. Cure, Esqrs. The church is dedicated to St. German. The annual produce of the parochial charities is about £11.

BOCKENFIELD, a tnshp. in the par. of Felton, Morpeth ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 8 miles to the N. of Morpeth.

BOCKHAMPTON, a tythg. in the par. of Lambourn, Ganfield hund. of the same name, in the co. of Berks, close to Lambourn.

BOCKHAMPTON, UPPER and LOWER, vils. in the par. of Stinsford, George hund., in the co. of Dorset, 2 miles from Dorchester.

BOCKING, a par. in the hund. of Hinckford, in the co. of Essex, 2 miles to the N. of Braintree, its post town. It is situated on the banks of the river Blackwater. The baize manufacture was at one time carried on to successfully, one kind of which article was especially noted for its good quality, and acquired the name of "Bockings." They were exported in considerable quantities. Some of the inhabitants are at present employed in the crape manufacture. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, of the val. of £923, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church, which is in the early English style of architecture, is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains two brasses and several monuments. One of the former is of Sir John Dorwarde, who died in 1420. There is a free school for 30 children, founded by Bishop Gauden, which has an income from endowment of £50 a year. There is also an almshouse, or hospital, for 9 persons, with a revenue of about £80 per annum. The parish is in the enjoyment of various other charitable endowments, the annual value of which, with those mentioned, is about £220. The manor of Bocking, which was granted to the cathedral of Canterbury before the Conquest, is now held by the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy. Bocking is the head of a rural deanery. Petty sessions for the South Hackford div. are held in the town. A hospital is said to have been founded here by Sir John Dorwarde in the 15th century. The Roman road from Chelmsford passed within a mile of this place.

BOCKLETON, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Doddingtree, in the co. of Worcester, partly also in the hund. of Broxash, in the co. of Hereford, 5 miles to the S. of Tenbury. Hampton Charles is a hmlt. of this par. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Hereford, of the val. of £127, in the patron. of the Rev. J. J. Miller, incumbent. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The parish contains some hop-grounds.

BOCONNOC, a par. in the hund. of West, in the co. of Cornwall, 4 miles to the E. of Lostwithiel, its post town. Lead was procured here in small quantities in the 17th century, and traces of the works still exist. The living is a rect. consolidated with that* of Broadoak, in the dioc. of Exeter, of the val. of £378, in the patron. of Lady Grenville. Boconnoc House, the property of Lady Grenville, is situated in a fine park of great extent, and considered the most magnificent in Cornwall, adorned with rich old woods and well-stocked with deer. The house was originally erected by the Mohuns, who were for a long time the proprietors of the place. In 1718 it passed by purchase to Thomas Pitt, Governor of Fort St. George, who enlarged and reconstructed the mansion. It was further enlarged and improved by the first Lord Camelford. The picture gallery contains some interesting portraits, among which are those of the Duchess of Cleveland, by Lely; Governor Pitt, by Sir Godfrey Kneller; George, Lord Lyttelton, by the same artist; and William, Earl of Chatham. Here are preserved, too, a table and chair made from the material of the cradle of Queen Elizabeth. During the Civil War, in 1644, Charles I. took up his quarters at Boconnoc House for a short time, and narrowly escaped being shot in the park. At this seat was born, in 1708, the great Earl of Chatham, who was the grandson of Governor Pitt. The famous diamond brought to England by the latter weighed 433 grains, and fetched the fabulous price of £135,000. The purchaser was the Duke of Orleans, Regent of France. On an elevated spot in the park is an obelisk 123 feet in height, erected in 1771 to the memory of Sir Richard Lyttelton.

BODAIOCH, a tnshp. in the par. of Tref-Eglwys, hund. of Llanidloes, in the co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 4 miles to the N. of Llanidloes. It is seated in a pleasant spot on the banks of the river Tarannon, a branch of the Severn.

BODDAM, a fishing vil. in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland, 3 miles to the S. of Peterhead. It is seated on the coast, and has two small harbours, one for boats only, near the promontory called Buchan Ness, or Boddam Head, on which are the ruins of a castle.

BODDINGTON, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Tewkesbury and Westminster, in the co. of Gloucester, 4 miles to the N.W. of Cheltenham. It includes the tnshp. of Barrow, and was the scene of the final defeat of the Danes by Alfred the Great, in the year 893. The living is a perpet. cur., annexed to the vic. of Staverton, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. The principal seat is the Manor House, which is surrounded by a moat. A magnificent oak, about 18 yards in girth, formerly stood near the house.

BODDINGTON, UPPER and LOWER, a par. in the hund. of Chipping Warden, in the co. of Northampton, 9 miles to the S.W. of Daventry. It is situated on the borders of Warwickshire. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, of the val. of £757, in the patron. of the Master and Fellows of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. There is a free school, endowed by R. Lamprey in 1758, and some other charities, the annual value of which is about £47.

BODEDERN, a par. in the hund. of Lyfon, in the co. of Anglesea, North Wales, 7 miles to the E. of Holyhead. The name of this place, which signifies "House of Edern," is derived from a bard who resided here in the 7th century. It is situated in a pleasant country on the old road to Holyhead. Many of the inhabitants are

employed in the spinning of yarn, which is carried on in two mills. Petty sessions are held in the village monthly. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bangor, of the val. of £104, in the patron. of the Principal and Fellows of Jesus College, Oxford. The church, an ancient edifice of small dimensions, is dedicated to St. Edeyrn, and contains several interesting monuments to the families of Presaddved and Jones of Tre' Iorweth. There are chapels belonging to the Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, Baptists, and Independents. A National school was founded in 1822. The parochial charities amount to £19 per annum. Presaddved and Tre' Iorweth are the principal seats. The latter is situated near the beautiful lake called Llyn Llwennyn.

BODEIGAN, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Asaph, hund. of Rhuddlan, in the co. of Flint, North Wales, not far from St. Asaph.

BODELGAR, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanbedr, hund. of Ruthin, in the co. of Denbigh, North Wales, 2 miles to the N.E. of Ruthin.

BODELWYDDAN. *See* BODLLEWYDDAN, Flintshire.

BODENHAM, a par. in the hund. of Broxash, in the co. of Hereford, 7 miles to the N. of Hereford. Leominster is its post town. It is situated on the banks of the river Lug, and contains the tnshps. of Bowley, Bryan, Maund, Whitchurch Maund, and the Moor. Part of the land in this parish is laid out in hop-grounds. This place was anciently a market town, the privilege being obtained in the reign of Richard II. It has been long disused. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, of the val. of £686, in the patron. of John Arkwright, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There is a chapel belonging to the Wesleyans. The parochial charities among which are a school with a small endowment and Mason's bequest for the poor—produce about £54 per annum.

BODENHAM, a joint par. with Nunton, in the hund. of Downton, in the co. of Wilts, 3 miles to the S.E. of Salisbury.

BODENSTOWN, a par. in the bar. of North Naas, in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, near Clane. It is situated in a fertile and cultivated country on the west bank of the river Liffey, which is here crossed by a stone bridge of five arches. This bridge is a singular structure, not having any two of its arches of the same form. The vil. of Sallins is included in this par. The Grand canal, which passes close by this place, promotes its trade. The living is a suspended benefice in the dioc. of Dublin, Glendalagh, and Kildare, united with the perpet. cur. of Sherlockstown, of the val. of £65. in the patron. of the archbishop. There is no church, and the cur. is at present held by the Rector of Clane. The principal residences are Blackhall, Castlesire, Little Rath, Prospect, and Sallins Lodge. Bodenstown is the birth and burial-place of Theobald Wolf Tone.

BODEWRYD, a parochial chplry. in the hund. of Twrcelyn, in the co. of Anglesea, North Wales, 4 miles to the S.W. of Amlwch. It was part of the parish of Llancilian till about the beginning of the present century. The Wynnes are the proprietors of the parish, and had a mansion here, which is now a farmhouse. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £70, in the patron. of Lord Stanley of Alderley. The church, a small building, is dedicated to St. Mary, and has several monuments to the Wynne family.

BODFACH, a tnshp. in the par. and hund. of Llanfyllin, in the co. of Montgomery, North Wales, close to Llanfyllin. It is situated on the banks of the river Cain, and contains the seat of Lord Mostyn.

BODFARI, or BODVARI, a par. partly in the hund. of Ruthin, in the co. of Denbigh, and partly in the hund. of Rhuddlan, in the co. of Flint, North Wales, 4 miles to the N.E. of Denbigh. It is situated in a very picturesque country on the rivers Clwyd and Whielor, and contains the tnshp. of Aber-Whielor. This place is considered to be the site of the Roman station *Varis*. Its name, its position on the Roman road from Chester, and the discovery of numerous coins, urns, and other Roman remains, support this view. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. Asaph, of the val. of £296, in the pat the bishop. The church, which stands on rising gr has a good tower and a finely-carved oak pulpit, s in 1574, and is dedicated to St. Stephen. The par charities produce about £6 a year. There is an e entrenchment near the village, at Moel-y-gaer, commands the pass over the mountains, and is sup to be of British origin.

BODFEIRIG, a tythg. in the par. of Aberffraw, of Maltraeth, in the co. of Anglesea, North Wa far from Aberffraw.

BODFERIN, or BODVERIN, a par. in the h Commitmaen, in the co. of Carnarvon, North W miles to the S.W. of Nevin. It lies on the Irish Sea, and contains the creeks called Porth Porth Iago. The living is a perpet. cur., and rect. of Llaniestyn, in the dioc. of Bangor. now no vestiges of the old church and churchy are the ruins of Capel Odo, an ancient chapel, them Bedd Odo, a mound said to mark the burial- of a giant named Odo.

BODGADFAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llan hund. of Tal-y-Bont, in the co. of Meri Wales, 4 miles to the N. of Towyn. It is on of Cardigan Bay.

BODGEDRWYDD, a tythg. in the par. of A hund. of Maltraeth, in the co. of Anglesea, N near Aberffraw.

BODGONWYCH, a tnshp. in the par. of Llan hund. of Isaled, in the co. of Denbigh, N miles to the N.E. of Llanrwst.

BODGYNFEL, a tnshp. in the par. of Gwy hund. of Edernion, in the co. of Merioneth. N 2 miles from Corwen.

BODHAM, a par. in the hund. of Holt, in Norfolk, 3 miles to the E. of Holt. It is si pleasant winding valley, watered by the Glaven. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of N and in the patron. of T. I. Mott, Esq. dedicated to All Saints. There are some trifling amount.

BODIAM, or BODYHAM, a par. in the Staple, rape of Hastings, in the co. of Sussex the N.E. of Battle. Hurstgreen is its pos situated in a pleasant district on the banks of the river Rother. It is the s founded about the middle of the 14th Dalryngrudge family, which was subsequently of the Lewknors. The castle occupies a spa length and 150 feet in breadth, and is sur moat. Some parts of the structure are still in servation, among which are a fine gateway the angles, the chapel, hall, &c. The estate by the Webster family. The north wall gives a remarkable musical echo. There grounds in the parish. The living is a vic. of Chichester, of the val. of £280, in the Cubitt, Esq. The church is old, and is d Giles. Two monumental brasses are pre parsonage, one of a knight, bearing the d the other of a woman in a shroud. There is mansion called Bodiam Castle not far from the pile.

BODICOTT, a chplry. in the par. of Adderbury, hund. of Bloxham, in the co. of Oxford, not far Banbury. The living is a perpet cur., and vic. of Adderbury, in the dioc. of Oxford. is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The Baptis a chapel in the village. The charitable don the chapelry amount to £8 per annum. Bodicott birthplace (1616) of John Kersey, the mathe Bodicott Grange and Bodicott House are the dw dences.

BODIDDA, a tnshp. in the par. of Gyffin, and of Isaf, in the co. of Carnarvon, North Wales, from Conway.

BODIDRIS, a joint tnshp. with Trnam, in the Llanarmon, hunds. of Yale in the co. of Denbi Mackor in the co. of Flint, North Wales, 7 miles

S.E. Ruthin. The name signifies "house of Idris," and t tnshp. contains an old mansion, the seat of the Most s, which formerly belonged to a chief named Idras

BODIGRE'R-ABBOT, and BODIGRE'R-YARLL, tnshp in the par. of Llanarmon, hund. of Yale, in the co. of Denbigh, North Wales, 5 miles to the S.E. of Ruth

BOINGEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Ysceifiog, hund. of Rhidlan, in the co. of Flint, North Wales, 3 miles to the of Holywell.

BOINNOCK, a hmlt. in the par. of Lanteglos-by-Fowe hund. of West, in the co. of Cornwall, 5 miles to the of Lostwithiel.

BOLES, a hmlt. in the par. of Bentley-with-Arksey, wap. Strafforth and Tickhill, in the West Riding of the co. of ork, 2 miles to the N. of Doncaster. The Great North n railway runs by it, with a station at Arksey.

BOLITH, a tnshp. in the par. of Llansilin, hund. of Ch k, in the co. of Denbigh, North Wales, 7 miles to the E. of Chirk.

BOLLEWYDDAN, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Asaph, hund Rhuddlan, in the co. of Flint, North Wales, 3 mile to the W. of St. Asaph. The principal mansion is Bollewyddan House, the seat of Sir J. H. Williams, Bart., whose family it has belonged since the reign of Ch II., when the estate was bought by Williams, Speak of the House of Commons. The gardens attached to the house are remarkably beautiful.

BOLYMAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Bettws-yn-Rhôs, hund. f Isdulas, in the co. of Denbigh, North Wales, 3 mi to the S.W. of Abergele.

BOLYNGHARAD ISAF and UCHAF, tnshps. in the p. of Llanfwrog, hund. of Ruthin, in the co. of Denbigh, North Wales, not far from Ruthin.

BODMIN, a par. and market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, in the hund. of Trigg, in the co. of Cornwall, 20 miles to the N.E. of Truro, and 234 miles from London. The town is about 5 miles from the Bodmin Road station of the Cornwall and West Cornwall railway. It is now the county town of Cornwall. The name of the place—the first syllable of which, *Bod*, is the same that is found in many names of places, &c., in Wales, and signifies "house" or "abode" —is shortened from the ancient form found in the charters, *Bodminian* or *Bosmana*, signifying "house of monks." Another form also occurs—*Boseuna*, or "houses on the hill."—The pleasant valley in which the town stands at a very early period attracted religious recluses. St. Petroc, whose settlement here is assigned to the early part of the 6th century, is said to have found St. Guron already residing on the spot, and to have enlarged and made his hermitage for the abode of himself and his companions, who had resolved to live after the rule of St. Benedict. St. Petroc died and was interred here about the middle of the 6th century. The house he founded appears to have existed till the 10th century, occupied by a few brethren of the order. In the year 981 a priory of the Benedictine order was founded by King Athelstan on or near the site of the ancient house. Although disused for a time, and appropriated to secular uses, the priory continued to exist, and was occupied in succession by various religious orders and classes of persons. It appears to have been in a flourishing condition at the time of the Norman survey, when the priory possessed several important privileges. He received the profits of a market and fair, and had, probably, with his pillory and his gallows, the power of inflicting the punishment of death. Early in the 12th century the monastery was refounded, for monks of the Augustine order, by one Algar, with the royal licence, and the of Warlewas, Bishop of Exeter. The establishment flourished from that time till the Dissolution, when its revenue amounted to about £290. Its possessions were then given to Thomas Sternhold, joint author with Hopkins of the earliest metrical version of the Psalms in English. The opinion of Borlase, author of the "Antiquities of Cornwall," that Bodmin was the first seat of the bishops of Cornwall, and that it was their residence through the 10th century, until the destruction of the town, with the monastery and the church, by the Danish invaders in 981, the see being then transferred to St. German's, has been stoutly controverted by other antiquarian inquirers. Exeter became the head of the diocese about the middle of the 11th century, previously to which the bishopric was named, sometimes from the county, sometimes from both the towns of St. German's and Bodmin. A town, the abode of busy men, had grown up around the secluded haunt of the monks before the Norman Conquest. It increased rapidly after that event, and was at an early period a place of large population and no little importance. It was visited by the terrible plague which desolated Europe in the middle of the 14th century, and according to William of Worcester, who cites the Grey Friars' church registry, not fewer than 1,500 of the inhabitants perished of the pestilence in 1351. It was from Bodmin that Perkin Warbeck, the pretender, in 1496, led a force of 3,000 men, which he had mustered here, to the attack of Exeter. Two years afterwards, when the Cornish men rose in insurrection, they chose for their leaders Flammoc, a lawyer, and Joseph, a farrier, of this town. Joined by another body of insurgents, and headed by Lord Audley, they marched into Kent. They were defeated at Blackheath by the royal forces under the Earl of Oxford, and their three leaders were put to death. Bodmin, with many other towns, fell into decay in the 16th century, and a special Act was passed in the 32nd of Henry VIII. for their restoration. During the pressure and straitness of that period a serious insurrection took place in the county, when 10,000 Cornish men encamped at Castle Kynock, near Bodmin. The new religion bore the blame of the general distress, and the insurgents, who fought for the re-establishment of the old system, laid siege to Exeter, which suffered severely. They were at last defeated and the town relieved by Lord Russell. The mayor of Bodmin was hung by the provost-marshal, Sir Anthony Kingston, after having entertained him at dinner. Bodmin was not garrisoned during the civil war of the 17th century; but was in the possession alternately of royalists and parliamentarians until 1646, when it was finally taken by General Fairfax.—Bodmin, which occupies a nearly central position in the county, is situated in a pleasant valley, in a range of hills running N.E. and S.W., separating the valley of the river Camel on the N. from that of the Fowey on the S. There is much fine scenery in the surrounding country. The town has one principal street about a mile long. It contains many ancient houses, as well as many handsome modern buildings. It is well paved and lighted, and has a plentiful supply of water. There is a handsome new market-house, built of granite, a county assize hall, a county gaol, and a lunatic asylum. No important manufacture is carried on in the town. Bone-lace was formerly made here, and now many hands are employed in the shoe trade, and some in the woollen and yarn manufacture.—Bodmin received its first charter of incorporation from Richard, Earl of Cornwall, in the 12th century; whose grant was several times confirmed and enlarged. Under the Reform Act the government of the borough is vested in a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors, with the style of the "mayor and burgesses of the borough of Bodmin." The borough has returned two members to parliament since the reign of Edward I., by whom the franchise was first conferred on it. The limits of the parliamentary borough greatly exceed those of the municipal, including the neighbouring pars. of Halland, Lanhydrock, and Lanivet, with a population of 6,381. The mayor is the returning officer. The municipal borough has a revenue of about £650, and, according to the census of 1861, consists of 793 houses, inhabited by a population of 4,466, against 4,327 in 1851, showing an increase of 139 in the decennial period. Bodmin is the seat of a Poor-law Union and a County Court district; a polling place and place of election for the eastern division of the county. The courts of assize and quarter session are held here. The town

contains also the Union poorhouse, the Stannary prison (formerly at Launceston), and a savings-bank.—The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, of the val. of £350, and in the patron. of G. F. Bassett, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Petroc. It is the largest church in Cornwall, measuring 151 feet in length by 63 feet in breadth within the walls. Part of the venerable structure belongs to the early part of the 12th century, but the greater portion was rebuilt in 1472. It was the conventual church of the monastery, and is chiefly in the perpendicular style of architecture. A lofty spire, which originally surmounted the fine tower, was destroyed in a thunderstorm in 1699. The east window of stained glass belonged to the old church, to which it was given by Lord Dunstanville. There are several interesting monuments in the church, of which the most noteworthy is that of Thomas Vyvyan, Prior of Bodmin, who died in 1533. It is an altar tomb, with a recumbent figure of the prior. The font is a curious relic of the earliest times. It is of large size, nearly three feet and a half in diameter, supported by a stole and four small pillars, and covered with sculpture. Near it is a piscina. The Wesleyans, Independents, and Bryanites have chapels in the town. There is a grammar school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, with an endowment of £5 6s. 8d. per annum, and National schools for boys and girls. The charitable endowments of the parish amount to £46 a year.—There are some remains, consisting of the gatehouse and part of the refectory, of the Grey Friars' priory which formerly existed here. About a mile from the town are the ruins of the Leper's Hospital, dedicated to St. Lawrence, and incorporated by Queen Elizabeth in 1582. Its revenue, about £140 per annum, is paid to the infirmary at Truro. James I. granted the hospital a market, long since disused, and a fair, which is still held in August. Castle Kynock, or Canyke, is an extensive encampment eastward of the town. Halgaver, or Halgower Moor, was till recently the scene of a curious annual festival, called the "Bodmin Riding," including a procession on horseback and on foot, with garlands, election of a mayor, holding of a court, and trial of any one guilty of slovenly dress, concluded sometimes by a "ducking." The ceremony is of very ancient origin, and has given rise to the popular sayings, "Take him before the Mayor of Halgaver," "Present him in Halgower Court." Berry Tower, north of the town, was part of an ancient chapel.—There is a railway to Wadebridge, 15 miles distant, for the conveyance of minerals.—In the neighbourhood of Bodmin are the pile of granite blocks called the "Cheesering," and the circles called the "Hurlers," which Dr. Stukely supposes to have been the remains of a Druid's temple; they stand on a down in three circles. The peasantry here have the superstitious notion that they were men transformed for diverting themselves on the Sabbath-day at "hurling," a Cornish recreation.—Dean Prideaux received his early education at the grammar school of Bodmin.—The principal seats are Bodmin Priory, which stands on the site of the old monastery, Lanhydrock, Lancar, and Becare.—Saturday is the market day. Fairs are held on the 25th January, the Saturday before Palm Sunday, the Wednesday before Whitsuntide, and the 6th December, for the sale of horses and cattle. Large fairs are also held at St. Lawrence on the 21st August, and the 29th and 30th October. There is a good racecourse near the town, on which races are occasionally held.

BODNEY, a par. in the southern div. of the hund. of Greenhoe, in the co. of Norfolk, 5 miles to the W. of Watton. The living is a rect., united with that of Great Crossingham, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The principal seat is Bodney Hall. This mansion was the retreat of the nuns of Montargis, refugees, after the French Revolution of 1789.

BODNOD, a tnshp. in the par. of Eglwys-fach, hund. of Isdulas, in the co. of Denbigh, North Wales, 6 miles to the N. of Llanrwst. In this township is the seat of the Hanmer family.

BODORLAS, a tnshp. in the par. of Corwen, hund. of Edernion, in the co. of Merioneth, N Wales, not far from Corwen.

BODORRYN, a tnshp. in the par. of Abergele, h of Isdulas, in the co. of Denbigh, North Wales, ne from Abergele. It is situated on the sea-coast

BODRACH, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangern hund. of Isaled, in the co. of Denbigh, North Wa miles to the N.E. of Llanrwst.

BODRAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfyllin, h of the same name, in the co. of Montgomery, N Wales, not far from Llanfyllin.

BODULLTIN, a tnshp. in the par. of Ruabon, h of Bromfield, in the co. of Denbigh, North W miles to the N. of Chirk. The Shrewsbury and railway passes near it.

BODVACH. *See* BODFACH, Montgomeryshire.

BODVARI. *See* BODFARI, Flintshire.

BODVEAN, or BODVEAN-IN-LLEYN, a par hund. of Dinlaen, in the co. of Carnarvon, North W mile to the S. of Nevin. It is situated near the ba Carn Bodvean. The living is a rect. in the dioc gor, of the val. of £198, in the patron. of the bish diocese. The church, a modern structure, is to St. Buan, and contains some monuments Wynne family. Here is a chapel for Calvinistic Me dists; also a small free school, with an endowment a year. Bodvean Hall, the old seat of the Wyn now the residence of Lord Newborough.

BODWROG, a parochial chplry. in the hund fon, in the co. of Anglesea, North Wales, 4 miles t S. of Llanerchymedd. The Holyhead railway the south of this place. The living is a perpet the dioc. of Bangor, of the val. of £90, in the p the Principal and Fellows of Jesus College, The church is dedicated to St. Twrog. The endowments of the chplry produce £3 per annu

BODYDDOW, a tnshp. in the par. of Llang hund. of the same name, in the co. of Monty North Wales, not far from Llanfyllin.

BODYNWYDAG, a tnshp. in the par. of L Eglwys, hund. of Yale, in the co. of Denbigh, N Wales, 5 miles to the N.W. of Llangollen.

BODYS-GAW, and BODYS-GAWEN, tnshps par. of Llannefydd, hund. of Isaled, in the co. of bigh, North Wales, 5 miles to the N.W. of Den

BODYVOL, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfihan of Pool, in the co. of Montgomery, 4 miles to the Llanfyllin.

BOGGANFIN, a vil. in the bar. of Athlone, in co. of Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 to the S. of Athlone.

BOGNOR, a chplry. and market town in the p South Bersted, in the hund. of Aldwick, and Chichester, in the co. of Sussex, 6 miles to the of Chichester, and about 76 miles from Lon the South Coast railway. Bognor is about from the Woodgate station on that line. The t situated in a pleasant spot on the coast of the Channel, being sheltered on the north by the Downs. In 1790 Sir R. Hotham erected a ma for his residence here, and some lodging-hou visitors. From that time the place grew in impo and became a fashionable watering-place. A ma was established by Act of Parliament, and a market-house erected; baths and subscription roo rooms were also established. The coast is high rocky; but there is a good sandy beach. The commands a fine view over the Channel and the Isl Wight. Here is a coastguard station. The Portsm and Arun canal passes to the north of Bognor living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chichester, of val. of £107, in the patron. of the Archbishop of terbury. The church, built in 1821, is dedicated t John. The Independents and Wesleyans have cha here. There are two schools for girls, supported subscription, one of which was founded by the Pri Charlotte. Bognor Lodge, erected by Sir R. Hot who is considered the founder of the town, is now

seat f Sir J. E. Harrington, Bart. Thursday and Satu ay are the market days, and a fair is held on the 5th a d 6th July

BOTHORN, a hmlt. in the par. of Keighley, wap. of Stacliff and Ewcross, in the West Riding of the co. of Yk, not far from Keighley.

BOHARM, a par. partly in the co. of Banff, partly in th of Moray, Scotland, 3 miles to the E. of Rothes. It is uated in a valley at the foot of the hill called Ben geen, on the banks of the river Spey, which is here ossed by a suspension bridge. The river Fiddich joins e Spey near this place. A castle was founded here an early period by the Freskyns of Duffus, of which onsiderable remains still exist. The living, of the val. o£245, is in the presb. of Aberlour, in the patron. of the crown and the Earl of Fife. There is also a Free hurch preaching station. The chief mansions are A dilly and Auchlunkart.

BOHERAROAN, a vil. in the bar. of Lower Bunratty, in the . of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, not far from Newmarket on Fergus.

BOHERBOY, a vil. in the par. of Kilmeen, and bar. of Du low, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, miles to the W. of Kanturk.

BOHERMEEN, a vil. in the bar. of Lower Navan, in the of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles to the NW. of Navan.

BOHILLANE, or BOHALAN, a par. in the bar. of Ina ay, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 mi from Castlemartyr. The living is a suspended ben e in the dioc. of Cork, Ross, and Cloyne, and in the pa on. of the bishop of the diocese. There is no parish hurch.

BOHO, a par. in the bars. of Magheraboy and Clanawley, in the co. of Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 5 mi s to the S. of Derrygonnelly. It is situated in a mo tainous country on the banks of the river Sillees. Belmo mountain, the loftiest in the district, has an alt de of 1,312 feet. The parish contains some tracts of fine land. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh and Clogher, of the val. of £188, in the patron. of the bishop.

BOHOLA, or BUCHOLA, a par. in the bar. of Gallen, in the co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles to the S.E. of Foxford. It is situated on the banks of the river Gustien, a branch of the Moy. The country is hilly, but the land is mostly good and under cultivation. The living is a vic., forming part of the union of Straid, or Templemore, in the dioc. of Tuam, Killala and Achonry. The church is decayed.

BOLAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Gainford, ward of Darlington, in the co. palatine of Durham, 5 miles to the S. of Bishop's Auckland.

BOLAM, a par. in Castle, Morpeth, and Tindale wards, in the co. of Northumberland, 8 miles to the W. by North. Newcastle is its post town. It is situated in the river Blythe, not far from its source, and contains the tnshps. of Bolam, Bolam Vicarage, Belsay, Bradford, Callow-hill, Harnham, Shortflatt, and Trewick. Coal and limestone are found in the parish. The living is a vic in the dioc. of Durham, of the val. of £238, and the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. It is a very ancient building, and contains monuments of the Bolams and the Middletons. The barony was held by the Bolams in the reign of King John. Bolam Moor is crossed by a branch of Watling Street, called the Devil's Causeway, near which is a tumulus where a stone coffin was found. Not far from the same spot are remains of an old camp of an oval form. Belsay Castle, the ancient residence of the Middletons, is a fine specimen of the old Border fortress. The principal residences are Belsay House, the seat of Sir C. M. L. Monck, Bart.; and Bolam House, formerly the seat of the Horsleys, and now belonging to Lord Decies.

BOLD, GREAT, a par. in the south div. of the hund. of Bradford, in the co. of Salop, 6 miles to the W. of Newport. Wellington is its post town. It is situated on the banks of the river Tern, and includes the tnshp. of Meeson. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, of the val. of £304, in the patron. of Viscount Hill. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. There are some parochial charities of trifling amount.

BOLAS, LITTLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Hodnet, hund. of Bradford, in the co. of Salop, 6 miles to the N.W. of Great Bolas.

BOLBROUGH, a tnshp. in the par. of Llandyssil, hund. of Newtown, in the co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 2 miles from Montgomery.

BOLD, a tnshp. in the par. of Prescot, hund. of West Derby, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 3 miles to the S. of St. Helen's. The St. Helen's and Lancashire and Yorkshire railway runs through it. The tnshp. contains Bold Heath, and the hmlt. of Maypole. It has some charitable endowments, which produce about £13 per annum. The family of the Bolds had their seat here from before the Norman Conquest down to the year 1761, when the male line became extinct. The curious old hall still exists as a farmhouse, on the demesne attached to the present mansion of Bold Hall, the seat of Sir H. B. Hoghton, Bart. Richard Barnes, Bishop of Carlisle, and afterwards of Durham, in the latter half of the 16th century, was born here.

BOLD, a chplry, in the par. of Aston Botterell, hund. of Stottesden, in the co. of Salop, 7 miles to the N.W. of Cleobury Mortimer. The church has long been decayed.

BOLDON, EAST AND WEST, a par. in the eastern div. of Chester ward, in the co. palatine of Durham, 4 miles to the S. of South Shields. Gateshead is its post town. The North-Eastern railway passes near it. The manor of Boldon has formed part of the possessions of the see of Durham from time immemorial; and in the archives of the cathedral is preserved a manorial survey of the diocese, made in the year 1183, which is called the "Boldon Buke," and has been printed for the Record Commission. The book is so called probably from the frequent references to this manor, which stands first in the survey. The village is situated in a healthy spot on Boldon hills, and there is abundance of limestone in the neighbourhood. Conflicts occurred here between the English and the Scots during the civil war in the 17th century. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Durham, of the val. of £653, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. There are two schools for boys and girls, supported by voluntary contributions and by a small endowment of £8 a year. The other charitable endowments of the parish produce about the same sum.

BOLDRE, or BOLDER, a par. in the hund. of Christchurch and New Forest, Lymington div. of the co. of Southampton, 2 miles to the N. of Lymington, its post town, and 2 from the Beaulieu station on the South-Western railway. A branch line has been recently opened from Brokenhurst station to Lymington. It is situated in an elevated and picturesque district, and includes the chplries. of South Baddesley, Sway, and East Boldre, and the hmlts. of Battramsley, Pilley, Warborne, and Walhampton. The prospects from various points are very fine, over the Isle of Wight and the Channel, from the Needles to Spithead. The living is a vic* in the dioc. of Winchester, of the val., with the cur. of Lymington and Brockenhurst annexed to it, of £394, in the patron. of the Rev. C. Shrubb. The church, a Norman edifice, with a low tower, is dedicated to St. John, and contains a piscina, an old font, and a monument to William Gilpin, formerly vicar of the parish. He was author of several interesting works, amongst which are the "Life of Bernard Gilpin," "Picturesque Tours in the New Forest, &c.," and "Remarks on Forest Scenery." He also founded a free school here for 40 children of both sexes, and at his death gave a collection of his sketches for its endowment. The income of the school is about £85 per annum. There are some other charities of small amount. The Baptists have a chapel in the town. Bolder Wood is distinct from Boldre, and is distant about 9 miles in the

Forest, where formerly the Marchioness of Londonderry resided for a time; it is now made a keeper's lodge.

BOLDRON, a tnshp. in the par. of Startforth, wap. of West Gilling, in the North Riding of the co. of York, near Barnard Castle.

BOLE, a par. in the North Clay div. of the wap. of Bassetlaw, in the co. of Nottingham, 3 miles to the S. of Gainsborough. It is situated on the confines of Lincolnshire, on the west bank of the river Trent. The Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway runs by this place, and a branch line from Lincoln meets it. About a mile from the village is Bole Ferry, over the Trent. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, of the val. of £100, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Martin. The parochial charities, which include a small bequest for education, amount to £6 per annum

BOLEHILL, a tnshp. united with Glascote, in the par. of Tamworth, and hund. of Hemlingford, in the co. of Warwick, close to Tamworth. The Midland West Branch railway runs through it.

BOLESKINE AND ABERTARFF, a united par. in the co. of Inverness, Scotland, 12 miles to the S. of Inverness. It is situated in a district partly mountainous and partly flat, on both the east and west sides of Loch Ness, and is watered by the rivers Oich, Tarff, and Foyers. There are also many small lochs. The par. includes Fort Augustus, and is crossed by the military road from Inverness. Good granite and limestone are obtained in the hills. In this parish is the fine waterfall of Foyers. The living, of the val. of £238, is in the presb. of Abertarff, and in the patron. of Fraser of Lovat. Fort Augustus is the seat of a mission, worth £80 a year. There is also a Free church, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The par. is about 20 miles long and 10 broad.

BOLFRACKS, a portion of the par. of Fortingall, in the co. of Perth, Scotland.

BOLINALEA. *See* BALLINALEA, Wicklow.

BOLINGBROKE SOKE, one of the 17 subdivisions of the parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, situated in the northern div. of the co., and bounded on the N. by the hund. of Hill, on the E. by the wap. of Candleshoe, on the S. by the wap. of Skirbeck, and part of that of Kirton, and on the W. by the soke of Horncastle. This soke is in two divs., east and west. The east div. contains the pars. of Carrington, East Ville, Halton-Holegate, Hundleby, East Keal, Lusby, Mavis-Enderby, Midville, Raithby, Spilsby, Little Steeping, St. Peter Thorpe, Toynton All Saints, and Toynton St. Peter's. The west div. contains the pars. of Asgarby, Bolingbroke, Frithville, Hagnaby, Hareby, West Keal, East Kirkby, Minningsby, Revesby, Sibsey, Stickford, Stickney, and West Ville. The soke extends over an area of about 56,980 acres.

BOLINGBROKE, a par. and small town in the west div. of the soke of Bolingbroke, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 8 miles to the N. of Boston. Spilsby is its post town. The Great Northern railway passes near it The par. is situated near the head of a rivulet, which falls into the river Witham, and includes the vil. of New Bolingbroke. It was the site of a fortress erected in the reign of Stephen, by William de Romara, Earl of Lincoln, which was an important military station. The castle was enlarged in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and was the scene of several conflicts in the civil war of the 17th century. It was dismantled by order of the parliament, and left to fall into decay. This castle was the birthplace of "proud Bolingbroke," afterwards Henry IV., son of "old John of Gaunt, time-honoured Lancaster." The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, of the val. with that of Hareby, of £560 gross, in the patron. of Sir John J. Smith, Bart. The church is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. It is an ancient edifice of large dimensions, but the tower and a large part of the church were destroyed during the Civil War. Besides the parish church there is a district church, lately erected at the village of New Bolingbroke, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £100, in the patron. of trustees. There is a chapel belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists, a small free school, with an endowment of £15 5s. annum. There are some other charities producing about £11 a year. The market is discontinued, but annual fair is held on St. Peter's Day.

BOLLAIT, a vil. in the par. of St. Buryan, hundred Penwith, in the co. of Cornwall, 4 miles to the S.W. Penzance. It is situated near the Land's End, and contains the Druidical stones called "the Pipers." One of them is 16, the other 21, feet in height. They are 200 yards distant from each other.

BOLLING FEE, a tnshp. in the par. of Wilmslow and hund. of Macclesfield, in the co. palatine of Chester, 6 miles to the N.W. of Macclesfield. It is pleasantly situated on the banks of the small river Bollin, one of the Mersey, into which it falls near Warburton, a course of about 20 miles. It takes its rise a near Macclesfield. The Wilmslow station, on the and North-Western railway, is in this tnshp. M the workpeople are employed in the cotton ma

BOLLINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of hund. of Bucklow, in the co. palatine of Chester to the N. of Knutsford. The Bridgwater the river Bollin pass through this tnshp. The W have a chapel here.

BOLLINGTON, a chplry. in the par. of P hund. of Macclesfield, in the co. palatine of C miles to the N. of Macclesfield. It is seated in district, on the small river Bollin, near its h the Macclesfield canal. The silk and cotto tures are carried on here, and many of the are employed in the coal-works, and stone quarries, which are of considerable extent. also a water-mill for grinding bark. The li perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, of the val in the patron. of the Vicar of Prestbury. The dedicated to St. John. The Wealeyans have here.

BOLLOM, or BOLHAM, a hmlt. in the par. borough, wap. of Bassetlaw, in the co. of N near East Retford. The Great Northern railw by it.

BOLNEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Harpsden, of Binfield, in the co. of Oxford, 2 miles to th Henley. It is close to the Henley branch of the Western railway. Bolney was formerly a parish. The living is now a perpet. cur., annexed rect. of Harpsden, in the dioc. of Oxford. The church. Bolney Court is the seat of Colonel M.

BOLNEY, a par. in the hund. of Butting Lewes, in the co. of Sussex, 3 miles to the S.W. field, its post town. The living is a vic.* in of Chichester, of the val. of £162, in the patron bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Mary M

BOLNHURST, a par. in the hund. of St co. of Bedford, 6 miles to the N. of Bedford, town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. of £159, in the patron. of the Rev. H W The church is dedicated to St. Dunstan. The endowments of the parish, including £12, the inc the free school founded in 1791, produce about annum.

BOLSOVER, a par. in the hund. of Scarsdale, co. of Derby, 6 miles to the E. of Chesterfield is its post town. It comprises the hmlts. of Gi Ockley, Oxcroft, Stanfree, Shuttlewood, Whitley, house, and Woodside. In Saxon times Bolsover to a thane of the name of Leuric. After the C it was one of the many lordships bestowed by t queror upon William Peveril, who built Bols in the reign of William Rufus or Henry I. The baron, William Peveril, was a partizan of King S and was attainted by King Henry II., when h ships, including Bolsover, were confiscated to the The Norman castle of Bolsover now became a ment fortress, and sustained many sieges dur civil wars of the reigns of John and Henry II for many centuries it continued to be one of the st

of the government fortresses in central England. King Henry VIII. conferred it upon the Earl of Shrewsbury, from whose family it passed, in the reign of Elizabeth, into that of Cavendish. The Norman castle was repaired in the end of the 16th century by Elizabeth Hardwick, Countess of Shrewsbury, and her son, Sir Charles Cavendish. It was completed in the beginning of the 17th century, and it has been ever since preserved in the state in which they left it, as a remarkable specimen of a Norman keep restored in Elizabethan times. The eldest son of Sir Charles Cavendish, William, first Duke of Newcastle, built, in the reign of King Charles I., the magnificent building, now in ruins, situated on the terrace adjoining the old castle; and here he had the honour of frequently entertaining his sovereign before the breaking out of the Civil War. It was for one of these occasions, in 1633, that Ben Jonson composed his masque. He also built the Riding House. Bolsover Castle belongs to the Duke of Portland, who is heir and representative of the Cavendishes, Dukes of Newcastle; and his grace preserves the ancient Norman keep in the exact state in which it was restored by his ancestors, Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury, and Sir Charles Cavendish. It is at present inhabited by the Rev. John Hamilton Gray, who has furnished it in the Elizabethan style. The village of Bolsover, formerly a market town, is pleasantly situated on a hillside, commanding a good prospect, and is partly surrounded by an entrenchment. Tobacco-pipes are made here which are in high repute. In the parish are quarries of magnesian limestone, which furnished part of the material for the Houses of Parliament. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, of the val. of £111, in the patron. of the Duke of Portland. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is very ancient, portions of it being Norman. The spire is a good specimen of early English. The arches are partly Norman and partly early English. It contains magnificent monuments, erected to the memory of Sir Charles Cavendish and Henry Cavendish, second Duke of Newcastle. The Independents and Wesleyans have chapels. The parochial charities, consisting of a bequest by Mrs. [illegible], for portioning girls—producing annually about £[illegible]—and the endowment of a small free school, amount to £10 per annum. An annual fair is held on Midsummer-day.

BOLSTERSTONE, a tnshp. in the chplry. of Bradfield, and par. of Ecclesfield, in the wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, West Riding of the co. of York, 8 miles to the N.W. of Sheffield. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, of the val. of £119, in the patron. of [illegible] Bramington, Esq. The church was erected soon after the beginning of the 15th century.

BOLTONE. *See* Boulstone, Herefordshire.

BOLTBURY, a hmlt. in the par. of Marlborough, and hund. of Stanborough, in the co. of Devon, 4 miles to the S. of Kingsbridge. It is pleasantly situated near the coast, not far from Bolt Tail.

BOLTBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Feliskirk, wap. of Birdforth, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles to the N.E. of Thirsk.

BOLTON, a par. in the ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, in the co. of Cumberland, not far from Ireby. Wigton is its post town. It is situated in a hilly country on the banks of the river Ellen, and includes the tnshps. of High Bolton, Low Bolton, or Bolton Wood, and Quarry Hill. Many of the inhabitants are employed in working the coal and limestone, which are very abundant here. Copper is also obtained. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, of the val. of £512, in the patron. of the Earl of Lonsdale. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

BOLTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Gosforth, ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, in the co. of Cumberland, 5 miles to the N. of Ravenglass.

BOLTON, a par. in the co. of Haddington, Scotland, 3 miles to the S. of Haddington. It lies on the banks of Gifford Water and Binns Water, and is partly wooded. The manor was given, about the end of the 12th century, to the Viponts, by William the Lion. After several changes of ownership, it was seized about 1600 by the Hepburns, one of whom took part, with Bothwell, in the murder of Darnley, and was executed for the crime. The manor was afterwards held by Secretary Maitland, and now belongs to Lord Blantyre. The living, of the val. of £154, is in the presb. of Haddington, in the patron. of Lord Blantyre. There is a Free church for Bolton and Salton.

BOLTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Edlingham, ward of Coquetdale, in the co. of Northumberland, 5 miles to the N.W. of Alnwick. It is seated on the banks of the river Alne, and was the site of an hospital founded before the year 1225 by Robert de Roos, of Wark, and given at the Dissolution to the Collingwoods, of Eslington. At this place in September, 1513, the Earl of Surrey assembled his forces, numbering about 26,000 men, preparatory to the final decisive conflict with the Scotch invaders, which took place on the 13th of that month at Flodden.

BOLTON, a chplry. in the par. of Morland, West ward, in the co. of Westmoreland, 4 miles to the N.W. of Appleby, its post town, and 1 from the Kirkby Thore station of the Eden Valley railway. It is situated on a small stream, a branch of the river Eden, the latter being crossed, about a mile from the village, by a chain-bridge, erected in 1816. Bewley Castle, an old mansion, now a farmhouse, near Bolton, was formerly a seat of the bishops of Carlisle. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, of the val. of £90, in the patron. of the Vicar of Morland. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There is a chapel belonging to the Wesleyans, and a free school with an income from endowment by several persons of £16 per annum. Other charitable endowments of the chplry. produce about £4 a year.

BOLTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Bishop-Wilton, wap. of Harthill, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles to the N.W. of Pocklington. It extends also into the lib. of St. Peter of York. Bolton Hall is the principal residence.

BOLTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Calverley, wap. of Morley, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles to the N. of Bradford. Hodgson Fold, Low Fold, and Out Lane, are hmlts. included in this tnshp. The principal employment of the people is the woollen manufacture.

BOLTON ABBEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Skipton, wap. of Staincliffe and Ewcross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles to the N.E. of Skipton, its post town. It is situated in a district abounding in picturesque scenery, on the banks of the river Wharfe, and is chiefly interesting as the site of a priory, of which there are extensive and beautiful remains. The priory, originally founded at Embsay, a village about 4 miles distant, by William de Meschines and Cicely his wife, in 1121, was removed to Bolton about 1154, by their daughter Adeliza. It was for canons of the Augustine order, and had a revenue at the Dissolution of £302. The site was given in 1543 to Henry Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, from whose family it passed by marriage about a century afterwards to the Burlingtons, and subsequently to the Cavendishes. The manor is now held by the Duke of Devonshire. A Carmelite monastery is also said to have existed here. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, of the val. of £111, in the patron. of the Duke of Devonshire. The church, which was part of the old conventual church, is dedicated to SS. Mary and Cuthbert. Here is a free grammar school, founded about 1700 by the Hon. Robert Boyle, which has an income from endowment of £104 per annum. There are some other charities of small value. Bolton Park is an occasional residence of the Duke of Devonshire. The house was originally a gate-house of the priory. The ruins of the priory, consisting chiefly of the walls of the church, partly in the Norman style, stand on a level spot surrounded by rising grounds, on a find bend of the "Crystal Wharfe." Fair meadows, dotted with noble elms, ash, and other trees, abrupt masses of rock overhanging the river, hills covered with rich old woods, and in the distance wild moorlands, are

the varied elements of the surrounding scenery. Not far from the priory the Wharfe rushes through a deep rift in the rock, called the Strid. It was here, according to tradition, that the "noble boy of Egremound," son of the Lady Adeliza, was drowned. The genius of Wordsworth has thrown a surpassing charm about the story and the place, in his exquisite poem of the "White Doe of Rylstone."

BOLTON BRIDGE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Bolton Abbey, and par. of Skipton, wap. of Staincliffe and Ewcross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles to the N.E. of Skipton. A chapel for the benefit of travellers anciently stood here.

BOLTON BROW, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Skircoat, and par. of Halifax, wap. of Morley, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 1 mile from Halifax. It is near the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway.

BOLTON-BY-BOWLAND, or BOLTON-BY-BOLLAND, a par. in the western div. of the wap. of Staincliffe and Ewcross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 12 miles to the S. of Settle. Clitheroe is its post town. It is situated on the borders of Lancashire, on the banks of the river Ribble, near Bowland Forest, and includes, besides the village of Bolton, the hmlts. of Holden and Forest Becks. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ripon, of the val. of £335, in the patron. of Mrs. H. A. Littledale. The church is dedicated to St. Peter, and contains a curious old font and several interesting monuments, the most remarkable of which is a tomb, surmounted by a limestone slab, 10 feet long, 5 feet 3 inches broad, and 9 inches thick, to the memory of Sir Ralph Pudsay, his three wives, and 25 children. The charitable endowments of the parish consist of a free school, with an income of £30 per annum, also a girls' school, partly endowed, and several bequests for the benefit of the poor, producing about £25 a year. Bolton Hall, the residence of Mrs. Littledale, was formerly the seat of the Pudsays, and is a very ancient mansion. Henry VI. founded an asylum here after the fatal battle of Hexham, and the king's boots and gloves were for long kept here as relics. A well close by bears his name. The population is entirely agricultural.

BOLTON CASTLE, a chplry. in the par. of Wensley, wap. of West Hang, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles to the E. of Askrigg. Bedale is its post town. It is situated on the north side of Wensleydale, an extensive tract of fertile and picturesque country, on the banks of the river Yore. It is the site of a castle founded in the reign of Richard II., by Richard Lord Scrope, at that time Chancellor of England. Mary Queen of Scots was confined in this fortress a short time in 1568, and was removed hence to Tutbury Castle. Bolton Castle was held for the king during the Civil War, but after a long siege it was surrendered to the parliament, in November, 1645. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, of the val., with that of Redmire annexed to it, of £160, in the patron. of the Rector of Wensley. The church is dedicated to St. Oswald. There are charitable endowments worth about £4 a year. The ruins of the castle, which are of considerable extent, stand on the edge of a hill commanding a wide prospect over the scenery of the dale. The walls on the north and east sides are dilapidated, but the west front is nearly perfect. Bolton Hall, erected in 1678 by the first Duke of Bolton, is the seat of Lord Bolton, to whom it gives the title of baron. It is about 3 miles from the castle, and is pleasantly situated on the river Yore, among well-wooded grounds.

BOLTON INN, or CHEEKPOINT, a vil. in the bar. of Gaultiere, in the co. of Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles to the E. of Waterford.

BOLTON-LE-MOORS, a par. and market town, and municipal and parliamentary borough, in the hund. of Salford, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 10 miles to the N.W. of Manchester, and 200 miles from London. It is an important station on the London and North-Western, and the Lancashire and Yorkshire railways, and is connected by various lines with all the principal surrounding towns. The par., which extends over 30,062 acres, is intersected by the small river Croal, a branch of Irwell, and comprises the chplries. of Astley, Belmont, Blackrod, Bradshaw, Harwood, Little Lever Bridge, Rivington, Tonge, Turton, and W... the tnshps. of Anglezarke, Breightmet, Darcy, ... worth, Entwistle, Longworth, Lostock, Quarl... Sharples. The town consists of the two tow... Great Bolton and Little Bolton, separated by the ... —The first fact of importance in the history ... growth of this important seat of manufacturing ... is the settlement of some Flemish emigrants ... the first half of the 14th century. The ... of woollen cloth, introduced by them, was the ... beginning of the trading activity and prosperity ... town. Other refugees from the cruelty of ... despotism sought here in later time their ... with them the knowledge of various other ... manufacture. Weavers from the Rhine int... mixed fabric of linen yarn and cotton. Cotton ... were made here first about the year 1756, and ... dimity, and quilting, somewhat later. Seve... most important inventions for the improvement ... cotton manufacture were made by residents ... To Richard Arkwright was owing the perfection ... spinning-jenny and the water-frame, and to S... Crompton the invention of the "mule," a ma... geniously combining the principles of the two ... The invention was made public in 1780, and ... immense impetus to the trade. In 1812 the ... ment acknowledged the services of the inventor ... had not enriched himself, by a grant of £5,000. ... ton resided near Bolton, in an old timbered ... the Hall-in-the-Wood—a name which was given ... to the mule. Factories were multiplied, but ... engine and the power-loom were needed ... extension to the works and the trade. Bolton ... side of the parliament in the civil war of ... century, and the town was garrisoned and held ... popular forces till 1644. In that year an ... to take it by storm was made by the royalists ... Prince Rupert and the Earl of Derby. The ... bravely repulsed by the garrison. But a ... sault by the Earl of Derby, at the head ... tenantry and fresh forces, was successful, and the ... remained in their possession for a short time. ... again surrendered to the parliament, and the ... earl, made prisoner after the fight at Worcester, ... tried before a military tribunal at Chester, and ... and beheaded in this town in 1651.—The country ... rounding Bolton is chiefly moory and stony. ... barrenness of the surface is compensated by the ... dance of coal. The town, partly old but ... modern erection, contains several long and broad ... which are paved and lighted with gas. It is well ... plied with water by a company established ... whose works cost £40,000. Considerable improvements ... have been made in the town under the Act for ... Bolton Moor, the rents for the inclosed land ... applied by the commissioners for that purpose. ... are a townhall, an exchange (erected in 1... ... ket-house, theatre, assembly rooms, temperance ... cloth hall, barracks, water-works, &c. But the ... manufactories form the great mass of the buildings ... the town. The cotton factories are very numerous ... on a large scale. The chief productions are ... muslins, quiltings, and dimity. Here are also ... tensive bleach-works, dye-works, numerous large ... foundries and steam-engine manufactories, and ... print-works.—Bolton was constituted a parliamentary ... borough under the Reform Act, and returns two members ... to parliament. It was made a municipal borough ... charter obtained in 1838, under which it is governed ... a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 36 councillors. The ... revenue is about £6,500, and the number of ... houses 13,348. Besides the tnshps. of Great Bolton ... Little Bolton, the limits of the municipal and ... mentary boroughs, which are conterminous, include ... vils. of Horrocks Fold, Eagley Bank, and the ... Haulgh with Tonge. The population of this ...

according to the census of 1861, is 70,396, against 61,17 in 1851, showing an increase of no less than 9,225 i the decennial period.—Bolton is the seat of a Poor w Union, the head of a County Court district, and polling-place for the south division of the county. Petty essions are held regularly.—In the town are a dispe ary and a savings-bank, and about 1½ miles out of th town is the Union poorhouse, lately erected, a large handsome building.—The living is a vic.* in the dioc. Manchester, of the val. of £350, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, an ancient edifice in the perpendicular style, with a low tower, is dedicated to St. Peter. Six other churches have been erected, the livings of which are all curs.:—St. George's, in Little Bolton, founded in 1796, is worth £168, and is in the patron. of the vicar; Holy Trinity Church, erected in 1825, is in the patronage of the bishop, and of the val. of £150; Emmanuel Church, founded in 1838, val. £150, is in the patron. of the vicar; Christ Church and St. John's, worth £150, are in the alternate patron. of the crown and the bishop; and All Saints', val. £128, in the patron. of T. Tipping, Esq. There are seven chapels belonging to various sections of Wesleyans, three to the Roman Catholics, two each to the Independents and Baptists, and one each to the Quakers, Unitarians, and Swedenborgians. The charitable endowments of the parish are numerous and of considerable value, producing above £1,600 per annum. The principal of these belonging to the town are the following:—The free grammar school, founded in 1641, by Robert Lever, citizen of London, and afterwards united with a school of earlier origin: it has a revenue of about £486, including three exhibitions at the universities; the free school, founded by Nathaniel Hulton in 1693 for 60 children of both sexes, with an income from endowment of £82; another free school, endowed by Thomas Marsden in 17 with an income of £24, and numerous bequests for the benefit of the poor. Some almshouses have been recently established. There are National, British, and Sunday schools, a mechanics' institution, news and reading-rooms. Three weekly newspapers are published in the town, called the *Bolton Chronicle*, the *Bolton Guardian*, and the *Bolton Examiner*, and one monthly, called the *Bolton Advertiser*.—Ainsworth, author of a Latin dictionary of reference in repute, was a pupil in the grammar school here, and afterwards rose to be master. Dr. Lempriere, author of the well-known Classical Dictionary, was also master of this school.—Bolton is connected with Manchester by a canal 12 miles in length, and with Bury by one about 6 miles long.—Among the seats in the vicinity are Bolton Lodge, Smithhills Hall, Lostock Hall, &. Bradshaw Hall, 3 miles from Bolton, is said to have been the seat of John Bradshaw, president of the "High Court of Justice" constituted for the trial of Charles I.—Monday and Saturday are the market days. Fairs for the sale of lean cattle take place fortnightly from the 5th January to the 12th May. And fairs for cattle, horses, &c., are held on the 30th and 31st July, and the 13th and 14th October.

BOLTON-LE-SANDS, a par. in the hund. of Lonsdale South of the Sands, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 4 miles to the N. of Lancaster, its post town. It is situated near the coast of Morecambe Bay, and is a station on the Lancaster and Carlisle railway. The par. includes the chplry. of Over Kellet, and the tnshps. of Nether Kellet and Slyne-with-Hest. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Manchester, of the val. of £189, in the patron. of the bishop. Here is a free grammar school, founded by Thomas Asheton in 1619, and endowed with £26 per annum. There are some other charities producing about £100 a year.

BOLTON-PERCY, a par. in the Ainsty of the city, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 8 miles to the S.W. of York, its post town. It is a station on the Great Northern railway. The tnshps. of Appleton-Roebuck, Bilton, and Steeton, are included in this par. It took the addition "Percy" from the Percys of Topcliffe, who formerly held the manor. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, of the val. of £1,540, in the patronage of the archbishop. The church, which is spacious and well built, is dedicated to All Saints. It was erected in 1423 by Thomas Parker, then rector, and contains some monuments to the Fairfaxes, and one to Sir W. M. Milner, Bart., who died in 1811. There are three stalls in the chancel, and some good stained windows. The Wesleyans have a chapel here. The charitable endowments of the parish amount to £34 per annum.

BOLTON-UPON-DEARNE, a par. in the northern div. of the wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 7 miles to the N. of Rotherham. It is a station on the Midland railway. Goldthorpe is a hmlt. of this parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York, of the val. of £88, in the patron. of Marsden's executors. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The parochial charities, consisting chiefly of bequests for education, by Richard Bingley and Elizabeth Pashley, amount to £19 a year. A statute fair is held on the second Thursday in November.

BOLTON-UPON-SWALE, a chplry. in the par. of Catterick, wap. of Gilling, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles to the E. of Richmond. It includes six tnshps. of which Scorton is the largest. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, of the val. of £100, in the patron. of the Vicar of Catterick. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. In the churchyard is the grave of Henry Jenkins, oldest of English men, born at Ellerton, a neighbouring village, in 1500, and died there in December, 1670, having reached the rare age of 169 years. He was present at the Battle of Flodden Field. Among the memorable events which occurred during his life were the Reformation, the destruction of the Armada, the deaths of three Queens on the scaffold, the execution of Charles I., and the Great Fire of London. A neat monument marks his burial-place, and a monument in the church is inscribed with an epitaph composed by Dr. Thomas Chapman, Master of Magdalen College, Cambridge, and set up by subscription about 1743.

BOLVENTOR, a chplry. in the par. of Altarnun, hund. of Lesnewth, in the co. of Cornwall, not far from Alternon. Launceston is its post town. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Exeter, of the val. of £75, in the patron. of F. Rodd, Esq.

BOLY. *See* GALBOOLY, Tipperary.

BOMBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Bampton, West ward, in the co. of Westmoreland, 3 miles to the N.W. of Shap. It is seated on the banks of the river Lowther, not far from Hawes Water.

BOMER, a hmlt. in the bar. of Kilmacrenan, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 10 miles to the S.W. of Dunfanaghy.

BON ACCORD, a *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of Old Machar, Aberdeen, in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland. The living, worth £150, is in the presb. of Aberdeen, and in the patron. of the seat-holders. "Bon Accord" was the watchword of the Aberdonians when they repulsed the English in the reign of Edward I. It has been the burgh motto since the days of Robert Bruce.

BONAR, a vil. in the co. of Sutherland, Scotland, 12 miles to the W. of Dornoch. It is situated on the confines of Ross-shire, on the coast of the Dornoch Frith. The Frith is here crossed by a fine bridge of three arches, constructed by Telford. The central arch is of iron, and has a span of 150 feet; the other two are of stone, with a span of about 50 feet each.

BONBUSK, a hmlt. in the par. of Norton Cuckney, wap. of Bassetlaw, in the co. of Nottingham, 5 miles to the S.W. of Worksop.

BONBY, or BONDEBY, a par. in the northern div. of the wap. of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 4 miles to the S. of Barton-upon-Humber, its post town. It is situated on the Wolds, and was the site of an Alien priory founded in the reign of King John, and given in 1402 to the Carthusian monastery at Beauval, in Nottinghamshire. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, of the val. of £233, in the patron. of the Earl of Yarborough. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

BONCHURCH, a par. in the lib. of East Medina, Isle of Wight, in the co. of Southampton, 9 miles to the

S. of Newport. It is situated on the south coast of the island, on the remarkable formation called the Undercliff. Above the village rises the lofty St. Boniface Down, and a little to the N.E. is the headland of Dunnose. Bonchurch is one of the most charming spots in the island. The name of the place is probably a corruption of Boniface Church. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Winchester, of the val., with the perpet. cur. of Shanklin annexed to it, of £134, in the patron. of the Rev. W. White, and C. P. Hill, Esq. The church, which is partly in the Norman style, is dedicated to St. Boniface. In the vicinity are Steephill, and Appuldercombe Park, the seat of Lord Yarborough.

BONDARY ROAD, or BARTON ROAD, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Repton and Gresley, in the co. of Derby, 2 miles from Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

BONDGATE, a tnshp. joined with Aismunderby, in the par. and lib. of Ripon, in the West Riding of the co. of York, close to Ripon.

BONDINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Dunster, hund. of Carhampton, in the co. of Somerset, not far from Dunster.

BONDLEIGH, or BUNDLEY, a par. in the hund. of North Tawton, in the co. of Devon, 8 miles to the N. of Oakhampton. It lies on the banks of the river Taw. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, of the val. of £232, in the patron. of Col. Wyndham. The church, which is partly Norman, is dedicated to St. James. It has an old font.

BONDS, a tnshp. joined with Barnacre in the par. of Garstang, hund. of Amounderness, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, not far from Garstang. Here are the remains of Greenhaigh Castle, an ancient seat of the Stanleys, founded in the reign of Henry VII. It was dismantled by order of the parliament during the civil war of the 17th century, and only one tower is now standing.

BONE END, a vil. in the hund. of Desborough, in the co. of Buckingham, 3 miles to the E. of Great Marlow. It is on the north bank of the river Thames.

BONEHILL, a lib. in the par. of Tamworth, and hund. of Offlow, in the co. of Stafford, 2 miles from Tamworth. The principal residence is Bonehill House, the seat of E. Peel, Esq.

BO'NESS. *See* BORROWSTOWNNESS.

BONGATE, or BONDGATE, a tnshp. in the par. and borough of Appleby, East ward, in the co. of Westmoreland, close to Appleby. The Appleby station of the Eden Valley railway is in this township. It is situated on the river Eden, and includes the hmlt. of Battle-Barrow, the site of an ancient Carmelite monastery, the shire-hall, and county gaol, besides the old church and a handsome National school. The barony was held by the Viteriponts, under a grant from King John. *See* APPLEBY.

BONHARD, a vil. in the par. of Whitburn, in the co. of Linlithgow, Scotland, 4 miles from Whitburn. In the vicinity are the Flow Moss coal-works.

BONHILL, a par. in the co. of Dumbarton. The Dumbartonshire railway crosses this parish, with a station at Alexandria. It is situated in a picturesque district between the southern end of Loch Lomond and the river Clyde, on the banks of the river Leven. The par. contains the populous and flourishing vil. of Alexandria, and the vil. of Darleith. The Leven, the outlet for the waters of the Loch, falls into the Clyde, near Dumbarton. It abounds in fine salmon and trout, and its water is remarkably pure and soft. On its banks are established numerous large print-works and bleach-grounds, in which most of the inhabitants of the parish are employed. The living, of the val. of £225, is within the presb. of Dumbarton, and in the patron. of Campbell of Stonefield. There are, besides the parish kirk, places of worship belonging to the Free Church and the United Presbyterians. Bonhill was the birthplace (1721) of Tobias Smollett, novelist and historian, to whose memory a pillar has been erected. The river Leven is the theme of one of his songs. Bonhill House is the residence of the Smolletts. The parish formerly belonged to the Lennoxes, who founded the village of Darleith.

BONINGALE, or BONINGHALL, a par. Shiffnal div. of the hund. of Brimstree, in the Salop, 5 miles to the S.E. of Shiffnal. It lies edge of Staffordshire. The Shrewsbury and Birm (North-West) section of the Great Western r passes near this place. The living is a perp annexed to the rect. of Stockton, in the dioc. of L

BONJEDWARD, a vil. in the par. and dis Jedburgh, in the co. of Roxburgh, Scotland, 2 mi Jedburgh. It is situated above the confluenc rivers Teviot and Jed. The Jedburgh branch North British railway runs by it.

BONKLE, a vil. in the centre of the par. of Ca nathan, Lanarkshire, Scotland.

BONLAHY, or BUNLAHY, a vil. in the pa bar. of Granard, in the co. of Longford, pro ster, Ireland, 4 miles to the N.W. of Gr near the south extremity of Lough Gowna. held here on the 6th May, the 26th July, 1 October, and the 12th December.

BONMAHON, or BUNMAHON, a vil. in the Ballylaneen, and bar. of Decies-without-Dru co. of Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 1 the S.W. of Waterford. It is pleasantly situ sea-coast, at the mouth of the small river Mah resorted to as a watering-place. Many of the tants are employed in the extensive and valu and lead mines of the neighbouring village of B mahon, which have long been worked. Here is guard station.

BONNEN-GATE, a vil. in the tnshp. of St Kettle, and par. of Kendal, Kendal ward, in t Westmoreland, 3 miles to the N.W. of Kendal.

BONNINGTON, a vil. in the par of St Cuth in the co. of Edinburgh, Scotland, 1 mile fro burgh. It is seated near the coast of the Firth on Leith water, and is a station on the Leith and branch of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee ra There is a mineral spring, the water of which is esteemed.

BONNINGTON, a vil. in the par of Ratho, co. of Edinburgh, Scotland, 1¼ mile W. of th Ratho, and 9 miles to the W. of Edinburgh. The canal passes near it. In the vicinity is Boni House.

BONNINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Street of Shepway, in the co. of Kent, 6 miles E. fr Hythe. It is partly in the lib. of Romney Marsh is intersected by the Grand Military canal. The is a rect. in the dioc. of Canterbury, of the val in the patron. of T. Papillon, Esq. The church cated to St. Rumwald.

BONNYBRIDGE, a vil. in the par. of Fal the co. of Stirling, Scotland, 4 miles to the W kirk. It is seated on the banks of the Bonny W branch of the river Carron.

BONNYRIGG, or BANNIRIGG, a vil. in th of Cockpen, in the co. of Edinburgh, Scotland to the S. of Edinburgh. It is a station on the branch of the North British railway. Coal is ob in the neighbourhood.

BONNYTON, or BONNINGTON, a vil. in th of Maryton, in the co. of Forfar, Scotland, 1 m the W. of Montrose. The Scottish North-Easter way passes near it. A castle formerly stood h which there are still some remains.

BONRON, a tnshp. in the par. of Gwyddelwern, of Edernion, in the co. of Merioneth, North W miles from Corwen.

BONSALL, a par. and town in the hund of W worth, in the co. of Derby, 2 miles S.W. from M 17 from Derby, and 1¼ mile N.W. from Cromford way station. It is situated in a hilly district, abo in romantic scenery, on the west side of the riv went, and contains the hmlt. of Slaley. Bons formerly a market town; and a market cross, d 1687, consisting of a pillar surmounted by a sm is still standing. Limestone is abundant in the bourhood. Lead and zinc are obtained, and m

the inhabitants are employed in working the mines, and in smelting the ore. The manufacture of hosiery and framework knitting is carried on, and combs are made here. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, of the val. of £201, in the patron. of the bishop of the diocese. The church, which stands on a rock overlooking Bonsall dale, is dedicated to St. James. It is an ancient building, with a tower and handsome spire. In the interior over the pulpit, is a painting representing Moses and Aaron reading the Commandments. There are chapels belonging to the Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, and a free school for 50 children, founded in 1704 by William Cragge and Robert Ferne, having an income from endowment of about £100 per annum; also parochial schools for girls and infants. There are some other charities of small amount. Some trace of the Roman road to Manchester, which crossed this parish, may still be seen. Bonsall is within the honour of Tutbury, in the duchy of Lancaster.

BONT, a vil. in the par. of Llanwrtyd, hund. of Builth, in the co. of Brecknock, South Wales, 11 miles to the W. of Builth. The name of this place signifies a bridge, and is the same word as Pont.

BONT, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfairtalhaiarn, hund. of Isaled, in the co. of Denbigh, North Wales, 3 miles from Ruthin.

BONTEYEN, a vil. in the par. of Llangeitho, hund. of Penarth, in the co. of Cardigan, South Wales, 8 miles to the N. of Lampeter.

BONTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Willoughby, and hund. of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 3 miles to the S. of Alford. The Boston and Grimsby section of the Great Northern railway passes through the parish.

BONT-NEWYDD, a vil. in the par. of Llanbeblig, hund. of Is-Gorfai, in the co. of Carnarvon, not far from Carnarvon.

BONT-NEWYDD, a vil. in the par. of Llanwnda, hund. of Uwch-Gorfai, in the co. of Carnarvon, 2 miles south S. of Carnarvon. It is situated near the coast of the Menai Straits, and is a station on the Nantlle railway.

BONTRHYDYFERE, a vil. in the par. of Llanwrtyd hund. of Builth, in the co. of Brecknock, South Wales, 11 miles to the W. of Builth.

BONT-UCHEL, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Trepark, and par. of Gyffylliog, hund. of Ruthin, in the co. of Denbigh, North Wales, 5 miles to the W. of Ruthin.

BONVILSTON, BOLSTON, or TRE-SIMON, a par. in the hund. of Dinas-Powis, in the co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 4 miles to the E. of Cowbridge. Cardiff is its post town. It is not far from the coast of the Bristol Channel. Limestone is quarried in the neighbourhood. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £83, in the patron. of J. J. Bassett, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The charitable endowments of the parish amount to £12 a year. Bonvilston Park is the principal seat.

BONWEN, a tnshp. joined with Rhuggatt, in the par. of Corwen, hund. of Edernion, in the co. of Merioneth, North Wales, not far from Corwen.

BONWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Skipsea, wap. of Holderness, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 10 miles to the E. of Great Driffield.

BONWYSON, a tnshp. in the par. of Gwyddelwern, hund. of Edernion, in the co. of Merioneth, North Wales, 11 miles to the W. of Builth.

BOOHAY, a hmlt. in the par. of Brixham, hund. of Hayr, in the co. of Devon, 4 miles to the N.E. of Dartmouth. It is situated on the coast of the English Channel.

BOOKHAM, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Effingham, in the co. of Surrey, 2 miles to the S.W. of Leatherhead. It is situated in a beautiful country near the river Mole. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, of the val. of £340, in the patron. of Viscount Downe. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. It has a side chapel, with a monument to Edmund Slyfield, sheriff of the county in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. In addition to the parish church there is a district church recently erected at Ranmore, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £150, in the patron. of G. Cubitt, Esq. The parochial charities amount to £53 per annum. In this parish is Polesden, a fine mansion with extensive and beautiful grounds, situated in a picturesque spot overlooking Box Hill. This estate belonged to Sheridan. The present house was erected by J. Bonsor, Esq. There are also several gentlemen's seats; among which are Eastwick House, formerly the seat of the Effingham family, and Bookham Grove.

BOOKHAM, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Effingham, in the co. of Surrey, close to Great Bookham. Leatherhead is its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, of the val. of £156, in the patron. of the Pollens. The church contains a monumental brass of the year 1590. The charitable endowments, consisting of a bequest by Sir B. Maddox for the benefit of the parish clergyman and the poor, and other purposes, amount to £65 a year. There are almshouses for three persons.

BOOLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Stanton-upon-Hine-Heath, hund. of Bradford, in the co. of Salop, 4 miles to the S.E. of Wem.

BOOLYGLASS, a vil. in the bar. of Knocktopher, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles from Knocktopher.

BOON WATER, a stream which takes its rise in Twinlaw, and after passing through the par. of Legerwood, in the co. of Berwick, (where it gives name to Boon-Hill, which rises to the height of 1,096 feet), it joins the river Leader below Thirlestane Castle.

BOON WOOD, a hmlt. in the par. of Gosforth, ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, in the co. of Cumberland, 5 miles to the N. of Ravenglass. Two annual fairs are held here for the sale of cattle, on the 25th April and the 18th October.

BOOSELEY, UPPER and NETHER, vils. in the par. of Allstonefield, hund. of Totmonslow, in the co. of Stafford, 2 miles to the S.W. of Longnor. They are near the border of Derbyshire.

BOOT, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Bees, ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, in the co. of Cumberland, ½ mile from Eskdale Church. It comprises about a dozen houses, with an inn. A cattle and pleasure fair is held here on the second Monday in September.

BOOTERSTOWN, a par. in the bars. of Dublin and Rathdown, in the co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles to the S.E. of Dublin. It is a station on the Dublin and Kingstown railway. The parish is pleasantly situated on the coast of Dublin Bay, and contains the vils. of Booterstown, Williamstown, and part of Blackrock, watering-places on the bay. Limestone is found here. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. £148, in the patron. of the Archdeacon of Dublin. The church, built in 1824, is in the perpendicular style, with a good tower and spire. There is a large Roman Catholic chapel, a dispensary, and several schools. In the vicinity are many seats of the gentry, among which may be mentioned St. Helen's, the residence of Field Marshal Viscount Gough, Sans Souci, Willow Park, and Mount Merrion.

BOOTH, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Knedlington, and par. of Howden, wap. of Howdenshire, in the East Riding of the co. of York, not far from Howden. It is seated on the river Ouse, near the ferry named after the village.

BOOTHBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Welton-in-the-Marsh, wap. of Candleshoe, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 5 miles to the E. of Spilsby. It is at the south extremity of the Wolds.

BOOTHBY, or BOOTHBY-GRAFFO, a par. in the higher div. of the wap. of Boothby-Graffo, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 8 miles to the S. of Lincoln, its post town. A castle, called Somerton Castle, was founded here in 1305, by Anthony Bec, Bishop of Durham. It was defended by a double moat, and occupied a space about 250 feet in length and 200 feet in

breadth. Circular towers stood at the four angles of the fortress. After the battle of Poictiers, John, King of France, was confined in this castle, in the custody of Sir Saier de Rochford, who was allowed 2s. a day for his services. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, of the val. of £638, in the patron. of J. Fullerton, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The ruins of the castle are about 2 miles from the village.

BOOTHBY-GRAFFO WAPENTAKE, one of the 30 waps. or subdivisions of the co. of Lincoln, situated in the parts of Kesteven, in the south div. of the co., and bounded on the N. by the wap. of Lawress, on the E. by the lib. of Lincoln and the wap. of Langoe, on the S. by the wap. of Loveden, and on the W. by the co. of Nottingham. It is in two divisions, higher and lower. The higher div. contains the pars. of Boothby, Coleby, Harmston, Navenby, Skinnand, Swinethorpe, Welbourne, and Wellingore, with part of Eagle, and the ext. par. district of Eagle-Hall. The lower div. contains the pars. of Aubourn, Bassingham, Boultham, Carlton-le-Moorland, Doddington, North Hyckham, South Hyckham, Norton-Disney, North Scarle, Skellingthorpe, Stapleford, Swinderby, Thorpe-on-the-Hill, and Thurlby, with part of Eagle, and the ext. par. districts of Morton and Eagle Woodhouse. The entire wap. comprises an area of about 56,250 acres.

BOOTHBY-PAGNELL, a par. in the wap. of Winnibriggs and Threo, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 5 miles to the S.E. of Grantham. Colsterworth is its post town. It is about 2 miles from the Ponton station of the Great Northern railway. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, of the val. of £376, in the patron. of T. Fardell, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. Bishop Sanderson was rector of this parish about 40 years. The chief residence is Boothby House, which is a meet for the Belvoir hounds.

BOOTHEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Stoke-upon-Trent, hund. of Pirehill, in the co. of Stafford, not far from Stoke.

BOOTHROYD, a hmlt. in the tnshp. and par. of Dewsbury, wap. of Agbrigg, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles to the W. of Wakefield.

BOOTHS, HIGHER, a tnshp. in the par. of Whalley, and hund. of Blackburn, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 3 miles to the S.W. of Burnley. The inhabitants are principally employed in the cotton manufacture and the neighbouring coal-mines.

BOOTHS, LOWER, a tnshp. in the par. of Whalley, and hund. of Blackburn, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, near Higher Booth's. The cotton trade forms the chief occupation of the people.

BOOTHSTOWN, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Worsley, and par. of Eccles, hund. of Salford, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 6 miles to the W. of Manchester.

BOOTH-TOWN, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of North Owram, and par. of Halifax, wap. of Morley, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 1 mile from Halifax.

BOOTLE, anciently BOTHILL, a par. and small town in the ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, in the co. of Cumberland, 8 miles to the S. of Ravenglass, and 24 from Whitehaven. It is a station on the Whitehaven and Furness Junction railway. The parish is situated in the southern extremity of the county, in a district abounding in fine scenery, and extends about 8 miles along the coast, from Whitbeck to the mouth of the Esk, and is about 4 miles in breadth. To the S.E. is Black Combe, a mountain above 1,900 feet in height, from whose summit the prospect extends in favourable weather over 14 counties of England and Scotland, to the Isle of Man, and the mountains of North Wales and Ireland. Seaton, in this parish, was the site of a nunnery of the Benedictine order, founded before 1413, which was dedicated to St. Leonard, and had a revenue at the Dissolution of about £14. The site was given to Sir Henry Askew.—Bootle is among the smallest market towns in England, consisting chiefly of one long street, situated on the small river Anna, about two miles from the Irish Sea. Formerly a market was held on Wednesday and Saturday, but it has long become obsolete. The district is highly cultivated, and the pursuits of the people are mostly agricultural. The principal trade is in corn, pork, and hams. Bootle is a polling place for the western division of the county, and is the seat of a Poor-law Union for 12 parishes. It contains the Union poorhouse, which was erected in 1856, for the accommodation of 100 inmates.—The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, of the annual val. of £199, in the patron. of the Earl of Lonsdale. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. Part of the building is very ancient, the chancel being of Saxon origin, but the greater portion is in the early English style. The tower of the church is built of rubble and red sandstone, and was entirely repaired in 1837, when two new transepts were added. There is a magnificent tower in course of erection, which will be 90 feet in height, surmounted with battlements and crocketed pinnacles. It contains a monumental brass of Sir Hugh Askew, of Seaton Hall, who died in 1560, and a fine old font of red sandstone. The latter, sufficiently large for immersion, is circular in form, and adorned with shields. It is supposed to have been presented by the Huddlestones in the 15th century. There is an endowed chapel belonging to the Independents, and at the adjoining hmlt. of Hycham is a free school, founded in 1713 by Henry Sandwith, which has an income from several endowments of £30 a year. There are other charities of trifling value. The National school was built in 1830, by Captain Sandwith, R.N., who, at his death, in 1849, left the sum of £500 for the repairs of the school-house, any surplus to be for the master. The rectory is a handsome Gothic house of stone, adjoining the church, and not far from it are the remains of the ancient market cross, still bearing traces of the arms of the Huddlestones. At Ewe Moor, in the vicinity, are traces of an ancient camp, and Roman relics have been found. Some remains of the chapel of the nunnery still exist. Seaton Hall, formerly the seat of the Askews, is a farmhouse.—Fairs are held on the 26th April, and the 24th September; and there are fairs for hiring servants on the Friday before Whitsuntide, and the Friday before the 11th November.

BOOTLE-CUM-LINACRE, a tnshp. in the par. of Walton-on-the-Hill, hund. of West Derby, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 3 miles to N. of Liverpool. It is a station on the Southport branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. The village is pleasantly situated on the sea-coast, and was till recently much frequented as a watering-place. The Liverpool North Docks extend into Bootle, and occupy a great portion of the shore formerly frequented by bathers. Seaforth, Waterloo, and Crosby, higher up the coast, are considerably benefited by the influx of visitors. Linacre, a hmlt. included in this tnshp. The living is a perpetual cur. in the dioc. of Chester, of the val. of £194, in the patron. of W. S. Miller, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

BOOTON, a par. in the southern div. of the hund. of Erpingham, in the co. of Norfolk, 1½ mile S.E. of Aylsham, and 5 miles to the S.W. of Aylsham. Norwich is its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, of the val. of £228, in the patron. of H. Bolton, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. Booton Hall is the principal residence.

BOOYE, a hmlt. in the par. of Arkendarth, Div. of Gilling, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles from Reeth.

BORASTON, or BURASTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Burford, hund. of Overs, in the co. of Salop, 1 mile from Tenbury.

BORDALE, a small place on the southern shore of Ullswater, in the co. of Westmoreland, under Place Fell.

BORDEAN, a tythg. in the par. of East Meon, hund. of the same name, in the co. of Southampton, 3 miles to the W. of Petersfield. Near the village is Bordean House.

BORDEN, a par. in the hund. of Milton, lath of Scray, in the co. of Kent, 2 miles to the S.W. of Sittingbourne, its post town. The living is a vic.* in

dio of Canterbury, of the val. of £290, in the patron. of J. Musgrave, Esq. The church is dedicated to SS. Pe r and Paul. It is a spacious ancient structure, with a massive western tower, a semicircular arched doorway wit zigzag ornaments, and other parts in the Norman sty. It contains the tomb of Dr. Plot, author of histories of the counties of Oxford and Stafford, who die in 1696. He was born at the manor-house in this par sh. Borden has the benefit of a valuable bequest by William Barrow, in 1707, for the support of 80 widows and other poor persons. The annual value of the endowment is about £1,000. There are some other sm charities.

BORDESLEY, a hmlt. joined with Deritend, in the par of Aston, hund. of Hemlingford, in the co. of Warwick, in the eastern suburbs of Birmingham. It is included within the bounds of the borough, and is a station on the Birmingham and Wolverhampton section of the Great Western railway. The Warwick canal passes by this place. It is the site of numerous factories and works, sharing in the general trade of Birmingham. The population, according to the last census was 21,338, of whom 13,683 were in the district of the Holy Trinity, and 7,655 in that of St. Andrew's. There are two churches in Bordesley—Holy Trinity, and St. Andrew's, the latter was consecrated in 1836, and has a district formed under Sir Robert Peel's Act. This church is in the decorated style. The living, val. £320, is a perpet. cur., in the alternate patron. of the bishop and trustees. The living of Holy Trinity is also a perpet. cur., in the gift of the vicar. Here are almshouses for 12 persons, founded by James Dovell; and others, erected in 1848, by the trustees of William Lench, who gave certain properties in Birmingham by deed, dated March 11, 1525. There are three other sets of almshouses in Birmingham, belonging to the same trust. Those in Bordesley are inhabited by a matron and 48 aged women. There are several charitable endowments worth about £35 per annum. Bordesley Hall, which stood near Camp Hill, was burnt down during the Birmingham riots of 1791. Camp Hill was the scene of the conflict between the Royalists, under Prince Rupert, and the inhabitants of Birmingham, when the latter were repulsed and the town taken.

BORDESLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Tardebigg, and hund. of Halfshire, in the co. of Worcester, 5 miles to the E. of Bromsgrove. The Redditch branch of the Bristol and Birmingham railway passes near this place. It was the site of a Cistercian abbey, founded by the Empress Maude, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and had revenues amounting at the Dissolution to about £392. It was given by Henry VIII. to Andrews Lord Windsor, in exchange for the manor of Stanwell, which the king compelled him to part with. It is related that this nobleman, being ordered to quit Stanwell, his old family seat, without delay, left in the mansion the abundant provisions he had just made for a hospitable and merry Christmas, saying that they should not find it "bare Stanwell." There are no remains of the abbey. Near the village is Bordesley Park.

BORDWELL, a par. in the bars. of Clandonagh and Clarmallagh, in Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles to the N.E. of Rathdowny. It contains Lough Grantstown and a small tract of bog. Limestone is found here. The living is a rect. in the dio. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, val. £119, in the patron. of the bishop of the diocese. The church is ded ed. Two castles formerly stood in this parish, of which there are still remains. Near the ruins of Grantstown Castle is Grantstown House.

BREATTON, or BRATTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Baschurch, and hund. of Pimhill, in the co. of Salop, 8 miles to the N.W. of Shrewsbury. Baschurch is a station on the Chester and Shrewsbury railway. The township lies on the banks of the river Perry. In the vicinity are Bratton Hall and Bratton Park.

BOREHAM, a par. in the hund. of Chelmsford, in the co. of Essex, 3½ miles to the N.E. of Chelmsford, its post town. It is situated on the banks of the river Chelmer, and is crossed by the Great Eastern railway. It is a place of great antiquity, and had the rank of a market town before the Norman Conquest. The par. contains the honour of New Hall. This mansion, originally founded, it is supposed, by the Butlers, in the reign of Henry VII., was a large and splendid structure. It was named Beaulieu by Henry VIII., who got possession of the manor and made it an honour. He also improved and adorned the hall, and made it the residence of the Princess Mary. The king himself kept the festival of St. George here in 1524. The estate was subsequently in the possession of the Ratcliffes, Villiers Duke of Buckingham, Cromwell, Monk Duke of Albemarle, &c. The fine chapel was taken down in the last century, and the great hall, 96 feet in length and 50 feet in breadth, has been converted into a chapel. A stained window from the old chapel is now in St. Margaret's church, Westminster. New Hall is now occupied as a nunnery, and has a Catholic school attached. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, of the val. of £432, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. It has a square embattled tower, and contains, in the Sussex chapel attached to it, several monuments, with recumbent statues in alabaster of the three last Ratcliffes, Earls of Sussex. A mausoleum of the Walthams, in the style of the Temple of the Winds, is in the churchyard. Here are National schools, supported by voluntary contributions; and a free school, founded and endowed in 1717 by Edmund Butler, the revenue of which amounts to about £156 per annum, the trustees of which are Dissenters. The par. of Little Barlow participates in this charity. There are several other charitable endowments producing about £13 a year. Near the village is Boreham House, the seat of Sir J. Tyrrell, Bart. The park contains two noble avenues, and a small lake in front of the mansion.

BOREHAM MANOR, or BOREHAM STREET, in the par. of Wartling, and hund. of Foxearle, rape of Hastings, in the co. of Sussex, 6 miles to the S.W. of Battle, and 6 N. of Pevensey. It is situated on the small river Ashburn, near Boreham Bridge, on the road from Battle to Lewes.

BOREHAM WOOD, a hmlt. a short distance to the N.E. of the vil. of Elstree, and 11 miles from London. It is situated near the old Roman road called Watling Street, and contains several villa residences. To the west of the village is a large reservoir. It is supposed that the ancient town of *Sulloniacum* was situated on Brockley Hill, which is 1 mile south.

BORELAND, a vil. in the par. of Dysart, Kirkcaldy district, in the co. of Fife, Scotland, near Dysart. The inhabitants are employed in the neighbouring coal-mines.

BORERAY, a small island to the W. of Bergera, one of the Western Islands. It is about 1 square mile in area, and forms part of the par. of Harris, in the Isle of Lewis, in the co. of Inverness, Scotland, and is included in the presb. of Uist, being situated at a short distance to the N. of North-Uist.

BORESFORD, a tnshp. united with Pedwardine, in the par. of Brampton Bryan, hund. of Wigmore, in the co. of Hereford, 4 miles to the N.E. of Presteign.

BORESON'S END, a hmlt. near the vil. of Pelham, in the hund. of Edwinstree, in the co. of Herts, 6 miles E. of Buntingford, and 8 N.W. of Bishop Stortford railway station. The river Ash takes its rise in this neighbourhood.

BORGUE, a par. and vil. in the co. of Kirkcudbright, Scotland, 4 miles to the S.W. of Kirkcudbright. It is situated on the sea-coast, on a peninsula lying between Kirkcudbright Bay on the E., and Wigton Bay on the S.W., and consists of the ancient pars. of Borgue, Kirkandrews, and Sandwick. The par. also includes the vils. of Kirkandrews and Chapelton, and the Island of Barloco, with some others. Along the coast, which is partly rocky, there are some good natural havens. Freestone and whinstone are abundant here. The chief

landowners are the Earl of Selkirk, Sir W. Gordon, of Earlston, and a few others.—The living, of the val. of £231, is in the presb. of Kirkcudbright, and in the patron. of the crown. There is also a Free church. Ruins of the ancient kirks of Sandwick and Kirkandrews still exist. The former once belonged to the monks of Iona, and was afterwards given by William the Lion to Holyrood Abbey. Not far from the ruin is Frenchman's Rock, so called, it is said, from the circumstance of some French pirates, who were wrecked on it, carrying off the church plate. The par. is about 10 miles in length and 7 miles in breadth.

BORLAND PARK, a vil. in the par. of Auchterarder, in the co. of Perth, Scotland, 6 miles to the E. of Muthill. It is seated on the banks of the river Earn.

BORLEY, a par. in the hund. of Hinckford, in the co. of Essex, 2 miles from Sudbury. It is situated on the border of Suffolk, on the west bank of the river Stour. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, of the val. of £240, in the patron. of Frances, Countess of Waldegrave. The church, which stands on rising ground commanding a good prospect, contains a monument to Sir Edward Waldegrave, Master of the Wardrobe to Queen Mary. The common lands in this parish are of considerable extent.

BORLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Ombersley, hund. of Oswaldslow, in the co. of Worcester, 5 miles to the W. of Droitwich. It lies on the east side of the river Severn.

BORO, or BOW, two small rivers of Ireland; one a branch of the Suir, which takes its rise in the Blackstairs mountains, in the western part of the co. of Wexford; and the other, a feeder of Lough Derg, rises in the pass of Moynoe, in the bar. of Upper Tulla, in co. Clare.

BOROUGH, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanelly, and hund. of Carnwalton, in the co. of Carmarthen, not far from Llanelly. Here are extensive iron-works and coal-mines, in which the inhabitants are principally engaged.

BOROUGHBRIDGE, a hmlt. chiefly in the par. of Lyng, and hund. of Audersfield, but partly also in the par. of Weston Zoyland, and hund. of Whitley, in the co. of Somerset, 4 miles to the N.W. of Langport. It is seated on the banks of the river Parret, which is navigable from Langport, and is here crossed by a stone bridge of three arches. On the east bank of the river is a lofty mound, on the top of which stand the ruins of an ancient chapel dedicated to St. Michael. It was built in the form of a cross, and belonged to the abbey of Athelney. During the civil war in the reign of Charles I. it was occupied some time by royalist troops, and afterwards captured for the parliament.

BOROUGHBRIDGE, a chplry. and market town in the par. of Aldborough, wap. of Claro, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 17 miles to the N.W. of York, and 208 miles from London, or 213 miles by railway. It is connected with the North-Eastern railway by a branch line 6 miles in length from Pelmoor Junction. The town stands on the south bank of the navigable river Ure, and took its origin and its name from a bridge built here not long after the Norman Conquest. The great road to the north, which till that time had passed through Aldborough, was then diverted from its old course, and carried across the Ure at this spot. From that period the town of Aldborough began to decline in importance, and a new town rose up in its place. A battle was fought near Boroughbridge in 1321, between Edward II. and the barons headed by the Earl of Lancaster. The latter were defeated, and on the following day an attack was made on the town by the royal forces, and the great earl and other noblemen were captured and afterwards beheaded. Various relics have been discovered on the battle-field.—The town was made a borough and received the elective franchise in the reign of Queen Mary, from which time it returned two members to parliament until 1832, when it was disfranchised by the Reform Act.—The town contains some good modern houses, and has a convenient market-place. The principal business is the cor carrying trade by the river, and the hardware trad latter, however, being of less importance than forr The ancient bridge was of timber, and its place ha filled by a handsome stone structure. In the market formerly stood a column, 12 feet high, sometimes a cross. It has recently been removed to Aldbo and is of the Doric order and fluted.—The livin perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, worth £115, patron. of the Vicar of Aldborough. The church is cated to St. James. The Independents and Wes have chapels in the town. There are National a fant schools, and a small library.—Near the are the three massive stones or obelisks called the Arrows. They are blocks of ragstone ranged in north and south, the central one, which is ab in height from the ground, being distant 200 one end of the line and 360 feet from the is set 6 feet deep beneath the surface. The of antiquarians have not yet led to more than bable conjecture that they are of Celtic origin. have considered them Roman and others Britis ments. The neighbouring town of Aldborough Roman station *Isurium*, and many Roman ant have been found here; among them some fine tess pavements.—The market is held on Saturday for the sale of cattle and sheep are held on the 27th 28th April, and the 23rd and 24th October. T for hardware, held on the 22nd June, has much clined.

BOROUGH FEN, or BOROUGH FEN VILL ext. par. district in the lib. of Peterborough, in of Northampton, 5 miles to the N. of Peterboro comprises an area of about 3,130 acres of very grass and arable land, the property of Sir Culli Eardley, Bart., and lies on the north side of the Newborough.

BOROUGH GREEN, a hmlt. partly in the p Ightham and partly in that of Wrotham, hund. of tham, lathe of Aylesford, in the co. of Kent, 5 mi the N.E. of Sevenoaks.

BOROUGH GREEN. *See* BURROUGH GREEN.

bridge.

BORRAS HOVAH, or BWRAS HOVAH, a v in the par. of Wrexham, hund. of Bromfield, in of Denbigh, North Wales, 3 miles to the N.E. of W ham. The Chester and Shrewsbury railway p near it.

BORRAS-RIFFRE, or BWRAS-RIFFRE, a v in the par. of Gresford, hund. of Bromfield, in of Denbigh, North Wales, 3 miles to the N.E. of W ham.

BORRIS, a par. in the bar. of East Maryb Queen's County, in the prov. of Leinster, Ire miles to the W. of Athy, and 50 miles from Dub contains the market town of Maryborough. *See* M BOROUGH.

BORRIS, or BORRIS-IDRONE, a vil. in the p Clonygoose, bar. of East Idrone, in the co. of Ca prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 17 miles to the S. of Ca or 19 miles by railway, and 67 miles from Dublin, miles by railway. It is a station on the Bagna and Wexford branch of the Great Southern and W railway. It is seated near the river Barrow, on Borris rivulet, within view of Mount Leinster, B stairs, and the White Mountain, which present a picturesque appearance from the town. It conta court-house, in which petty sessions are held a fortnight, and small barracks, and is a chief stati police. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, a school-house, a dispensary, and two Church Edu schools, supported by Mr. Kavanagh. Borris H a fine old mansion in a spacious and well-w park, a great resort of pleasure parties and pic summer, is the seat of the Kavanaghs, a family trace their descent from M'Murrough, the last of Leinster, and who have resided here for cent The house stood a siege by the Irish in 1642, an defenders repulsed two assaults in 1798. There

pri te chapel connected with the mansion, beautifully co ructed, which now answers as a parish church. Mr Kavanagh has just completed extensive saw-mills wi in the domain, and near the town is a handsome vi uct of 16 arches, belonging to the Bagnalstown ra ay. Fairs for the sale of cattle, sheep, &c., are hel in the village on the 1st January, the 5th February, the 1st May, the 2nd July, the 15th August, the 4th Oc er, and the 14th November.

DRRIS-IN-OSSORY, a vil. in the par. of Aghaboe, ba of Clandonagh, in Queen's County, prov. of Leinste Ireland, 15 miles to the S.W. of Maryborough, and 69 iles from Dublin. It is situated on the confines of Tipperary, not far from the Slieve Bloom mountains, on the uth bank of the river Nore. The Great Southern a Western railway passes near it. This place was the ite of a castle erected at a remote period by the Fi atricks, to whom the district then belonged, and wa an important post on the pass to Munster. The cas was besieged in 1641, and again in the following ye and was partially destroyed some years later, b was rebuilt in the last century. A market is held in the village, which consists of one long street. There is police station, a court-house, and a dispensary. Quarter and petty sessions are held here. There are son ruins of the old castle adjoining the present mansion. Fa are held on the 25th January, the 21st March, the 31s May, the 24th June, the 15th August, the 11th Oc ber, the 21st November, and the 20th December.

DRRISMORE, a par. in the bar. of Galmoy, in the co. f Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles to the S. of Johnstown. It was formerly held by the n ts of Jerpoint. The living is included in the union of Burnchurch, in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Le lin. Borrismore House is the chief residence.

DRRISNAFARNEY, a par. in the bar. of Clonlisk, Kin's County, in the prov. of Leinster, but extending also into the bar. of Skerrin, in the co. of Tipperary, pro of Munster, Ireland, not far from Moneygall. It is suated in a fertile district at the foot of the Devil's Bit mountains, at the head of the small river Allitrim. The living is a rect. united with the vic. of Bourney, in the dioc. of Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacdush. There are several seats of the gentry in the par., among which are Loughton, the residence of Lor Bloomfield; Thorn Vale, Larch Vale, &c. There are vestiges of an ancient castle at Loughton. Trout are und in the Allitrim.

RRISOKANE, a par. in the bar. of Lower Ormo, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Irelan 16 miles to the W. of Roscrea, and 90 miles from Dubn. It is situated in a boggy district, eastward of Lough Derg, and contains the vil. of Goatstown. Good limstone is quarried here. There is a police station, and etty sessions are held weekly. The town also contai a small prison, a dispensary, and a fever hospital. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh, of the val. of £122, in the patn. of the bishop. There is a spacious Roman Catolic chapel, and several parochial and other schools. The principal mansions are Kyle House, Arran Hill (belonging to the Marquis of Ormonde), Bushey Park, &c. Fairs take place, in April, June, September, and December.

DRRISOLEAGH, a vil. in the par. of Glenkeen, bar of Upper Kilnamanagh, in the co. of Tipperary, pro of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles to the S.W. of Templetore, and 92 miles from Dublin. It is a chief station of police, and petty sessions are held every other week. The village contains the parish church and a Roman Catolic chapel. Fairs are held on the 9th June, the 6th August, and the 27th November.

DRROWASH, a vil. and railway station in the par. of Ockbrook, and hund. of Morleston, in the co. of Derby, 4 miles E. of Derby, and 128 from London. It is situated on the Nottingham canal and the Derby and Nottingham railway, which has a station here. There is a chapel belonging to the Wesleyans, and a National school, erected in 1840. The inhabitants are principally engaged in the extensive cotton and lace factory of Messrs. Towle. There are also water and steam flour-mills, and a brick-yard,

BORROWBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Leake, wap. of Allertonshire, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles to the N. of Thirsk. The Wesleyans have a chapel in the village, and there are charitable endowments, chiefly for education, producing £8 per annum.

BORROWBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Lythe, lib. of Langbaurgh, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 10 miles to the N.W. of Whitby. It is not far from the coast.

BORROWDALE, a chplry. in the par. of Crosthwaite, ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, in the co. of Cumberland, 6 miles to the S. of Keswick, its post town. It is situated in a narrow valley, bearing the same name, at the head of Derwentwater. The district is wild and mountainous, abounding in scenery of varied grandeur and beauty. The river Derwent takes its rise at Sparkling Tarn, at the head of the valley, runs between beautiful meadows shut in by mountains on both sides, rising to the height of 400 or 500 feet, and expands into the fine lake which bears its name. The mountain sides are covered with woods. The Dale contains the hmlts. of Grange, picturesquely situated at the entrance, Rosthwaite, Seathwaite, and Seatoller. It was once a possession of the monks of Furness. Near the hmlt. of Grange is Castle Cragg, a conical hill, commanding a fine prospect. Its sides are wooded, and on its summit are remains of an old entrenchment. Another object of interest is the remarkable detached mass of rock called the Bowder Stone. It rests on a narrow base, and is about 62 feet long. It is estimated to weigh nearly 1,800 tons. The hmlt. of Rosthwaite stands at the junction of three valleys. The most important feature of this district is the famous mine, yielding the so-called black-lead, now named more accurately "graphite." It is also called wad, plumbago, and black cawke. The mine is at Giller Coom, near Seathwaite, in the side of a steep hill of grey porphyry. The valuable mineral, which occurs in modules in hollows of the mountain, is found here in greater abundance and of purer quality than anywhere in the world, the sale sometimes producing £100,000 per annum. It has been recently stated by scientific men that the supply cannot last many years, and the working is at present suspended. The workmen were not allowed to quit the mine without an examination in the entrance-room, where firearms are kept, as a security against theft. The lead is sometimes found in lumps weighing as much as 50lbs. Blue slate is quarried in several parts of the Dale, and copper and lead exist in small quantities. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £80, in the patron. of the Vicar of Crosthwaite. The chapel, rebuilt in 1824, stands near Rosthwaite. There is also a Church of England chapel, recently erected, at Grange, besides places of worship for Dissenters at Grange and Rosthwaite. A sheep fair is held at Borrowdale on the first Wednesday in September.

BORROWDALE, a hmlt. in the par. of Orton, East ward, in the co. of Westmoreland, 4 miles to the S.W. of Orton. The Lancaster and Carlisle railway passes by it. The village is seated in a mountainous country, under Tebay Fells, at the junction of the rivers Lune and Borrow. The latter has its source at Hartop Pike, Shap Fells, and flows in a south-easterly direction, through the wild dale, to the village, where it is crossed by Borrowdale bridge. There are remains of an old camp at Castle Dykes, from which the river and the dale are said to have taken their name, which is a corruption of burgh or borrow.

BORROWDON, or BURRADON, a tnshp. in the par. of Allenton, ward of Coquetdale, in the co. of Northumberland, 6 miles to the N.W. of Rothbury. It is situated near the river Coquet.

BORROWSTON, a vil. in the par. of Reay, in the co. of Caithness, Scotland, 6 miles W. of Thurso, and 4 miles from Reay. It is seated on the coast of the North Sea, at the mouth of Forse Water.

BORROWSTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Borrowstowness, in the co. of Linlithgow, Scotland, 2 miles to the N. of Linlithgow. It is situated on the coast of the Frith of Forth, and is a station on the Monkland railway.

BORROWSTOWNNESS, or BO'NESS, a par. and seaport town in the co. of Linlithgow, Scotland, 3 miles to the N. of Linlithgow. It is a station on the Monkland railway. The parish is situated on the south coast of the Frith of Forth, at the mouth of the river Avon, and contains the villages of Borrowstown and Newtown. The town is a burgh of barony under the Duke of Hamilton, and one of the oldest seaports in Scotland. Till about 1650, it formed part of the ancient parish of Kinneil. The district is fertile and well cultivated, and contains coal and iron, limestone, freestone, &c. The town stands on a low spot by the Frith, and is irregularly built. The principal occupation of the inhabitants is the shipping trade, which is chiefly coastwise, and of less extent than formerly. The port, about the close of the 17th century, ranked next in importance to Leith. Subordinate to it are the ports of Bruceshaven, Limekilns, Charlestown, Inverkeithing, and St. David's. About 80 vessels belong to the port. The harbour is safe, and well protected by two long piers. There is in the town a large distillery, a pottery, a foundry, and a rope work. Ship-building is carried on, and there is a patent slip. A custom-house is established here. The living, which is of the val. of £272, is in the presb. of Linlithgow, and in the patron. of the Duke of Hamilton. The church was built on the creation of the parish, in the 17th century. The old church at Kinneil is decayed. There is a Free church for Borrowstownness and Carriden, and also a church belonging to the United Presbyterians. Kinneil House, a seat of the Duke of Hamilton, is pleasantly situated on the Frith, and was for a long time the residence of the philosopher Dugald Stewart. The wall of Antoninus crossed this parish, and remains of it still exist at Graham's Dyke.

BORSTAL. *See* BOARSTALL, Buckinghamshire.

BORTH, a vil. in the tnshp. of Cyfoeth-y-Brenin, and par. of Llanfihangel Geneur Glynn, hund. of Geneur Glynn, in the co. of Cardigan, South Wales, 5 miles to the N. of Aberystwith. Borth Sands extend northward from this village, which stands on the coast of Cardigan Bay, to the mouth of the river Dovey, a distance of 3 miles.

BORTHIN, a hmlt. in the par. of Llandisilio, hunds. of Troedyraur and Moyddin, in the co. of Cardigan, South Wales, 7 miles to the E. of Newcastle Emlyn. It is situated on the north bank of the river Teify.

BORTHWICK, a par. in the co. of Edinburgh, Scotland, 11 miles to the S.E. of Edinburgh. The Edinburgh and Hawick section of the North British railway runs through it. The parish lies at the foot of the Lammermuir hills, and is watered by the river Gore, which joins the South Esk at the western extremity of the parish. The surface is hilly, and partly moorland; but the greater part is well cultivated. There are several villages scattered over the parish, among which are Dewarton, Newlandrig, Castleton, Middleton, Stobbs, &c. Limestone and freestone are abundant, and coal is largely wrought at Vogrie. There is a powder manufactory at Stobbs.—Borthwick is chiefly interesting as the site of a fine old castle, still in good preservation. It is situated on an eminence above the Gore, on the site of the more ancient fortress of Locherwart, and was founded in 1430 by Sir William Borthwick, under a license obtained for the purpose from James I. The castle consists of a single donjon, or tower, of immense strength, surrounded by a wall. It is built of hewn stone, and is about 110 feet high. Its sides measure 74 by 68 feet, and the walls are 13 feet thick at the base, gradually diminishing to 6 feet at the summit. It consisted of three stories, the lower hall being remarkable for its loftiness and elegance. One small room is called the Queen's Room, and is said to have been occupied by Mary, Queen of Scots, in June, 1567, during the brief interval between her marriage with Bothwell and the battle of Carberry Hill. After the day of Dunbar Cromwell summoned the governor of this castle to surrender it, which, not being done, he had to "batter his cannon against it," and so took it. The wall still shows the effect of the cannonade, and the autograph letter of Cromwell, summoning Lord Booth to surrender, is in the possession of the Borthwicks of Crookston, the proprietors of the castle and farm upon which it stands. It was from this family, a branch of the ancient family, that the parish took its present name, having been called before they had possession of it Locherwart.—The living, of the val. of £200, with glebe of the value of £30, is in the presb. of Dalkeith and in the patron. of Dundas of Arniston, one of the proprietors of the parish, whose seat is the noble mansion called Arniston House. The foundation-stone of the church was laid on the 13th June, 1862. It occupies the site of the old one, which was destroyed by fire eight years ago. It is a handsome Gothic edifice, and incorporates what remained of the old walls. It is beautifully situated, and forms the crowning object in the sweet valley as it is seen from the railway. It is a noble gift of David Kidd, Esq., merchant in Leith, a native of the parish, and has been erected as a token of his affectionate regard for the spot where the remains of his fathers repose. The parish was a possession of the collegiate kirk of Crichton until 1596, when James VI. made it a separate charge. The manse of Borthwick was the birthplace (1721) of Principal Robertson, the historian, whose father was at that time minister of the parish. A new manse was built about eleven years ago upon the site of the old one. Travellers in the old coach days will remember Fushie Inn, in this parish, the first stage upon the London road from Edinburgh. Sir Walter Scott found his "Meg Dods" in the quondam woman who sat upon a stool at the door, and rated her gude man to take care of the horses while she conducted her guests within.—At Arniston is the family seat of the Dundas family, of whom was the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, afterwards Lord Melville, President of the Court of Session. James Stirling, the mechanician, was also a native of Borthwick. The par. extends about 6 miles in length from N. to S., and about 4 in breadth from E. to W.

BORVA, or BURFA, a tnshp. united with Bareland, in the par. of Old Radnor, and borough of New Radnor, in the co. of Radnor, South Wales, 5 miles to the S. of New Radnor. It is situated in a level and woody district on the borders of Herefordshire, on the north bank of the small river Hendwell. The township is crossed by Offa's Dyke.

BORWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Warton, and hund. of Lonsdale South of the Sands, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 7 miles to the N. of Lancaster. The Lancaster and Carlisle railway runs near the village, which is not far from the coast of Morecambe Bay. The seat or residence is Borwick Hall, the seat of the Stanley family. Charles II. was entertained here on his way from the north to Worcester, the army encamping in the neighbourhood.

BOSBURY, a par. in the hund. of Radlow, in the co. of Hereford, 4 miles to the N. of Ledbury, its post-town. It is situated on the small river Leden, and contains the hmlt. of Upleadon. At this place was formerly a palace of the bishops of Hereford. The remains of it are now a farm-house. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Hereford, of the val. of £337, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, which is old, is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. It contains several monuments. There is a free grammar school, founded by Sir R. Morton, which has an income from endowment of £90 per annum. There are several other charitable endowments producing about £40 a year. Hops are cultivated in the parish. The Ledbury hounds meet here.

BOSCASTLE, a vil. and small seaport, partly in the par. of Forrabury, partly in that of Minster, hund. of Lesnewth, in the co. of Cornwall, 5 miles to the N. of Camelford. It is pleasantly situated on the sides of a lofty hill, and in part surrounded with orchards and

gards. It was formerly a market town, and the curious old market-house still exists, and is sometimes used; near it are the remains of an old ecclesiastical building formerly used as a chapel. The place derives its name, which is a corruption of Botreaux Castle, from a castle founded by the baronial family of Botreaux, who were settled here as early as the middle of the 12th century. The port is subordinate to Padstow, and its vessels belonging to it are engaged in the coasting trade exporting corn, slate, and iron ore, and importing coals, timber, and general merchandise. The harbour is most romantic, being enclosed with high rocky eminences. The entrance has been compared with that to the harbour of Balaklava. There is a small island at the entrance, belonging to the adjoining parish of Tintagel, on which are remains of an ancient chapel, and a portion of King Arthur's Castle. But the most noteworthy object in the vicinity is St. Knighton's Kieve, about two miles from Boscastle. It is one of the most beautiful waterfalls in the West of England. Forrabury church commands a very distant view of the ocean, being situated on high ground, whilst Minster church is hidden, lying low in one of the most romantic, beautiful spots in the county. As its name denotes, there was formerly a monastery of black monks near where the church stands. The Wesleyans and two other religious sects have chapels in the village. There is a National school, in which there are about 80 children educated, belonging to the surrounding parishes, besides two other private schools. There is also a very comfortable, well-conducted hotel in the lower part of Boscastle. Fairs are held on the 5th August and the 22nd November.

BOSCOBEL, an ext. par. district in the Shiffnal div. of the hund. of Brimstree, in the co. of Salop, 6 miles to the E. of Shiffnal. It lies on the edge of Staffordshire, and formerly belonged to a Cistercian nunnery which stood in the neighbourhood, and of which the gatehouse and part of the church are still to be seen in a wooded spot. This district is the site of Boscobel House, noted as the retreat of Charles II., who took refuge here after the fatal fight of Worcester, September 3 1651. He entrusted himself to the keeping of Francis Penderell, a farmer, who then occupied the house and his four brothers. They disguised him in their clothes, and, faithful to their pledge, and proof against all allurements and all threats, kept him concealed in various places for several days. Part of the time they hid him at the nunnery, part at Boscobel House, and another time he took shelter in an oak. There is a tree now called the "Royal Oak," which is said to have sprung from an acorn of the genuine old tree. It is protected by a railing, and has a brass plate attached to it, with a suitable inscription. Boscobel House is a picturesque timbered structure, originally built for a forester's or hunting lodge. In the 16th century it was the seat of the Giffords.

BOSCOMBE, a par. in the hund. of Amesbury, in the co. of Wilts, 4 miles to the S.E. of Amesbury, and 8 N.E. from Salisbury, its post town. It lies near the border of Hampshire, on the small river Bourne, a feeder of the Avon. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, of the val. of £330, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a small ancient building. The parochial charities consist of the endowment of four almshouses for widows and widowers, which have an income of £24 per annum. Richard Hooker was once rector of this parish, and while here wrote a large part of his great work on "Ecclesiastical Polity."

BOSDEN, a joint tnshp. with Handforth, in the par. of Cheadle, hund. of Macclesfield, in the co. palatine of Chester, 3 miles to the S. of Stockport. The London and North-Western railway passes through the township, with stations at Cheadle and Handforth.

BOSHAM, a par. in the hund. of the same name, rape of Chichester, in the co. of Sussex, 3 miles to the W. of Chichester, its post town. It is a station on the South Coast railway. It is situated on Chichester harbour, and contains the tythgs. of Broadbridge, Creed, New Fishbourne, Gosport, and Walton. Bosham is a very ancient place, and was the site of a monastery founded before the end of the 7th century by a Scottish monk, named Dicul, and given by Henry I. to Bishop Warlewast. The bishop founded a collegiate chapel on its site, which existed till the Dissolution, and was given by Queen Elizabeth to the Dean and Chapter of Chichester. The port was anciently of some importance, and was seized by Earl Godwin, whose son Sweyn effected a landing here in 1049. From this port soon afterwards Harold embarked, when he was shipwrecked on the coast of France. The village stands at the head of a creek, in a pleasant and well-wooded country. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £220, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, which was built by Bishop Warlewast, is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and the prebendal stalls still remain. In the north wall is a niche with crocketed ornaments, enclosing a recumbent female figure, sculptured about the time of Edward I. The charitable endowments of the parish, including a small bequest for education, amount to £21 per annum. This village was the birthplace of Herbert de Bosham, secretary to Thomas à Becket.

BOSHAM HUNDRED, one of the 7 hunds. or subdivisions of the rape of Chichester, in the co. of Sussex, situated in the western div. of the co., and bounded on the N. and W. by the hund. of Westbourn and Singleton, on the E. by the hund. of Box and Stockbridge, and on the S. by Chichester harbour. It comprises the pars. of Bosham, Chidham, Funtington, West Stoke, and Thorney, and extends over an area of about 10,700 acres.

BOSHERSTON, a par. in the hund. of Castlemartin, in the co. of Pembroke, South Wales, 6 miles to the S. of Pembroke, its post town. It is situated on the north coast of the Bristol Channel. The district consists partly of downs, and is remarkable for the numerous caverns of singular form which penetrate the sea cliffs. The most considerable of those caverns is called Boshersston Meer, which runs inland a considerable distance; and in a heavy storm of wind from the south, large volumes of water rush through a hole in the limestone cliff, and rise to the height of 70 or 80 feet, accompanied with noise equal to the report of the heaviest cannon. In a wild romantic spot near Bosherston Meer is the hermitage of St. Govan: a small chapel approached by steps, and a cell cut in the rock. Below is a well, also bearing the saint's name, and still regarded with some degree of traditional reverence. A neighbouring promontory is called St. Govan's Head. St. Govan is said to be identical with Sir Gawaine, one of the heroes of the Arthurian romances, and nephew of the "flower of kings." The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, and in the patron. of Earl Cawdor. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

BOSLEY, or BOSLY, a chplry. in the par. of Prestbury, hund. of Macclesfield, in the co. palatine of Chester, 4 miles to the N.E. of Congleton. It lies on the border of Staffordshire, and is a station on the North Staffordshire railway. The river Dane, a feeder of the Mersey, flows by this place. Here is an extensive reservoir connected with the Macclesfield canal. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, of the val. of £110, in the patron. of the Vicar of Prestbury.

BOSMERE AND CLAYDON HUNDRED, one of the 21 hunds. or subdivisions of the co. of Suffolk, situated in the eastern div. of the co., and bounded on the N. by the hunds. of Hartismere and Thredling, on the E. by the hund. of Carlford, on the S. by the lib. of Ipswich, and the hund. of Samford, and on the W. by the hunds. of Cosford and Stow. It contains the following pars.:—Akenham, Ash Bocking, Badley, Barham, Barking, Battisford, Baylham, Great Blakenham, Little Blakenham, Great Bricett, Claydon, Coddenham, Creeting All Saints, Creeting St. Mary, Creeting St. Olave, Crowfield, Flowton, Gosbeck, Helmingham, Helmingstone, Henley, Mickfield, Nettlestead, Offton, Ringshall, Somersham, Stoneham Aspall, Earl Stoneham,

Little Stoneham, Swilland, and Willisham, with parts of the pars. of Westerfield, Whitton, and Bramford. The small lake (mere) from which this hundred took its name is in the neighbourhood of Needham Market. The union of the two hunds. of Bosmere and Claydon took place in 1765. This hundred has been constituted a Poor-law Union; but the limits of the latter do not exactly coincide with those of the former. The Union house is at Barham. The hund. comprises an area of about 50,640 acres.

BOSMERE HUNDRED, one of the 4 hunds. in the Fareham div. of the co. of Southampton, situated in the southern div. of the co., and bounded by the hund. of Portsdown, the co. of Sussex, and the English Channel. The larger part of this hund. is an island. It comprises the pars. of North Hayling, South Hayling, and Warblington, and extends over an area of about 6,000 acres.

BOSSALL, a par. in the wap. of Bulmer, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 10 miles to the N.E. of York. It is situated on the banks of the river Derwent, and contains the chplries. of Buttercrambe and Claxton, and the tnshps. of Bossall, Harton, Sand Hutton, and Flaxton. The vil. of Bossall was of greater extent formerly than it is now. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York, of the val. of £445, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church, a handsome building in the form of a cross, with a central tower, is dedicated to St. Botolph. In addition to the parish church there are two district churches recently erected, one at Flaxton, and the other in the tnshp. of Sand Hutton. The living of the former is of the val. of £250, and of the latter £200, both in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Durham. There are some small charitable endowments, producing about £4 a year.

BOSSINEY, a vil. in the par. of Tintagel, hund. of Lesnewth, in the co. of Cornwall, 4 miles to the N.W. of Camelford. It is situated in a wild and rocky country on the sea-coast, and was once a market town and parliamentary borough. It was made a free borough by Richard Earl of Cornwall, in the 13th century, and from the reign of Edward VI. returned two members to parliament, until the passing of the Reform Act, under which it was disfranchised. The borough was anciently designated the Borough of Bossiney, comprising the village of Trevena and a portion of the parish of Tintagel. There is a National school supported by subscription. On a bold and rugged slate rock, projecting into the sea, are the remains of the old castle called King Arthur's. It is a structure of very great antiquity, and occupies a position difficult of access. This parish abounds in hill scenery of the most striking and picturesque description. At Trethavy there is a very beautiful waterfall, called St. Knighton's Kieve. Bossiney Haven and Trebsiwith Strand are objects of great beauty and interest.

BOSSINGHAM, a hmlt. in the par. of Upper Hardres, hund. and union of Bridge, and lathe of St. Augustine, in the co. of Kent, 5 miles to the S. of Canterbury. There are traces of the Roman road from Canterbury, called Stone Street.

BOSSINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Lower Thorngate, Romsey div. of the co. of Southampton, 3 miles to the S. of Stockbridge, its post town, 10 W. of Winchester, and 3 N. of Dunbridge railway station. It is situated on the banks of the small river Anton, and is crossed by the Roman road to Winchester, on the line of which many gold and silver ornaments have been found. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the rect. of Broughton, in the dioc. of Winchester. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a handsome structure, rebuilt in 1839, of flint and stone, in the early English style.

BOSSINGTON, a tythg. in the par. of Porlock, hund. of Carhampton, in the co. of Somerset, near Porlock. It is in a pleasant spot on the coast of Porlock Bay, in the Bristol Channel.

BOSTOCK, a tnshp. in the par. of Davenham, hund. of Northwich, in the co. palatine of Chester, 2 miles to the N.W. of Middlewich. The Grand Junction railway passes near it. Bostock Hall is the principal mansion.

BOSTON, a *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of Dunse in the co. of Berwick, Scotland, not far from Dunse. The living is in the patron. of the subscribers.

BOSTON, a par., market town, seaport, and municipal and parliamentary borough, in the wap. of Skirbeck, parts of Holland, in the co. of Lincoln, 31 miles to the S.E. of Lincoln, and 107 miles to the N. of London by railway, or 116 miles by road. It is a station on the Great Northern railway, by which it is connected with Peterborough and the south and with the Midland Counties.—Boston is situated in the Fens, on the eastern coast, on both banks of the river Witham, which falls into the Wash about 5 miles below the town. The Witham rises in Rutlandshire, runs northward by Grantham to Lincoln, where the Foss-dyke, a great artificial cut or drain, meets it, and then crosses the county in a south-easterly direction to the sea. By means of the river, and various canals connected with it, Boston has water communication with London and the Midland Counties.—Nothing is certainly known of the origin of this town, but the late Mr. Fisher Tomlinson, in his valuable work published in 1856, has brought together many interesting circumstances connected with its early history. One fact ascertained is, that it existed at an early period called St. Botolph, or Botolph's Town. The conjecture seems not improbable that it was the site of a monastery, built, as the Saxon Chronicle relates, to St. Botolph, patron of sailors, about the middle of the 7th century. The monastery existed above two centuries, and was destroyed by the Danes about 870. Admitting that supposition, the present name Boston appears to be a corruption of the early Botolph's Town. It is a remarkable circumstance that no mention of the place occurs in Domesday Book. Little is heard of it during the century following the Conquest, but it was of importance is recorded in connection with the levying of the so-called "fifteenth," in 1204. This tax was charged on the fifteenth part of land and goods in seaports, and Boston was second only to London in the amount of its contribution—London paying £800, and Boston £780. Its commercial importance must at this time have been considerable. It had an annual fair too, which attracted merchants and dealers from distant places. Numerous religious houses were founded here in the 13th and 14th centuries: a Dominican friary, in 1220; a Carmelite friary, in 1301; an Augustine, by one of the Tylney family, in 1307; and a Franciscan by the "Easterlinges," or merchants of North Germany, in 1332. By the Statute of Staple, passed in 1369, Boston was made a staple town—*i.e.*, one of the places which, by special appointment, the English merchants were to bring their lead, tin, wool, and native productions, for sale to the foreign traders. Many foreigners settled in the town, and its commercial prosperity was confirmed and promoted. Several guilds, or associations partly religious, partly mercantile, in their character existed in Boston at this period. They were those of St. Botolph, Corpus Christi, the Blessed Mary, SS. Peter and Paul, St. George, and the Holy Trinity. Nothing is known of their foundation. The Guild of St Mary is said to have been the most important. It had a private chapel in the church. In 1346 Boston contributed ships to the fleet sent by Edward III. to the Calais, after the battle of Crecy. Two centuries later when Leland saw and wrote of the town, its importance had greatly declined. Its decay was hastened by the general dissolution of the monasteries under Henry VIII., and its early greatness has not been regained. Boston sustained serious damage from a fire in 1281 and from a flood five years later. It was visited by a great storm in 1571, and shortly afterwards by the plague. The plague broke out here again in the first year of the reign of Charles I. During the Civil War, Boston took the popular side, and was made for a short time, in 1643, the headquarters of Cromwell's army. It was an important post, and was called by Fairfax the "Key of the Associated Counties," and by Clarendon, "a m

malignant place." The fervour of its zeal for the liberal cause was also testified by its vicar, John Cotton, who, to escape the Laudian persecution, fled to America with many of his congregation, and founded Boston in New England. As a mark of gratitude and respect, from the new town to the old, the vestry room in St. Botolph's church was, in 1857, rebuilt by subscription of American citizens, and is called the Cotton Chapel, in memory of the banished vicar.—The town is built on both banks of the Witham, the course of which is here from north to south. On the east bank are the long street called Bargate, a spacious market-place, and several minor streets; on the west bank, the long street, nearly parallel with the river, called High-street. The two parts of the river are connected by a very elegant iron bridge, built in 1807, under the direction of Rennie, and consisting of a single arch, with a span of 86 feet. The roadway is nearly level. The work was done at the expense of the corporation, and cost £22,000. The streets are paved and lighted with gas. Formerly the inhabitants suffered from a defective and irregular supply of water, and various attempts were made from time to time at great expense to remedy the evil, but without success. In 1847, however, an Act of Parliament was passed, under which effectual measures have been adopted, and a good supply of water secured. The town contains a market-house, with assembly-rooms, a custom-house, a new court-house erected about 1843, a guildhall, corn exchange, and county prison, and the union poorhouse. The guildhall is old, and contains a portrait of Sir Joseph Banks, who once held the office of recorder of Boston. — Boston was made a free borough by a charter granted by Henry VIII.; and at the dissolution of monasteries, the fees and possessions of the various religious houses and guilds existing there were given to the corporation. Its endowments were increased by a grant from Philip and Mary. Queen Elizabeth confirmed the charter of incorporation, and added to it a charter of admiralty. Under the Municipal Reform Act the borough is divided into two wards, and is governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, with the style of the "mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Boston." The elective franchise was first conferred by Edward VI., and the borough has since returned two members to parliament. The bounds of the parliamentary borough were extended under the Reform Act, and include, besides the parish, which comprises an area of 5,220 acres, Skirbeck, Skirbeck Quarter, and the Fen Allotment to Boston. The mayor is the returning officer, and also admiral of the port. The revenue of the borough is about £5,400, and the area of the parliamentary borough, which is more extensive than the municipal, is 7,800 acres, comprising 3,89 inhabited houses, with a population of 17,885; while the municipal borough contains only 3,267 inhabited houses, with a population of 13,995, having declined from 14,7 in 1851, while the parliamentary has increased 367 in the same period.—The business of the town is dependent chiefly on the port and shipping. The harbour is approached by a channel along the west side of the Wash, called Boston Deeps, between the great sandy shoals which cover a great part of that inlet. A corresponding channel on the east side is named Lynn Deeps, and forms the approach to Lynn harbour. The intervening shoals are called the Long Sand, Dog's Head, Roger Knock, and Lynn Knock. In the middle of last century the river and harbour had from various causes become choked up with accumulations of silt, and inaccessible except to small vessels. The drainage works in the fens, and the diversion of the waters from the Witham, is said to have been one cause of this. By great and persevering efforts the state of the river was improved, and vessels of 300 tons burthen can now reach the town. The trade of the port has again become considerable, partly in consequence of the reclamation of a large tract of fen land in the neighbourhood of the town. Large quantities of corn, especially oats, and great numbers of cattle and sheep, pastured on the new enclosed lands, are here shipped for various places. The number of vessels belonging to the port are about 710, mostly of small tonnage. They are principally employed in the coasting trade. The exports are grain, wool, wood, &c. The imports are oilcake, hemp, timber, coal, tar, &c. Most of the foreign trade is with the Baltic. Subordinate to Boston are the ports of Saltfleet, Spalding, and Wainfleet. Many boats are employed in the fishery.—Shipbuilding is carried on in three yards, and there are various manufactures connected with the shipping trade, as those of sailcloth, sacking, canvas, ropes, &c. There are three iron-foundries and several breweries and malthouses. Many of the inhabitants are occupied as graziers; and there are at Wide Bargate and other parts of the town suitable spaces, with pens, &c., for the cattle and sheep, which are sold in large numbers here.—Boston is the head of a Poor-law Union and also of a County Court district. It is also a polling place for the south division of the county. Quarter and petty sessions are held in the town.—The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, of the val. of £360, in the patron. of the trustees of H. Ingram, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Botolph. It is the most noteworthy object and the chief ornament of the town. In size it is not equalled by any church without transepts in England, and its tower is one of the loftiest in the kingdom. Its foundation is assigned to the year 1309, and its style of architecture is the decorated English. It consists of a nave, two side aisles, and a chancel. The nave is separated from each aisle by seven arches, above each of which are two clerestory windows. The south porch is the principal entrance. The tower, which is said to have been modelled after that of the great church at Antwerp, is in three storeys, and is crowned with an octagonal lantern of exquisite design and workmanship. The height of this magnificent tower is about 270 feet. It is an important sea mark, being visible to a distance of 40 miles, and a conspicuous object over a large extent of the surrounding flat country. It can be seen in clear weather across the Wash from the Norfolk coast. The foundations of this fine structure are known to extend beneath the river, and its masonry is perfect. The dimensions of the church are—length, 245 feet; breadth, 98; height of the nave, 60 feet. The ceiling is of oak, and in the chancel are stalls curiously carved. There are an ancient font, four monumental brasses (one of which is canopied and bears the date of 1398), and some monuments of the Tylneys, by one of whom the first stone of the building was laid. A white marble statue of the late Mr. Herbert Ingram, a native of Boston, and one of its representatives in Parliament, designed and executed by Munro, was erected in the churchyard in October, 1862, in mournful commemoration of his public character, his local munificence, and his disastrous death. In a room over the south porch is the parish library, founded by Anthony Tuckney, and containing some scarce theological works. The church has not long ago been thoroughly repaired. A more ancient church, of which no traces are left except the graveyard attached to it, formerly existed here. It was built before the close of the 11th century, and was dedicated to St. John. A chapel of ease was erected in 1822. The living is a perpet. cur., val. £100, in the patron. of the trustees of the Rev. P. Alpe. The Roman Catholics, Baptists, Independents, Unitarians, and Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists have chapels in the town. The charitable endowments of the parish are numerous and valuable, producing altogether about £2,500 per annum. The free grammar school, founded in 1554, after temporary decline is now, under a new scheme, flourishing again. The school-house stands in the old mart-yard. There is a boy's free school founded in 1707, and endowed by Mr. Laughton and others, which has a revenue of £130 per annum. A blue-coat school for boys and girls (33 of each) was established in 1713, and has an income from endowment of £65 a year. There are also large National, British, infant, and other schools; a dispensary, and various other charitable institutions. The town contains a working men's college, two libraries, and a savings-bank. In the vicinity are some remains of its ancient monasteries, colleges, and

castle, the latter of which was founded about 1220 by Ranulph Earl of Richmond. Near the town is Kyme Tower, sometimes called Richmond and Rochford Tower, which was surrounded by a moat, and approached by a fine avenue, long perished. It now belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The Hussey Tower, part of an ancient seat of Lord Hussey, stands in the town.—Boston was the birthplace (1517) of John Fox, author of the famous "Book of Martyrs;" and of Boston, the bibliographer. Stukeley, the antiquary, received his early education at the grammar school here. Boston gives the title of viscount to the Irby family. And last, not least, it has given its name to the literary metropolis of the United States.—Three newspapers are published in the town—the *Lincolnshire Herald*, the *Lincolnshire Guardian*, and the *Boston Gazette*. The market is held on Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs are held on the 4th May, the 11th August, the 30th November and three following days, and the 11th December. They are chiefly for the sale of cattle, sheep, and horses.

BOSTON, or THORPE ARCH, a tnshp. joined with Clifford, in the par. of Bramham, wap. of Barkstone Ash, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles to the S.E. of Wetherby. It is a station on the Harrogate branch of the North-Eastern railway. The village, which was founded in 1753, in consequence of the discovery of a mineral spring in the neighbourhood, is seated in a beautiful spot in the valley of the Wharfe, and has become an attractive watering-place. The spring rises at the foot of a rock, on the south bank of the river, which here runs rapidly, and has a picturesque fall. A pump-room and baths have been established. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, of the val. of £146, in the patron. of the Vicar of Bramham. Besides the Episcopal church, built in 1814, there is a chapel belonging to the Wesleyans. There is a small free school.

BOSWELL'S, ST., or LESSUDDEN, a par. and vil. in the district of Castleton-Melrose, in the co. of Roxburgh, Scotland, 3 miles to the S.E. of Melrose. It is situated in a fertile and cultivated district at the foot of the Eildon Hills, on the south bank of the river Tweed, where the Boswell Burn falls into it. The Hawick branch of the North British railway passes near this place. The village of Lessudden is included in this parish. The scenery of the surrounding country is remarkably picturesque and beautiful. The living, val. £212, is in the presb. of Selkirk, in the patron. of the Duke of Buccleuch. There is also a Free church. The kirk was founded by St. Boisil, a disciple of St. Cuthbert, and a monk of Melrose, of whose name that of the parish is a corruption. An annual fair (the greatest in the south of Scotland) for cattle, sheep, horses, wool, &c., is held here on the 18th July, which is made an occasion of much rustic festivity; many gipsy tinkers resort to it.

BOSWIDDY, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Erth, hund. of Penwith, in the co. of Cornwall, 7 miles to the N.E. of Penzance. It is situated on the river Hayle, near its mouth.

BOSWORTH, HUSBAND'S, a par. in the hund. of Gartree, in the co. of Leicester, 2 miles to the N.W. of Welford, 6½ S.W. of Market Harborough, and 12 N.E. of Rugby, being 1½ mile equidistant from Welford and Theddingworth stations on the Rugby and Stamford branch railway. It lies on the borders of Northamptonshire, on the banks of the rivers Welland and Avon, and is crossed by the Grand Union canal, which is here carried through a tunnel nearly three-quarters of a mile long. The village is large and well-built, and in the neighbourhood are several brickfields. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, of the yearly val. of £966, in the patron. of G. Lamb, Esq. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient building in the early English style, with a square embattled tower, surmounted by pinnacles at the angles, and crowned by a lofty octagonal spire, with five bells. During a storm in the summer of 1755, the church was struck by lightning, and a breach above 30 feet long was made in the wall. The Baptists and Wesleyans have chapels in the village. There is a National school with a small endowment, and the charities amount to about £32 per annum. The poor rent 21 acres in garden allotments. The rectory of this parish was once held by Henry Spencer, afterwards Bishop of Norwich. He lived in the reign of Richard II., and distinguished himself by his military zeal in checking and executing the insurgent followers of Wat Tyler. A fair for horses and cattle is held on the 10th October, and a statute fair for hiring servants in March and September. The principal residence is Bosworth Hall, an ancient mansion, standing in an extensive well-wooded park, and contains a Roman Catholic chapel for the use of the family and inhabitants. It is at present the seat of G. F. Turville, Esq., who is lord of the manor.

BOSWORTH, MARKET, a par. and market town in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, in the co. of Leicester, 10 miles to the W. of Leicester, and 106 miles from London. The Leicester and Swannington branch of the Midland railway passes within a few miles of the town, and has a station at Desford, which is 6 miles E. The Ashby canal, connecting the Coventry and Grand Junction canals, is within a mile to the west of the town. The parish is situated in a fertile and pleasant district, and contains the chplries. of Carlton, Shenton, Barleston, and Sutton-Cheney, and parts of the tnshps. of Bosworth-in-the-Beans, and Osbaston.—This town has given name to the great and decisive battle which finally closed the wars of the Roses. It was fought between Richard III. and Henry Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., on the 22nd of August, 1485. The scene of the conflict—which was sharp and bloody, terminating in the death of Richard and the crowning of his rival on the field by Lord Stanley—is a fine plain to the south of the town. It was formerly called Redmore, and was open and uncultivated. It has since been named Bosworth Field, and is now enclosed and partly planted. Fragments of weapons, swords, lances, axes, &c., have frequently been found. A monument, bearing a suitable inscription, written by Dr. Parr, was erected on the field, about 1812. It stands over what is traditionally called Richard's Well. Crown Hill, in Stoke Golding, is pointed out as the spot where Richmond was crowned and proclaimed king.—The town is built upon a hill, and contains some good residences. Some of the workpeople are employed in the making of worsted stockings, but the chief support of the town is agriculture. Bosworth is the seat of a Poor-law Union and a County Court district, and contains the Union poorhouse.—The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, of the val., with the several curs. of Carlton, Shenton, Barleston, and Sutton-Cheney, which are annexed to it, of £903, in the patron. of Sir A. H. Dixie, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a spacious and beautiful structure in the perpendicular style of architecture, with a tower and lofty spire. It was probably erected in the 14th century, and contains several monuments; the most remarkable is one in the chancel to the Rev. John Dixie, a former rector. The church has been recently restored, and has some painted windows by Messrs. Oliphant and Selwyn Evans. The chancel was restored in 1855, at the cost of £500, by the present rector. The Independents, Baptists, and Primitive Methodists have chapels in the town. Here is a free grammar school, founded and endowed in 1593 by Sir Wolstan Dixie, Knt., Lord Mayor of London, with two fellowships and four scholarships at Emmanuel College, Cambridge. For some time the school was suspended, and its affairs were in the Court of Chancery. The funds of the charity having accumulated, new buildings were erected about 1827, and more recently four new exhibitions of £80 per annum have been founded. The produce of the endowment is about £700 per annum. There are several other charities, the principal of which is an endowment by Ferrand Spencer for six widows.—This town was the birthplace of Thomas Simpson, the mathematician, a self-taught man, who was afterwards Professor of Mathematics at Woolwich, and died in 1761. Samuel Johnson was usher in the Bosworth

grammar school for a short time while Anthony Blackwall was master. Among its pupils have been Richard Dawes, the philologist, and Salt, the African traveller. Bosworth Hall, pleasantly situated near the town, is a fine old seat of the time of Queen Anne. It is the residence of Sir A. B. C. Dixie, Bart., to whom the manor belongs.—Wednesday is the market day. Fairs are held on the 8th May and the 10th July, chiefly for cattle. The latter is called the Cherry Fair.

BOTANY BAY, a hmlt. in the par. of Enfield, hund. of Edmonton, in the co. of Middlesex, 3 miles to the N.E. of Chipping Barnet.

BOTARIE, a par. in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland, 4 miles from Huntly. It is now joined to the par. of Cairnie.

BOTCHERBY, and BOTCHERGATE, tnshps. in the city of Carlisle, locally in Cumberland ward, in the co. of Cumberland

BOTCHESTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Ratby, and hund. of Sparkenhoe, in the co. of Leicester, 5 miles to the E. of Market Bosworth.

BOTEGWELL, a tnshp. in the par. of Abergele, hund. of Isdulas, in the co. of Denbigh, not far from Abergele.

BOTESDALE, a tnshp. and hmlt. in the par. of Redgrave and hund. of Hartismere, in the co. of Suffolk, 4½ miles W. of Millis railway station, 6 miles S.W. of Diss, in Norfolk, and 8 miles to the W. of Eye, being 87 from London. It is situated 2 miles south of the river Waveney, not far from the Great Eastern railway. The name of this place is a corruption of Botolph's Dale. It was formerly a market town, and is a polling place for the western division of the county. The living is a rect., annexed to Redgrave, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, which is dedicated to St. Botolph, is in the perpendicular style of architecture. Here is a grammar school, founded by Sir Nicholas Bacon in 1576, with an exhibition at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. It was designed to educate six free scholars, two each from the parishes of Redgrave, Botesdale, and Burgate; for which the master receives £30 per annum, which is a rent-charge on certain lands in Norfolk, together with a residence for him is attached a chapel extra parochial, where Divine service is performed on Sunday evenings. A free school was established in 1825 by John Dyer, and endowed by him with lands worth £30 a year. A fair is held on Holy Thursday for cattle and toys, and a statute fair on the Thursday before Michaelmas for hiring servants. The Riches of Rickinghall Inferior and Superior are situate near the town.

BOTHAL, a par. in the eastern div. of Morpeth ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 3 miles to the E. of Morpeth, and 2½ N. of Longhirst station, on the North-Eastern railway. It is situated in a hilly and picturesque country, not far from the sea-coast, on the north bank of the river Wansbeck, and contains the tnshps. of Angerton-with-Sheepwash, Longhirst, Bothal Demesne, Mill Moor, and Pegsworth. Bothal was the site of a castle, rebuilt in the reign of Edward III. by Robert Bertram, at that time governor of Newcastle, who distinguished himself against the Scots, and in the battle near Durham captured William Douglas. From the Bertrams the barony passed by marriage to the Ogles and the Cavendishes, and is now held by the Duke of Portland, who is lord of the barony and chief landowner. The district contains abundance of coal. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Durham, of the val., with the perpet. currs. of Sheepwash and Hebburn annexed to it, of £1.3[illegible], in the patron. of the Duke of Portland. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. In the chancel is a remarkably fine monument of alabaster to one of the Ogle family and his spouse, with recumbent effigies and other figures. There is a chapel of ease at Hebburn, and five schools for boys and girls within the parish, besides three Sunday-schools. There is a small free school at Causey Park, founded by the Ogles in 1740, which has an endowment of £15 a year. The other parochial charities, including a bequest for education, are worth about £10 a year. The ruins of the castle, consisting of the keep and a portion of the walls, stand on a rock in the valley of the Wansbeck, surrounded by rising grounds covered with woods. Cockle Park Tower, situated near the river, was the seat of the Bertrams and the Ogles. Near the village of Bothal are some remains of a Lady-chapel. The par. comprises an area of 7,593 acres, the sole property of the Duke of Portland. At Bothal Demesne is a considerable colliery.

BOTHAMSALL, a par. in the Hatfield div. of the hund. of Bassetlaw, in the co. of Nottingham, 6 miles to the W. of Tuxford railway station, and 7 S.W. from Retford. Ollerton is its post town. It lies on the banks of the small rivers Poulter and Meden, branches of the Idle, not far from the Great Northern railway. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £52, in the patron. of the Duke of Newcastle, who is also lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was rebuilt in 1845. There are some charities of small value. Near the village is a barrow called Castle Hill.

BOTHEL, a tnshp. joined with Threapland, in the par. of Torpenhow, ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, in the co. of Cumberland, 8 miles to the E. of Maryport. There is much limestone in the neighbourhood.

BOTHENHAMPTON, a par. in the lib. of Lothers and Bothenhampton, Bridport div. of the co. of Dorset, near Bridport. It is situated on the east shore of Bridport harbour. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £46, in the patron. of Sir M. H. Nepean, Bart. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

BOTH-HERGESTS, a tnshp. in the par. of Kington, hund. of Huntington, in the co. of Hereford, 2 miles from Kington.

BOTH KENNAR, a par. in the co. of Stirling, Scotland, 4 miles to the N. of Falkirk. It is situated in a level and cultivated country on the south bank of the Forth, and contains part of the vil. of Carronshore. The living, of the val. of £202, is in the presb. of Stirling, and in the patron. of J. Dallas, Esq.

BOTHWELL, a par. in Middle ward, in the co. of Lanark, Scotland, 9 miles to the S.E. of Glasgow. It is situated on the north bank of the river Clyde, where the South Calder meets it, and contains the vils. of Bothwell, Bellshill, Chapelhill, Holytown, Newarthill, and Uddingstone, comprising altogether a population of 17,898, according to the census of 1861. The Caledonian railway crosses the parish, and there are stations at Holytown and Uddingstone.—Bothwell is one of the most ancient baronies in Scotland, and has been held by several families, who have obtained a name in history, as the Murrays, Hepburns, Douglases, Stewarts, &c. The neighbourhood is rich in associations of the past. Here stood one of the most important fortresses in Scotland, founded at a very remote period, and early made the head of a barony. The castle fell into the hands of Edward I., in 1301, but he did not hold it long. In 1336 Edward III. took up his quarters there for a short time. The magnificent ruins of this castle, which was an immense quadrangular pile, flanked by two great circular towers, are situated on a hill rising from the Clyde, presenting a grand front to the south. The river curves pleasantly round the foot of the hill, and on the opposite (south) bank are the picturesque remains of the small priory of Blantyre. The banks of the river are wooded, and the scenery is striking and beautiful. How a poet is touched by the solemn visions of the past and the glorious beauty of the present, blended in this scene, Wordsworth has told us in one of his sonnets, and better still in the eloquent note appended to it. "Bothwell Banks" are the theme of a favourite Scottish song. Bothwell Bridge was the scene of the defeat of the Covenanters by the Duke of Monmouth, in June, 1679, about three weeks after their victory over Claverhouse at Drumclog. The bridge was at that time very narrow, and had a gateway at one end. It has been widened from 12 feet, the original breadth of the roadway, to 34 feet, and the gateway no longer exists. Near Bothwell Haugh, once the estate

of Hamilton, the assassin of the Regent Murray, is another bridge of great antiquity, over the South Calder; it is generally considered a Roman work. Watling Street passed near this place.—The parish contains some valuable coal-fields and beds of ironstone. Freestone and millstone are found in abundance. Two-thirds of the inhabitants are employed in the coal and iron works, and the freestone quarries. The land is fertile and well cultivated, and the air is remarkably healthy.—The living, of the val. of £283, is in the presb. of Hamilton, and in the patron. of the Duke of Hamilton. The old parish church, not used since 1828, was erected about 1400, and was formerly the choir of the collegiate church of Bothwell. It is a Gothic building, with a lofty arched roof, covered with large slabs of stone. The new church, also Gothic, is attached to the ancient one, and has an elegant tower. It was completed in 1833. There is also a chapel of ease at Holytown; a Free church at Bothwell, and another at Holytown; four United Presbyterian churches at Bothwell, Uddingstone, Bellshill, and Newarthill; and two Congregational chapels at the two latter places. In 1825 an institution was founded at Orbiston, near Bellshill, for carrying out the theory of Robert Owen. The experiment was a failure, and the buildings having been taken down, the people called the place "Babylon."—The principal seats in the par. are Bothwell Castle, a modern mansion, the residence of the Earl of Home; Douglas Park, Woodhall, Cairnbroe, Cleland, &c. Bothwell was the birthplace of William Aiton, the botanist, author of "Hortus Kewensis," and Joanna Baillie, the poetess, whose father was minister of the parish. Bothwell par. is very extensive, stretching in extreme length 9 miles by 4 broad, and comprising 10,814 Scotch acres, or 13,600 imperial acres.

BOTLEY, a tythg. and hmlt. partly in the par. of Cumner, partly in that of North Hinksey, hund. of Hormer, in the co. of Berks, 1 mile from Oxford, and 5¾ miles N.W. of Abingdon, on the western bank of the Thames.

BOTLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Chesham, and hund. of Burnham, in the co. of Buckingham. It is a long straggling village, situate on a hill, and commences on the verge of the town of Chesham, extending for near 2 miles along the road to Hemel-Hempstead. There is a Baptist chapel.

BOTLEY, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Ullenhall, and par. of Wootton-Wawen, hund. of Barlichway, in the co. of Warwick, 1 mile from Henley-in-Arden.

BOTLEY, a par. and small market town, in the hund. of Upper Mainsbridge, Southampton div. of the co. of Southampton, 4 miles to the S.W. of Bishop's Waltham, 10 from Gosport, and 6 from Southampton, its post town. It is situated on the small river Hamble, and is about half a mile from the station on the Southampton railway. The Hamble falls into Southampton Water, and is navigable to this village for boats. There are several corn-mills on the river, and a good trade is carried on in flour and timber. In 1848 a market-house was built here at the cost of £650. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Winchester, of the val. of £399, in the patron. of H. Lee, Esq. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a plain edifice of brick, with a good tower. It was built in 1836, and was enlarged in 1859, when a chancel was added. It contains sittings for about 420, and has a curious old font. There are chapels belonging to the Independents and Baptists, and a commodious National school erected in 1856. In 1794 the forces commanded by the Earl of Moira encamped on the hills near Botley, previous to their embarkation for Ostend. On the same ground part of the army under Sir Ralph Abercrombie encamped, in 1800, before sailing for Egypt. The principal seats are Botley Grange and Botley Hill. Neither of these are in the parish of Botley, though close to the village. William Cobbett for long resided at a farm in this village. A market for corn, cattle, &c., is held on Monday, once a fortnight, but the fairs are now discontinued.

BOTLEYS, a vil. in the par. of Chertsey, second div. of the hund. of Godley, in the co. of Surrey, 2 miles the S.W. of Chertsey. The living is a perpet. cu[r]. the dioc. of Winchester, val. £100, in the patron. of bishop. The principal seat is Botleys Park.

BOTLOE HUNDRED, one of the 27 hunds. or divisions of the co. of Gloucester, situated in the w[est] div. of the co., and bounded on the N. and W the cos. of Hereford and Worcester, on the E. by hunds. of Dearhurst, and Dudstone and King's [Bar]ton, and on the S. by the Duchy of Lancaster. It comprises the pars. of Bromsberrow, Dymock, Ke[ss], Newent, Oxenhall, Pauntley, Taynton, Upleadon, part of Rudford. The hund. extends over an a[rea] about 25,300 acres.

BOTOLPH-BRIDGE, a par. joined with Orton L[on]ville, in the hund. of Norman Cross, in the co. of [Hun]ingdon, 2 miles to the S.W. of Peterborough. [Its] town. It lies near the river Nen, and the Great N[or]th and London and North-Western railways. The [liv]ing is a rect.* united with that of Orton Longvill[e], dioc. of Ely. The church, dedicated to All S[ain]ts, decayed.

BOTOLPH-CLAYDON, or BOTTLE-CLAY[DON], a hmlt. in the par. of East Claydon, hund. of [Ave]don, in the co. of Buckingham, 3 miles to the S.W. Winslow.

BOTOLPH'S. *See* BUTTOLPHS, Sussex.

BOTOLPH, ST., WITHOUT-ALDGATE, a [dis]t. SMITHFIELD, a lib. in the Tower div. of the [hund.] Ossulstone, in the co. of Middlesex, 1 mile to the [W.] St. Paul's. It is the site of the Royal Mint, and [con]tains part of St. Katherine's Docks.

BOTREAL, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfair [Dy]hunds. of Isaled and Isdulas, in the co. of [Den]bigh, North Wales, 4 miles to the S. of Abergele.

BOTRIPHINIE, a par. in the co. of Banff, Scotland. It is situated in the wooded valley of the Isla [wa]ter stone is abundant in the neighbourhood. The [liv]ing, worth £179, is in the presb. of Strathbogie, and [is a] patron. of the Earl of Fife. The church is [situ]miles S.W. of Keith. There is also a Free [Church] fair is held at Botriphinie on the 15th of Febru[ary] style). The par. extends about 3 miles in length [and] in breadth.

BOTTEGIR-BACH, an ext. par. district in the [par.] of Edernion, in the co. of Merioneth, North Wales miles to the N.W. of Corwen.

BOTTESFORD, or BOTSWORTH, a par. in hund. of Framland, in the co. of Leicester, 7 miles to W. of Grantham, and 15 N. of Melton Mowbray lies at the north extremity of the county, on the of Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire, on the [bank] the river Devon, and is a station on the Grant[ham] Nottingham branch of the Great Northern [Rail]Easthorpe and Normanton are hmlts. of this par. the Norman Conquest it was granted with other ships to Robert de Todeni, and passed subsequen the Manners family. The manor is now held Duke of Rutland. The village is situated in the Belvoir, and is composed of three streets—High Church-street, and Queen-street. The living is in the dioc. of Peterborough, of the annual val. of in the patron. of the Duke of Rutland. The chur dedicated to St. Mary. It is a spacious buildi form of a cross, with a western tower and lofty spire, rising 220 feet from the ground, and has cently repaired. It contains many monuments Manners family, whose burial-place it has been the dissolution of monasteries by Henry VIII. completion of the mausoleum at Belvoir Castle Some of the monuments were transferred from Priory to this church. Here are also two brass earliest being of a priest, who died in 1404. The chapels belonging to the Baptists, Independents, leyans, and Primitive Methodists, and a free founded in 1711, with an endowment of about year. Almshouses for 18 poor men were founded by the Earl of Rutland, which have now a rent £450. Almshouses for poor widows were erected

1832 by Samuel Fleming, the income of which is about £13 per annum. There are several other endowments for the benefit of the poor. The Grantham canal passes through Bottesford parish, about a mile south of the village. A National school has recently been erected at the cost of £800, collected by voluntary subscription.

BOTTESFORD, a par. in the eastern div. of the wapentake of Manley, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 7 miles to the W. of Brigg. It contains the tnshps. of Ashby and Burringham, and the hmlts. of Holme and Yadlethorpe. The living is a vic., united with that of Messingham, in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

BOTTESLOW, or BOTTESLAW, a tnshp. in the par. of Stoke-upon-Trent, hund. of Pirehill, in the co. of Stafford, not far from Newcastle-under-Lyne. The North Staffordshire railway runs near it.

BOTTISHAM, a par. in the hund. of Staine, in the co. of Cambridge, 6 miles to the E. of Cambridge, and 3 from the Six-Mile Bottom railway station. Cambridge is its post town. It includes the hmlts. of Bottisham-Lode and Longmeadow. In the former was a priory of Canons Regular, of the order of St. Augustine, founded by Richard de Clare, in an island called Anglesea, or Anglesey-in-the-Fens, hence the priory received the name of Anglesey Abbey. It was valued at its dissolution, according to Speed, at £149 18*s.* 6½*d.*, but according to Dugdale at £24 19*s.* The present remains of the old structure are a vaulted room and graduated corbel-table; but in connection with these a new building was subsequently erected, which has been converted by the present owner into a handsome family mansion. In 1712 a fire broke out and partly destroyed the village, and again on Feb. 7, 1846, it was much injured by an incendiary fire. An ornamental police station has recently been erected, at which petty sessions are held every alternate Wednesday. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ely, of the val. of £268, in the gift of the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church, a noble early English structure, is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and contains several interesting monuments—one to Elias de Bekingham, justiciary of England in the reign of Edward I.; one to Sir Roger Jenyns, who died in 1740; and one by Bacon, to Soame Jenyns, who died in 1787. The register dates from 1563. At Bottisham-Lode, a chapel of ease dedicated to St. James, was built and consecrated in 1848, to which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have been requested to assign a district, to embrace the hmlts. of Bottisham-Lode and Long Meadow. There is a small Independent meeting-house at Bottisham, and one of Baptists at Bottisham-Lode. In 1839, National and infant schools were built, to which a master's house was added in 1846; similar schools have recently been built at Bottisham-Lode. The charitable endowments of the parish amount to £200 per annum, including the endowment of a green-coat school, founded by Sir Roger Jenyns, and a bequest of £120 per annum by a former vicar, to be distributed by the vicar for the time being. There is also a large tract of free land, producing turf and grass.

BOTTLE-BRIDGE. *See* BOTOLPH-BRIDGE, Huntingdonshire.

BOTTLE-CLAYDON. *See* BOTOLPH-CLAYDON, Buckinghamshire.

BOTTLE-END, a vil. in the par. of Great Stanway, in the hund. and union of Lexden, in the co. of Essex, 2½ miles S.E. of Great Stanway, 3 W. of Colchester, and 3 E. of the Mark's Tey station on the Great Eastern railway. Here was erected in 1845 a district church, dedicated to All Saints, at the cost of £3,000. It is a handsome structure, with a low tower, crowned by a spire. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Rochester, and in the patron. of the bishop. The district was formed out of the pars. of Lexden and Great Stanway.

BOTTOMS, a hmlt. in the par. of Blidworth, wap. of Thurgarton, in the co. of Nottingham, 5 miles to the S.E. of Mansfield.

BOTTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Melling, and hund. of Lonsdale South of the Sands, in the co. of Lancaster, 10 miles N.E. of Lancaster. It is situated near the river Hindburn and the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the silk-mills and nail manufacture.

BOTTWNOG, a par. in the hund. of Gafflogian, in the co. of Carnarvon, North Wales, 5 miles to the S. of Nevin. Pwllheli is its post town. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the rect. of Meylltyrn, in the dioc. of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Beuno. Here is a free grammar school, founded and endowed by Bishop Rowland, which has a revenue of £206 per annum. There are other charitable endowments worth about £6 a year.

BOTUS-FLEMING, a par. in the south div. of East hund. in the co. of Cornwall, 3 miles to the N.W. of Saltash, its post town. It is situated near the river Tamar. It took the addition to its name from the Fleming family of Stoke-Fleming, who once held it. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, of the val. of £250. The parochial charities amount to £3 a year. The principal mansion is Moditonham House, the seat of the Carpenters. It was rebuilt in 1730, and stands in pleasant grounds, commanding good views over the country and the Tamar.

BOTWELL, a hmlt. in the par. of Hayes, hund. of Elthorne, in the co. of Middlesex, 4 miles to the S.E. of Uxbridge. It is near the Great Western railway, which has a station at Southall. The Paddington canal passes through this portion of the parish, and diverges at this point from the Grand Junction.

BOUGHROOD, or BACHRHYD, a par. in the hund. of Painscastle, in the co. of Radnor, South Wales, 6 miles to the W. of Hay, its post town. It is situated in a hilly, wooded, and beautiful country, on the east bank of the river Wye, at the "little ford" (*bach-rhyd*). The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £213, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Cynog. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel in the village. The parish has a share in the Boughrood charity, founded about 1687 by Rees Powel, vicar. The chief residence is Boughrood Castle, a modern house, on the site of a castle, the moat of which still remains.

BOUGHTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Diddington, hund. of Toseland, in the co. of Huntingdon, 3 miles to the N. of St. Neot's. It is on the west bank of the river Ouse. The Great Northern railway passes near Boughton.

BOUGHTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Asgarby, and wap. of Aswardhurn, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 2 miles to the E. of Sleaford. It is near the Boston and Grantham branch of the Great Northern railway.

BOUGHTON, a par. in the hund. of Clackclose, in the co. of Norfolk, 1 mile N. of Stoke Ferry, its post town, and 5 miles to the E. of Downham Market, its railway station. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, of the val. of £400, in the patron. of Sir J. W. B. Folkes, Bart. The church is dedicated to All Saints. Its tower was erected about the year 1416. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel, and there is a Sunday-school. The parish contains a large pool of clear water in the centre of the village.

BOUGHTON, a par. in the hund. of Spelhoe, in the co. of Northampton, 3 miles to the N. of Northampton, its post town. The Northampton, Market Harborough, and Stamford branch of the London and North-Western railway passes near it. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, of the val. of £296, in the patron. of R. W. H. Vyse, Esq., M.P. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is now out of use; but there is a chapel near it, which has recently been much enlarged and re-decorated. The Wesleyans have a chapel in the village. Boughton House was formerly the seat of the Earls of Strafford. A fair is held annually at Boughton Green, commencing on the 23rd June (St. John's Eve), and lasting till the 26th.

BOUGHTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Weekley, hund. of Corby, in the co. of Northampton, 3 miles to the N.E. of Kettering. Boughton Park is the seat of the Duke of Buccleuch. The mansion was originally erected

by Ralph Duke of Montague, and was surrounded by grounds and gardens of immense extent, and adorned in the most costly style. In 1695 the duke entertained here King William III. and his whole court. The house was partly rebuilt by John, the second duke. It has a large collection of paintings, the most valuable of which are two of Raffaelle's cartoons, "Ezekiel's Vision," and a "Holy Family." There are portraits of Edward VI., and Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford.

BOUGHTON, a par. in the Hatfield div. of the wap. of Bassetlaw, in the co. of Nottingham, 2 miles to the N.E. of Ollerton, its post town. Hops are cultivated here. The living is a perpet. cur. attached to the vic. of Kneesall, in the dioc. of Lincoln.

BOUGHTON, a vil. in the par. of St. John Bedwardine, and hund. of Oswaldslow, in the co. of Worcester, 2 miles from Worcester. Boughton House is the principal residence.

BOUGHTON ALUPH, a par. in the hund. of Wye, lathe of Scray, in the co. of Kent, 4 miles to the N.E. of Ashford, its post town. It is situated on the west bank of the river Stour. The South-Eastern railway runs through the parish. Part of the land is laid out in hop-grounds. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £216, in the patron. of the trustees of Dr. Breton. The church is a large ancient building of flint and ashlar, in the form of a cross, with a low tower at the centre. It is dedicated to All Saints, and has some remains of ancient stained windows, a piscina, and several monuments. In this parish are the manors of Seaton and Wilmington, which were anciently held by tenures of a singular character:—the former, by the service of following the king when he went to Gascony, leading a leash of hounds till shoes, worth a groat, were worn out; the latter, by the service of providing a pothook for the king's meat. The charitable endowments of the parish produce £8 a year. A pleasure fair is held at Lees on the 24th June.

BOUGHTON, GREAT, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Oswald, Chester, locally in the hund. of Broxton, in the co. palatine of Chester, in the east suburbs of the city. It is situated on the river Dee, and is crossed by the Chester and Crewe railway. It contains many good houses, and has a National school. Boughton Hall is the seat of Dr. Currie. Great Boughton is the head of a Poor-law Union, which includes several parishes in Flintshire.

BOUGHTON MALHERB, a par. in the hund. of Eyhorne, lathe of Aylesford, in the co. of Kent, 10 miles to the S.E. of Maidstone, its post town. It lies on the north confines of the Weald of Kent, and is intersected by a ridge of hills commanding extensive views. The par. contains some hop-grounds. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, of the val. of £176, in the patron. of the heirs of Earl Cornwallis. The church, which stands on the summit of the hill, is dedicated to St. Nicholas, and contains three monumental brasses, the earliest being of the year 1490, and fine monuments to the Wottons, especially to Sir Thomas and Sir Edward Wotton. The charitable endowments of the parish are worth £8 a year. The manor of Boughton Malherb, formerly belonging to the Stanhopes and Wottons, is now held by the heirs of Earl Cornwallis. Remains of the ancient mansion built by Sir Edward Wotton, and visited by Queen Elizabeth about 1573, still exist, and are converted into farm buildings. This house was the birthplace of Sir Henry Wotton, the distinguished diplomatist of the reign of James I., and the subject of one of Izaak Walton's delightful biographies. In this parish are the ruins of Collridge Castle, the ancient seat of the Peyforers; and near them is Chilstone House, which was built of the materials of the old castle.

BOUGHTON MONCHELSEA, a par. in the hund. of Eyhorne, lathe of Aylesford, in the co. of Kent, 3 miles to the S.E. of Maidstone, its post town. It lies on the north border of the Weald. Ragstone is quarried on the hills which cross the parish, and hops are grown. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, of the val. of £395, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church is dedi... St. Peter, and is a neat modern structure, built in ... to replace the old one, which was destroyed ... There are charitable endowments producing £2... annum. The principal residence is Boughton P... which stands in a well-wooded park, it is at pr... occupied by T. Rider, Esq., who is lord of the ma...

BOUGHTON SPITTLE, or SPITAL, an ... lib. in the city of Chester, locally in the par. of St. ... and hund. of Broxton, in the co. palatine of Ches...

BOUGHTON-UNDER-BLEAN, a par. in the ... of Boughton-under-Blean, lathe of Scray, in the ... Kent, 3 miles to the S.E. of Faversham, its post ... and 7 W. of Canterbury. The London, Chatha... Dover railway passes near it. The village is near ... Forest, once the haunt of wild beasts, and Bough... the view from which is considered one of the fin... land. There are hop-grounds in the parish. Th... is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, of the val. ... in the patron. of the archbishop. The churc... cated to SS. Peter and Paul, and stands about ... from the village. It has two chantries attached ... contains some brasses and family monuments. Th... had a spire till about 1600, when it fell down. ... Wesleyans have a chapel in the village, which w... in 1844, and has a spire. The parochial charity ... worth about £70 per annum.

BOUGHTON-UNDER-BLEAN HUNDRED, ... of the 17 hunds. or subdivisions of the lathe of ... in the co. of Kent, situated in the eastern div... co. and bounded on the N. by the Thames, on t... by the lathe of St. Augustine, on the S. by the ... of Felborough, and on the W. by the hund... sham. It contains the pars. of Boughton-under-... Graveney, Hernhill, and Selling, and extends ... area of about 9,662 acres.

BOULBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Easington, ... Langbaurgh, in the North Riding of the co. of Y... 10 miles to the N.W. of Whitby. It is situated ... sea-coast, and is the site of large and valuable ... works, established in 1615. The works are on the ... mit of a lofty cliff. Many interesting fossils are ... in the rocks here, the strata of which are remark... regular in their disposition. The old manor-h... a farmhouse, was the seat of a branch of the ... family, to whom the alum-works once belonged.

BOULDON, a tnshp. in the par. of Heldgate, ... hund. of Munslow, in the co. of Salop, 7 miles ... N. of Ludlow.

BOULGE, a par. in the hund. of Wilford, in the ... of Suffolk, 3 miles to the N. of Woodbridge, ... town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Nor... the val. with that of Debach united to it, ... the patron. of H. W. Field, Esq. The church is ... cated to St. Michael. In the vicinity is Boulge H...

BOULMER, a tnshp. united with Seaton H... the par. of Long Houghton, ward of Bamb... the co. of Northumberland, 5 miles to the E. ... wick. The village, consisting chiefly of cottages o... pied by fishermen, is seated on the sea-coast near B... mer Point. Boulmer Bay is a secluded creek, ... surrounded by rocks, and used to be a great re... smugglers. From this circumstance smuggled ... acquired the name of *Boomer* in the surrounding ...

BOULSDON, a tythg. united with Kilcot, in the ... of Newent, hund. of Botloe, in the co. of Glouces... miles to the N.W. of Gloucester. It is situated in ... Forest of Dean.

BOULSTON, or BULSTON, a par. in the hun... Dungleddy, in the co. of Pembroke, South Wa... miles to the S. of Haverfordwest, its post town. It ... on the east bank of the river Cleddw Wen. The li... is a don. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. 42... gift of R. J. Acland, Esq., to whom the manor b... In the neighbourhood are some tumuli, and the ru... an old mansion, formerly the seat of the Wogan fa...

BOULSTONE, or BOLSTON, a par. in the ... div. of the hund. of Wormelow, in the co. of Her... 6 miles to the S. of Hereford. The Hereford, Ross, ...

Gloucester railway passes near it. It is situated in a fertile and pleasant district on the west side of the river Wye. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of Bm-Lacy, in the dioc. of Hereford.

BOULTHAM, a par. in the lower div. of the wap. of Lothby-Graffo, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 2 miles to the S. of Lincoln. The east branch (Nottingham and Lincoln) of the Midland railway passes through it. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, of the val. of £126, in the patron. of R. E. Ellison, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Helen. The chief residence is Boultham Hall.

BOULTON, a chplry. in the par. of St. Peter, Derby, hund. of Morleston and Litchurch, in the co. of Derby, 3 miles to the S.E. of Derby. The Midland railway and the Derby canal pass near it. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, of the val. of £120, in the patron. of the landholders. The church is old, and partly in the Norman style.

BOUNDARY LANDS, a vil. in the tnshp. of Leek-Field and par. of Leek, in the hund. of Todmorden, in the co. of Stafford, not far from Leek.

BOUNDS GREEN, a hmlt. 1 mile N.E. of Wood Green, in the hund. of Edmonton, in the co. of Middlesex, ½ mile N. of Hornsey, and 2 W. of Tottenham. The New River passes near.

BOUNTISBOROUGH HUNDRED, one of the 6 hunds. of the Winchester div. of the co. of Southampton, situated in the north div. of the co., and bounded by the hunds. of Mitcheldever, Mainborough, and Fawy. It comprises the pars. of Itchin-Abbas and Itchin-Stoke, and the ext. par. lib. of Godsfield, and has a area of about 4,990 acres.

BOURG, LE, a vil. in the par. of St. Clement, Isle of Jersey, Channel Islands, 2 miles from St. Helier. It is at the S.E. corner of the island.

BOURN, a par. in the hund. of Longstow, in the co. of Cambridge, 2 miles to the S.E. of Caxton, its post town, and 9 W. of Cambridge. It lies at the head of Bourn Brook, one of the sources of the river Cam, and was the site of a castle founded at an early period by the Scots. It was a moated fortress, and was demolished during the Barons' wars in the reign of Henry III. Before the Conquest the lordship had belonged to Earl Morcar. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £[illegible] in the patron. of the Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Cambridge. The church, a large cruciform building in mixed styles, with a square tower, contains some monuments of the Huggar family, who long held the manor, and is dedicated to St. Mary. The register dates from 1653. The charitable endowments of the parish consist of the church estate, which produces £35 per annum, and several bequests worth about £7 a year. Bourn House, a picturesque old mansion, built of brick with stone dressings, and restored by Repton, stands on the site of the castle, the moat of which still exists. The mansion formerly belonged to the Loves, and is now the property of Earl Delawarr.

BOURN, a par. and market town in the wap. of Avelan, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 35 miles to the S. of Lincoln, and about 95 miles from London by the Great Northern railway, with which it is connected by a branch line of 6 miles from Essendine. An Act has also been obtained for making a railway from Bourn to Spalding. It is pleasantly situated on a small stream rising near the town at Bourn Well Head, or Peter's Pool, a spring remarkable for copiousness and purity. The stream falls into the Carsdyke. Bourn was probably a place of some note at a very remote period, but little is known of its early history. Roman pavements and coins have been found, and a castle was found here before 1040.. In the 9th century a body of Danish invaders were encountered and defeated by the Lord of Bourn. In 1138 an Augustine monastery was founded here by Baldwin Fitz-Gilbert, which flourished till the Dissolution, when its revenue amounted to £[illegible]8. The town has a large market-place, in which the four principal streets meet. On the east side of the market-place is the townhall, a commodious building, erected in 1822, near the site of an older one built by Cecil Lord Burleigh, and which bore his arms. As the town was twice partly burnt down in the years 1605 and 1637, most of the houses are of modern date, and well-built. The streets are lighted with gas, and there is a good supply of water. The pursuits of the neighbourhood are chiefly agricultural; but there is also a good trade in wool and malt. By means of the Bourn Eau the town has communication with Spalding and Boston, There are several large tanneries and breweries in the town. Bourn is the seat of a Poor-law Union, and a County Court district. Quarter and petty sessions are held, and polling for the south division of the county takes place here. The town contains the Union poorhouse. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, of the val. of £600, in the patron. of the executors of the late J. L. Ostler, Esq. The vicar is the Rev. Joseph Dodsworth, Rural Dean of Aveland, who resides in the Abbey-house. The church, which was that of the abbey, is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. It is a large building, partly in the Norman, partly in the early English and perpendicular styles of architecture, with, originally, two towers at the west end, one of which is fallen to decay. The west front is admired. The church contains an octagonal font, a piscina, and some monuments. The Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyans have chapels in the town. There is a free school, which was founded in 1653 by Thomas Trollope, and a hospital also endowed by him, which have together a revenue of £70 per annum. An almshouse, founded by William Fisher, has an income of £65 a year. But the most important endowment is that founded by Robert Harrington, in 1654, for the benefit of the poor of this parish, the revenue of which amounts to about £570 per annum. The entire yearly value of the parochial charities is above £700. Two National schools, and a library for mechanics, have been established. Bourn was the birthplace (in 1520) of William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, the great statesman of Queen Elizabeth's reign. Here, too, was born (in 1729) William Dodd, popular clergyman and royal chaplain, who was executed for forgery in 1777. His father was rector of this parish. Thursday and Saturday are the market-days. Fairs are held on the 7th April and May, and the 29th October.

BOURNE, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Piddletown, in the co. of Dorset, 5 miles to the N.E. of Dorchester. It is situated on the river Piddle, and contains a manufactory of sailcloth.

BOURNE, a tythg. joined with Wrecklesham, in the par. and hund. of Farnham, in the co. of Surrey, near Farnham. Here is an extensive heath.

BOURNE, a tythg. in the par. of Bourne St. Mary, hund. of Upper Evingar, in the co. of Southampton, 3 miles to the N.W. of Whitchurch.

BOURNE, EAST. *See* EASTBOURNE, Sussex.

BOURNEMOUTH, a vil. in the par. and hund. of Christchurch, New Forest div. of the co. of Southampton, 4½ miles to the W. of the Christchurch station of the London and South-Western railway, 17 from Lymington, and 5 miles N.E. from Poole, its post town. It is seated in a pleasant spot near the border of Dorsetshire, on the coast of Poole Bay, and is a favourite bathing-place. It was founded by Sir G. Gervis, Bart. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £50, in the patron. of the late Sir G. Gervis. The church, founded in 1844, is in the middle pointed style, and is dedicated to St. Peter. It was enlarged in 1851, 1855, and 1859. There are chapels belonging to the Independents and the Scotch Church. The former, a handsome stone structure in the Gothic style, was opened in March, 1859, and cost about £2,000. The National school was erected in 1850, and is supported by voluntary contributions. Brick-making is carried on to a small extent; but the village, which contains some handsome and well-stocked shops, is mainly supported by the gentry, who resort to it as a fashionable and healthful retreat, equally enjoyable in summer and winter, owing to its sheltered situation, and the commanding views it enjoys of the Isle of Purbeck,

Corfe Castle, the Isle of Wight, and the Needles. The town contains a splendid stone building, called the Sanatorium (opened in 1855, for convalescent consumptive patients, and supported by voluntary contributions), baths, library, and reading-rooms, and some good hotels. The surrounding scenery is rich and varied, especially from West Cliff, and there are many seats of the gentry in the neighbourhood. A small newspaper, the *Bournemouth Visitors' Directory*, is published fortnightly.

BOURNE ST. MARY, a par. in the hund. of Upper Evingar, Kingsclere div. of the co. of Southampton, 3 miles to the N.W. of Whitchurch railway station, and 5 N.E. from Andover, its post town. It includes the tythgs. of Binley, Bourne, Egburg, Stoke, and Week, and part of Swampton. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of Hurstbourne-Priors, in the dioc. of Winchester, of the joint annual val. of £202, in the gift of the bishop. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £110. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient Norman structure, with pointed arches, resting on massive pillars. It has a square embattled tower, and contains a curious font, hewn out of a block of black marble; of which there are said to be only three other examples in England. The Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have chapels here. The Earl of Portsmouth is lord of the manor.

BOURNE, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Westbourne and Singleton, rape of Chichester, in the co. of Sussex, 7 miles to the W. of Chichester. Emsworth is its post town. The South Coast railway passes through it. The parish is situated in a beautiful country on the sea-coast, opposite Thorney Island, and contains the hmlts. of Aldsworth, Hermitage, Nuthourne, Prinsted, and Woodmancot. This place is close to Hampshire, and the hmlt. of Hermitage is connected with the neighbouring port of Emsworth by a bridge across the small inlet between them. West Bourne is a coastguard station and the head of a Poor-law Union. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £280, in the patron. of the trustees of Mrs. Browne. The church, a neat building in the perpendicular style, with a tower, surmounted by a spire of oak, is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The spire was erected by the Earl of Halifax. The parochial charities, including a bequest for providing clothes for the poor, produce £60 a year.

BOURNEY, a par. in the bar. of Skerrin, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles to the S. of Roscrea. It lies at the foot of the hill of Benduff, at the source of the rivers Nore and Suir. It comprises large tracts of bog and mountain. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh, of the val. with that of Borrisnafarney united to it, of £339, in the patron. of the bishop. There are ruins of several old castles.

BOURN-MOOR, a tnshp. in the par. of Houghton-le-Spring, ward of Easington, in the co. palatine of Durham, 4 miles to the S.W. of Sunderland. The Sunderland branch of the North-Eastern railway passes near it. The Wesleyans have a chapel here. In 1815 saltworks were established on the discovery of brine-springs here. The well is nearly 100 fathoms deep.

BOURTIE, a par. in the Garioch district of the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland, near Old Meldrum. The surface is hilly, and there are remains of a circular Danish entrenchment on the summit of the hill of Barra. The living, worth £226, is in the presb. of Garioch, and in the patron. of the crown. The church is old, and contains a monument, conjectured to be that of Thomas de Longueville, one of the associates of William Wallace.

BOURTON, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Shrivenham, in the co. of Berks, 7 miles to the S.W. of Farringdon, and 6 from Swindon. The Great Western railway passes by it, and the Wilts and Berks canal has several wharfs here. There is a chapel of ease, built by Archdeacon Berens; also a Baptist chapel, built and supported by the great silk manufacturers, Messrs. Baker and Tucker, who, in 1842, likewise presented to the inhabitants a neat Gothic structure for a school, which is well attended, and several almshouses.

BOURTON, a hmlt. in the par. and borough of Buckingham, in the co. of Buckingham, 1 mile from Buckingham.

BOURTON, a chplry. in the par. and lib. of Gillingham, West Shaston div. of the co. of Dorset, 4 miles the E. from Wincanton, its post town, and 8 miles the N.W. of Shaftesbury. The village is pleasantly situated on the river Stour, and has an iron foundry, sacking manufactory, a tannery, and tile kilns. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Salisbury, of the val. of £90, in the patron. of trustees. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a plain, Gothic building, and has undergone frequent repairs. The register commences at the year 1653. The Wesleyans and Baptists have chapels here. There is a Sunday-school and a few small charities. The Marquis of Westminster is lord of the manor.

BOURTON, or BURTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Much Wenlock, Wenlock borough, in the co. of Salop, 3 miles to the S. of Wenlock.

BOURTON, or FLAXBOURTON, a par. in the hund. of Portbury, in the co. of Somerset, 5 miles to the S.W. of Bristol. It is situated in a beautiful country, and is a station on the Bristol and Exeter rail. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £90, in the patron. of the Rector of Nailsea.

BOURTON, a tythg. joined with Easton, in the parish of Bishop's Cannings, hund. of Potterne, in the co. of Wilts, 3 miles to the N.E. of Devizes.

BOURTON, BLACK. *See* BLACKBOURTON, Oxfordshire.

BOURTON, GREAT and LITTLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Cropredy, hund. of Banbury, in the co. of Oxford, 3½ miles to the N. of Banbury, and 26¼ N.W. of Oxford. Here is a free school, endowed by Thomas Cobb in 1666, with a revenue of about £25 per annum. The ancient chapel, dedicated to St. Michael, is occupied as the school-house. There is an Independent chapel in Great Bourton, and a Wesleyan chapel in Little Bourton, which is 1 mile nearer to Banbury.

BOURTON-HOLD, a hmlt. in the par. and borough of Buckingham, in the co. of Buckingham.

BOURTON-ON-THE-HILL, a par. in the upper divs. of the hunds. of Tewkesbury and Westminster, in the co. of Gloucester, 4 miles to the S. of Chipping Campden. Moreton-in-the-Marsh is its post town. It is situated near the border of Warwickshire, in a hilly country, commanding much fine scenery. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, of the val. with the perpet. cur. of Moreton annexed to it, of £2 in the patron. of Lord Redesdale. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. The National school has an endowment of £112 per annum. Bourton was the birthplace (1581) of Sir Thomas Overbury, who was imprisoned and poisoned in the Tower in the reign of James I., at the instigation of the favourite, Somerset.

BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Slaughter, in the co. of Gloucester, 4 miles to the S. of Stow-on-the-Wold. Moreton-in-the-Marsh is its post town. It is intersected by several streams, which, meeting below the village, form the river Windrush. The parish lies near the confines of Oxfordshire, and contains a Roman encampment on the Fosse Way, where various remains have been found. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, of the val. with the perpet. curs. of Lower Slaughter and Clapton annexed to it, of £475, in the patronage of the Warden and Fellows of Wadham College, Oxford. The church, a modern building, partly of the Lancet architecture, is dedicated to St. Lawrence. There is a chapel belonging to the Baptists, and a free school, endowed by Collett with an income of £10 a year.

BOURTON-UPON-DUNSMORE, a par. in the Rugby div. of the hund. of Knightlow, in the co. of Warwick, 5 miles to the S.W. of Rugby, its post town. The Rugby and Leamington branch of the London and North-Western railway passes near it, and has a station at Birdingbury, about 1½ mile to the north-east of the village. Draycote is a hmlt. of this par. The living

is a ect. in the dioc. of Worcester, of the val. of £350, in e patron. of Mrs. Shuckburgh. The church is dedated to St. Mary. The charitable endowments of the arish are worth about £20 a year. The village is a me for the North Warwickshire hounds.

BOUSFIELD, a hmlt. in the par. of Orton, East wa, in the co. of Westmoreland, not far from Orton.

BOUSTA, a hmlt. in the par. of Dunrossness, Mainlan Shetland Islands. It is seated on the west side of the land, on the coast of St. Magnus' Bay.

BOUSTEAD HILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Burghby-nds, Cumberland ward, in the co. of Cumberland, 7 nes to the W. of Carlisle. The Ship canal, connecting arlisle with the Solway Frith, passes this place.

BOUTHROP. *See* LEACH-MARTIN, EAST, Glouceste re.

BOVENEY, LOWER, a chplry. in the par. and hund. of urnham, in the co. of Buckingham, 2 miles to the W. Windsor. It is situated on the north bank of the Th es. The living is a perpet. cur., annexed to the vic. of rnham, in the dioc. of Oxford. The church is dedicate to St. Mary Magdalene.

BOVENEY, UPPER, a lib. in the hund. of Burnham and co. of Buckingham, near Lower Boveney.

BOVENHILL, a prebend in the par. of Tottenhall, in t south div. of the hund. of Seisdon, in the co. of Staord.

BOVERAGH, a par. in the bar. of Keenaght, in the co. Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles from Dungiven. It is situated in a fertile and cultivated distct, on the banks of the river Roe, and was the site of monastery founded about the middle of the 6th centry by St. Columb, and demolished by the Danes. Here are valuable quarries of building stone, which supplie the material for the episcopal palace at Ballysculli nafterwards taken down, and the fine portico of wh adorns the church of St. George, Belfast. Dungive crystals are found in the neighbourhood. Some o e people are employed as linen weavers. The livin is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry and Raphoe, of the annual val. of £529, in the patron. of the bishop. The hurch is a handsome modern edifice, with a lofty w, standing near the river. It was built in 1823. The mains of the old church are near it. Vestiges of ancit stone circles and cromlechs exist here. The ncipal seats in the parish are Ballyharrigan, Streth Hon, and Ardenariff.

BOVERIDGE, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Cranborne, East Shaston div. of the co. of Dorset, 2 miles to the N. of Cranborne, its post town. The living is a perpet. cur., annexed to the vic. of Cranborne, in the dioc. of Salisbury. There is an almshouse in the villge. The principal residence is Boveridge House.

BOVERTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Lantwit-Major, hund of Cowbridge, in the co. of Glamorgan, South Wal, 4 miles to the S. of Cowbridge. The Roman way alled the *Via Julia*, passed by this place, which is lieved to have been the station *Bovium*. In the neighbourhood are two ancient encampments, and the ains of a castle which was granted by Henry VIII to the Duke of Bedford. Roman relics have been discovered here.

BOVEY, NORTH, a par. in the hund. of Teignbridge, in the co. of Devon, 2 miles to the S.W. of Morton Hanstead. Exeter is its post town. It is situated in a pleasant district on the West Teign river, near East Dow Hill. Extensive tin-mines are worked in the neighbourhood. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, of the val. of £263, in the patron. of the Earl of Ilchester. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The charitable endowments, consisting of several bequests for education, produce £9 a year. A cattle fair held here on the Monday after Midsummer-day.

BOVEY-TRACEY, or SOUTH BOVEY, a par. in the hnd. of Teignbridge, in the co. of Devon, 4 miles to the W. of Chudleigh. Newton Abbott is its post town. It is situated on the banks of the Wrey, or West Teign river, and contains Bovey-Heathfield, an extensive level common, lying very low, and surrounded by hills. On this common are found beds of lignite, or wood coal, called generally Bovey coal, formed of trees which have sunk into the swamp. Its bad smell while burning unfits it for household purposes. The clay used in the pottery works is brought from King's-Teignton. Near the village is a manufactory of earthenware. Antimony and basalt occur in small quantities. Many of the inhabitants are employed in working the coal and in the pottery. Bovey was formerly a market town, under a grant to the lord of the manor by Henry III. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, of the val. of £450, in the patron. of the crown. The church is dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket. It is an ancient building, and contains a stone pulpit decorated with colour and gilding. There is also a small district church, recently built for the use of the pottery district, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. The Baptists and Wesleyans have chapels in the village. There is a free school, endowed by several persons with an income of £40 per annum, and some other charities worth about £10 a year. An alien priory once existed here. The building was converted into a manufactory in 1772. In the village are some remains of an old cross. Fairs for the sale of cattle are held on Easter Monday, Holy Thursday, and the first Thursday in June and in November.

BOVIEL, a hmlt. in the bar. of Keenaght, in the co. of Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles to the S.E. of Dungiven.

BOVINGDON, or HEMEL-BOVINGDON, a par. in the hund. of Dacorum, in the co. of Hertford, 3 miles to the S.W. of Hemel-Hempstead, its post town. It was till recently a chplry. of Hemel-Hempstead. The London and North-Western railway passes near it. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Rochester, and in the patron. of the Hon. G. D. Ryder. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. There are charitable endowments, producing £14 per annum.

BOW, or NYMET-TRACEY, a par. in the hund. of North Tawton with Winkley, in the co. of Devon, 7 miles to the W. of Crediton, its post town, and 14 miles to the N.W. of Exeter. It is situated on a small stream, a branch of the river Taw, and was formerly a market town. The grant of a market and a fair was obtained of Henry III. in 1258, by the Traceys, who then held the manor. In 1646 a body of royalists was surprised here by Cromwell. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, of the val. with that of Broad Nymet, of £533, in the patron. of F. Vandermeulen, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. Here is a chapel belonging to the Independents, and a free school for ten children, founded in 1682 by John Gould, and endowed with £8 a year. There are other charitable endowments, worth about £60 per annum.

BOW, or STRATFORD-BOW, a par. in the Tower div. of the hund. of Ossulstone, in the co. of Middlesex, 3 miles to the E. of St. Paul's. It is a station on the North London railway, which is here joined by the North-Western and Docks Junction railway. The Blackwall railway is connected with the Great Eastern railway, which passes this place, and has a station at Stratford, by a short branch line from Bromley. The par. is situated on the river Lea, and three circumstances of the locality are alluded to in its compound name: that a Roman way (*stratum*) passed by it; that a ford existed here; and that the river was crossed by a bridge. The Roman road led to Leyton, in Essex. The bridge, a very ancient one, is said to have been built by order of Maud, Queen to Henry I., and consisted of three arches, the middle one being much larger than the others. It was by some assigned to a much earlier age. The roadway was very narrow, and after the addition of a new footway on the outside of the wall, the bridge was, in 1834, rebuilt. Bow was originally a chapelry to the parish of Stepney, and so remained till 1730, when it was constituted a parish of itself. It includes the district of Old Ford and part of Victoria Park. It is the site of the East London Waterworks, several large manufactories, Bow Brewery, and Grove Hall Lunatic Asylum. The par. is included in the

borough of the Tower Hamlets, and a county court is held here three times in each month. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of London, of the val. of £297, in the patron. of the Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford. The church, which is of the time of Henry VII., is dedicated to St. Mary, and stands in the centre of the road. The oldest portions of the building are the tower and chancel, which are in the Tudor or perpendicular style; the nave appears to have been repaired and altered at a later date. It contains a neat and unusual specimen of a waggon-roof, which was covered up by a flat ceiling, from 1701 to 1844. The upper part of the tower, which is low, was rebuilt about 1829, being finished with battlements, an octagonal tower at one corner, and two illuminated clocks. There is also a district church at Old Ford, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £200, in the gift of trustees. The church, which was erected in 1857, is dedicated to St. Stephen. A parsonage and schools have recently (1863) been built in connection with this church and district. The Wesleyans have built an elegant school-chapel in this neighbourhood, preparatory to opening a chapel of considerable pretensions in the Bow-road. Here are also chapels belonging to Baptists and other Dissenters. The Independent chapel is a neat building, in Harley-street. The charitable endowments of the parish are very considerable. The principal foundations are—the free school, founded by Sir John Jolles in 1613; the school endowed by Prisca Coburne in 1701, the revenue of which is now about £250; almshouses, founded by Sir J. Jolles, and those established by the Drapers' Company.

BOWBANK, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Lunedale, and par. of Romaldkirk, wap. of Gilling, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 9 miles to the W. of Barnard Castle.

BOW-BRICKHILL. *See* BRICKHILL BOW.

BOWBRIDGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Stroud, hund. of Bisley, in the co. of Gloucester, not far from Stroud. It is seated in a fine country on the banks of the Thames, and the Thames and Severn canal.

BOW BRIDGE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Low Abbotside, and par. of Aysgarth, wap. of Hang, in the North Riding of the co. of York, near Askrigg.

BOWCOMBE, a hmlt. in the par. of Carisbrook, lib. of West Medina, Isle of Wight, in the co. of Southampton, not far from Newport.

BOW COMMON, a chplry. in the par. of Stepney, in the co. of Middlesex, 3 miles to the E. of St. Paul's. It is a suburb of London, and has a church, dedicated to St. Paul. The living is a perpet. cur.,* val. £150, in the gift of W. Cotton, Esq.

BOWDEN, a par. in the Castleton Melrose district of the co. of Roxburgh, Scotland, 2½ miles W. of Lessudden, and 3 S. of Melrose. It contains a vil. of its own name, and also the vil. of Midlem. It is situated in a cultivated district on the banks of Ale Water, a feeder of the Tweed, under the Eildon Hills, which extend into the parish. The name Bowden, which may be traced through "Boulden" to the old form, "Botheldean," signifies "a dwelling in a low situation." The village stands low by the stream, but the ground rises at Eildon Hill to the height of 1,364 feet. The living, of the val. of £212, is in the presb. of Selkirk, in the patron. of the Duke of Roxburgh. The church was given by David I. to the monks of Kelso, who had a chapel and a seat at Haliedean, and enjoyed various privileges. Haliedean was afterwards granted to the ancestors of the present proprietor, the Duke of Roxburgh. A Roman road passed through the parish, and traces of it yet remain. The village is a meet for Lord Elcho's hounds.

BOWDEN-EDGE, a tnshp. in the par. of Chapel-en-le-Frith, hund. of High Peak, in the co. of Derby, 1 mile from Chapel-en-le-Frith. Bowden Hall, an ancient mansion near the village, is now a farmhouse. This tnshp. is within the honour of Tutbury, in the Duchy of Lancaster.

BOWDEN, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Rothwell, in the co. of Northampton, close to Market borough. The south-east branch of the Midland r passes through it. The par. contains the hmlt. of Oxenden. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of borough, of the val. of £293, in the patron. of the T. Barlow, rector. The church is dedicated Nicholas. The parochial charities, consisting o town estate, worth £72 per annum, and an endow for a school, amount to about £76. In the vicin Bowden Lodge.

BOWDEN MAGNA, a par. in the hund. of G in the co. of Leicester, 13 miles to the S. E. of L It is situated on the north bank of the river W and contains the chplry. and town of Market borough, which is its post town, and a station o south-east branch of the Midland railway. T canal passes through the par. The living is cur. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £86, in of the Dean and Canons of Christ Church ford. The church is dedicated to St. Pete charitable endowments, consisting chiefly of t estate, produce £47 per annum.

BOWDON, a par. in the hund. of Bucklow, i co. palatine of Chester, 8 miles to the S.W. chester. It is a station on the Manchester, Junction, and Altrincham railway. The par lies on the border of Lancashire, on the south the river Mersey, where the Bollin falls into great extent, and comprises the market town of cham, the chplries. of Carrington, St. Margaret ham-Massey, St. George's Altrincham, Ri Timperley, and the tnshps. of Agden, Ashley, Bollington, Hale, and Partington. Part of A of Bollington are in the par. of Rostherne Bridgwater canal passes through the par. Sin opening of the railway, many good resid been erected in the vicinity, which are occupied Manchester merchants and manufacturers. T is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chester, of the val of in the patron. of the bishop. The church, wh dedicated to St. Mary, and formerly belonged Priory of Birkenhead, has been rebuilt and enl great expense in 1860; the present church being fifth which has occupied the same site. It is a perpendicular style, with a mixture of the Tud aisles and clerestory. The glass is stained thr out, and there are several fine subject windows. building is entirely lined with stone; and upon whole it is one of the most beautiful and impos modern parish churches. It was annexed to the Chester at the Dissolution. It stands on high gr and commands from the tower an extensive pr over the surrounding level country. In the chan many handsome monuments of the Booth family among them one to the first Lord Delamere espoused the cause of Charles II. and took arms for but was defeated by the parliamentary troops Lambert. Here is also a monument by Westm Thomas Assheton, who died in 1759. The Wesl Methodists have a large and handsome chapel which was erected in 1857. Schools were found endowed by Edward Vawdrey in the 17th century income of which is now about £70. The charit bequests for the benefit of the poor are numerous produce above £400 per annum. A Roman road pa through Bowdon. The par. extends over an are 17,971 acres.

BOWER, a par. in the co. of Caithness, Scotl 10 miles to the N.W. of Wick. It is situated on coast of the North Sea, near Dunnet Head. The face is irregular, and partly under cultivation. highest point is at Heather Cow Cairn, from w there is a good prospect. There are two small l The living, worth £191, is in the presb. of Caith in the patron. of Sir James Colquhoun, Bart. The also a Free church. Stone Lude, or Lutt, about high, stands on a hill, and is considered a Scandina relic. Several cairns exist in the neighbourhood.

BOWER-ASHTON, a hmlt. in the par. of

Asht , hund. of Hartcliffe, in the co. of Somerset, 3 miles the S.W. of Bristol. It is near the Bristol and Exet railway. The principal residence is Ashton Cour the seat of Sir J. Smyth, Bart.

BOWER-CHALK, a par. in the hund. of Chalk, in the c of Wilts, 7 miles to the S.W. of Wilton. It lies on t borders of Dorsetshire. The living is a vic. unite with the consolidated vic. of Broadchalk and Alve ton, in the dioc. of Salisbury. The church is dedic ed to the Holy Trinity. The par. contains an area 2,966 acres.

BOWER, EAST and WEST, hmlts. in the par. of Brid ater, hund. of North Petherton, in the co. of Some et, not far from Bridgwater.

BOWER, HINTON, a hmlt. joined with Hurst, in the p. and hund. of Martock, in the co. of Somerset, 2 mil from South Petherton.

BOWERS GIFFORD, a par. in the hund. of Barstabl in the co. of Essex, 6 miles to the S. of Billericay. Rale is its post town. It is situated in a flat marshy distri near the mouth of the river Thames, opposite to Conv Island. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Roch er, of the val. of £564, in the patron. of Mrs. Curt The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. Bowe Hall is the chief residence.

BOWES, a par. in the wap. of Gilling West, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles to the S.W. of B nard Castle, its post town. It is a very extensive par. mprising an area of 18,334 acres, and is situated in oak country, on the verge of Stainmoor Forest, and the banks of the river Greta. It contains the tnshp of Gillmonby, the hmlt. of Bowes-Cross, and als veral other hmlts. Bowes is a very ancient pla and the site of the Roman station, *Lavatræ*. The ilitary road may still be traced in the neighbourhood. Subsequently a castle was founded here y An Earl of Richmond, who had a gallows, and was led the Black Earl. This castle was afterwards held John Duke of Bedford, and later by Henry VI. Ruins of the pile stand on the brow of a hill above the Greta. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon val. £90, in the patron. of T. Harrison, Esq. The church is partly in the Norman style, and is dedicated St. Giles. This village was the home, and this is the burial-place, of the lovers "Edwin and Emm over whose passion and mournful fate, as told in Mal's pathetic ballad, so many hearts have ached, and so many eyes grown moist. They rest in one grave. Their names were Roger Wrighton and Martha Railton, and they died in March, 1714. In the village is a chapel for Wesleyans, and a free grammar school, established near the close of the 17th century by William Hutchinson, which has an income from endowment of £260 per annum and an exhibition at Cambridge University. There are some other small charities. Many Roman remains, coins, and stones with inscriptions, have been found in the parish. Camden mentions the use of one of the latter in the church as a communion table. Two miles from the village is God's-bridge, a natural bridge over the Greta, consisting of a rock of limestone through which the river has worn its way. It is about 15 feet in span and broad enough to serve for a good carriage way. A market was formerly held here on Friday, and a fair on the 1st October, but both are disused.

BOWLAND FOREST, HIGH, a tnshp. in the par. of Slaidburn, wap. of Staincliffe and Ewcross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 9 miles to the S.W. of Settle. It is one of the largest tnshps. in England, extending over an area of 17,800 acres, and including the hmlts of Dunsap and Battrix. The par. of Slaidburn, with that of Mitton and part of Whalley, formed the ancient Bowland (or Bolland) Forest, on the banks of the river Hodder. Within the present century it was the haunt of wild deer. The office of head-forester is hereditary in the Parker family, whose seat is Browsholme Hall, near the village. The district is now enclosed and under tillage. It formed part of the honour of Clitheroe.

BOWLAND FOREST, LOW, a tnshp. in the par. of Whalley, wap. of Staincliffe and Ewcross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, near High Bowland Forest. It contains the hmlt. of Harrop.

BOWLAND, LITTLE, a tnshp. united with Leagram, in the par. of Whalley, hund. of Blackburn, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 9 miles to the N.W. of Clitheroe. It is on the border of Yorkshire, on the banks of the river Hodder, and was part of the Forest of Bowland.

BOWLD, a hmlt. in the par. of Idbury, hund. of Chadlington, in the co. of Oxford, 5 miles to the N. of Burford. It is on the border of Gloucestershire.

BOWLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Bodenham, hund. of Broxash, in the co. of Hereford, 4 miles to the S.E. of Leominster.

BOWLING, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Bradford, wap. of Morley, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles from Bradford. It is a station on the Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax branch of the Great Northern railway. The tnshp. includes the vil. of Dudley Hill. This place participates in the general trade and manufactures of the district. Many persons are employed in the neighbouring coal and iron-works. There are good stone quarries. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £150, in the patron. of the Vicar of Bradford. The church is dedicated to St. John. Bowling Hall, a fine old seat, was occupied by the Earl of Newcastle as his headquarters, in 1642, and from it he set out to meet Fairfax, whom he defeated on Adwalton Moor.

BOWLING BAY, a vil. in the par. of Old Kilpatrick, in the co. of Dumbarton, Scotland, 4 miles to the E. of Dumbarton. It is a station on the Dumbartonshire railway. It stands on the north bank of the Clyde, where the Clyde and Forth canal meets it, and is a port subordinate to Glasgow. Bowling Bay forms a good harbour and has a lighthouse. Shipbuilding for small sea-going vessels has long been carried on here.

BOWLING GREEN, an ext. par. district in the borough of Guildford, hund. of Woking, in the co. of Surrey, near Guildford.

BOWMORE, a small seaport in the par. of Kilarrow, and island of Islay, in the co. of Argyle, Scotland, situated on the E. side of Loch Indaal. The parish church of Kilarrow is in this town, from which the par. is often called Bowmore. The living, worth £158, is in the presb. of Islay, and in the gift of the crown. Here is a large distillery. The principal seat is Islay House. The par. of Kilarrow, or Bowmore, extends in length about 17 miles, and in breadth 8 miles, including Kilmeny, Bridgend, Port Askeg, and the town of Bowmore, and is watered by the rivers Sorn and Laggan.

BOWNESS, or BOULNESS, a par. in Cumberland ward, in the co. of Cumberland, 12 miles to the W. of Carlisle, its post town, and 10 N. of Wigton. It is situated on the south coast of the Solway Frith, on a rocky promontory, where the Carlisle Ship canal terminates. Drumburgh station of the Carlisle and Silloth, and Port Carlisle railway is about 3 miles distant. The par. includes the tnshps. of Anthorn, Bowness, Drumburgh, and Fingland. The Solway is here 2 miles broad, and, from the accumulation of sand at its mouth, can be crossed at low water on foot. Opposite to Bowness is Annan, in Dumfriesshire. The great wall of Severus terminated at a point a little eastward of the village, where was the station *Tunnocelum*. The wall of Hadrian did not extend quite so far, but terminated near Drumburgh, at the station called *Gabrosentum*. The village stands on a rock projecting into the Solway, of which it commands a good prospect. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, of the val. of £393, in the patron. of the Earl of Lonsdale. The church, a small ancient building, is dedicated to St. Michael. The parochial charities, including a free school, endowed by Thomas Pattinson in 1785, produce £24 per annum. Remains of the Roman wall still exist, and many coins and other relics have been found. Stone from the wall was used in the erection of the church and many private houses. The par. of Bowness is very extensive, and comprises

an area of 17,947 acres. The name Bowness is applied to the peninsula bounded on the N. and W. by the Frith, and on the S. by Wampool Bay, as well as to the village.

BOWNESS, a large and flourishing vil. in the tnshp. of Undermillbeck, and par. of Windermere, in Kendal ward, in the co. of Westmoreland, 8 miles to the N.W. of Kendal, and 6 S. of Ambleside. The Kendal and Windermere branch of the Lancaster and Carlisle railway terminates at Birthwaite, about 1¼ mile above Bowness. The village is seated in a pleasant spot on the east side of Windermere, of which it commands a fine view, and is the principal port on the lake. Three steam yachts ply regularly from here during the summer months, and there is a large traffic in wood, &c. It is the chief place in Windermere parish, and one of the polling places for the county. It is a favourite haunt of tourists, having several good inns and many first-rate boarding-houses. Here is the noble mansion known as Windermere Hydropathic Establishment, but now converted into a first-class ladies' school; it is situated on an eminence, commanding a view of the lake, and surrounding country, with its magnificent scenery. The museum, rich in local curiosities, has ceased to exist, but there is a flourishing mechanics' institute. Slate is quarried and exported, and there is an extensive fishery carried on for char, trout, &c. The char is potted and sent to the London markets. The parish church of Windermere stands in the village, and has a fine stained-glass window, which once belonged to Furness Abbey. The rectory-house is also an interesting object, with its fine old porch. But the chief ornament of the village is the handsome grammar school, erected at the expense of the late John Bolton, of Storr's Hall, the first stone of which was laid by the poet Wordsworth, who resided at Rydal Mount. The school, originally founded about the middle of the 17th century by inhabitants of the parish, has now a revenue from endowment of £150 a year. In the vicinity are many noble mansions, as Storr's Hall, the seat of Rev. T. Staniforth; Burnside, the seat of G. A. Anfiere, Esq.; Bell Field, the seat of James Bryans, Esq.; Quarry How, Ray Rigg, &c.

BOWOOD, a tythg. in the par. of Netherbury, hund. of Beaminster Forum and Redhone, in the co. of Dorset, 2 miles to the S.W. of Beaminster.

BOWOOD, an ext. par. lib., locally in the par. and hund. of Calne, in the co. of Wilts, 2 miles S.W. from Calne, and 3 S.E. from Chippenham. This district was anciently part of the royal Forest of Pewisham, in which James I. is said to have frequently enjoyed the pleasures of the chase. Bowood House is the seat of the Marquis of Lansdowne. The mansion, chiefly built in the Italian style of architecture, after designs by Robert and James Adams, stands in a large and beautiful park, with varied scenery, and sheltered by rich woods. The late Marquis of Lansdowne added a new wing on the west side, 300 feet long, after the model of the Emperor Dioclesian's palace at Spalatro. A fine lake, of about 30 acres, winds among the grounds, and spreads out in front of the house. On a wooded hill is a mausoleum with a monument to John Earl of Shelburne, who died in 1761. There is a remarkable echo in one part of the grounds, which repeats the sound four times. The mansion contains some valuable paintings, among which are "St. John the Baptist," by Raphael, works by Gainsborough and Stanfield, and some interesting portraits. Here is also the statue of "Hagar," by Westmacott. Not far from Bowood is Sloperton Cottage, formerly the residence of the poet, Thomas Moore.

BOWRIEFAULD, a vil. in the par. of Dunnichen, in the co. of Forfar, Scotland, 4 miles from Forfar.

BOWSCALE, a tnshp. in the par. of Greystoke, Leath ward, in the co. of Cumberland, 8 miles to the N.E. of Keswick. It is situated on the river Calder, near Greystoke Park, the seat of the Howards.

BOWSDON, a tnshp. in the par. of Lowick, ward of Glendale, in the co. of Northumberland, 2 miles from Ancroft, and 7½ from Berwick. Coals and lime abound here, and a new coal-mine was opened in 1857, which promises to be very productive. There is a scho the village.

BOW STREET, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of T Mynach, and par. of Llanfihangel Geneur-Glynn, of Geneur-Glynn, in the co. of Cardigan, South W 2 miles to the N. of Aberystwith. It is on the co Cardigan Bay.

BOWTHORPE, a par. in the hund. of Forch the co. of Norfolk, 3 miles to the W. of Norwich. living is a don. cur. united with the cur. of Eartha the dioc. of Norwich. The church is dedicated t Michael. After being converted into a granary for time, it was, in 1635, restored to its proper use living, originally a rect., was made a cur. about

BOWTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Ha brough, wap. of Ouse and Derwent, in the East of the co. of York, 4 miles to the N.W. of How is a joint tnshp. with Menthorpe.

BOWTHWAITE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of F tains Earth, and par. of Kirkby Malzeard, in of Claro, West Riding of the co. of York, not far Ripon.

BOX, a hmlt. in the par. of Minchinhampton, h of Longtree, in the co. of Gloucester, close to M hampton.

BOX, a par., tnshp., and large vil. in the hund. union of Chippenham, in the co. of Wilts, 5 miles N.E. of Bath, and 102 miles from London. It is a on the Great Western railway, which here passes a tunnel, called the Box Tunnel, nearly 2 miles which has a fall of 50 feet in a mile. The situated in a fine valley, on the great road from London, and contains the hmlt. of Box Quarr several others. Here are valuable quarries of stone called Bath stone, from being extensively used in city. It is exported in large quantities to a the kingdom. The existence of some mineral near the village led to the establishment of Spa; but the experiment failed, and the buildings converted into private dwellings. There are brewing and malting establishments. The living vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, va in the patron. of the Rev. H. D. C. S. Hodges. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, ancient structure with spire, and contains a mon to Mrs. Bowdler. There is also a chapel of Kingsdown, and a Wesleyan chapel. There is school, endowed by several persons with an income £80 per annum, a large, private, girls' school, a National school. A Roman villa is supposed to stood at Cherry Court, in this parish, many Roman having been discovered there.

BOX AND STOCKBRIDGE HUNDRED, the 7 hunds. or subdivisions of Chichester rape, in of Sussex, situated in the western div. of the bounded by the rape of Arundel on the N., hunds. of Aldwick and Manhood on the E. and S. by the hunds. of Bosham and Aldwick on the W. comprises the pars. of Aldingbourn, Appledram grove, Donnington, Eartham, New Fishbourn, Ha ton, Merston, West Hampnett, North Mundham, Rumbold's Wyke, and Up-Waltham. The area of hund. is about 21,320 acres.

BOXFORD, a par. in the hund. of Faircross, in co. of Berks, 4 miles to the N.W. of Newbury, its town. It is situated on the river Lambourn, a tri of the Kennet, and contains the tythg. of Westl The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, annual val. of £761, in the patron. of the Rev Wells. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew Wesleyans have a chapel here. There are sev charitable endowments of trifling value.

BOXFORD, a par. in the hund. of Babergh, ext ing also into the hund. of Cosford, in the co. of Suf 5 miles to the W. of the market town of Hadle Colchester is its post town. It is situated in a pl valley, watered by two small streams, and contains hmlt. of Hadleigh. The living is a rect.* in the of Ely, of the val. of £710, in the patron. of the cr

The church is dedicated to St. Mary. Here is a free grammar school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, which has an income from endowment of £33 a year. The parish has the benefit of several other charities, producing about £60 per annum. Fairs are held in the village on Easter Monday and the 21st December.

BOXGROVE, a par. in the hund. of Box and Stockbridge, rape of Chichester, in the co. of Sussex, 3 miles to the N.E. of Chichester, its post town. The South Coast railway passes close by it. The par. includes the hmlts. of Croker Hill, East Hampnett, and part of Seabeach, and the tythgs. of Halnaker and Strellington. Halnaker was the site of a Benedictine priory, founded about 1117, by Robert de la Haye, and subordinate to the abbey De l'Essay, in Normandy. It had a revenue at the dissolution of £145, and was given to the Earl of Arundel. The manor is now held by the Duke of Richmond. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, of the annual val. of £687, in the patron. of the Duke of Richmond. The church, a cruciform structure in the early English style, with some traces of the Norman style, is dedicated to SS. Mary and Blaize. It was the church of the priory, and the burial-place of Adeliza, Queen of Henry I., and her daughters. It has a doorway with Norman arches, which formerly opened into a cloister extending to the refectory and the cloisters of the monks. The interior is remarkably fine, and has a handsome east window, recently (1862) erected by the tenantry on the Goodwood estate, to the memory of the late Duke of Richmond. The window consists of three lights, and three subjects are introduced into each light. The centre contains the Nativity, Crucifixion, and Ascension of our Lord. On the north side are three types of Victory so arranged as to bear upon the principal subjects, and emblematical of the late duke's taste for military life: the meeting of Abraham and Melchisedec after the slaughter of the kings; the Victory over the Amalekites, Jabin and Sisera; and the Passage of the Jordan. On the south are three of our Lord's parables introduced, as it were, to mark the duke's interest in agricultural pursuits: the Sower, the Casting out of the Vineyard, and "The Tares are the Angels." The effect of the whole is very striking. The colours are extremely rich, particularly where the tracing of the central light. The work has been designed and executed by the Messrs. O'Connor, of London. The church also contains monuments to one of the Pagnings, one of the Delawarrs, and several of the Morley family, one of the latter being Mary, Countess of Derby. Almshouses for 12 poor women, and a free school for the education and clothing of 12 children, were founded and endowed by the Countess of Derby about 1710. The revenue of the almshouses is £115; that of the school, £56 per annum. There are some other charitable endowments worth about £14 a year. Near the site of the old priory is the modern mansion called Boxgrove Priory. North-west of the village is Goodwood, the seat of the Duke of Richmond. This noble mansion consists of a centre and two wings, the former 166 feet in length, and each of the latter 106 feet, with circular towers at the four corners, surmounted by flat-domed roofs. The portico, which is formed by six Doric columns, supports the same number of Ionic columns above, surmounted by a balustrade. The park surrounding this magnificent pile lies for the most part in this parish, and is adorned with numerous cedars, Spanish chesnuts, Virginian tulip-trees, cork-trees, and other exotics, which contrast well with the native growth of oak and beech.

BOXHILL, a detached spur of the Surrey hills, 1 mile to the N.E. of Dorking, and about the same distance from Betchworth. It commands an extensive view from the South Downs of Sussex to the hills of Hertfordshire, including the whole of London and the valley of the Thames. On the summit are several fine box-trees, and beneath it the river Mole runs underground and reappears again on the other side. Some handsome villa residences adorn the slopes, and at its foot are the woods of Holmdale, where red deer roamed wild in the middle of the 17th century, and where the ancient barrows, called castles, mark the retreat of the Britons before the Saxons.

BOXLEY, a par. in the hund. of Maidstone, lathe of Aylesford, in the co. of Kent, 2 miles to the N.E. of Maidstone, its post town. It is situated near Boxley Hills, commanding an extensive and beautiful prospect over the surrounding rich country, and includes part of Penenden Heath, and a large rabbit-warren. In the middle of the 12th century, William d'Ypres, Earl of Kent, founded here a Cistercian abbey, which was mitred, and received from Henry III. the grant of a market. Its abbot sat in parliament in the reign of Edward I. The abbey was celebrated for the possession of a curious rood, or automaton crucifix, and an image of St. Rumbold, both of which were burnt at the Reformation, at Paul's Cross. The revenue of the abbey amounted at the Dissolution to £219. The site was given in 1540 to Sir Thomas Wyatt. The manor of Boxley had been held by the monks under a grant of Richard I. There are hop-grounds in the parish, and many persons are employed in the paper manufacture, which is carried on here in two large and excellent mills, said to be some of the best in England. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, of the val. of £834, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church, an ancient building, is dedicated to All Saints, and contains some monuments of the Wyatt and other families. Attached to the western entrance is a large porch, supposed to be either a Galilee or mortuary chapel, the burial-place of the Whatman family. The parochial charities amount to £4 a year. The principal residences are Boxley Abbey, The Firs, Park House, Park Place, Boxley House, and Brooklyn.

BOXMOOR, a vil., tnshp., and post town, in the par. of Hemel-Hempstead, hund. of Dacorum, in the co. of Hertford, 2 miles to the S. of Hemel-Hempstead, and 6 N.W. of St. Alban's. It is a station on the London and North-Western railway, 24½ miles from London, and is situated at the junction of the Bulbourn with the river Gade, and on the Grand Junction canal. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £150, in the patron. of the Vicar of Hemel-Hempstead. The church is a chapel of ease to Hemel-Hempstead, and is called the District Chapelry.

BOXTED, a par. in the Colchester div. of the hund. of Lexden, in the co. of Essex, 2 miles from Neyland. Colchester is its post town. It lies on the south bank of the river Stour, here navigable, and contains a tract of heath. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, of the val. of £110, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and has a monument to Sir J. Poley. The charitable endowments produce £10 a year. Boxted Hall is the seat of the Poleys.

BOXTED, a par. in the hund. of Babergh, in the co. of Suffolk, 6 miles to the N.E. of Clare. Bury St. Edmund's is its post town. It is watered by a small stream, a branch of the river Stour. The living is a rect. consolidated with that of Hartest, in the dioc. of Ely. The parochial charities amount to £11 per annum.

BOX-TREE QUARTER, a district in the par. of Tamworth, hund. of Hemlingford, in the co. of Warwick, close to Tamworth.

BOXWELL, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Grumbald's Ash, in the co. of Gloucester, 5 miles to the W. of Tetbury. Wotton-under-Edge is its post town. It lies near the border of Wiltshire, on the small river Frome, and at an early date had a nunnery, which, it is said, the Danes destroyed. In the parish are some freestone quarries and some plantations of box. It is not far from the Cotswold hills. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, of the val. with the cur. of Leighterton, of £350, in the patron. of the Rev. R. W. Huntley, incumbent. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

BOXWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Papworth, in the co. of Cambridge, 8 miles to the N.W. of Cambridge, and 3 S. of Swavesey railway station. Caxton is its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely,

val. £459, in the patron. of G. Thornhill, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Peter, and contains a monument to Dr. Nicholas Saunderson, the blind mathematician, and professor at Cambridge University, who died here in 1759. There are some charities of small value, and a village school, supported by subscription, instituted in 1839. The soil is stiff clay, with a blue gault subsoil.

BOYATT, a tythg. in the par. of Otterbourne, hund. of Lower Buddlesgate, in the co. of Southampton, 4 miles to the S. of Winchester. The London and South-Western railway passes near it.

BOYCOTT, a tnshp. in the par. of Pontesbury, hund. of Ford, in the co. of Salop, 7 miles to the S.W. of Shrewsbury. It is not far from the Shrewsbury and Hereford railway.

BOYCOTT, or BOYCUTT, a hmlt. in the par. of Stowe, in the hund. of Ploughley, and co. of Buckingham, 2 miles from Buckingham. Until recently it formed part of Oxfordshire.

BOYLAGH BARONY, one of the 6 bars. or subdivisions of the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, situated on the western side of the co., and bounded on the N. and E. by the bar. of Kilmacrenan, on the S. by the bar. of Banagh, and on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean. It contains parts of the pars. of Inishkeel (including the vil. of Glenties), Lower Killybegs, Lettermacaward, and Templecrone, and comprises an area of about 158,500 acres.

BOYLE BARONY, one of the 9 bars. or subdivisions of the co. of Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, situated in the north-west part of the co., and bounded on the N.W. by the cos. of Mayo and Sligo, on the E. by the co. of Leitrim, and on the S. by the bars. of Roscommon and Ballintobber. It contains the pars. of Ardcarn, Boyle, Esternow, Kilbryan, Killukin, Killummod, Kilronan, Keadew, and Tumna. The market town of Boyle, and part of Carrick-on-Shannon, are in this barony. It extends over an area of about 82,560 acres.

BOYLE, a par., market town, and nominal borough, in the bar. of Boyle, and co. of Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 108 miles to the N.W. of Dublin. It is situated on the border of Sligo, in a narrow valley at the foot of the Curlew mountains, on the banks of the river Boyle. The river runs down from Lough Gara, on the south-west side of the town, to Lough Key on the north-east, and thence to the Shannon, which it meets above Carrick. This par., which is very extensive, comprising an area of about 19,618 acres, includes a large tract of bog and waste; the rest of the land is mostly cultivated, and there is abundance of limestone and freestone. A Cistercian monastery was founded on this spot in the middle of the 12th century, which was subordinate to Mellifont Abbey, in the co. of Louth, and flourished till the Dissolution. Around this monastery the town grew up. It is built on both sides of the river, —the older part on the north, and the more modern part on the south bank. They are connected by three bridges, one an elegant structure of three arches, on the site of an older one taken down; the second of one single-arch; and a third of five arches. Most of the houses are built of stone. The town contains a sessions-house, a bridewell, a market-house, barracks for infantry, and the union poor-house. The borough was incorporated in 1613 by a charter of James I., and returned two members to the Irish parliament till the Union. Boyle is the head of a Poor-law Union, and a chief police station. Quarter and petty sessions are held in the town. As the centre of a large agricultural district it has a good general trade. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Kilmore, Ardagh, and Elphin, of the val., with seven vics. united to it, of £506, in the patron. of the bishop. Besides the parish church, there are two chapels belonging to the Roman Catholics, and one each to the Baptists and Wesleyans. There are a savings-bank, a charitable loan society, and two dispensaries. On Lough Key, 2 miles from Boyle, is Rockingham House, a noble mansion of the Ionic order of architecture, the seat of Lord Lorton, proprietor of the town. It is surrounded by an extensive and well-wooded park, and has four approaches. Other seats in the neighbourhood are Tangier (the residence of Captain Robertson), Abbeyview, and Mount Erris. There are some fine ruins of the abbey and the grounds of Tangier. They consist chiefly of the church and its noble tower. Remains of a round tower are near the bridge, and between the town and Lough Gara a large cromlech. A newspaper is published here, the *Roscommon Gazette*. The market is held on Saturday. Fairs are held on the 6th March, the 1st April, the 30th May, the 25th July, the 16th August the 4th October, and the 25th November.

BOYLSTONE, a par. in the hund. of Appletree, in the co. of Derby, 7 miles to the S. of Ashbourne, and 3 N. from Sudbury railway station. It is watered by a small stream, a feeder of the river Dove. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £260, in the gift of Robert Pool, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and has a small tower. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels in the village. There are some small charitable endowments, and a National school was built in 1845 near the church. John Broadhurst, Esq., is lord of the manor.

BOYNDIE, a par. in the co. of Banff, Scotland, which is situated on the coast of the Moray Frith, between two streams called Boyndie Burn, on the east, and Deveron Burn, on the west, and includes the vil. of Whitehills. The Banff, Portsoy, and Strathisla railway passes through the par. Three-fourths of the par. are under cultivation, the remainder being waste, pasture, or wood. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the fisheries. The living, val. £205, is in the presb. of Fordyce, in the gift of the Earl of Seafield. On the banks of the Deveron are the remains of Boyne Castle, formerly the seat of the Ogilvie family, the ancestors of the Earl of Seafield, who is now the sole landowner in the parish. There is a mineral spring at Red Well.

BOYNE, a river in Ireland, which takes its rise in the bog of Allen, near Carbury, in the co. of Kildare, and, pursuing a north-easterly course, enters the co. of Meath, dividing it into nearly equal parts, and then upon the co. of Louth, and enters the Irish Channel 5 miles below Drogheda. Its length is about 70 miles, and it has a total fall of nearly 240 feet. The principal towns on its banks are Clonard (where it enters Meath), Trim, Navan, Slane, and Drogheda. It has many tributary streams, of which the most important are the Deel, a river of West Meath, meeting it below Navan, and the Blackwater, running down from Cavan into Meath, and joining it at Navan. It is navigable up as Slane, and from thence, by means of locks, to Navan. The construction of the railway from Dublin to Navan has diminished the carriage by the river. Coals, corn, and timber are the chief goods conveyed. The navigation of the river is much impeded by a bar at its mouth, where the water is only from 2 to 3 feet deep. Three lighthouses are erected for the guidance of elevations, from 28 to 40 feet. Along the banks of the Boyne, especially in the co. of Meath, there are many scenery, the charm of which is heightened by the presence of numerous remains of antiquity, monastic and military. As Ireland itself has been named "the Island of Saints," so this river, from the number of its monastic and religious houses near it, centres once of light and knowledge, has acquired the designation of the "River of Science." The Boyne has acquired historic importance from the battle, so memorable in relation to English freedom, fought on its banks on the 1st July, 1690, between the English, led by their chosen leader and king, William III., and the Irish under James II. The scene of the decisive conflict was at the ford, 3 miles above Drogheda, then the site of a ford, but efficiently of a bridge. A memorial pillar, erected in 1736, stands on the north bank of the river, opposite the ford. It is 150 feet high, and covers the spot where Schomberg is said to have fallen. In the 9th century the Northmen sailed up this river and ravaged the neighbouring country.

BOYNE HILL, a chplry. in the par. of Bray, in

co. of Berks. Maidenhead is its post town. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £120, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, which has been recently erected, is dedicated to All Saints.

BOYNTON, a par. in the wap. of Dickering, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles to the W. of Bridlington, its post town. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, and the val. of £141, in the patron. of Sir G. Strickland, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. Boynton Hall, situated in pleasant grounds, is the seat of the Stricklands. A pavilion stands on a hill near the hall, from which there are fine views over Bridlington Bay and a large extent of country.

BOYOUNAGH, a par. in the bars. of Ballymoe and Tyaquin in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 10 miles to the N.E. of Tuam. The district is boggy. Glennamaddy is a vil. in this par. The living is a vicarage united with the rect. of Kilkerrin, in the dioc. of Tuam, Killala, and Achonry.

BOYTOWN, or BALTIBOYS, a par. in the bar. of Lower Talbotstown, in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles to the S. of Blessington. It is situated in a mountainous district, on the banks of the river Liffey, and comprises an area of 25,135 acres. Granite and slate are quarried here. The living is a vic. united with that of Blessington, in the dioc. of Dublin. Glendalagh, and Kildare. In the neighbourhood are Baltiboys, the seat of Colonel Smith, and several other residences of the gentry.

BOYTHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Foxholes, wap. of Dickering, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 11 miles to the W. of Burlington.

BOYTON, a par. in the hund. of Stratton, in the co. of Cornwall, extending also into the hund. of Black Torrington, in the co. of Devon, 5 miles to the N. of Launceston, its post town. It is situated on the banks of the river Tamar, here forming the boundary of the two counties, and the Bude and Launceston canal, and includes the hmlt. of Northcott. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Exeter, worth £120, in the patron. of the rev. G. Prideaux. Bearden House, the old seat of the Lovice family, and Bradridge, that of the Colleys, are now farmhouses. Agnes Rest, one of the royal residences under Queen Mary, was an inhabitant of Northcott. A fair is held in the vil. on the 5th August.

BOYTON, a par. in the hund. of Wilford, in the co. of Suffolk, 3 miles to the S.W. of Orford. Woodbridge is its post town. It lies near the sea-coast, on the banks of the river Alde, near its mouth. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, of the val. of £365, in the patronage of Mrs. Warner's trustees. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. Here are almshouses for 16 poor aged women, founded and endowed about 1743 by Mrs. Warner, the revenue of which now exceeds £1,300 per annum.

BOYTON, a par. in the hund. of Heytesbury, in the co. of Wilts, 3 miles to the S.E. of Heytesbury, its post town, and 7 from Warminster. The Salisbury branch of the Great Western railway passes near it. The par. is situated on the south side of the river Willy, a branch of the Nadder, and contains the hmlt. of Corton. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, of the val. of £549, in the patron. of the President and Fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is a good specimen of early English architecture, and has been recently restored. It was erected in 1301, and contains a fine circular window and an ancient font. There are some small charitable endowments. Boyton House, the old seat of the Lamberts, was built in 1618.

BOYONRATH, or LAGINSTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Middlethird, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles to the S. of Cashel. It lies near the Great Southern and Western railway. The living is an impropriate rect. in the dioc. of Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore.

BOZEAR, a vil. in the par. of Stockbury, hund. of Eyhorne, lathe of Aylesford, in the co. of Kent, 7 miles to the S.E. of Rochester. It is in a rich and beautiful district.

BOZEAT, a par. in the hund. of Higham Ferrers, in the co. of Northampton, 6 miles to the S. of Wellingborough, its post town. It lies on the confines of Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, of the val. with the rect. of Strixton consolidated, of £275, in the patron. of Earl Spencer. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The Wesleyans have a chapel in the village. The charitable endowments produce £22 per annum.

BRABOURNE, EAST and WEST, a par. in the franchise and bar. of Bircholt, lathe of Shepway, in the co. of Kent, 6 miles to the E. of Ashford, its post town, and 3 N.E. of Westerhanger railway station. It is an ancient place, and had once the privilege of a market. The manor was held by Aylmer de Valence. The land is partly laid out in hop-grounds, and the soil is wet and clayey. There is a large rabbit-warren at Brabourne Lees, near which are extensive cavalry and infantry barracks. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, of the val. with the rect. of Monk's Horton consolidated, of £320, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is in the early English style, and is dedicated to St. Mary. It contains several ancient monuments, among which are those of the Scott family, to whom the manor belonged. A fine yew-tree, nearly 60 feet in girth, is mentioned by Evelyn as standing in this churchyard in his day. The tithes have been commuted for £270, with rectorial rent-charge of £613. There is a Baptist chapel. The parochial charities amount to £8 per annum. An annual pleasure fair is held in the village on the 31st May.

BRACADALE, a par. in the Isle of Skye, in the co. of Inverness, Scotland. It is situated in a wild hilly country on the south-west coast of the island, at the head of Loch Bracadale, and includes the small islands of Soay, Vuiay, Haversay, and Oronsay. The loch affords good anchorage. Gaelic is spoken by the people, many of whom are reputed to be endowed with the faculty of "second sight." The living, of the val. of £158, is in the presb. of Skye, and in the patron. of M'Leod of M'Leod, who is the sole landowner. There is also a Free church. The par. extends about 20 miles in length and 8 miles in breadth.

BRACEBOROUGH, a par. in the wap. of Ness, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 4 miles to the S. of Bourne. Stamford is its post town. It is situated on the river Glen, and is a station on the Bourne branch of the Great Northern railway. The par. includes the hmlt. of Shillingthorpe. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £160, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret.

BRACEBRIDGE, a par. in the lib. of the city of Lincoln, in the co. of Lincoln, 2 miles to the S. of Lincoln, its post town. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, of the val. of £203, in the patron. of Mrs. Bromehead. There is a small endowment for education. A nunnery formerly stood in this par., but nothing remains of the buildings except the foundations.

BRACEBY, a par. in the soke of Grantham, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 5 miles to the E. of Grantham. Folkingham is its post town. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret.

BRACE-MEOLE, a par. in the Condover div. of the hund. of Condover, in the co. of Salop, 1 mile to the S. of Shrewsbury. It forms part of the borough of Shrewsbury, and includes the tnshps. of Newton and Nobold, with part of Pulley. In this par. is the Shrewsbury poorhouse. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Hereford, of the val. of £361, in the patron. of the Rev. E. Bather, vicar. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

BRACEWELL, a par. in the eastern div. of the wap. of Staincliff and Ewcross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 9 miles to the W. of Skipton, its post town. It is situated in a hilly country, and includes the hamlet of Stock. Limestone is quarried in the neighbourhood. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ripon, of the val. of £123, in the patron. of J. T. Hopwood, Esq. The church is dedicated to St.

Michael. Bracewell Hall, a mansion built in the reign of Henry VIII., and long in ruins, was the seat of the Tempest family. Near its site are some remains of a more ancient house, built of stone, containing a room called "the King's parlour." It was one of the retreats of Henry VI. There are traces of earthworks in the parish which are attributed to the royalists during the civil war of the 17th century.

BRACKEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Kilnwick, wap. of Harthill, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles to the S.W. of Great Driffield. It is situated on the Wolds, and had formerly a chapel, the graveyard of which still remains.

BRACKENBER, a hmlt. in the par. of Shap, West ward, in the co. of Westmoreland, not far from Shap. It is seated in a mountainous district.

BRACKENBER, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Michael, Appleby, East ward, in the co. of Westmoreland, 3 miles to the S.E. of Appleby. Brackenber Moor is locally noted as a resort for wild ducks.

BRACKENBOROUGH, a hmlt. about 6 miles to the N.W. of Penrith, in the co. of Cumberland.

BRACKENBOROUGH, a par. in the wap. of Ludborough, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 2 miles to the N. of Louth. The Great Northern railway passes near it. The village is a meet for the South Wold hounds.

BRACKENFIELD, a tnshp. in the par. of Morton, hund. of Scarsdale, in the co. of Derby, 4 miles to the E. of Matlock. Alfreton is its post town. The Midland railway runs near it. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, worth £62, in the patron. of the Rector of Morton. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

BRACKENFOOT, or BRACKENTHWAITE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Rigton, and par. of Kirkby-Overblow, in the wap. of Claro, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles to the W. of Witherby.

BRACKEN-HILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Roose, wap. of Holderness, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles to the N. of Patrington. It is at a short distance from the sea-coast.

BRACKENHILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Arthuret, ward of Eskdale, in the co. of Cumberland, 4 miles to the E. of Longtown. It lies on the borders of Scotland, and contains the hmlt. of Easton, which gave name to an ancient parish.

BRACKENHOLME, a tnshp. united with Woodhall, in the par. of Hemingbrough, wap. of Ouse and Derwent, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles to the N.W. of Howden. It is situated in a pleasant spot on the river Derwent, not far from the Selby and Market Weighton branch of the North-Eastern railway.

BRACKENTHWAITE, a tnshp. in the par. of Lorton, ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, in the co. of Cumberland, 8 miles to the W. of Keswick. It is in a district abounding in fine scenery, at the head of Lowes-water, and near Grisdale Pike. Lead has been found in the hills.

BRACKHOLY. *See* PETTY, Inverness-shire.

BRACKHILL, a vil. in the par. of Kilcolman, and bar. of Trughanacmy, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, not far from Milltown.

BRACKLEY, a par., market town, and municipal borough, in the hund. of King's Sutton, in the co. of Northampton, 20 miles to the S. of Northampton, 8 miles to the W. of Buckingham, and 63 miles from London, or 67 miles by railway. It is a station on the Buckingham and Banbury branch of the London and North-Western railway. Brackley is situated on the borders of Buckinghamshire, on the banks of the river Ouse, not far from its source, and is a town of great antiquity. It was an important place before the Norman Conquest, and was at an early period the seat of a considerable trade in wool. In the reign of Edward II. it was made a staple town for wool, and in the reign of his successor it was represented in a council held at Westminster by three merchant staplers. The privilege of a market was granted before the year 1217, and a charter of incorporation early in the 14th century. Edwa conferred on the town the elective franchise, and th of returning two members to parliament. This r exercised till the Reform Act, under which it w franchised. The government of the borough is v its ancient charter in a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 2 gesses. The town stands on the slope of a hill from the river, and consists chiefly of one broad about a mile in length, running up from the br two arches, by which the river is crossed. The are mostly built of stone. In the middle of the a handsome townhall and market-house, erected by the first Duke of Bridgewater. The lace m and the boot and shoe trade are the principal local industry. Brackley is the seat of a U Union, the head of a County Court district, and a place for the south division of the county. It contains the Union poorhouse. For civil p Brackley is considered as two parishes, those of St and St. James, but for ecclesiastical purpose consolidated. The living is a vic. in the d borough, val. £359, in the patron. of the Sutherland. The church is dedicated to St is an ancient edifice in the early English sty embattled tower, and contains a curious old James's church, also old, has been taken burial service is performed in a small chap site. Divine service is occasionally perform pel connected with the old hospital of St bequest having been made for that purpose John Welchman. The hospital was found by Robert le Bossu, Earl of Leicester, and w Henry VIII. to Magdalene College, Oxford. pendents and Wesleyans have chapels in th is a free school, founded and endowed by Wi flete, about the middle of the 15th century, and for six widows, established in 1633 by Sir T which have an income from endowment of £ But the principal charity is the feoffee's estate benefit of the poor, producing £127 a year. A formerly existed in this parish, the site of which called Castle Hill. At Bayard's Green, near several tournaments were held in the 14th the reign of King John the barons assem the purpose of treating with him. Samue Orientalist, one of the contributors to Wa glot Bible, was a native (1624) of this tow gives the title of viscount to the Earl of The market, chiefly for corn, is held on W Fairs are held on the Wednesday after the 25th the second Wednesday in April, the Wednesday the 22nd June and the 11th October, and on t November (St. Andrew's Day).

BRACKLINTOWN, a vil. in the par. of and bar. of Ballymoe, in the co. of Galway, Connaught, Ireland, 12 miles to the W. of Ba

BRACKNAL, or BRACKNELL, a hmlt. in of Easthampstead, hund. of Ripplesmere, in Berks, 4 miles from Wokingham. It is a sta the Richmond, Staines, and Reading branch of the don and South-Western railway. The living is a cur., annexed to the vic. of Warfield, in the Oxford, in the gift of the bishop. The church is stone structure in the pointed style, was erected in There is much fine scenery and many good resi the neighbourhood.

BRACO, otherwise called ARDSOP, a vil. in the of Muthell, in the co. of Perth, Scotland, 5 miles of the vil. of Muthell. It is situated on the rivulet, a branch of the Allan. Here is a chapel a Free church, and an United Presbyterian ch also three very interesting Roman encampments

BRACON-ASH, a par. in the hund. of Humbleyard the co. of Norfolk, 6 miles to the S.W. of Norwich miles from Flordon railway station. The living is a in the dioc. of Norwich, of the val. of £245, in the g Mrs. E. Berney. The church, dedicated to St. N of a mixed style of architecture, and is built of a mi of flint, stone, and brick, plastered over. The re

date from 1563. Bracon-Ash Hall is the principal residence. There is an almshouse in the village.

BRACONDALE, a hmlt. in the par. of Trowse, hund. of Hastead, in the co. of Norfolk, 1 mile from Norwich. It is included within the bounds of the city.

BRACTON. *See* BRATTON, Devonshire.

BRADBORNE, a par. in the hunds. of Appletree and Wirksworth, in the co. of Derby, 5 miles to the N. of Ashbourne. Wirksworth is its post town. It comprises the chlries. of Atlow, Ballidon, and Brassington; the tnshp. of Aldwark, and the hmlt. of Lea Hall. Limestone abounds in the district. The living is a vic. in the dio. of Lichfield, of the val. with the perpet. cur. of Bradon annexed to it, of £119, in the patron. of the Duke of Devonshire. The church is dedicated to All Saints. It has a tower in the Norman style. In addition to the parish church there are two district churches —one at Atlow, and the other at Brassington—the livings of which are perpet. curs.; the former, val. £148, the latter, val. £50, with residence. The charitable endowments amount to £21 per annum. Near the village is Tissington Hall, the seat of Sir H. Fitzherbert, Bart. Roman relics have been found in the neighbourhood. Bradborne is in the honour of Tutbury, in the duchy of Lancaster.

BRADBURY, a tnshp. in the par. of Sedgefield, Stockton ward, in the co. palatine of Durham, 10 miles to the N. of Darlington. It is a station on the North-Eastern railway. It is situated in a fine country, and commands extensive views.

BRADBY. *See* BRETBY, Derbyshire.

BRADDAN. *See* KIRK BRADDAN, Isle of Man.

BRADDEN, a par. in the hund. of Green's Norton, in the co. of Northampton, 3 miles to the W. of Towcester, its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, of the val. of £227, in the patron. of the Rev. C. Ives, incumbent. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The parochial charities are worth about £50 a year. Bradden House is the principal residence.

BRADENHAM, a par. in the hund. of Desborough, co. of Buckingham, 4 miles to the N.W. of High Wycombe, its post town. It is situated in a pleasant district among the Chiltern Hills. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, worth £224, in the patron. of Mrs. Pearle. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is a small ancient structure, built of flint and stone, with an ivy-mantled porch and projecting buttresses. It has a side chapel, erected in 1542 by Sir William Windsor. There is an endowment for education, founded in 1713 by Catherine Pye. Bradenham House, lately the seat of the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, M.P., is a spacious mansion, pleasantly situated, commanding a good prospect over the surrounding country, and was built in the reign of Henry VIII. Sir Andrew Windsor, who purchased the estate at the commencement of the 16th century, was created Lord Windsor in 1529, and the mansion was long the seat of that family. In 1566, Queen Elizabeth, on her return from Oxford, was entertained here by Edward, Lord Windsor. Isaac Disraeli, Esq., author of the "Curiosities of Literature," held the manor of Bradenham, and resided here till his death in 1848.

BRADENHAM, EAST, a par. in the south div. of the hund. of Greenhoe, in the co. of Norfolk, 5 miles to the N. of Watton, and 7 miles E. from Swaffham railway station. Shipdham is its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, of the val. of £278, in the patron. of H. S. Adlington, Esq. The church, built of flint, is dedicated to St. Mary, and the east window has been recently filled with stained glass by the patron. There is a Wesleyan chapel. The parochial charities produce about £10 a year. Bradenham Hall is the chief residence.

BRADENHAM, WEST, a par. in the south div. of the hund. of Greenhoe, in the co. of Norfolk, close to East Bradenham, and 3 miles S. of Fransham railway station. Thetford is its post town. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, of the val. of £290, in the gift of the Bishop. The church, which is old and built of flint, is dedicated to St. Andrew. There are charitable endowments which produce £24 per annum, and a National school has been recently built by subscription for the two pars. of East and West Bradenham.

BRADESTON, a par. in the hund. of Blofield, in the co. of Norfolk, 6 miles to the E. of Norwich. The Norfolk railway passes near it, and has a station at Brundall. The living is a rect. united with that of Strumpshaw, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a handsome building of flint, with a square tower.

BRADFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Theale, in the co. of Berks, 7 miles to the W. of Reading, its post town, and 45 miles from London. It is situated in a beautiful country, on a small stream called the Pang, which falls into the Thames at Pangbourn. A monastery is said to have been founded here before the end of the 7th century; but nothing is known of its history. Bradfield now gives its name to a rural deanery, and is the centre of a Poor-law Union, containing the Union poorhouse. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, of the val. with the perpet. cur. of Trinity Chapel annexed, of £788, in the gift of the Rev. T. Stevens, the incumbent. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. It has been lately rebuilt. There is a chapel belonging to the Primitive Methodists. St. Andrew's College, established in 1849, stands near the church. It was endowed as a foundation school in 1859, and has recently been incorporated by royal charter. There are some charitable endowments, producing about £30 a year. Pordage, who distinguished himself as a follower of Jacob Boehmen, was rector of this parish. There are many residences of the gentry in the neighbourhood.

BRADFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Tendring, in the co. of Essex, 3 miles to the S.E. of Manningtree, its post town. It is situated on the south bank of the navigable river Stour, and is a station on the Harwich branch of the Great Eastern railway. The living is a vic. united to the rect. of Mistley, in the dioc. of Rochester. The Wesleyans have a chapel in the village. Bradfield was the birthplace of Sir Harbottle Grimston, Master of the Rolls and Speaker of the House of Commons in the reign of Charles II.

BRADFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Tunstead, in the co. of Norfolk, 2 miles to the N. of North Walsham, its post town, 5 S.E. of Cromer, and 17 from Norwich. The living consists of two moieties, of which one is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, worth £167, in the patron. of Lord Suffield; and the other is a don. cur. annexed to the vic. of Thorpe Market. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a Norman structure, with square tower. It has recently been new roofed and restored. The Independents have a chapel here.

BRADFIELD, a chplry. in the par. of Ecclesfield, wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles to the N.W. of Sheffield, its post town. It lies on the border of Derbyshire, in a mountainous and moorland district, the surface rising at Bradfield Point to the height of 1,246 feet. The Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway passes near this place. The chplry. is of great extent, embracing an area of about 33,700 acres, and contains 18 hmlts., among which are Nether Bradfield, Bradfield Dale, Bolterstone, Midhope, Onesacre, Gate, Smallfield, &c. The district is watered by the river Don, along the banks of which there is much picturesque scenery. The pursuits of the inhabitants are chiefly agricultural, but many are employed in the various branches of the hardware manufacture. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, of the val. of £200, in the patron. of the Vicar of Ecclesfield. The church is in the early English style of architecture, and is situated on a hill commanding a fine view. There is a chapel belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists. At Bailey Hill, near the church, is a Saxon encampment; and at Castle Hill, on the opposite side of the village, is another ancient earthwork. There are several other remains of antiquity in the chplry. Fairs are held at Bradfield on the 17th June and the 9th December.

BRADFIELD-COMBUST, or BURNT BRADFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Thedwestry, in the co. of Suffolk, 5 miles to the S. of Bury St. Edmund's, its post town. It derived the addition to its name from the circumstance of the hall, which at an early period belonged to the abbot of Bury, being burnt down in 1327 by the townsmen. The living is a discharged rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £180, in the patron. of the Rev. James Lukin, rector. In 1792 the church was endowed with £200 royal bounty; but in 1838 this was relinquished for a yearly modus of £231 10s., awarded in lieu of tithes. The church is dedicated to All Saints. In the chancel is an old piscina. There are mural monuments to the Young family, and tablets to the Edwards and Enraght families. Bradfield Hall was the seat of Arthur Young, the celebrated writer on agriculture, who was born at this village in 1741. It is now the residence of Arthur John Young, who, in 1857, erected the present noble mansion on the site of the old hall. It contains some excellent paintings, and a select library of 5,000 vols.

BRADFIELD ST. CLARE, a par. in the hund. of Thedwestry, in the co. of Suffolk, 1 mile from Bradfield-Combust. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, of the val. of £275, in the patron. of the Rev. R. Davers. The church is dedicated to St. Clare. The Wesleyans have a chapel in the village.

BRADFIELD ST. GEORGE, a par. in the hund. of Thedwestry, in the co. of Suffolk, 5 miles to the S.E. of Bury St. Edmund's, its post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, of the val. with that of Rushbrook annexed, of £550, in the patron. of the Marquis of Bristol. The church is dedicated to St. George. The surrounding country is very flat, and the view from the top of the steeple is of considerable extent, embracing parts of Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, and Essex. It is said that 60 parish churches are within sight. There is a small endowment for education.

BRADFORD, a par. in the hund. of Black Torrington, in the co. of Devon, 6 miles to the N.E. of Holsworthy. Hatherleigh is its post town. It is situated on the banks of the river Torridge. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, of the val. of £308, in the patron. of the Rector of East Down, and others. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The charitable endowments, including a bequest by William Bickford, in 1745, for education, are worth £14 a year.

BRADFORD, a tnshp. in the par. and borough of Manchester, hund. of Salford, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 1 mile to the E. of Manchester.

BRADFORD, a tnshp. in the par. of Bamborough, Bamborough ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 4 miles to the E. of Belford. It lies near the sea-coast, and the North-Eastern railway passes within a short distance.

BRADFORD, a tnshp. in the par. of Bolam, Tindale ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 10 miles to the W. of Morpeth.

BRADFORD, a par. in the hund. of Taunton and Taunton Dean, in the co. of Somerset, 3 miles to the N.E. of Wellington. Taunton is its post town. The Bristol and Exeter railway runs through it. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £120, in the patron. of the Rev. W. Burridge. The church is dedicated to St. Giles.

BRADFORD, GREAT, or BRADFORD-ON-AVON, a par. and market town, in the hund. of Bradford, in the co. of Wilts, 8 miles to the S.E. of Bath, 30 miles from Salisbury, and 102 miles W. from London by road, or 109 by railway. It is a station on the Great Western railway. The par. is situated on the banks of the river Avon, and the Kennet and Avon canal. It contains the chplries. of Atworth with South Wraxhall, Holt, and Winsley with Limpley Stoke, and the tythgs. of Leigh Woodley and Trowle.—The name of this place signifies "broad ford," and is a contraction of the Saxon *Bradenford*. A battle is said to have been fought here in the 7th century, in which Cenwulf, king of the West Saxons, defeated the insurgents under his kinsman Cuthred. Early in the following century, about the year 705, a monastery was founded here by St. Aldhelm. At a la[ter] the manor of Bradford was granted to the [abbess of] Shaftesbury. There is still a fine old barn, sit[uated on] the side of Grip Hill, called "Barton barn," w[hich] merly belonged to the "Grange," or principal [farm of] the abbess of Shaftesbury.—Bradford return[ed] members to parliament on one occasion during [the reign] of Edward I.; but has not since exercised the [elective] franchise. It still bears the appellation of the [borough] of Bradford; but whether it was ever incorporated [and] had a separate jurisdiction, seems not to be det[ermined]. It is at present governed by the county magistrates, [who] meet here once a month. The situation of the [town] pleasant and very picturesque. It stands on both [sides] of the Avon, which is crossed by two bridges, [one] date, one of nine, the other of four arches. The [town] rises sharply from the north bank of the river. The principal part of the town consists of three terraces, extending at different elevations [on] side. The houses are mostly gable-fronted, [built] stone, and roofed with the same material. The [streets] are generally narrow and irregularly built; [but] the passing of the Bradford Improvement Act some attempt has been made to widen and improve [them]. The town is now lighted with gas, and has a [supply] of water. There is much fine scenery in the neighbourhood, especially along the course of the Avon, on [which] are situated many respectable residences and [some] ancient mansions. Kingston House, once the [residence] of the celebrated Duchess of Kingston, has been restored in strict accordance with its original [style] the present proprietor, S. Moulton, Esq. Bradford noted seat of the woollen cloth manufacture, carried on here as early as the reign of Edward [III.] of the clothworkers invited over by Edward [III.] said to have settled in this town; and in 17[th century] facture of superfine broadcloth was greatly [improved] Flemings, brought over by Anthony Methuen, [ancestor] cestor of the present Lord Methuen, of Corsham. Its kerseymeres and fancy cloths are highly [esteemed] the former fabrics being first made at this place. [There] are numerous factories on the banks of the Avon, which many of the inhabitants are employed at. Bethel quarries are extensively worked by [Messrs.] Rogers. By means of the Kennet and Avon canal, which passes close by the town, Bradford has communication with London, Bath, and [other] many important towns.—In the town are a [handsome] market-house (a handsome stone structure in the English style lately erected), a savings-bank, and [a] —It is the seat of a Poor-law Union, and [is] a County Court district. The Union poor-house is Westwood, 2 miles from Bradford. The [living] in the dioc. of Salisbury, of the val. with [that of] Westwood, of £602, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The church is dedicated to Holy Trinity. It is a large and handsome [edifice] which, though now chiefly in the perpendicular [style of] architecture, has traces left of the original Norman structure, and contains some fine marble [monuments] and two brasses. It has two modern stained windows. Christ Church is a district church in the precincts of the town, built in 1849. It is a handsome structure in the perpendicular style, with a tower and lofty spire; the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* worth £150, and is in the gift of the vicar of the parish. There are chapels belonging to the Baptists, Independents, Unitarians, Countess of Huntingdon's Connection, and Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists. A free school for boys was founded and endowed in 1712 by Francis Smith, and further endowed subsequently by John Shawbridge. It has a revenue of about £50 per annum. There are also National, British, and infant schools, and two almshouses for men and women, with an endowment of £40 a year. They are of ancient date, and were partly founded by John Hall, a member of an old family of the town. The building now used as a gaol was anciently an oratory belonging to the monastery. A chapel formerly

on the old bridge of nine arches. In the vicinity are several old seats, and numerous remains of ancient edifices such as the Priory, Chantry House, Tory Hermitage &c.—Saturday is the weekly market day, and a corn and cattle market is held on alternate Tuesdays. Fairs are held on Trinity Monday, and the Monday after St Bartholomew's Day. The latter is held at Leigh.

BRADFORD, a par. and market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, in the wap. of Morley, West Riding of the co. of York, 10 miles to the W. of Leeds, 34 miles to the S.W. of York, and 201 miles by the Great Northern railway from London. It is a station on the Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax Junction railway, by which it is brought into connection with the Great Northern, Lancashire and Yorkshire, London and North-Western, and other important lines of railway. A short branch canal connects the town with the Leeds and Liverpool canal, which passes to the north, and thus gives communication with the German Ocean and the Irish Sea. The par. of Bradford, which lies on the south side of the river Aire, is of great extent, embracing an area of 34,146 acres, and comprises the chplries. of Bankfoot, Bierley, Bowling, Buttershaw, Clayton, Daisy Hill, Dudholme, Eccleshill, Girlington, Haworth, Horton, Lower Dyke, New Leeds, Low Moor, Manningham, Oxenhope, Shipley-with-Heaton, Stanbury, Thornton, Wibsey and Wilsden-with-Allerton, and several hmlts. Bradford is an ancient town, and was included before the Norman Conquest in the par. of Dewsbury. It was afterwards the site of a stronghold of the Laceys, lords of Pontefract, and became by marriage part of the Duchy of Lancaster. During the civil war of the 17th century the men of Bradford embraced the popular cause, and twice encountered and defeated bodies of royalist troops. Subsequently, the town was invested by the royalist army under the Earl of Newcastle, and was taken by storm, Fairfax, with a small body of men, escaping to Leeds. Bradford was the scene of a terrible riot in 1812, which was provoked by the introduction of some novel machinery. The rioters were called "Luddites," and seventeen of their number were executed. Bradford is situated in a pleasant country, consisting of three beautiful valleys. The district contains excellent coal and iron-ore, and has long been famous at of an extensive iron trade. It is in the very centre of the manufacturing districts of Yorkshire and Lancashire, and Bradford is itself one of the most flourishing manufacturing towns of the north. It is one of the chief seats of the cloth trade. The woollen manufacture employs about 4,000 hands, and the worsted mills manufacture about 2,500. A large number of persons are employed in the spinning and weaving of woollen and worsted yarns. There are some cotton mills and manufactories of combs and machinery. Near the town are extensive ironworks and foundries, at which great numbers of men are employed. From the discovery of a number of Roman coins in a mass of clay near Bradford—a circumstance alluded to in Hunter's History of Sheffield—it is conjectured that a station was brought here by the Romans. Bradford has recently attracted to it many merchants from Leeds and Manchester.—The town has a pleasant and cleanly aspect, the houses being mostly built of freestone, and the streets paved and lighted with gas. The Bradford corporation has recently (1862) sanctioned a plan of street improvements which are estimated to cost £35,000, and it is proposed to borrow this sum on security of the rates of the borough, and to spread the repayment of it over a period of 30 years. Proceedings are to be taken almost immediately, under the 75th section of the Local Government Act, 1858, for the purpose of effecting these improvements. Warehouse property in the town has already been decidedly enhanced in value by this resolution of the corporation. A pile of buildings occupied by one firm (Messrs. Craven) was sold by auction for the sum of 15,000, being several thousand pounds more than was offered for the same property four years ago. The noblest of the public buildings in Bradford is St. George's Hall, a spacious and splendid structure of stone, of the Corinthian order of architecture, erected in 1853 at a cost of £28,000. The Piece Hall, the market for woollen goods, built in 1773, is in Kirkgate, and is 144 feet long by 36 feet wide. A handsome market-house of stone was erected in 1824. The Exchange buildings, also of stone, and in the Grecian style, include a newsroom and a library. A handsome court-house was erected in 1833. The Infirmary, a fine building in the Tudor style, was founded in 1844. There are also a dispensary, established about 20 years earlier, and several other charitable institutions. The town contains cavalry barracks and two prisons. In the pleasant environs are many handsome residences of the wealthy classes.—Bradford received a charter of incorporation in 1847, under which it is divided into eight wards, and is governed by a mayor, 14 aldermen, and 42 councillors, with the style of the "mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Bradford." The borough returns two members to the imperial parliament. The mayor is the returning officer. The bounds of the municipal coincide with those of the parliamentary borough, and include, besides the tnshp. of Bradford, those of Bowling, Great and Little Horton, and Manningham, containing, according to the census of 1861, 22,537 houses, inhabited by a population of 106,218, against 103,778 in 1851, showing an increase in the decimal period of 2,440. Bradford is the seat of a Poor-law Union, and the head of a County Court district. It is a polling-place for the West Riding, and quarter sessions for the riding are held here. The Union poorhouse is at Little Horton.—The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ripon, of the val. of £600, in the patron. of the trustees of the late Rev. C. Simeon. The church, which was rebuilt in the reign of Henry VI., is chiefly in the perpendicular style, with a tower of somewhat later date, and is dedicated to St. Peter. It contains several mural monuments, among which is a fine work by Flaxman. Christ Church was founded as a chapel of ease in 1813. The living is a perpet. cur., worth £200, in the patron. of the vicar. The living of St. Jude's, erected in 1843, is a perpet. cur.,* worth £150, and in the same patron. Three new churches have been subsequently erected, the livings of which are perpet. curs., varying in val. from £250 to £100. Besides these, no fewer than 21 district churches have been erected of late years in the various tnshps. of this par., as enumerated above. There are about 30 chapels belonging to the various sections of Dissenters,—Independents, Baptists, Presbyterians, Wesleyans, Unitarians, Society of Friends, and Roman Catholics. A free grammar school was founded here as early as the reign of Edward VI. It received a fresh charter and endowment from Charles II. in 1633, and has now an income of more than £400 per annum. The school-house was rebuilt in 1818. The school is one of twelve which send candidates for Lady Elizabeth Hastings' exhibition at Queen's College, Oxford. There are several colleges in the neighbourhood of Bradford belonging to the Dissenters. Airedale College, founded in 1665, is at Undercliffe. It is for the education of students for the ministry among the Independents, and is now connected with the University of London. It has an income from endowment of about £500 per annum. At Rawdon is a college of the same nature, belonging to the Baptists. It was founded in 1805, and has an income of £1,200 per annum. The building is newly erected, the college being formerly at Horton. A school for the sons of Wesleyan ministers was established at Woodhouse Grove in 1812. There are many National, British, Industrial, and other schools, in Bradford and the vicinity. There are mechanics' and Odd Fellows' literary institutions, each with its library and reading-rooms. The charitable endowments of the par. amount to about £900 a year.—Abraham Sharpe, who distinguished himself as a mathematician and astronomer, was a native of Little Horton. There is a monument to his memory in Bradford church. He died in 1742. John Sharp, Archbishop of York, a member of the same family, was born at Bradford in 1644, and received his

education at the grammar school. It is to him the saying is attributed that "the Bible and Shakspeare had made him Archbishop of York." At Bradford the first English temperance society was established, and here alpaca cloth was first manufactured. Bishop Blase, as the inventor of wool-combing, is honoured here by a commemorative festival every seven years.—Thursday is the market day. Fairs are held on the 17th June and two following days, the 9th December, lasting the same time, and the 3rd and 4th March. The latter is for the sale of cattle.

BRADFORD ABBAS, a par. in the hund. of Sherborne, in the co. of Dorset, 3½ miles to the S.W. of Sherborne, its post town. It is near the Chippenham and Weymouth section of the Great Western railway, which has a station at Yeovil, 2 miles to the W. of the vil., which is situated on the river Yeo. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, of the val. with the rect. of Clifton Maybank consolidated with it, of £479, in the patron. of the Warden and Fellows of Winchester College. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure with embattled tower. There is a free school, founded by the Rev. William Preston in 1738, and further endowed in 1781 by Mark West and William Read, which has an income of £24 per annum. W. Clayton Clayton, Esq., is lord of the manor.

BRADFORD HUNDRED, one of the 29 hunds. or subdivisions of the co. of Wilts, situated in the north parliamentary div. of the co., and bounded on the N. by the hund. of Chippenham, on the E. by the hund. of Melksham, on the S. by the hund. of Westbury, and on the W. by the co. of Somerset. It comprises the pars. of Great Bradford, Broughton-Gifford, Great Chalfield, Monkton-Farleigh, and Wingfield, and extends over an area of about 18,760 acres.

BRADFORD, NORTH, HUNDRED, one of the 12 hunds. or subdivisions of the co. of Salop, situated in the north parliamentary div. of the co., and bounded on the N. by Cheshire and part of Flintshire; on the E. by Staffordshire; on the S. by the hund. of South Bradford; and on the W. by the Albrighton div. of the hund. of Pimhill. This hund. is separated into three divs.—Drayton, Wem, and Whitchurch. The Drayton div. contains the pars. of Adderley, Cheswardine, Drayton-in-Hales, Child's Ercall, Hinstock, Moreton-Say, Norton-in-Hales, Stoke-upon-Tern, with parts of Hodnet and Muckleston. This div. comprises an area of about 56,000 acres. The Wem div. contains the pars. of Moreton-Corbet, Shawbury, and Wem, with part of Hodnet, and has an area of about 22,090 acres. The Whitchurch div. contains the pars. of Ightfield, Lee Brockhurst, Prees, Stanton-upon-Hine Heath, and part of Whitchurch, and extends over an area of about 36,340 acres.

BRADFORD, SOUTH, HUNDRED, one of the 12 hunds. or subdivisions of the co. of Salop, situated in the north parliamentary div. of the co., and bounded on the N. by the hund. of North Bradford; on the E. by Staffordshire and the hund. of Brimstree; on the S. by the hund. of Condover and the borough of Wenlock; and on the W. by the Albrighton div. of the co. It is in two parts, the Wellington and Newport divs. In the Wellington div. are the pars. of Atcham, Buildwas, Dawley Magna, Eaton Constantine, Ercall Magna, Eyton-upon-the-Wild-Moors, Leighton, Longdon-upon-Tern, Roddington, Stirchley, Uppington, Upton Magna, Upton Parva, Wellington, Withington, Wombridge, Wrockwardine, and Wroxeter. This div. covers an area of about 54,460 acres. The Newport div. contains the pars. of Bolas Magna, Chetwynd, Edgmond, Kinnersley, Lilleshall, Longford, Newport, Preston-upon-the-Wild-Moors, and part of Sheriff-Hales, and comprises about 28,800 acres.

BRADFORD-PEVERILL, a par. in the hund. of St. George, in the co. of Dorset, 3 miles to the N.W. of Dorchester, its post town. It is situated in a valley on the banks of the river Frome, near Bradford Down, and contains the hmlt. of Muckleford. The Weymouth, Somerset, and Wilts railway passes through the parish. The village, which is small, has a few neat and new built houses. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £215, in the patron. of the Warden and Fellows of Winchester College. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome modern structure, rebuilt in 1853 in the early English style. It has a spire and painted windows, one emblazoned with the arms of William of Wykeham, the founder of Winchester College, and two very handsome modern memorial ones by Hardman. Dr. Howley held this living in 1813, when he was made Bishop of London. There is a National school, built in 1836. The Roman road to Ilchester passes through the village, and Roman urns and other remains have been found in the neighbourhood, at Penn Hill, and on all the Downs, are numerous, the most remarkable of which is Seabarrow.

BRADFORD ROAD, a district par. in the township of Manchester, and co. palatine of Lancaster, hund. of Salford, Manchester. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £150, in the patron. of trustees. A church has been recently erected.

BRADFORD, WEST, a tnshp. in the par. of Otley, wap. of Staincliff and Ewcross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles to the N. of Clitheroe, situated on the river Ribble. There is a small endowment for education.

BRADGATE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Kimberworth and par. of Rotherham, in the wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, West Riding of the co. of York, 1 mile from Rotherham.

BRADGATE PARK. *See* BROADGATE, Leicestershire.

BRADHOLME, a hmlt. in the par. of Thorne, wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, in the West Riding of the co. of York, not far from Thorne.

BRADING, a par. in the lib. of East Medina, Isle of Wight, in the co. of Southampton, 7 miles to the S.E. of Newport. It is situated on the west coast of the island, at the foot of Brading Down, and contains Adgeston, formerly a chplry., and the chplries of Bembridge and Sandown, now independent of Brading. Brading is an ancient town, and was formerly a place of some importance, being styled "the King's town" in Domesday. It had a market and a charter of incorporation granted in the reign of Edward VI., under which it was governed by two bailiffs, a recorder, and burgesses, and is said to have once returned members to parliament. Brading Haven, at the head of which the town stands, is a mere marsh, 800 or 900 acres in extent, covered by the sea at high tide. Several attempts have been made to reclaim this tract from the sea by embanking it, the most important being that made by Sir Edward Myddelton, in the reign of James I. The works cost about £7,000, but from various causes, chiefly from a high tide which made a breach in the embankment, the attempt failed. The inhabitants of Brading are chiefly employed in agricultural pursuits and fishing. There is a small ancient townhall, in which petty sessions and a market-house. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, of the val. of £250, in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church, which is of larger size than most in the island, is dedicated to St. Mary. It is said to occupy the site of, the most ancient church in the Isle of Wight, and one of the oldest in the kingdom. It is said to have been founded in 704 by Bishop Wilfrid. It has two side chapels, one of which is the burial-place of the Oglanders, a very ancient family, settled here soon after the Norman Conquest. The church contains several ancient monuments. Legh Richmond was curate of Brading, and the "little Jane" of his story is buried in this churchyard. In the church is the well-known epitaph, set to music by Callcott, beginning with the line, "Forgive, blest shade, the tribute of a tear." There are a chapel belonging to the Independents, and National and British schools. Close to the village is Nunwell, the fine old mansion of the Oglanders, with park and extensive woods, and sea-views from some of the higher grounds. A road leads from Brading over Brading Down to the Culver Cliff, a chalk range

boldly om the sea to the height of 400 feet. At the entran to Brading Haven is Bembridge Point, on which a lighthouse. Sandown Fort, founded in the reign o Henry VIII., is about 2 miles to the S. of the town, the coast of Sandown Bay. Fairs are held at Bradin on the 1st May and the 21st September. The par., wh includes the ancient forest of Borthwood, extend over an area of 10,107 acres.

BRALE, a tythg. in the par. of Church Knowle, hund. Hasilor, in the co. of Dorset, 1 mile from Corfe Castle.

BRALE. *See* BROADWELL, Gloucestershire.

BRALEY, a tythg. in the par. of Cumnor, hund. of Hormer in the co. of Berks, 4 miles to the S.W. of Oxford.

BRALEY, a hmlt. in the lordship and par. of Frodsham, hd. of Eddisbury, in the co. palatine of Chester, 1 mile the E. of Frodsham.

BRALEY, a tnshp. in the par of Malpas, and hund. of Bro n, in the co. palatine of Chester, 2 miles to the S.E. of alpas.

BRALEY, a par. in the hund. of Appletree, in the co. of Derby, 3 miles to the E. of Ashbourne, its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £25 in the patron. of the bishop. The church, a small building of ancient date, is dedicated to All Saints. Bradley is one of the pars. which share in common the benefit of Gisborne's Charity, the annual produce of which is early £700. Bradley Park is not far from the village.

BRALEY, a joint tythg. with Sinwell, in the par. of Wotton-under-Edge, hund. of Berkeley, in the co. of Gloucester, close to Wotton-under-Edge.

BRALEY, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Fawley Bromondspit, in the co. of Southampton, 6 miles to the N.W of Alton. Mitcheldever is its post town, and station on the London and South-Western railway. The living is rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, of the val. £ 0, in the patron. of C. E. Rumbold, Esq. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There are charitable bequests which amount to about £20 a year.

BRALEY, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Holt, par. of Great Dalby, in the hund. of Gartree, and co. of Leicester, 7 miles to the N.E. of Market Harborough. This hamlet is on the border of Rutlandshire, and was the site of a small Augustine priory, founded by Robert de Vipont, in the early years of the 13th century, which had revenues of about £21.

BRADLEY, a par. in the wap. of Bradley Haverstoe, part of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 3 miles to the S.W. of Great Grimsby, its post town. The living is rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £151, in the patron. of Sir J. Nelthorpe, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. George. The Brocklesby hounds meet at Bradley Wood. The benefit of the free school in the neighbouring village of Laceby, founded in 1712, is enjoyed by the children of this parish.

BRADLEY, a tnshp. joined with Farley, in the par. of Much Wenlock, Wenlock borough, in the co. of Salop, 1 mile to the N.E. of Much Wenlock.

BRADLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Burslem, hund. of Pirehill, in the co. of Stafford, not far from Burslem. Here is a subterranean fire, which has been burning above 70 years in one of the coal-mines.

BRADLEY, a par. in the west div. of the hund. of Cuttleston, in the co. of Stafford, 4 miles to the S.W. of Stafford. Penkridge is its post town. The London and North Western railway runs near it. The libs. of Billington and Woollaston are included in this par. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, worth £75, in the patron. of the Duke of Sutherland. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There is a chapel belonging to the Wesleyans, and a free grammar school of ancient date, which has an income from endowment of £132 per annum. There are other parochial charities worth about £10 a year.

BRADLEY, a chplry. united with Stock, in the par. of Fladbury, hund. of Oswaldslow, in the co. of Worcester, 6 miles to the E. of Droitwich. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the rect. of Fladbury, in the dioc. of Worcester.

BRADLEY, a hmlt. in the tnshp. and par. of Huddersfield, wap. of Agbrigg, in the West Riding of the co. of York, near Huddersfield. The London and North-Western railway passes near it.

BRADLEY FIELD, a joint chplry. with Underbarrow, in the par. of Kendal, Kendal ward, in the co. of Westmoreland, 3 miles to the W. of Kendal.

BRADLEY, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Risbridge, in the co. of Suffolk, 6½ miles to the N.E. of Haverhill, and 8 S. from Newmarket, its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, of the val. of £407, in the patron. of the trustees of the Rev. W. S. P. Wilder. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was entirely repaired in 1841. A considerable part of the parish belongs to St. John's College, Cambridge.

BRADLEY GREEN, a vil. in the par. of Biddulph, hund. of Pirehill, in the co. of Stafford, 5 miles to the N. of Burslem.

BRADLEY HAVERSTOE WAPENTAKE, one of the 30 waps. or subdivisions of the co. of Lincoln, situated in the parts of Lindsey, and the north parliamentary div. of the co., and bounded on the N. and E. by the German ocean; on the S. by the waps. of Washcroft, Ludborough, and Louth Esk; and on the W. by the wap. of Yarborough. It contains the pars. of Ashby, Aylesby, Barnoldby-le-Beck, Beelsby, Bradley, Brigsley, Cabourne, Clee, Great Coates, Little Coates, North Coates, Cuxwold, Fulstow, Grainsby, Grimsby, Hatcliffe, Hawerby, Healing, Holton-le-Clay, Humberstone, Ireby, Laceby, Marsh Chapel, Newton Wold, East Ravendale, Rothwell, Scartho, Swallow, Swinhope, Tetney, North Thoresby, Waith, and Waltham. The wap. extends over an area of about 66,450 acres.

BRADLEY HUNDRED, one of the 27 hunds. or subdivisions of the co. of Gloucester, situated in the east parliamentary div. of the co., and bounded on the N. by the hunds. of Kiftsgate and Deerhurst; on the E. by the hund. of Slaughter; on the S. by the hunds. of Brightwell's Barrow and Rapsgate; and on the W. by the hund. of Cheltenham. It contains the pars. of Aston Blank, Colne Rogers, Compton Abdale, Dowdeswell, Farmington, Hampnett, Hazleton, Northleach, Notgrove, Salperton, Sevenhampton, Shipton Oliffe, Shipton Sollars, Stowell, Turkdean, Whittington, Withington, and parts of Naunton and Bibury. The hund. covers an area of about 39,250 acres.

BRADLEY-IN-THE-MOORS, a par. in the south div. of the hund. of Totmonslow, in the co. of Stafford, 4 miles to the E. of Cheadle, its post town. The North Staffordshire railway passes near it. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, worth £58, in the patron. of the Earl of Shrewsbury. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

BRADLEY, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Risbridge, in the co. of Suffolk, 1 mile from Great Bradley. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, of the val. of £250, in the patron. of W. and C. Lamprell, Esqrs. The church is dedicated to All Saints, and contains five monumental brasses, the earliest being of the year 1508.

BRADLEY, MAIDEN. *See* MAIDEN BRADLEY, Wiltshire and Somersetshire.

BRADLEY MILLS, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Dalton and par. of Kirk-heaton, in the wap. of Agbrigg, West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles to the N.E. of Huddersfield.

BRADLEY, NORTH, a par. in the hund. of Whorwelsdown, in the co. of Wilts, 2 miles to the S. of Trowbridge, its post town. It lies on the confines of Somersetshire, on the east side of the river Frome. A small stream, a branch of the Frome, crosses the par. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Salisbury, of the val. of £398, in the patron. of the Warden and Fellows of Winchester College. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. There is another church, called Christ Church, erected by Dr. Daubeny, Archdeacon of Salisbury, at the village of Road Hill, the living of which is a perpet. cur. val. £159, in the patron. of the vicar. There is also

a chapel belonging to the Baptists. The charitable endowments of the parish amount to £123 per annum, consisting chiefly of the income of the asylum for 4 poor persons, and the free school, founded and endowed by Dr. Daubeny.

BRADLEYS, BOTH, or BRADLEY, LOWER and UPPER, a tnshp. in the par. of Kildwick, wap. of Staincliff and Ewcross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles to the S. of Skipton.

BRADLEY, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Glaston-Twelve-Hides, in the co. of Somerset, 4 miles to the E. of Glastonbury, its post town. It includes the hmlt. of Parbrook. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of East Pennard, in the dioc. of Bath and Wells.

BRADMORE, a par. in the north div. of the wap. of Rushcliffe, in the co. of Nottingham, 5 miles to the S. of Nottingham, its post town. Many of the villagers are employed in the manufacture of hosiery, above thirty frames being at work. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Bunny, in the dioc. of Lincoln. Of the church only the tower is standing, the rest of the building having been burnt down.

BRADNEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Worfield, and hund. of Brimstree, in the co. of Salop, 3 miles to the N.E. of Bridgnorth.

BRADNINCH, a par. and decayed borough in the hund. of Hayridge, in the co. of Devon, 2 miles to the S.S.W. of Cullompton, its post town. It is pleasantly situated on the small river Culme, about 1 mile from the Hele station of the Bristol and Exeter railway. Its ancient name was *Bradenesse* or *Branies*, and it was once of sufficient importance to send representatives to parliament in the reign of Edward II. It is still governed under an ancient charter, renewed and extended by James I., by a mayor, 12 masters, and a recorder. The town suffered greatly during the Civil War, being held alternately by the royalists and parliamentarians, and has been several times partly burnt down. The town contains a guildhall, a prison, and a court-house of recent erection. Quarter and petty sessions are held here. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the pursuits of agriculture, but some are engaged in the two large paper-mills. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £102, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Windsor. The church, erected in the reign of Henry VII., is dedicated to St. Dionysius. It is in the perpendicular style, with a tower of later erection, and contains a fine screen of carved oak and a rood-loft. It has been recently restored, at a cost of £1,100. The Baptists and Wealeyans have chapels in the town. The charitable endowments of the parish amount to £70 per annum. There is a National school. Bradninch gives the title of baron to the dukes of Cornwall.

BRADNOP, a tnshp. in the par. of Leek, and hund. of Totmonslow, in the co. of Stafford, 2 miles to the S.E. of Leek. There are copper mines in the neighbourhood, in which many of the inhabitants are employed.

BRADNOR, a joint tnshp. with Barton, in the par. of Kington, hund. of Huntington, in the co. of Hereford, not far from Kington. Bradnor Hill has on its summit the remains of an ancient camp, and commands an extensive prospect over the surrounding country.

BRADOCK. *See* BROADOAK, Cornwall.

BRADON, SOUTH, a par. in the hund. of Abdick and Bulstone, in the co. of Somerset, 3 miles to the N. of Ilminster, its post town. It includes North Bradon. An old par. adjacent to this, called Goose or Gouiz Bradon, has long been depopulated. The living is a sinecure rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £133, in the patron. of the Earl of Egremont. The church is in ruins. It was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene.

BRADPOLE, a par. in the hund. of Beaminster Forum and Redhone, in the co. of Dorset, 1 mile to the N.E. of Bridport, its post town, within which borough it is included. The Bridport and Dorchester branch of the Great Western railway passes by it. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, of the val. with the cur. of St. Andrew's annexed, of £265, in the pat. the lord chancellor. The church is ded. Holy Trinity. In addition to the parish chur is a chapel of ease, built in 1860. It is in th decorated style, and is dedicated to St. Andrew are National schools supported by subscription

BRADSHAW, a chplry. in the par. of B Moors, hund. of Salford, in the co. palatine of L ter, 3 miles to the N.E. of Bolton. The Lancas Yorkshire railway runs near it. In the chpl large bleach-grounds. The living is a perpet the dioc. of Manchester, val. £150, in the pat Vicar of Bolton. Bradshaw Hall is the old branch of the Bradshaw family related to J shaw, president of the court before which was tried.

BRADSHAW, a vil. in the tnshp. of Ov par. of Halifax, wap. of Morley, in the West the co. of York, 1 mile to the N.W. of Ha town. The living is a perpet. cur. in the d val. £150, in the patron. of the Vicar of Hal

BRADSHAW EDGE, a tnshp. in the par en-le-Frith, hund. of High Peak, in the co. of mile from Chapel-en-le-Frith. In this tnsh shaw Hall, the residence of John Bradsh at the trial of Charles I.

BRADSTONE, a par. in the hund. of Lift co. of Devon, 4 miles to the S.E. of Laun stock is its post town. It lies on the confines wall, on the east bank of the river Tamar. is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, of the val. in the patron. of the bishop. The church to St. Nun.

BRADWALL, a tnshp. in the par. of hund. of Northwich, in the co. palatine of miles to the N. of Sandbach. The L Western railway runs through it. The p dence is Bradwall Hall, the residence of D

BRADWELL, a par. in the hund. of the co. of Buckingham, 3 miles to the Stratford, its post town. The London and North-W railway passes through it. The living is a dioc. of Oxford, of the val. of £191, in the the lord chancellor. The church is d Lawrence. There are charitable benefit of the poor, amounting to £50 per Bradwell Grove is a meet for the Heythrop h

BRADWELL, a tnshp. in the par. of High Peak, in the co. of Derby, 2 miles to Castleton. It is situated near the Peak, well Water and the river Noe, which here and calamine are found in the neighbourhood, a extensive works give employment to many Some of the inhabitants are engaged in cotton Divine service is performed in a licensed room clergyman from Hope. The Wesleyans, Methodists, and Unitarians have chapels and there is a small bequest for education, left Birley, who founded the school in 1825. A beautiful cavern exists in the neighbourhood shawe, and extends for nearly half a mile. It covered in 1807, and is lined with fine stalactites designations of Music Chamber, Grotto of Cupid are applied to different parts of it. A Roman is believed to have existed at Brough Castle, where coins, tiles, and other relics have been found. Bradwell forms part of the honour of Tutbury duchy of Lancaster. Near Eden Tree are two springs, similar to those at Buxton.

BRADWELL, a par. in the hund. of Mutford Lothingland, in the co. of Suffolk, 3 miles to of Yarmouth, its post town, and 8 from Lowestoft East Suffolk section of the Great Eastern railway near it. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Nor of the val. of £632, in the patron. of J. Wodeh The tithes have been commuted. The church dedicated to St. Nicholas, and contains an organ. It has been recently restored, and a fine east w added by the Rev. W. Trivett, the incumbent.

regist dates from the year 1616. The par. comprises an ar of about 2,383 acres, principally the property of Sir S. M. Peto, Bart., who is lord of the manor. A Nation school was built here in 1851.

BR WELL ABBEY, an ext. par. lib. in the hund. of Ne port, in the co. of Buckingham, near Bradwell. It wa he site of a small Dominican priory, founded in the 12 century as a cell to Luffield Abbey, by Meinfelin, ron of Wolverton. It had a revenue of about £58 at e Dissolution.

BR WELL-NEXT-COGGESHALL, a par. in the hund. Witham, in the co. of Essex, 2 miles to the W. of oggeshall, its post town. It is situated on the river ackwater, and is a port subordinate to the port of Ma on. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochest of the val. of £258, in the patron. of M. P. C. Brunw , Esq. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity and contains monuments of the Maxey family, to wh the manor formerly belonged. The parochial charit produce £25 per annum.

BRA WELL-NEXT-THE-SEA, a par. in the hund. of Le ie, in the co. of Essex, 10 miles N. of Burnham, 15 miles to the E. of Maldon, its post town. It is situated on the coast of the German Ocean, at the mouth the river Blackwater, and is supposed to be the *Oth a* of the Romans, and the *Ithanchester* at which St. Ch built a church. It is called in Domesday Survey, *Ithchester*, and stands on a promontory, forming the so h horn of the Blackwater estuary. A coast-guar station stationed here, and there are several decoys for wild fo l in the parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, of the annual val. of £1,624, in the patron. f W. M. Warner, Esq. The church, which has a lofty ick tower, commanding extensive views of the sea, is dicated to St. Thomas the Apostle. The chancel ha recently been rebuilt at the sole cost of the rector. Th re free schools, endowed by Dr. Buckeridge, wi h a revenue of £280 per annum. Near the coast are l remains of an ancient chapel, called *Capella de la* , now used as a barn. Bradwell Lodge is the rec- e, and was formerly the residence of the Rev. y Bate Dudley, Bart.

...A WOOD-WIDGER. *See* BROADWOOD-WIDGER, ...evre.

BR WORTHY, a par. in the hund. of Black Torr... on the co. of Devon, 7 miles to the N. of Holsworthy's post town. It lies on the border of Cornwall, on he Bude canal. The living is a vic.* in the ... of Exeter, of the val. with the perpet. cur. of Poughra Wyke annexed, of £243, in the patron. of the rown. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. T Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here.

BRA HEAD, a vil. in the par. of Carnwath, in the o. of Lark, Scotland, 6 miles to the E. of Lanark. Here s United Presbyterian church.

BRAE AR and CRATHIE, a par., forming part of the ... district of Braemar, in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland It is the largest par. in Aberdeenshire, and is situat in the mountainous country towards the head of the rir Dee. The scenery is magnificent and finely diversifi large tracts being covered with forest, and the valle running up among the towering mountains. ...ochnagh, 3,789 feet high, is partly within the par., in which c tains, besides, the lofty peaks of Cairntoul, rising 4 20 feet above the level of the sea; Ben Muichdhi or Beinn-muic-Dhuidh, 4,292, being the second h est mountain in Britain; and Ben-na-Baird, ,940 fee Granite is the prevailing rock of the district; but there re immense masses of slate and some limestone. here are large native woods of birch, with thickets poplar, mountain ash, &c., but the forest of Mar, including the Balloch-buie, is most famed for the size and uality of its Scotch fir. It is well-stocked with red nd roe deer, and many kinds of game. The forest, for erly held by the Earl of Mar, and forfeited by him w n he headed the rebellion of 1715, now belongs to t Earl of Fife, and the Farquharsons of Invercauld. The Dee is the principal river, intersecting the paris from west to east, and dividing it into two nearly equal parts. There are several waterfalls, of which the most remarkable are the Garrawalt, Corriemulzie, and the Linn of Dee. The chief lake is Loch Callater, about 2 miles in circuit. The par. contains the vils. of Castletown and Auchindryne, the former of which has the remains of an ancient castle, or hunting-seat, according to tradition, of Malcolm Canmore. The inhabitants of the parish speak the Gaelic language; but English is generally understood. The living, worth about £300 a year, is in the presb. of Kincardine O'Niel, and in the gift of the crown. The church of Crathie, in which the minister of the united parishes preaches, is a plain edifice. It is not known at what time the parish of Braemar was annexed to that of Crathie. The Established Church of Scotland, in Braemar, is supplied by a missionary on the Royal Bounty, besides which there is a Roman Catholic chapel and a Free church, in connection with which last there is also one now building at Crathie, on the Abergeldie property. Near Castletown is Braemar Castle, the property of the Invercaulds. Near to the village of Monaltrie, in Crathie, beside the Dee, is a cairn called *Cairn na Cuimhne*, or "Cairn of Remembrance," to which the clansmen, when called out by their chieftains, used to resort. There are several schools in the parish, a friendly society, and a savings-bank. It extends in length 28 miles eastward, and its greatest breadth is 15 miles. Since 1848 the royal family have spent the autumn at Balmoral, in Crathie; and, by the building of the castle there, and the carrying out further improvements in the neighbourhood, fresh interest has been added to this part of the country. In addition to Balmoral Castle, there is also Abergeldie, a little to the east, belonging to Admiral Gordon; and farther up the country, Invercauld House, the universally-admired seat of the Farquharsons; as also Corriemulzie Cottage and Mar Lodge, the hunting seats of Lord Fife.

BRAFFERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Great Aycliffe, ward of Darlington, in the co. palatine of Durham, 4 miles to the N. of Darlington. The North-Eastern railway passes by it, and has a station at Aycliffe.

BRAFFERTON, a par. partly in the wap. of Bulmer, partly in that of Hallikeld, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles to the N.E. of Boroughbridge, its post town. It is a station on the Boroughbridge and Pilmoor branch of the North-Eastern railway. The par. includes the tnshps. of Brafferton, Thornton-Bridge, and Helperby. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, of the val. of £307, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

BRAFFORDS, a vil. in the tnshp. of Swanland, and par. of North Ferriby, in the wap. of Harthill, East Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles to the W. of Kingston-upon-Hull. The Hull, Selby, and Milford Junction railway passes by it, and there is a station at Ferriby.

BRAFIELD, or BRAYFIELD ON THE GREEN, a par. in the hund. of Wymersley, in the co. of Northampton, 5 miles to the E. of Northampton. The Northampton and Peterborough branch of the London and North-Western railway passes near it. The living is a vic. united with that of Little Houghton, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. There are some charitable endowments for the benefit of the poor, amounting to £16 a year.

BRAGBURY END, a hmlt. in the par. of Datchworth, hund. of Broadwater, in the co. of Hertford. It is situated 1 mile N. of the vil. of Datchworth, 3 N.W. of Welwyn railway station, 4 S.E. from Stevenage, its post town, and 27 from London.

BRAGRUM, a vil. in the par. of Methven, in the co. of Perth, Scotland, 4 miles to the N.W. of Perth.

BRAICH-MELYN, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanllechid, hund. of Uchaf, in the co. of Carnarvon, North Wales, 3 miles to the S.E. of Bangor.

BRAIDLEY, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Carlton Highdale, and par. of Coverham, in the wap. of Hang, North Riding of the co. of York, 8 miles to the S.W. of Middleham.

BRAIDWOOD, a vil. in the par. of Carluke, in the co. of Lanark, Scotland, 4 miles to the N.W. of Lanark. It is a station on the Caledonian railway. The Roman way, Watling Street, passed through this place. Coal and limestone are obtained in the neighbourhood, and the works give employment to many of the inhabitants.

BRAILES, a par. in the Brailes div. of the hund. of Kington, in the co. of Warwick, 3 miles to the E. of Shipston-on-Stour. It lies on the border of Oxfordshire, and contains the hmlts. of Chelmscott and Winderton. Brailes was anciently a market town, and the manor was held by the Earls of Warwick under a grant from William the Conqueror. There is some fine scenery in the neighbourhood. In the village is a manufactory of shag and plush, and a factory belonging to J. Gillett, the patentee of the rick ventilator. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Worcester, of the val. of £344, in the patron. of J. Thornton, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a handsome stone structure with a square tower, and is partly in the early English style. The Society of Friends have a chapel, and there is a library and reading-room. Here is an endowed free school founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, which has a revenue of £64 per annum; also a National school, and a Roman Catholic chapel with a school attached. The parish has the enjoyment of several other charitable endowments, producing about £70 a year. Brailes House is the seat of the Sheldon family, who have long held the manor and are the chief landholders. Brailes Cover is a mile from the village.

BRAILSFORD, a par. in the hund. of Appletree, in the co. of Derby, 7 miles to the N.W. of Derby, its post town. Ednaston is a hmlt. of this par. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, of the val. of £673, in the patron. of Earl Ferrers. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here. There are some charities of small value.

BRAINTFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Cashio, in the co. of Hertford, 3 miles to the N.W. of Hertford, its post town. The Hertford branch of the Great Northern railway passes near it. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, of the val. of £267, in the patron. of Abel Smith, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. Thomas à Becket is said to have held the rectory of this parish as his first preferment in the Church. The principal residence is Braintfield Place.

BRAINTREE, a par. and market town in the hund. of Hinckford, in the co. of Essex, 11 miles to the N. of Chelmsford, and about 44 miles to the N.E. of London by the Great Eastern railway, with which it is connected by a branch line of 6 miles from Witham Junction. It is situated on the banks of the river Pant or Blackwater, and is a town of great antiquity. It is mentioned in the Norman survey under the name of *Raines*, and was at an early time one of the possessions of the see of London. An episcopal palace is said to have existed here, but there are no remains of it. One of the principal roads leading from the metropolis into East Anglia passed through this place, and many pilgrims to the shrines of St. Edmund at Bury, and of Our Lady of Walsingham, were lodged and entertained here on their way. The privilege of a market was granted to the town in the reign of King John. Flemish artizans, driven from their own country by the cruel persecution of Protestants by the Duke of Alva, settled here in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and introduced the woollen manufacture, which was for a long time carried on to a considerable extent, but has now entirely disappeared. The town stands on rising ground, and consists of several narrow irregular streets. Many of the houses are very old and built of timber. The principal business is the silk manufacture, which has superseded the woollen trade, and gives employment to 1,000 hands. There are several flour-mills and a brush manufactory. A few persons are engaged in making straw-plait. Braintree was formerly governed by the town magistrates and a body of 24 parishioners, who bore the title of governors of the town. It is now within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold petty sessions here weekly for South Hinchford division. It is the head of a Poor-law Union comp 14 parishes, the seat of a County Court, whic monthly, and a polling place for the north di county. The living is a vic.* in the dioc of the val. of £300, in the patron. of Ralph L Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. It on an elevated spot, and is a large structure of the perpendicular style of architecture, with surmounted by a shingle spire. The tower is early English style, and the spire of more recent tion. In the reign of Henry VIII. three pe of "mysteries," or religious plays, took pla church, the profits of which were applied to the ment of the building. The church contains a mo to Dr. Collins, physician to the Czar, Peter the There are chapels in the town belonging to the Independents, Wesleyans, and the Society of There are two free schools; one of which was and endowed by James Coker in 1702, and has of £18 a year. John Ray, the naturalist, education at this school. But the principal that founded in the reign of Charles I. by Henry (usually known as "Dog Smith,") for the poor of this and thirteen neighbouring parishes, produce of which is now about £325 per mechanics' institute was established in the town years since. Ruins of a very ancient church in the parish, and Roman relics have frequently discovered. Braintree has suffered several plague on several occasions, and especially in the following year, when more than 1,000 victims to it. Wednesday is the market day held on the 7th May for toys and fancy goods the 2nd October for cattle, hops, &c. each three days. Though Braintree and Bocking distinct parishes, they form one continuous tending a mile on the road between Chelmsford Clare, and the rivers Blackwater and Pod

BRAISEWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Hoxne in the co. of Suffolk, 2 miles to the S. of Eye town. The Great Eastern railway passes has a station at Mellis, which is 4 miles distant south-east. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £149, in the patron. of Sir E. Kerrison, Bart. who is lord of the manor. The church of St. Mary old building, now disused, a handsome new church ing been recently erected in another part of the parish.

BRAISTY WOOD, a hmlt. in the chapelry of Ledsham with, par. of Kirkby Malzeard, in the wapentake of West Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles to the W. of Ripley.

BRAITHWAITE, a tnshp. in the par. of Crosthwaite, ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, in the county of Cumberland, 3 miles to the W. of Keswick. It lies near the northern extremity of Derwentwater, at the foot of the lofty Whinlatter Fells, from which there is a magnificent prospect over the surrounding district of mountain and lake. Some of the villagers are employed in the woollen manufacture, and in working the lead mines.

BRAITHWAITE, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Mary Carlisle, Leath ward, in the co. of Cumberland, 6 miles to the E. of Hesket-Newmarket. It is grouped with the hamlet of Middlesceugh; and, like it, lies in the valley at some distance from the parish to which it belongs.

BRAITHWAITE, a hmlt. in the par. of Burghwap. of Staincliff and Ewcross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, not far from Keighley.

BRAITHWAITE, a hmlt. in the par. of Kirkby with, wap. of Osgoldcross, in the West Riding of the of York, 4 miles to the W. of Thorne.

BRAITHWELL, a par. in the south div. of the of Strafforth and Tickhill, in the West Riding co. of York, 7 miles to the S.W. of Doncaster Bawham is its post town. It includes the tnshp. of Ryley. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. of £330, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. church is dedicated to St. James, and contains ancient monuments; one of large size to the fo the church, and the other to Thomas Sheffield, of

parish, who died in 1406. Remains of an old cross, with an inscription in French, exist in the village. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here. There is a free school, endowed by Thomas Bosville in 1818, which has an income of £14 per annum. The other charitable endowments of the parish are worth £10 a year. Roman antiquities have been found in the neighbourhood.

BRAKES, a tnshp. in the par. of Leintwardine, hund. of Wigmore, in the co. of Hereford, 4 miles to the W. of Ludlow.

BRAMBELEY, the ancient name of Bromley, Middlesex.

BRAMBER, a par. in the hund. of Steyning and rape of Bramber, in the co. of Sussex, contiguous to Steyning, its post town. It is situated on the banks of the river Adar, and though now an inconsiderable village, is a very ancient place, and was formerly of some importance. The manor was given by William the Conqueror to William de Braose, one of his followers, by whose descendants a castle, previously belonging to the Saxon kings, was much enlarged and strengthened. It was a market town and a borough by prescription, returning two members to parliament until it was disfranchised by the Reform Act in 1832. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Chichester, of the val. with the vic. of Botolph united to it, £160, in the patron. of the President and Fellow of Magdalene College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. It is a very ancient building of small size, partly in the Norman style of architecture, and is now in ruins. The castle, which was of considerable extent and surrounded by a moat, stood on the Roman road, now called Bramber Street, which passed through the parish. The remains consist of the gateway, parts of the walls, and a fine window. From the castle there is a good prospect southward to the sea. The manor and castle of Bramber are now held by the Duke of Norfolk.

BRAMBER RAPE, one of the six subdivisions of the county of Sussex, situated in the western parliamentary division of the co., and bounded on the N. by the co. of Surrey, on the E. by the rape of Lewes; on the S. by the English Channel; and on the W. by the rape of Arundel. It contains the hunds. of Brightford, Burbeach, East Eastwrith, Fishergate, Patching, Singlecross, Steyning, Tarring, Tipnoak, West Grinstead, and Windham, and Ewhurst. The whole of this rape, with the exception of the borough of Horsham, has, since 1771, been included within the bounds of the borough of New Shoreham. It extends over an area of about 116,650 acres.

BRAMCOTE, a par. in the south div. of the wap. of Broxtow, in the co. of Nottingham, 4½ miles to the S.E. of Nottingham, its post town. It lies near the border of Derbyshire, amongst lofty hills, and is crossed by the Nottingham canal. The Midland railway runs near this place, and has a station at Beeston, about 2 miles to the W. of the vil. There is a large tract of moor in the par., in which a colliery has been lately opened by Lord Middleton. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of lace and hosiery, and there are several malting establishments. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of Attenborough, in the dioc. of Lincoln. In the church, which is an old building with a tower, are some monuments of the Handley family, to whom the manor once belonged. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school. In 1852, Miss Longden built and endowed four almshouses for poor women. The other charitable endowments of the par. amount to £26 per annum. Near the village are the Bramcote Hills, on which is a detached mass of rock, called the Hemlock Stone. The principal residences are Bramcote House and Bramcote Grove.

BRAMCOTT, a hmlt. in the par. of Bulkington, partly also in the par. of Wolvey, in the hund. of Knightlow, in the co. of Warwick, 4 miles to the S.E. of Nuneaton.

BRAMDEAN, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Meonstoke, in the co. of Southampton, 3 miles to the S.E. of New Alresford, its post town, and 9 E. from Winchester. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, of the val. of £201, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to SS. Simon and Jude, is a small ancient structure, with a small spire and pointed roof. The south transept has been recently added. A Roman pavement, of great extent and in good preservation, has been discovered at this place, on the estate of Colonel Greenwood.

BRAMERTON, a par. in the hund. of Henstead, in the co. of Norfolk, 5 miles to the S.E. of Norwich, its post town. The Great Eastern railway passes near. Many interesting fossils have been found in the crag beds in this parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, and in the patron. of R. Fellowes, Esq. The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter, is of ancient foundation, and was rebuilt in 1462. It contains some family monuments of the Houghtons and Corrys. The register dates from 1560. A handsome National school was erected in 1853. There is also a free school, endowed with a small sum, the bequest of William Berney, in 1715. Near the village is Bramerton Hall. The common was enclosed in 1852, when two acres were appropriated for recreation grounds, and two more for garden plots for the poor.

BRAMFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Blything, in the co. of Suffolk, 3 miles to the S. of Halesworth. Saxmundham is its post town. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, of the val. of £172, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, which is dedicated to St. Andrew, was entirely repaired by Abel Smith, Esq., M.P., in 1847, and contains a monument to Arthur, third son of Sir Edward Coke. It has a round tower standing detached. The parochial charities, consisting of the income of an almshouse for 4 persons, and a small free school, amount to about £30 per annum. The National school was erected at the sole expense of Mr. Smith, in 1847. Bramfield Hall is the chief residence.

BRAMFORD, a par. in the hund. of Bosmere and Claydon, in the co. of Suffolk, 3 miles to the N.W. of Ipswich, its post town, and 70¾ from London. It is a considerable vil., and a station on the Great Eastern railway. The par. is intersected by the navigable river Gipping, and the Stowmarket and Ipswich canal. There are 10 acres of common and 10 acres of cottage gardens. The greater part of the soil belongs to Sir G. Broke Middleton, Bart., who is lord of the manor. There is a large paper-mill, flour-mill, and two manure factories on the river. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, of the val. with the perpet. cur. of Burstall, of £79, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to St. Stephen, is in the early English and decorated styles of architecture; it has recently been restored, and has three fine arches in the chancel, with a square tower and leaden spire. The charitable endowments produce about £25 a year, and there are good schools for 150 children, built in 1860. There is an Independent chapel. Bramford Hall is the principal mansion. It is built in the modern style, and at present occupied by Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips, but is the property of Sir G. Broke Middleton.

BRAMHALL, or BRAMALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Stockport, hund. of Macclesfield, in the co. palatine of Chester, 3 miles to the S. of Stockport. It is a station on the Macclesfield branch of the London and North-Western railway. Bramhall Hall is an interesting specimen of the domestic architecture of the latter half of the 15th century. It is an irregular and picturesque pile, chiefly timbered, and pleasantly situated on high ground between two valleys, and is the seat of the Davenport family. The domestic chapel, in the S.E. angle of the building, contains some remarkably fine carving, and some good stained windows. Among the apartments of the house are the Paradise Room, the Plaster Room, and the Great Chamber, the last of which is approached by a spiral staircase formed of solid blocks of oak. The hall contains many old portraits.

BRAMHAM, a par. in the upper div. of the wap. of Barkstone-Ash, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 4

miles to the W. of Tadcaster, its post town. It includes the chplries. of Clifford, and Boston Spa. Northward of the vil. is Bramham Moor, across which ran the Roman road, Watling Street. On this moor a battle was fought in 1408, in which the Earl of Northumberland was defeated and slain by Sir Thomas Rokeby, and the crown thereby secured to Henry IV. From the centre of the moor, which is considerably elevated, there is an extensive prospect over the surrounding country, three navigable rivers and 10 towns, with a great number of seats and parks, being within sight. The district contains abundance of limestone and coal. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York, of the val. of £300, in the patron. of the Master and Fellows of Christ Church College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to All Saints. In addition to the parish church there are two district churches, one at Boston Spa and the other at Clifford. The livings of both are perpet. curs.* the former of the val. of £180, and the latter of £65. The Wesleyans have a chapel in the village. There is a small free school, with an endowment of £18 per annum, the produce of several bequests. The other parochial charities are worth about £30 a year. The principal seats are Bramham Park and Bramham Biggin. The former was the seat of Lord Bingley, who erected the mansion, a large and handsome edifice, with fine gardens and well-planted grounds. The latter, once the seat of Sir Philip Musgrave, Bart., is now the property of Lord Headley.

BRAMHOPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Otley, and wap. of Skyrack, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles to the S.E. of Otley, its post town. The Leeds and Thirsk section of the North-Eastern railway passes through it. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, of the val. of £148, in the patron. of the Vicar of Otley. There is a small endowed school, with an income of £9 a year. Bramhope Hall is the chief residence.

BRAMINGHAM, GREAT and LITTLE, hmlts. in the par. of Luton, hund. of Flitt, in the co. of Bedford, 4 miles to the N. of Luton.

BRAMLEY, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Basingstoke, in the co. of Southampton, 5 miles to the N. of Basingstoke, its post town. Part of the par. is laid out in hop-grounds. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, of the val. of £385, in the patron. of the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to All Saints, and has a monumental brass of the year 1508.

BRAMLEY, a par. in the first div. of the hund. of Blackheath, in the co. of Surrey, 3 miles to the S. of Guildford, its post town. It is intersected by the Arun and Wey canal. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £160, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is partly in the early English style, and is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. There are some charitable endowments worth £6 per annum. Bramley House is the seat of Captain Wyndham.

BRAMLEY, a chplry. in the par. and borough of Leeds, locally in the wap. of Skyrack, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles to the N.W. of Leeds, its post town. It is a station on the Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax Junction railway. The chplry. contains part of Stanningley, Rodley, and other vils. Bramley forms one of the 12 wards of the borough of Leeds, and the inhabitants are principally employed in the cloth trade of the district. The Leeds and Liverpool canal passes near this place, and there are some extensive and valuable quarries of slate and sandstone.—The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, of the val. of £239, in the patron. of the Vicar of Leeds. The Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists have chapels here, and there is an endowment for education, producing about £30 per annum. The value of the other parochial charities is about £70 a year.

BRAMLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Braithwell, wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles to the E. of Rotherham. The Wesleyans have a chapel here. Bramley Grange, a pleasant residence, was formerly connected with the abbey of Roche.

BRAMLEY HEAD, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of [illegible] cross, and par. of Fewston, in the wap. of [illegible] Riding of the co. of York, 8 miles to the W. [illegible]

BRAMPFORD-SPEKE, a par. in the hund. of [illegible] ford, in the co. of Devon, 4 miles to the N. of [illegible] its post town. It is situated on the E. side of the Exe, and is crossed by the Bristol and Exeter r[illegible] The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, of the of £216, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. church is dedicated to St. Peter. The parochial consisting of the parish lands, are worth about £[illegible] In 1849 the Rev. George Gorham was presented vic. of Brampford-Speke, and the famous "Gorham Case," in the Ecclesiastical Courts, grew out opposition of the Bishop of Exeter to that presentation on the ground of the theological opinions Gorham.

BRAMPTON, a par. and market town in [illegible] ward, in the co. of Cumberland, 9 miles [illegible] Carlisle, and 50 W. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, situated in a hilly country, on the banks of the Irthing and Gelt, about 1¼ miles from the Newcastle Carlisle railway, which passes to the S. and has a station at Milton. The tnshps. of Easby and Newby are included in this par. Brampton is a town of great antiquity, and is conjectured by Camden, the [illegible] to have been the site of the Roman station *Banna*, which is now usually assigned to Old Church, which is about 2 miles to the S. of the wall of Hadrian. The parish is parcel of the ancient barony of Gilsland, the lords of which had their principal seat in Naworth Castle, now one of the seats of the Earl of Carlisle. The town suffered to a great extent in the troubles of the 14th century. It was held for the Pretender in the rebellion of 1715, and was occupied by Prince Charles Stuart in 1745. It stands in a deep valley, surrounded by well-wooded hills, and consists of the principal streets (the houses of which, being old, are irregularly built), and a spacious market-place. Many improvements, however, have lately been made, and many of the houses have been rebuilt in a superior style. It is lighted with gas, and has a good supply of water. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of ginghams and checks. There are also [illegible] a tannery, skin-yard, and several factories for [illegible] A branch railway connects Brampton with the [illegible] collieries and lime-works at Tindal Fell. Limestone is quarried in the neighbourhood. The town-hall is a modern house, built in 1817 by the Earl of Carlisle, in an octagonal structure, surmounted by a cupola. The petty sessions are held by the county magistrates every Wednesday in the police-office, which was erected in 1857. Brampton is the seat of a Poor-law Union, and the place for the eastern division of the county. It contains a mechanics' institute, workmen's reading-room, gas-works, stamp-office, and [illegible] The county court is held every alternate [illegible] at the "Howard Arms," and courts-leet are held by the [illegible] rony of Gilsland at Easter and Michaelmas. The poorhouse is situated half a mile to the south of the town. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. of £166, in the patron. of the Earl of Carlisle. The church is dedicated to St. Martin, and was rebuilt in 1788, partly out of the materials of the ancient parish church, which stood above a mile from the town, on the south bank of the Irthing. In 1827 the [illegible] was considerably enlarged, and the tower, which contains a peal of six bells, the largest of which weighs half a ton. Part of the old church is still standing, and the chancel serves for a cemetery chapel. There are chapels belonging to the Independents, Presbyterians, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists. An hospital for 12 aged persons was projected, and the [illegible] ted by the Earl of Carlisle in 1688, but the endowment was not carried out. There are [illegible] National, Congregational, and infant schools. The [illegible] is a handsome building, completed in 1857 at [illegible]

£1,260 and has an average attendance of 150 children. The in[fant]-school has an average attendance of 100 children. [It] on a rock by the river Gelt, 2 miles to the S. of Bramp[ton], is a Roman inscription, attributed by some to the sol[diers] of Agricola, but by others considered to be of mu[ch] later origin, probably about the year 207. Nawor[th] Castle and Lanercost Priory are each about 2 miles [from] this town. Eastward of Brampton is a lofty c[on]ical mount, called the Mote, or the Castle Hill, at the [foot] of which are traces of an ancient camp, and th[e] summit of which commands a very wide prospect — [east]ward over Carlisle and the flat country to the Solway [Firth], northwards towards Bewcastle and the Scottis[h] mountains, and eastward to the Cheviot Hills and T[he] Vale Fell. The market, chiefly for corn, is held on W[ednes]day. Fairs for the sale of cattle, pigs, horses, and sh[eep], are held on the 20th April, the second Wednesday after Whitsuntide, the second Wednesday in Septe[mber], and the 23rd October; and for the sale of w[ool] on the 17th June. An annual regatta and wrest[ling] match is held in the month of August at a short d[ista]nce from the town, on the banks of a small lake [called] Talkin Tarn.

BRAMPTON, a par. in the hund. of Scarsdale, in the co. of [Der]by, 3 miles to the W. of Chesterfield, its post town, [and] 160 from London. It is situated on the Chesterfield [Canal] and Gainsborough canal, and contains the hmlt. of C[alow]pe. Coal and ironstone are abundant here, and [there] are some extensive iron-works in the neighbourhood. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of pottery, fire-bricks, tobacco-pipes, &c. There are also factories for the manufacture of indiarubber needles, cotton-wicks, and lint. The church is dedicated to St. Peter is a plain building, with a square tower, and contains several ancient family monuments. A new church has been erected in the eastern part of the parish, called New Brampton, and is dedicated to St. Thomas; it contains 700 sittings, of which half are free. The livings of both are perpet. curs.* severally £150, and in the patron. of the bishop. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels here. There is a National school and a small endowed school with an income of £11 a year. The parochial charities produce altogether about £85 per annum. Brampton Hall is one of the principal mansions. The Duke of Devonshire is lord of the manor.

BRAMPTON, a par. in the hund. of Leightonstone, in the co. of Huntingdon, 1 mile to the W. of Huntingdon, its post town. It lies on the W. side of the river Ouse. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, of the val. of £60, in the patron. of the Bishop of Ely. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It is partly in the perpendicular style of architecture, and has a beautiful porch on the south side. It contains a monument to Sir John Barnard Bart., of Brampton Park, who died in 1679. The charitable endowments of the parish are worth £16 a year. Brampton was the birthplace (1632) of Samuel Pepys, author of the well-known "Diary." He filled the office of Secretary to the Admiralty, and was elected President of the Royal Society in 1684. Brampton Park is the seat of Lady Olivia B. Sparrow. The mansion was rebuilt in 1820, and contains several interesting portraits of the St. John family.

BRAMPTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Torksey and wap. of Well, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 7 miles to the S. of Gainsborough. It lies not far from the river Trent.

BRAMPTON, a par. in the hund. of South Erpingham, in the co. of Norfolk, 2 miles to the S.E. of Aylsham, its post town. It is situated on the river Bure, which is here navigable for barges, &c. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, of the val. of £160, in the patron. of H. J. Marsham, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Peter, and has a round tower with an octangular lantern. There are some charities of small amount. Roman urns and relics have been found here.

BRAMPTON, a par. in the hund. of Corby, in the co. of Northampton, 6 miles to the S.W. of Rockingham. Market Harborough is its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, of the val. of £400, in the patron. of Earl Spencer. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, contains two monumental brasses. The parochial charities amount to £6 a year. The rectory of this parish was once held by Bishop Cumberland.

BRAMPTON, a par. in the hund. of Blything, in the co. of Suffolk, 4 miles to the N.E. of Halesworth. Wangford is its post town. It is a station on the East Suffolk section of the Great Eastern railway. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, of the val. of £434, in the patron. of the Rev. G. O. Leman. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The charitable endowments of the parish, including £9, the income of a school, amount to £65 per annum. Brampton Hall has long been the seat of the Leman family, who hold the manor. About 1 mile from the village is Brampton Old Hall.

BRAMPTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Long Marton, East ward, in the co. of Westmoreland, 2 miles to the N. of Appleby, and 1 mile from the Appleby station of the Eden Valley railway. There are no remains of the mansion formerly existing here, the seat of the Burtons, who had the manor through the Viteriponts, Greystocks, and other families.

BRAMPTON-ABBOTT'S, a par. in the hund. of Greytree, in the co. of Hereford, 1 mile to the N. of Ross, its post town. It is situated on the E. bank of the river Wye, near the Hereford, Ross, and Gloucester branch of the Great Western railway. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, of the val. of £245, in the patron. of the bishop of the diocese. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The parochial charities are of small value.

BRAMPTON-BIERLOW, a tnshp. in the par. of Wath-upon-Dearne, wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles to the S.E. of Barnsley. Rotherham is its post town. It is situated on the Dove and Dearne canal, and includes the hmlt. of Coley Lane and several others. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the extensive iron-foundries, of which there are several in the neighbourhood. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, of the val. of £150, in the patron. of the Vicar of Wath-upon-Dearne. The church was erected in 1855. The charitable endowments consist of bequests by George Ellis in 1711, and by John Higson in 1814, for various benevolent purposes, and produce about £170 per annum. The income is principally applied to the support of a free school, which was founded in 1818 by the trustees of George Ellis.

BRAMPTON-BRYAN, a par. chiefly in the hund. of Wigmore, in the co. of Hereford, but partly also in the hund. of Knighton, in the co. of Radnor, South Wales, 6 miles to the N. of Presteign. Shrewsbury is its post town. It lies on the S. bank of the river Teme, and includes the tnshps. of Boresford, the hmlts. of Pedwardine and Brampton-Bryan, and the lordship of Stanage, the last being the only part of the par. in Radnorshire. The castle, which was founded here before the reign of Edward I., was the seat of the Harley family. It stood several sieges, and being garrisoned for the parliament in the civil war of the reign of Charles I., was at last burnt by the royalists. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, of the val. of £350, in the patron. of Lady Langdale. The church is dedicated to St. Barnabas, and contains a monument to Robert Harley, the first Earl of Oxford, by whose son, the second earl, the valuable collection of MSS. named after him the Harleian, and now in the British Museum, was formed. Part of the church was destroyed with the castle during the Civil War. There is a free school, endowed with £19 a year, the produce of a bequest by the Hon. Edward Harley in 1721. Coxwall Knoll, in an adjacent township, is interesting as the site of a camp occupied by the Britons under Caractacus, before his final defeat by Ostorius. Not far from the church are the remains of the ancient castle, consisting of the gatehouse, flanked by two round towers, and part of the walls. Brampton Park occupies an elevated situation, and covers an area of above 6 miles in circuit, but contains no residence. A cattle fair is held in the village on the 22nd of June.

BRAMPTON-CHAPEL, a par. in the hund. of Nobottle-Grove, in the co. of Northampton, 4 miles to the N. of Northampton, its post town. It is a station on the Northampton, Market Harborough, and Stamford branch of the London and North-Western railway. There is no church.

BRAMPTON-CHURCH, a par. in the hund. of Nobottle-Grove, in the co. of Northampton, close to Brampton-Chapel. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, of the val. of £346, in the patron. of the President and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The church, which is partly in the perpendicular and partly in the decorated style, is dedicated to St. Botolph. It contains a round font, and had formerly a rood-loft. The parochial charities are worth £6 a year. The chief residence is Brampton Lodge.

BRAMPTON-CROFTS-END, a vil. in the par. of Long Marton, East ward, in the co. of Westmoreland, 2 miles to the N. of Appleby.

BRAMPTON-EN-LE-MORTHEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Treeton, wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles to the S.E. of Rotherham.

BRAMPTON, LITTLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Presteign, hund. of Wigmore, in the co. of Hereford, 2 miles to the S. of Presteign. It lies on the border of Radnorshire, and is united to the tnshp. of Rodd.

BRAMPTON, LITTLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Hopesay, and hund. of Purslow, in the co. of Salop, 5 miles to the S.E. of Bishop's Castle.

BRAMSHALL, or BROMSHALL, a par. in the south div. of the hund. of Totmonslow, in the co. of Stafford, 2 miles to the W. of Uttoxeter, its post town, and 13 N.E. of Stafford. It is a station on the Crewe, Stoke, and Uttoxeter branch of the North Staffordshire railway. Dugdale is a hmlt. of this par. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, of the val. of £200, with 40 acres of glebe, in the patron. of the dowager Lady Willoughby de Broke, to whom also the manor belongs. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a neat structure, in the early English style, with low embattled tower. It stands on an eminence about half a mile south of the vil., and was rebuilt in 1835. There is a free school, supported by Lady Broke. The parochial charities, consisting of the produce of the church lands, are worth about £16 per annum.

BRAMSHALL, LITTLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Uttoxeter, hund. of Totmonslow, in the co. of Stafford, about 2 miles from Uttoxeter.

BRAMSHAW, a par. chiefly in the hund. of Redbridge, in the co. of Southampton, but partly also in the hund. of Cawden and Cadworth, in the co. of Wilts, 6 miles to the N. of Lyndhurst, its post town. It includes the hmlts. of Brook and Fritham. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £161, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Peter. It is said to have been founded at the period of the Conquest, but its original character has been lost through modern alterations. Bramshaw House is one of the chief residences.

BRAMSHILL, GREAT, a tythg. in the par. of Eversley, hund. of Holdshott, in the co. of Southampton, 5 miles to the N. of Odiham. Bramshill House, the seat of Sir J. Cope, Bart., is a stately mansion, well situated, and is said to have been erected by Edward Lord Zouch in 1607, as a residence for Prince Henry, eldest son of James I. It has long been the property of the Cope family.

BRAMSHILL, LITTLE, a tythg. in the par. of Eversley, hund. of Holdshott, in the co. of Southampton, close to Great Bramshill.

BRAMSHOTT, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Finch-Dean, in the co. of Southampton, 4 miles to the W. of Haslemere, 9 N.W. of Petersfield, and 10 S. from Farnham railway station. It lies on the border of Surrey, in the midst of extensive heaths, and contains the hmlt. of Liphook, which is a considerable village, post town, and railway station on the London Portsmouth direct line. The living is a rec the dioc. of Winchester, of the val. of £785, patron. of the Provost and Fellows of Queen's, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St Mary is a small structure in the form of a cross, n early English style of architecture, with a central and shingled spire. It stands on high ground, manding an extensive prospect, and was enlarged in 1836 at the cost of £1,500. There is school, endowed by the liberality of a former portion of Woolmer Forest, now converted into a tary camp, is in this parish; as also Boarhun formerly a detached part of Sussex, and Hampshire in 1844. The parish extends over 6,676 acres, a large proportion of which is waste Cattle fairs are held at Liphook (where there chapel for Bible Christians) on the first Wed March and the 11th June.

BRAMWITH, KIRK, a par. in the upper d wap. of Osgoldcross, in the West Riding of York, 6 miles to the N.E. of Doncaster, its post It is a station on the South Yorkshire railway waite, Hawkhouse Green, and Kirkhouse Gre hmlts. included in this par. The Stainforth and canal passes through it. The living is a rect dioc. of York, of the val. of £517, in the patron Duchy of Lancaster. The church is dedicated Mary. There are some small charitable endowme worth £4 a year.

BRAMWITH, SAND, or SOUTH BRAMWITH hmlt. in the tnshp. of Stainforth, and par. of wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, in the West Ri the co. of York, close to Kirk Bramwith.

BRANAR, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangerniew of Isaled, in the co. of Denbigh, North Wales to the N.E. of Llanrwst. It is a joint tnshp Marchalad.

BRANCASTER, a par. in the hund. of Smithd the co. of Norfolk, 4 miles to the W. of Burnham and 6 from Hunstanton, a watering-place, at railway station. Lynn is its post town. It is situated on the coast of the German Ocean, of its own name, and was the site of the Roman called *Brannodunum*, of which few traces are For defence against the Saxons, a body of cavalry was stationed here, whose commander title of Count of the Saxon Shore. In the vicar very large malthouse, capable of wetting 12 quarters barley per week, but not now used for the purpose is above 300 feet in length by 31 feet broad. built of the remains of the ancient fortress, which above six acres of ground above the Marsh. and stones are still visible. The living is a rec the dioc. of Norwich, of the val. of £821, in of the Rev. O. Sadler, incumbent. The church cated to St. Mary, and was thoroughly repaired It contains an ancient font, and a register wh from 1538. The Dissenters have a chapel. charitable endowments of the parish produce per annum; which sum is chiefly the income free school, rebuilt in 1861, and of the charities widows, founded about 1600 by Robert Smith dowed by his sister. There is also a girls' school in 1861, at the cost of the government. A corps stationed at Brancaster. Numerous Roman consisting of coins, urns, knives, &c., have times been discovered on the site of the station to the east of the village. The Roman road, Jew's Way, passed through the parish from to the Roman station at Caistor, near Yarmouth.

BRANCASTER-STRAITH, is a vil in the par., consisting of detached houses, and is distant 1 mile E. of the church.

BRANCEPETH, a par. in the north-west di the ward of Darlington, in the co. palatine of Dur 4 miles to the S.W. of Durham, its post town, 254 from London. It lies to the N. of the river W and is a station on the Durham and Bishop Auck

branch f the North-Eastern railway. The parish is of great ent, and comprises the chplries. of Crook and Willin on, and the tnshps. of Brancepeth, Brandon-with-B shottles, Billy Row, Hedley Hope, Helmington Row, d Stockley. It is the site of a castle founded by the ulmers in the reign of Stephen, which passed afterw ls by marriage to the Nevilles, who long held possess n of it. Coal is extensively worked, and there e numerous coke ovens, besides some stone quarri and several mineral springs. Brancepeth collier is situated S.W. of the village. The living is a r t.* in the dioc. of Durham, of the val. of £811, the patron. of Viscount Boyne. The church is dedi ted to St. Brandon. It is an ancient structure in th orm of a cross, and contains some stalls with fine c ved work, a monumental brass of a priest who d 1 in 1456, and several family monuments of the B mers and Nevilles. The rectory is a very hands e building, in a pleasant situation adjoining the ch ch. Besides the parish church, there are two distric churches—one at Willington, recently erected, and t other at Crook, a very considerable village. They both in the Gothic style; the former dedicated to St. tephen, and the latter to St. Catherine. The livings f both are perpet. curs.,* val. £100 and £150 respe ely, in the patron. of the Rector of Brancepeth. The Wesleyan, New Connexion, and Primitive Methodists ve chapels, and a handsome Roman Catholic church has lately been erected in the Gothic style, with s ools attached. There are also National schools, and a mechanics' institute, erected in 1851. The paroch l charities produce about £40 per annum. The C stle f Brancepeth, which is a stately but irregular pile, nds on a steep bank over a small stream, a br nch of the river Wear, and was almost entirely re built bout 1820 by Matthew Russell, Esq. It is now the se of Viscount Boyne. Brandon Hill, in an adjace township, commands a very wide prospect. The I ke of Gloucester (afterwards Richard III.) is said have frequently visited Brancepeth for the sake of hunting the wild boars, which were once numerous in the eighbourhood. The par. spreads over an area of 22,5 acres, of which 4,515 acres are comprised within he tnshp. of Brancepeth, the sole property of Lord yne.

BRANCH AND DOLE HUNDRED, one of the 28 hundr r subdivisions of the co. of Wilts, situated in the sou parliamentary div. of the co., and bounded on the N., y the hund. of Swanborough; on the E. by the hunds. f Amesbury and Underditch; on the S. by the hund. f Dunworth and Cawden; and on the W. by the hund. of Heytesbury. It contains the pars. of Berwick Sherton-Anger, Fugglestone, Little Langford, Steeple Langford, Maddington, South Newton, Orcheston St Mary, Sherrington, Shrewton, Stapleford, Tilshead, Wylye, Stoke Winterbourne, and Great Wishford, with part of the par. of Wilton. The hund. comprises an area of about 38,440 acres.

BRANDESTON, a par. in the hund. of Loes, in the co. of Suffolk, 4 miles to the S.W. of Framlingham, 5 from Wickham Market, its post town, and 12 N.E. of Ipswich. It is situated on the banks of the river Deben. A branch of the Great Eastern railway runs from Wickham Market to Framlingham. The living is a vic.* in the dio. of Norwich, val. £100, in the patron. of the Rev. T. Smythe. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a Gothic building, with square tower. There is an Independent chapel, built in 1838, capable of accommodating 00 persons. The school is supported by Charles Austin Esq., J.P., who is lord of the manor and principal landowner. There are some poor's land and other charitable endowments of small value. A new vicarage has lately been built.

BRANDISTONE, a par. in the hund. of Eynsford, in the . of Norfolk, 4 miles to the S.W. of Aylsham. Attleborough is its post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, of the val. of £180, in the patron. of the President and Fellows of Magdalene College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. The poor have the benefit of charitable bequests, producing about £23 per annum. Brandistone Hall, the seat of the Atthills, is the principal residence.

BRANDON, a tnshp. united with Byshottles, in the par. of Brancepeth, ward of Darlington, in the co. palatine of Durham, 3 miles to the S.W. of Durham. The Durham and Bishop Auckland branch railway passes near it, with a station at Brancepeth. The village contains a paper-mill, which gives employment to some of the inhabitants. Brandon Hill, in this tnshp., rises to the height of nearly 880 feet, and has on its summit a remarkable tumulus, oblong in form, and about 24 feet high. The view from this hill is of great extent, and includes not fewer than eight castles.

BRANDON, a vil. in the bar. of Corkaguiney, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 20 miles to the W. of Tralee. It is seated on the coast of Brandon Bay, near the headland bearing the same name. The Crosbie family took the title of baron from this place.

BRANDON, a hmlt. in the par. of Hough-on-the-Hill, wap. of Loveden, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 7 miles to the N. of Grantham. It is not far from the Great Northern railway.

BRANDON, a tnshp. in the par. of Eglingham, ward of Coquetdale, in the co. of Northumberland, 7 miles to the S. of Wooler. It is watered by the river Breamish.

BRANDON, or BRANDON-FERRY, a par. and market town, in the hund. of Lackford, in the co. of Suffolk, 7 miles to the N.W. of Thetford, and 78 miles N.E. from London by road, or 88¼ miles by the Great Eastern railway, on which it is a station. It is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Little Ouse, which is also called the Brandon river, and is here crossed by a stone bridge. About a mile below the town is a ferry to the Isle of Ely. At Lakenheath and other places in the neighbourhood are very extensive warrens, from which large supplies of rabbits are obtained, and sent to the London market, affording a source of great employment to the furriers. The existence of a chalk deposit, rich in flint of excellent quality, led to the establishment here of a large manufactory of gun-flints, from which for a long time the supply of the army was almost exclusively drawn, the description of flint obtained from the common, about 1 mile S.E. of Brandon, being reckoned more certain in its fire and lasting longer than any other. There used to be from 70 to 100 men constantly employed in this branch; but the introduction of percussion caps has occasioned a great falling off in this manufacture, which has entirely disappeared from the towns of Greenhithe, Maidstone, and Northfleet. A good trade is still carried on in corn, malt, coal, timber, and bricks. There are besides several breweries, three whiting mills, an agate powder-mill, and an extensive steam saw-mill. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, of the val. with the rect. of Wangford annexed to it, of £800, in the patron. of the Rev. Samuel Warren, incumbent. The church, an ancient structure of flint and stone, with a fine tower and porch in the Norman style, is dedicated to St. Peter, and has been recently repaired. There are chapels belonging to the Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Baptists, and Latter-day Saints. The chapels, like the cottages in this locality, are principally built with flint. Adjoining the church is a National school, built in 1843, on the site of the old workhouse. A free school, founded by Thomas Wright in 1646, further endowed by Joanna Wright, and restored in 1862, has a revenue of £51 per annum. The town has recently very considerably improved in its trade, chiefly owing to the commodious railway station, communicating with Norwich, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Lynn, Ely, Cambridge, and London. It contains several comfortable inns, a branch of the Harvey and Hudson Norwich bank, and a central post-office; but the streets are yet unlighted. In High-street are six almshouses, appropriated to poor widows; and near the church, which is a quarter of a mile W. of the town, are three others, founded by Mrs. Ann Curtis in 1675, but rebuilt in 1840. There are charitable endowments (exclusive of the free school) producing about £170 a year. Brandon

was the birthplace of Eyre, Lord Mayor of London in the middle of the 15th century, and founder of Leadenhall Market. The Brandons, Dukes of Suffolk, had their name from this place, which also gives the title of duke to the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon. In the vicinity are the remains of a Roman encampment. Brandon Park is the seat of the Baron de Bliss, lord of the manor. In the neighbourhood are several other pleasant seats and residences of the gentry; the chief of which are Brandon Hall, North Court Lodge, and Brandon House, a handsome brick building on the Norfolk side of the river. Thursday is the market day. Fairs are held on the 14th February, the 11th June, and the 11th November, chiefly for cattle and toys.

BRANDON, a tnshp. in the par. of Wolston, and hund. of Knightlow, in the co. of Warwick, 5 miles to the E. of Coventry. It is seated on the banks of the river Avon, and is a station on the London and North-Western railway. A castle was founded here soon after the Norman Conquest, and traces of it still exist. The chief residence is Brandon House.

BRANDON PARVA, a par. in the hund. of Forehoe, in the co. of Norfolk, 5 miles to the N. of Wymondham, its post town. The Great Eastern railway passes within a short distance. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, of the val. of £281, in the patron. of Isaac Preston, Esq. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There is a free school, endowed with £12 a year, and other charities which produce about £15 per annum.

BRANDSBURTON, a par. in the northern div. of the wap. of Holderness, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 7 miles to the N.E. of Beverley, its post town. The geological formation of this district is particularly interesting from the numerous irregular mounds of gravel and sand, which denote the ancient effects of sea-currents, for all Holderness was a sea-bed in the glacial period. Of these, the long, curved mound of Brandsburton, called the Barff, is one of the most singular, and in it have been found the remains of the mammoth. At the beginning of the 17th century the manor belonged to Lady Dacres, and was given by her to the lord mayor and aldermen of London in trust for Emanuel Hospital, Westminster, which was founded by her, and now derives a rental from these lands of £4,115 19*s.* 4*d.*, which is, however, at present injudiciously applied, and requires to be investigated by a Royal Commission. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, of the annual val. of £895, in the patron. of the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge. The church, which is chiefly in the perpendicular style, is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains a monumental brass of a priest who died in 1364, and another of one of the St. Quintins and his lady. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here, and there are free schools with an income from endowment of £25 per annum, which is augmented by the trustees of Emanuel Hospital to £150. The other parochial charities produce about £7 a year. The Holderness hounds occasionally meet at Brandsburton Moor.

BRANDSBY, or BRANSBY, a par. in the wap. of Bulmer, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles to the N.E. of Easingwold. York is its post town. It includes the hmlt. of Stearsby. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, of the val. of £628, in the patron. of F. Cholmeley, Esq. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The produce of the parochial charities is about £7 a year. The principal seat is Brandsby Hall.

BRAND'S-FEET, a lib., chiefly in the par. of Little Missenden, hund. of Aylesbury, but partly in the par. of Hitchenden, hund. of Desborough, in the co. of Buckingham, 3 miles to the N. of High Wycombe.

BRANDWOOD, and BRANDWOOD HIGHER and LOWER ENDS, hmlts. in the tnshp. of Spotland, and par. of Rochdale, in the hund. of Salford, co. palatine of Lancaster, 4 miles to the N. of Rochdale.

BRANDY-STREET, a hmlt. in the par. of Selworthy, hund. of Carhampton, in the co. of Somerset, 3 miles to the W. of Minehead. It is seated in a beautiful district near the coast of the Bristol Channel.

BRANFIELD. *See* BRAINTFIELD, Hertfordsh

BRANKSEA, a chplry. in the par. of Stud the co. of Dorset, not far from Poole, its post tow living is a perpet. cur., val. £60, in the patron. Michel.

BRANNOCKSTOWN, or BRANNIXTOWN in the bar. of South Naas, in the co. of Kildar of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles to the E. of K The living is united with the perpet. cur of K in the dioc. of Dublin, Glendalagh, and Kild

BRANSBURY, a tythg. in the par and Barton-Stacey, in the co. of Southampton, the S.E. of Andover. It is situated on a river Test, and has the remains of an old

BRANSBY, a tnshp. in the par. of St Well, and parts of Lindsey, in the co. of L miles to the N.W. of Lincoln.

BRANSCOMBE, a par. in the hund. of the co. of Devon, 4 miles to the E. of S post town. It is pleasantly situated on th on a bay of the same name, and contains some v quarries of limestone. The living is a vi of Exeter, of the val. of £190, in the patr Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The church is to St. Winifred.

BRANSDALE EAST-SIDE, a hmlt in the of Farndale High Quarter, and par. of Ki side, in the wap. of Ryedale, North Riding York, 2 miles to the E. of Bransdale West-S

BRANSDALE WEST-SIDE, a tnshp. in of Kirkdale, wap. of Ryedale, in the North the co. of York, 9 miles to the N. of Helmsley. in a hilly country.

BRANSFORD, a chplry. in the par. of Le of Pershore, in the co. of Worcester, 4 miles S.W. of Worcester. It extends also into Powick. Bransford Road is a station on the and Hereford branch of the West Midland This chplry. is situated on the banks of the which is here crossed by a bridge on the Worcester to Hereford. Hops are cultivated there are rich meadow lands along the river. is an impropriate vic. in the dioc. of Wo church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

BRANSGORE, a vil. in the par. hmt., County Court district of Christchurch, in Southampton, 5 miles to the N.E. of Christ 6 from Ringwood, its post town. Christ is the nearest railway station. The p principally employed in agriculture and making, for which this locality is famous. is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, in the patron. of the trustees of the late T. The church, which is in the perpendic a tower and spire, was erected in 18 £2,700, which in part was defrayed by the Commissioners. It has a painted window and contains 280 free sittings. Near the parsonage-house, a neat brick building, and the National school, supported by v tributions. The principal residences are the residence of Henry Castleman, Esq., Lodge, the seat of Lady Bingham; and of W. P. Jesson, Esq.

BRANSON. *See* BRANSTONE, Staffordshir

BRANSTON, or BRAUNSTON, a par in of Framland, in the co. of Leicester, 8 miles of Melton Mowbray, its post town. The rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, of the in the patron. of the Duke of Rutland. The dedicated to St. Guthlake.

BRANSTON, or BRANSON, one of the comprised in the lib. of the city of Lincoln, sey, in the co. of Lincoln, 4 miles to the S its post town. It is near the Boston and L of the Great Northern railway. The living in the dioc. of Lincoln, of the val. of £677, in the of the Rev. P. Curtois. The church is All Saints. The Wesleyans have a chapel here,

here a charitable endowments producing £25 per annum.

BRANSTONE, or BRANSON, a tnshp. in the par. of Burton-upon-Trent, hund. of Offlow, in the co. of Stafford, 2 miles to the S.W. of Burton, and 2 N. of Barton railway station. It is intersected by the Birmingham and Derby branch of the Midland railway and the Grand Trunk canal. There is an Independent chapel, erected in 1834, and a National school. In the neighbourhood are the remains of a Roman camp. The chief residence is Sinai Park, built upon an eminence, from which there is an extensive view. The Marquis of Anglesey is lord of the manor.

BRASWELL. *See* BRAUNCEWELL, Lincolnshire.

BRANT BROUGHTON. *See* BROUGHTON BRANT, Lincolnshire.

BRANTHAM, a par. in the hund. of Samford, in the co. of Suffolk, 2 miles to the N. of Manningtree, its post town and railway station, and 9 S.W. of Ipswich. It is situated on the banks of the navigable river Stour, and the Great Eastern railway passes through the parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, of the val. with the perpet. cur. of East Bergholt, of £1,117, in the patron. the Master and Fellows of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The register dates from the year 1634. The Wesleyans have a chapel here.

BRAITHWAITE, a tnshp. in the par. of Dean, ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent in the co. of Cumberland, 4 miles S.E. of Workington. Freestone of good quality is quarried here. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the woollen and paper manufactures. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel in the village.

BRANTINGHAM, a par. partly in the Hunsley-Beacon div. of the wap. of Harthill, and partly in the wap. of Howdenshire, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles W. of Hull. Brough is its post town. It is on the Hull, Selby, and Melford Junction railway, and includes the tnshps. of Thorpe Brantingham and Welton. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, of the val. with the perpet. cur. of Ellerker annexed, of which the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

BRANTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Eglingham, ward of Glendale, in the co. of Northumberland, 8 miles to the N.W. of Wooler. There is a chapel belonging to the Presbyterians.

BRANTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Cantley, wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles from Doncaster.

BRANTON-GREEN, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Upper Dunsforth, in the par. of Aldborough, wap. of Claro, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles to the S.E. of Boroughbridge.

BRANXTON, a par. in the western div. of Glendale ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 8 miles to the N.W. of Wooler. Coldstream is its post town. The village, which is now but small, was once a market town. It is situated on the borders of Scotland, at the foot of Flodden Hill. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Durham, of the val. of £270, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Paul, is a handsome stone edifice, rebuilt in 1849, the beautiful Norman arch in the chancel being the only portion of the old church preserved. The font is of Norman design, supported on four columns, but of modern workmanship. This village was the birthplace (1736) of Percival Stockdale, poet and miscellaneous writer, whose father at that time held the rectory of Branxton. On the western summit of Flodden Hill, where the Scots encamped on the 9th of September, 1513, is a rock still called the King's Chair. The fatal battle, however, took place in and about the village of Branxton, principally to the south-west of the church. The Scotch, under James IV., took up their position on the ridge of Branxton Hill, and the Earl of Surrey drew up his men almost in a line opposite the different Scottish divisions. The rising ground, a few hundred yards west of the church, considered to be Piper's Hill, marks the spot where the king fell, with the greater part of the nobility of Scotland, and about the foot of this eminence the most deadly fight took place. The pillar of unhewn basalt in the vicinity of the village, generally assumed by historians to have been erected as a memorial stone of the battle of Flodden, is now considered to be nothing more than a "gathering stone," about which the different invading armies met when about to commit raids in either country.

BRASCOTE, a hmlt. in the par. of Newbold Verdon, hund. of Sparkenhoe, in the co. of Leicester, 2 miles to the E. of Market Bosworth.

BRASHFIELD, a hmlt. in the par. of Mitchelmersh, hund. of Thorngate, in the co. of Southampton, 3 miles to the N. of Romsey.

BRASSINGTON, a chplry. in the par. of Bradborne and hund. of Wirksworth, in the co. of Derby, 3 miles to the W. of Wirksworth, its post town. The living is a perpet cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £50, in the patron. of Tidd Pratt, Esq. The church is in various styles of architecture. There is a small endowment for education. The principal residence is Brassington Hall.

BRASTED, a par. in the hund. of Codsheath, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, in the co. of Kent, 2½ miles E. of Westerham, and 4½ W. of Seven Oaks, its post town. It is situated on the borders of Surrey, on the edge of the Weald of Kent, and is watered by the river Darent. Part of the land is laid out in hop-grounds. From its elevated situation this place commands fine prospects over the rich surrounding country. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, of the val. of £673, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, which contains some monuments of the Heath family, is dedicated to St. Martin. The parish has the benefit of charitable endowments, which produce about £35 per annum, and there is a National school and several paper-mills. The principal seat is Brasted Place, once the residence of the Lords Willoughby de Broke. Brasted Common is 1 mile S. of the village. A fair is held on Holy Thursday for horses and cattle.

BRATHAY, a vil. in the par. of Hawkshead, hund. of North Lonsdale, in the co. of Lancashire, 1 mile to the S.W. of Ambleside, its post town. It is seated at the head of Windermere, on the banks of the Brathay river, which takes its rise on the edge of Cumberland, at Bow Fell, and after a course of about 10 miles, through Langdale and Elterwater, falls into the lake of Windermere. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, worth £40, in the patron. of G. Redmayne, Esq. Near the village is Brathay Park.

BRATOFT. *See* BRAYTOFT, Lincolnshire.

BRATTLEBY, a par. in the wap. of Lawress, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 6 miles to the N. of Lincoln, its post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, of the val. of £260, in the patron. of the Master and Fellows of Balliol College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Cuthbert.

BRATTON. *See* BOREATTON, Shropshire.

BRATTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Wrockwardine, hund. of Bradford, in the co. of Salop, 2 miles from Wellington. The Shropshire Union railway passes near it, with a station in the neighbouring tnshp. of Admaston.

BRATTON, a chplry. in the par. and borough of Westbury, hund. of the same name, in the co. of Wilts, 3 miles to the E. of Westbury, its post town. It formerly contained the hmlts. of Heywood and Hawkeridge, which are now distinct. Wool spinning and carding are carried on here, and there is an extensive iron-foundry for the manufacture of agricultural implements. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Salisbury, and is at present wholly unendowed. The church is dedicated to St. James. The Baptists have a chapel in the village. There are charitable endowments producing about £35 per annum. On a hill southward of the village is an ancient British camp, called Bratton Castle, nearly a mile in circuit, and comprising an area of 23 acres. The Romans, Danes, and Saxons are said to have occupied this entrenchment. On the hill-side below it is the figure of a white horse, to which an early origin has been assigned,

but which is known to have been cut about the middle of the last century. It bears some resemblance to the famous White Horse which gives name to a hill in Berkshire. Various military remains have been found in the neighbourhood.

BRATTON-CLOVELLY, a par. in the hund. of Lifton, in the co. of Devon, 8 miles to the W. of Okehampton, its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, of the val. of £412, in the patron. of the Bishop of Exeter. In this village was born the distinguished lawyer, Henry de Bracton, who flourished in the 13th century, and was author of the well-known work entitled "De Legibus et Consuetudinibus Angliæ." On a hill to the N. of this place, are the remains of a Roman encampment, called Broadbury Castle, with a rampart and ditch.

BRATTON-FLEMING, a par. in the hund. of Braunton, in the co. of Devon, 6 miles to the N.E. of Barnstaple, its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, of the val. of £551, in the patron. of the Master and Fellows of Caius College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. Remains of an ancient circle of stones exist at Nightacott, near this place. The North Devon hounds meet at Bratton.

BRATTON MANOR, a hmlt. in the par. of Minehead, hund. of Carhampton, in the co. of Somerset, near Minehead.

BRATTON, ST. MAUR, or BRATTON SEYMOUR, a par. in the hund. of Norton-Ferris, in the co. of Somerset, 2 miles to the N.W. of Wincanton, its post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, of the val. of £161, in the patron. of Sir R. Lopes, Bart., and J. Hodges, Esq., alternately. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

BRAUGHIN, a par. in the hund. of Braughin, in the co. of Hertford, 3¼ miles to the S.E. of Buntingford, 6 N.W. of Bishop Stortford railway station, and 28 miles from London. Ware is its post town. It is situated on the E. side of the river Rib, and is intersected by a small stream called the Quin, which joins the Rib just below the town. Braughin is supposed to have been the Roman station *"Ad Fines,"* and was a royal demesne in the Saxon period, when it was named *Brooking*. Mention is made of it in Domesday Book under the name of *Brachinges*. The ancient way called Ermine Street passed by it, and a Roman camp of considerable extent existed in the vicinity of the town. It was formerly a market town under a charter obtained in the reign of Stephen. The par. includes part of the hmlt. of Puckeridge. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, of the val. of £260, in the patron. of the heirs of the late Rev. W. Tower. The church, a large building with an embattled tower and spire, is dedicated to St. Mary. It contains several monuments of the Brograve family, whose chapel attached to the chancel is now converted into school and vestry rooms. There is a chapel belonging to the Independents, a National school, and an almshouse for widows. The charitable endowments of the parish, including the income of a small free school and a bequest for the repair of bridges and other purposes, amount to £28 per annum. A house near the churchyard was conveniently furnished and given by Mr. Jenyns for the use of poor couples on occasion of their marriage, but it is not now applied to such purpose. At Campwood, S. of the village, on the banks of the river, are remains of a Roman camp, which covered about 40 acres. A fair is held on Whit-Monday and Whit-Tuesday.

BRAUGHIN HUNDRED, one of the eight hunds. or subdivisions of the co. of Hertford, situated in the eastern part of the co., and bounded on the N. by the hund. of Edwinstree, on the S. and E. by the co. of Essex, and on the W. by the hunds. of Broadwater and Hertford. It contains the pars. of Bishop Stortford, Braughin, Eastwick, Gilston, Hunsdon, Sawbridgeworth, Standon, Stanstead Abbot's, Thorley, Thundridge, Ware, Westmill, and Widford. The area of the hund. is about 38,400 acres.

BRAUNCEWELL, or BRANSWELL, a par. to which that of Dunsby is joined, in the wap. of Flaxwell, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 4 m[iles] the N. of Sleaford, its post town. The living is a [rect.] in the dioc. of Lincoln, of the yearly val. with [that] of Anwick and the rect. of Dunsby united, [£]4[00], the patron. of the Marquis of Bristol. The [church] dedicated to All Saints.

BRAUNSTON, a par. in the hund. of Fawsley, [in the] co. of Northampton, 3 miles to the N.W. of [Daven]try Rugby is its post town. It is situated on the confi[nes of] Warwickshire, on the Oxford and Grand Junction [Canal] which here unite. The living is a rect.* in the [dioc. of] Peterborough, of the annual val. of £837, in the [gift] of the Principal and Fellows of Jesus College, [Oxford]. The church, which was entirely rebuilt in [1864], is a large and handsome building in the decorated [style] of architecture. It has a remarkably good [tower], octagonal and crocketed, 150 feet in height, [and] dedicated to St. Giles. It stands on the brow of a [hill] west end of the village, and forms a fine feature [in the] landscape. There are chapels belonging to the [Baptists] and Wesleyans, and a National school partly [supported] by endowment, the produce of a bequest by W[illiam] Makepeace in 1733. The value of the two [latter] is about £200 per annum. Reynolds, afterwards Bi[shop] of Norwich, was once rector of this parish. The [market] stone cross, which formerly stood in the [village], consisted of a single block of stone, 11 feet [high], is now placed in the rectory garden. A curious [custo]mary tenure exists in the manor of Braunston, [by] which the widow of a copyhold tenant [has power] for her life on presenting yearly at the court of [the] one groat in a leathern purse.

BRAUNSTON, or BRANSTON, a par. in [the hund.] of Oakham Soke, in the co. of Rutland, 5 miles [to the] S.W. of Oakham, its post town. It lies on the [border] of Leicestershire, on the banks of the small river [Eye], not far from the Syston and Peterborough [branch] Midland railway. The living is a vic. in the [diocese of] Peterborough, annexed to the vic. of Hambleton. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The parish [has] including an endowment for education, [which] amount to about £60 per annum. Braunston [Hall] about a mile from the village.

BRAUNSTONE, a chplry. in the par. of Glen[field], hund. of Sparkenhoe, in the co. of Leicester, [4] to the S.W. of Leicester, its post town. It [lies] the Midland railway, and contains the ext. par. [of] Braunstone Frith. The living is a perpetual [curacy] to the rect. of Glenfield, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The chief residence is Braunstone Hall, once the seat of the Hastings family.

BRAUNSTONE-FRITH, an ext. par. hlt. in the par. of Glenfield, and hund. of Sparkenhoe, in the co. of Leicester, near Braunstone.

BRAUNTON, a par. in the hund. of Braunton, in the co. of Devon, 5 miles to the W. of Barnstaple, its post town. It is situated on the coast of the Bristol Channel, near the mouth of the navigable river Taw, and contains a tract of very rich land, which was originally claimed from the sea. There are two lighthouses in the parish, erected in 1820 for the guidance of vessels over the bar at the entrance of the Taw. They stand about 300 yards apart, and the lights, which are fixed, are visible, one at the distance of 11, and the other of 14 miles. Manganese has been found in this district. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, of the val. of £[illegible], in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Brannock, and contains a monumental brass of the year 1548. The Independents have a chapel [and] there is an endowed free school, with a revenue of [£]30 per annum, and some other charities producing about £[illegible] a year. Remains of six ancient chapels are found in Braunton.

BRAUNTON HUNDRED, one of the 33 hund[reds] subdivisions of the co. of Devon, situated in the [South] parliamentary div. of the co., and bounded on the N. and W. by the Bristol Channel, on the E. by the hund. of Sherwill, and on the S. by the hunds. of South Mo[lton]

and Frinington. It contains the pars. of Ashford, Barnstaple, Berrynarbor, Bittadon, Bratton-Fleming, Braunton, East Buckland, West Buckland, Combe Martin, East Down, West Down, Filleigh, Georgeham, Goodleigh, Heanton-Punchardon, Ilfracombe, Kentisbury, Marwood, Morthoe, Pilton, and Trentishoe. The hund. extends over an area of about 68,830 acres.

BRAWBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Salton, and wap. of Ryedale, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles to the N.W. of New Malton. It lies on the banks of the river Rye. The Wesleyans have a chapel in the village.

BRAWDY, a par. in the hund. of Dewisland, in the co. of Pembroke, South Wales, 6 miles to the E. of St. David's, its post town. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, of the val. with that of Hay's Castle united, £115, in the patron. of the bishop.

BRAWITH, a hmlt. in the par. of Leake, and wap. of Allertonshire, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles to the N. of Thirsk. It is joined with the tnshp. of Knayton. The principal residence is Brawith Hall.

BRAWNY BARONY, one of the 12 bars. or subdivisions of the co. of Westmeath, in the prov. of Leinster, Ireland, situated in the south-western part of the co., and bounded on the N. by Lough Ree, on the N.E. by the bar. of Kilkenny West, on the S.E. by the bar. of Clonlonan, and on the W. by the river Shannon. It contains the par. of St. Mary's, which includes part of the market town of Athlone. The area of the bar., which is the ancient seat of the O'Briens, is about 11,[illegible] acres.

BRAXTEAD, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Witham, in the co. of Essex, 2 miles to the E. of Witham, its post town. The Great Eastern railway runs near this place. Striptree, in this par., was the site of a priory of the Austine order, founded about the end of the 13th century, by Mary de Valence, Countess of Pembroke, the revenue of which at the Dissolution was [illegible]. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. of £544, in the patron. of the Master and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. The church, some portions of which are in the Norman style, is dedicated to All Saints. It is a neat building, with a tower, belfry and leaden spire, but richly fitted within, having several stained glass windows, and a white marble monument to the Rev. J. M. Wallace, once rector of the par. It is situated within the domain of Great Braxtead, which comprises about 500 acres, well stocked with deer, and ornamented with a winding lake. There are charitable endowments worth about £20 a year. Braxtead Park is the principal seat, and is at present the residence of Charles Du Cane, Esq., M.P. for North Essex, who is lord of the manor. The National school for girls was built a few years ago at the sole expense of the late Captain Du Cane, R.N.

BRAXTEAD, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Witham in the co. of Essex, 1 mile from Witham, its post town. It is situated on the banks of the river Blackwater, near the Great Eastern railway. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Rochester, of the val. of £118, in the patron. of Mrs. E. D. Clarke. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. It has a round chancel and Norman porch. The charitable endowments of the par. amount to £7 per annum.

BRAY, a par. in the hund. of Bray, in the co. of Berks, 4 miles to the E. of Reading. Maidenhead is its post town. It is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Thames, near Monkey Island, and contains part of the town of Maidenhead, which is a station on the Great Western railway. Bray forms part of the lib. of Windsor Forest, and retains some privileges pertaining to it as a royal demesne. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, of the val. of £500, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, a spacious building partly in the early English, partly in the perpendicular style of architecture, is dedicated to St. Michael. It was entirely restored and partly rebuilt in 1862, under the direction of T. Witt, the architect. It has recently been enriched with stained-glass windows, and contains several monumental brasses, the earliest bearing the date of 1370, and some old family tombs. There is also a district church at Boyne Hill, dedicated to All Saints, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £120, in the patron. of the Bishop of Oxford. There is a free school for boys, founded and endowed by William Cherry, which has a revenue of £35; a hospital for 40 persons, founded by William Goddard, in 1627, and governed by the Fishmongers' Company; and a bequest by Sir John Norris, now lost. There are some other charitable endowments producing about £40 per annum.—The proverbial expression "the Vicar of Bray," commemorates an incumbent of this parish, who, according to Fuller, conformed to the Papist and Protestant churches in turn during the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, holding fast through all changes to one principle —to live and die Vicar of Bray. His name will long remain as the type of the time-server, although his actual existence is now questioned.—In this parish is the curious old manor-house of Ockholt, or Ockwells, built by John Norreys in the latter half of the 15th century, and long the seat of his descendants. At Hollyport is the seat called Philberts, formerly Cresswells, which was originally erected for Nell Gwynne. Braywick Lodge, formerly the seat of Sir W. Waller, Bart., now of John Hibbert, stands on an elevated spot, commanding an extensive and beautiful prospect over the country, the Thames, Maidenhead, Windsor, &c. Bray Grove is another pleasant residence.

BRAY, a par. and market town in the bar. of Rathdown, in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 12 miles to the S. of Dublin, with which it is connected by the Dublin and Bray railway. It is situated in a beautiful spot on the coast of St. George's Channel, on the banks of the Bray river. That part of the town which lies on the north side of the river is called Little Bray, and is in the par. of Old Connaught, in the co. of Dublin. The lordship of Bray was in early times included in the territories of the O'Tooles, and was given, in 1173, to a Norman knight named Walter de Riddlesford. In 1215 it passed into the possession of the abbey of St. Thomas, which held it till the Dissolution. It was then conferred upon Sir Thomas Brabazon, ancestor of the present proprietor, the Earl of Meath. The river is crossed by an ancient bridge of five arches, connecting the two parts of the town. The aspect of the town is pleasant and cheerful, and the surrounding scenery remarkably beautiful. To the southward is Bray Head, a bold and lofty promontory, rising to the height of about 800 feet above the level of the sea, and forming a conspicuous seamark. The river, which forms a small haven, with a bar at the entrance, falls into the sea 2 miles to the N. of this headland, after a course of about 10 miles from Glencree. Trout abound in it, and are taken in large quantities. Some small vessels are employed in the fishery and the coasting trade. The town contains a good hotel, a large brewery, and a flour-mill. Police and coastguard stations are established, and petty sessions are held here once a fortnight. Bray has long been a favourite watering-place, and the number of visitors has increased since the construction of the railway. In Little Bray are the remains of a castle, which are converted into a barrack. There are also in the town a hospital, with a dispensary, and a savings-bank. Provident and loan societies were established some years since. The living is a rect. united with the vic. of Old Connaught, in the dioc. of Dublin, Glendalagh, and Kildare, of the annual val. of £480, in the patron. of the crown. The church was built in 1609, and stands on high ground by the river. There is a handsome Roman Catholic chapel, a chapel belonging to the Presbyterians, and National, infant, and other schools. In the neighbourhood of Bray are many beautiful seats of the nobility and gentry. Kilruddery, the seat of the Earl of Meath, is a noble mansion in the perpendicular style of architecture, situated in a finely-wooded park of about 900 acres, lying south of the town, between Bray Head and the Little Sugar-

loaf Hill. The latter rises to the height of 1,120 feet above the sea. Bray Head, the seat of G. Putland, Esq., is an elegant structure in the Italian style, beautifully situated in extensive grounds near the foot of the hill, and commanding splendid views of hill and sea. Among the other residences are Old Court, St. Valerie, Old Connaught House, the seat of Lord Plunket, Rich View, &c. There are remains of castles at Little Bray, Old Court, and Fassarow House. A martello tower stands near Bray Head. Tuesday and Saturday are the market days. Fairs are held on the 12th January, the 4th May, the 5th August, and the 12th November, for the sale of friezes; and on the 1st March, May, and July, the 15th August, the 20th September, and the 14th December, for the sale of cattle. There is a racecourse on the north bank of the river, where races are held once a year.

BRAYBROOKE, a par. in the hund. of Rothwell, in the co. of Northampton, 3 miles to the S.E. of Market Harborough, its post town. The south-east branch of the Midland railway passes by this place. A castle formerly existed here, which was the seat of the Griffins, one of whom, Sir John Griffin, was created Lord Braybrook in 1788. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, of the val. of £600, in the patron. of the Rev. J. W. Field. The church is dedicated to All Saints, and contains a monument of Sir Nicholas Griffin, who died in 1509, and a wooden figure of a knight supposed to be that of Sir T. Latimer. There is a chapel belonging to the Baptists in the village, and a National school erected in 1836 by Mrs. Bousquet. The charitable endowments, which include two small bequests for education, amount to £21 per annum. Robert de Braybrooke, lord chancellor in the reign of Henry IV., was born here. This place gives the title of baron to Lord Braybrooke, the present representative of the Griffin family.

BRAYDON, a hmlt. in the par. of Purton, hund. of Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple, in the co. of Wilts, 4 miles to the S. of Cricklade.

BRAYFIELD, COLD, a par. in the hund. of Newport, in the co. of Buckingham, 3 miles to the E. of Olney, its post town. It is situated on the border of Bedfordshire, on the banks of the river Ouse. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of Lavendon, in the dioc. of Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

BRAY, HIGH, a par. in the hund. of Sherwill, in the co. of Devon, 6 miles to the N. of South Molton. It is situated on the confines of Somersetshire, on the banks of the river Bray, a branch of the Taw. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, of the val. of £280, in the patron. of T. P. Acland, Esq. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

BRAY HUNDRED, one of the 20 hunds. or subdivisions of the co. of Berks, situated in the eastern part of the co., and bounded by part of the hund. of Cookham on the N., by the river Thames on the E., and by the hund. of Beynhurst on the S. and W. It contains the par. of Bray, which includes part of the town of Maidenhead. Its area is 9,102 acres.

BRAYSTONES, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Lowside Quarter, and par. of St. Bees, ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, in the co. of Cumberland, 3 miles to the S. of Egremont. It is a station on the Whitehaven and Furness Junction railway.

BRAYTHORNE, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Stainburn, and par. of Kirkby Overblow, wap. of Claro, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles to the N.E. of Otley.

BRAYTOFT, or BRATOFT, a par. in the Wold div. of the wap. of Candleshoe, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 4 miles to the N. of Wainfleet. Spilsby is its post town. The Boston and Grimsby section of the Great Northern railway passes near it. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, of the val. of £255, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul.

BRAYTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Aspatria, ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, in the co. of Cumberland, 7 miles to the S.W. of Wigton. It is a station on the Maryport and Carlisle railway. The principal seat is Brayton Hall. The tnshp. is joined to Aspatria.

BRAYTON, a par. in the lower div. of the wap. of Barkstone Ash, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 1 mile to the S.W. of Selby, its post town. It is situated on the banks of the river Ouse, and is crossed by the branch canal connecting the Ouse with the Aire, forming part of the Aire and Calder navigation, the Hull, Selby, and Milford Junction railway passes through the place. The par. includes the chplries. of Barlby, Gateforth, and the tnshps. of Brayton, Barn, Hambleton, and Thorpe-Willoughby. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, of the val. of £268, in the patron. of Lord Londesborough. The church is dedicated to St. Wilfrid. It is partly in the Norman style, but has various other styles of architecture. The tower at the west end is Norman, and is surmounted by a spire in the perpendicular style. In addition to the parish church, there are two chapels of ease—one at Barlby and the other at Gateforth. The parochial charities, including a small bequest for a school, amount to £40 per annum. Near the village is a hamlet called Brayton Barf. Lord Londesborough, and the Rev. J. Brooke, of Gateforth House, late Osbaldeston, are the principal landed proprietors.

BREACHWOOD GREEN, a hmlt 1 mile S. from the par. of King's Walden, in the co. of Hertford, 5 miles from Hitchin, and 5 from Welwyn railway station.

BREADALBANE DISTRICT, one of the ancient divs. or stewartries of the co. of Perth, situated in the western part of the co., and extending about 33 miles in length and 31 miles in breadth. Aberfeldy and Atholl form its northern boundary, Glencarn and Menteith its southern. It lies in the heart of the Grampian Mountains, contains not more than two or three villages of any importance, and is pastured on the hills, and some of the valleys under cultivation. Lochs Tay and Lyon are the principal lakes in the district. Limestone and granite are found in abundance, with small quantities of copper, lead, and other minerals. Peat, the chief fuel, is found in abundance. It gives the title of baron to a branch of the family of Campbell, to which it almost entirely belongs, and which has its chief seat at Taymouth Castle, near the northern extremity of Loch Tay. The name is sometimes written *Breadalbin*, and signifies a "hill country." Since the pacification of the country 100 years ago, and the stop put to the warlike incursions of troublesome neighbours, the inhabitants have acquired habits of industry, which have greatly improved the land and their own condition. Hugh Cameron, a humble millwright, began this part of the country, as well as the Highlands generally, by first constructing mills for spinning thread. He was a man of uncommon genius and integrity, and died in 1817 at the great age of 112 years.

BREADSALL, a par. in the hund. of Appletree, in the co. of Derby, 2 miles to the N. of Derby, its post town. The Derby water-works are in this parish, and it is crossed by the North Midland railway, the Derby Canal, the Eaton canal and the river Derwent. It was formerly the site of a house of Friars Eremites, founded, it is said, by the Dethick family, about the middle of the 14th century, and subsequently converted into an Augustine priory. It had a revenue of £13, and was given by Edward VI. to Henry, Duke of Suffolk. Good building stone is obtained in the parish, and some of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of hosiery. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, of the annual value with 452 acres of glebe land, in the patronage of Sir H. Crewe, Bart. The church, a spacious building with a tower and lofty spire, was repaired in 1850. It is dedicated to All Saints, and contains a monument to the botanist and poet, Dr. Darwin, who died in 1802. Breadsall Priory. The rectory of this parish was held for nearly 20 years by John Hieron, a learned Nonconformist of the 17th century. The Wesleyans have

chapel and there is a free school, founded in 1788, and subsequently endowed by John Clayton with an income of £10 a year. There is also a handsome National school, erected in 1837 conjointly by the late Sir George Crewe and the Rev. Henry R. Crewe, the rector. The poor have the benefit of several other charitable bequests, producing about £50 per annum.

BREDSTONE, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Berkeley, in the co. of Gloucester, 2 miles from Berkeley.

BREGE and GERMOE, a par. in the hund. of Kerrier, in the co. of Cornwall, 3 miles to the W. of Helston, its post town. It is situated on the coast of Mounts Bay, and contains the chplries. of Cury-cum-Gunwalloe and Godolphin, and several hmlts. The remains of an old castle stand at Pengerswick. Granite abounds here, and at Wheal Vor is a rich and extensive tin-mine. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in working the mines and stone-quarries. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, with the val. with the perpet. cur. of Germoe annexed, of £760, in the patron. of the crown. Besides the parish church there are two district churches, one at Cury and the other at Godolphin; the livings of both are perpet. curs., the former in the patron. of the trustees of the late Rev. J. Rogers, and the latter in that of the Crown and the Bishop of Exeter alternately. The parochial charities, consisting chiefly of some small bequests for education, amount to £8 a year. Godolphin, in this parish, originally the seat of a family of that name, is now the property of the Duke of Leeds. It was the birthplace (1702) of Lord Treasurer Godolphin. There are the traces of an ancient circular camp on Pencair or Pencoid Hill.

BREAGHWY, or BREAFY, a par. in the bar. of Tirerrill, in the co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles from Castlebar. It lies on the banks of the river Finola, and contains a large tract of bog. The lands suffer greatly from the frequent inundations of the river. Building stone is quarried here. The living is a ... of the union of Castlebar, in the dioc. of Tuam, ... and Achonry. Among the gentlemen's seats of the neighbourhood are Breafy Lodge, Fisher Hill, and ... House. A monastery existed here at a very ... and some traces of it still remain.

BREAM, or BREEM, a chplry. in the par. of Newland, hund. of St. Briavell's, in the co. of Gloucester, ... the N.W. of Berkeley. Lydney is its post ... The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, of the val. of £150, in the patron. of ...

BREAMORE, a lib. in the Ringwood div. of the co. of Southampton, containing and co-extensive with the hmlt. Breamore.

BREAMORE, a par. in the lib. of the same name, ... div. of the co. of Southampton, 3 miles to the ... of Downton, and 7 miles to the S. of Salisbury, its post town. It is situated on the borders of Wiltshire and Hampshire, on the western bank of the river Avon, and contains the hmlt of Outwick. A priory of the Dominican order was founded here about 1130 by Baldwin, Earl of Devon, which had a revenue at the time of its suppression of £200, and was given in 1536 to the Marquis of Exeter. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, of the val. of £540, in the patron. of the Rev. J. Palmer. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There are charitable endowments which amount to about £30 per annum. The principal seat is Breamore House, which is a meet for the New Forest hounds.

BREAN, a par. in the hund. of Bempstone, in the co. of Somerset, 8 miles to the W. of Axbridge, its post town. It lies in a detached part of the hund., within the hund. of Brent-with-Wrington. This parish is situated on the coast of the Bristol Channel, and is bounded on the E. by the river Axe, which falls into the Channel at the foot of Breane Down, a lofty promontory northward of the village, running out above a mile into the sea. The town rises to the height of 300 feet above the level of the sea. Some of the inhabitants of the village are employed in gathering samphire, which is found in abundance here. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, of the val. of £216, in the patron. of W. Willes, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Bridget.

BREAREY, a hmlt. in the par. of Addle, and wap. of Skyrack, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles to the E. of Otley.

BREARTON. *See* BRIERTON, Durham.

BREARTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Knaresborough, and wap. of Claro, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles to the N. of Knaresborough, its post town. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, annexed to the vic. of Knaresborough. The charitable endowments of the township are worth about £3 a year.

BREASDON, or BREASTON, a chplry. in the par. of Wilne, in the hund. of Morleston and Litchurch, in the co. of Derby, 7 miles to the E. of Derby, its post town. The Midland railway runs through it. Many hands are here employed in the manufacture of hosiery, about 50 frames being at work. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £119, in the patron. of the Earl of Stamford. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There are several charitable endowments, producing about £16 a year.

BREATHER-HILLS, a hmlt. in the par. of Barrowby, wap. of Winnibriggs and Threo, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 2 miles to the W. of Grantham. It is near the Nottingham and Grantham branch of the Great Northern railway.

BRECHFA, a par. in the hund. of Cathinog, in the co. of Carmarthen, South Wales, 10 miles to the N.E. of Carmarthen, its post town. It is situated in a beautiful valley, on the banks of the river Cothy. The land is good and highly cultivated. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £72, in the alternate patron. of the families of Tregib and Aberothy. The church, which has no tower, is dedicated to St. Teilo. A cattle fair is held on the 3rd October.

BRECHIN, a par. and market town, royal and parliamentary burgh, in the co. of Forfar, Scotland, 11 miles to the N.E. of Forfar, and 70 miles to the N. of Edinburgh. The town is connected with the Scottish North-Eastern railway by a branch line of 4 miles from the Bridge-of-Dun junction. It is situated in a fertile district, on the N. bank of the South Esk, about 8 miles above its mouth, and includes the vils. of Little Brechin and Trinity Muir.—Brechin is a place of considerable antiquity, and the seat of a diocese founded by David I. in 1150. At an earlier period a house of the Culdees was established here. The town was formerly defended by walls and by a castle of great strength, which stood a siege of three weeks by the English, under Edward I., in 1303, and was only surrendered after its proprietor, Sir Thomas Maule, had been slain by a stone cast from an engine. The town was burnt by the Danes early in the 11th century, and by Montrose during the civil war of the reign of Charles I. On the 18th May, 1452, a battle was fought near Brechin, in which the Earl of Crawford was defeated by the forces of James II. of Scotland, under the Earl of Huntly.—The town, which has a clean and pleasant appearance, consists of two principal streets, one of which runs northward from the old bridge for about a mile, and the other meets it about midway. The ground rises steeply in some parts of the town. The manufacture of linens, sailcloths, and osnaburghs is carried on, employing many hands. Good building stone is quarried, and there are spinning-mills, lime-works, two distilleries, two tobacco manufactories, and a brewery. In the middle of the town is the market-place, or cross, and the townhouse. The principal public building is the mechanics' institution, erected and endowed by Lord Panmure in 1838. It is in the Tudor style of architecture, with a tower about 80 feet high. There are also an academy connected with the Maison Dieu (an ancient hospital), a dispensary, and a savings-bank.—Brechin has been a royal burgh from a remote antiquity. Under the Municipal Reform Act the government is vested in a provost, two bailies, and 11 councillors. It is also a parliamentary burgh, contributing with Montrose, Arbroath, Forfar, and Inverbervie to return one representative to parliament. This place was

formerly the county town, and comprises within the limits of the borough 773 houses, inhabited by 1,869 separate families, or 7,180 individuals, of whom 1,118 were children between the ages of five and fifteen, attending school.—Brechin is the seat of a presb. in the synod of Angus and Mearns. The living is a collegiate charge, the stipend of the first minister being £292, and of the second £340. The parish church is part of the cathedral, dedicated to St. Ninian, which was built by David I. on the site of the ancient Culdee abbey. It was originally a handsome Gothic edifice, but has been disfigured and defaced by time and modern alterations. It stands on the edge of a ravine, opposite the castle. The Bishop of Brechin, in the reign of Charles I., is said to have distinguished himself by his determined conformity to the royal decree establishing the liturgy, and to have carried firearms with him into the pulpit. There are a chapel of ease, three Free churches, three belonging to the United Presbyterians, a Congregational chapel, and an Episcopal church.—Part of the ancient chapel of Maison Dieu still remains, and has been occupied as a slaughterhouse and a stable. Near the cathedral is a "round tower," one of the only two found in Scotland, the other being at Abernethy. The tower of Brechin is built of freestone, well wrought; it is 80 feet high, with a spire or conical roof 23 feet more, and is 16 feet in diameter at the base. There are curious carvings about the doorway. The tower is said to lean slightly, and to be shaken by high winds. Brechin Castle, now the seat of Lord Panmure, is built on the site of an ancient castle. It stands on a precipitous rock by the river, and is separated from the town by a deep ravine. Towards the W. it presents a handsome and regular front, but towards the S. a confused mass of ancient remains and modern additions. The picturesque aspect of the place has been injured by the destruction of old woods and trees which formerly adorned it.—Maitland, author of the histories of Edinburgh and London; Gillies, author of a history of Greece; and James Tytler, a contributor to the first edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," were natives of this town.—Brechin supports a weekly newspaper, called the *Brechin Advertiser*. —Tuesday is the market-day. Cattle fairs are held on Trinity Muir, 1 mile to the N. of the town, on the third Wednesday in April, the second Wednesday in June and two following days, the second Thursday in August, and the Tuesday before the last Wednesday of September. The June fair, for cattle, horses, and sheep, is one of the most important in Scotland, and has been held from time immemorial.

BRECKENBOROUGH, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirby-Wiske, wap. of Birdforth, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles to the N.W. of Thirsk. It is joined with the tnshp. of Newsham. The chief residence is Breckenborough House.

BRECKLES, a par. in the hund. of Wayland, in the co. of Norfolk, 5 miles to the S. of Watton. Larling is its post town. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, of the val. of £45, in the patron. of Sir E. Kerrison, Bart. The church, which has a round tower with an octangular top, is dedicated to St. Margaret. Breckles Hall is the seat of Sir E. Kerrison.

BRECKLES, LITTLE, a hmlt., once a separate par., now included in the par. of Shropham, hund. of the same name, in the co. of Norfolk. There is no church, and the rect. was annexed to the vic. of Shropham before 1332.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE, or BRECON-SHIRE, an inland co. of South Wales, bounded on the N. and N.E. by Radnorshire, on the E. by Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, on the S. by Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire, and on the W. by Carmarthenshire and Cardiganshire. It is about 35 miles in length from N. to S., and about 30 miles at its greatest breadth from E. to W., being in circuit about 140 miles, and comprising an area of about 750 square miles, or 460,158 acres. It is situated between 51° 45′ and 52° 17′ N. lat., and 3° 0′ and 3° 48′ W. long. Its outline is very irregular.—At the time of the Roman Conquest this district formed part of the territory of the *Silures*, who under Caractacus made so brave a resistance to the reign invaders. A Roman way was formed ... and there were two important stations. After the ... ture of the Romans, this territory became a ... principality, and acquired the name of *Brycheiniog*, which are derived the present Welsh name *Brecknock* and the English *Brecknock*. The rule of the ... princes, the last of whom was Bleddyn-ap-Maen... continued till about 1090, when the Norman ... Bernard Newmarch, invaded and got possession ... territory, defeating Bleddyn in a battle fought near Bannau. On the marriage of Bernard's ... ter, who succeeded to the lordship, it passed ... FitzWalter, afterwards Earl of Hereford. The ... of De Brecs held it for about a century, from ... passed to the De Bohuns. A quarrel having ... 1286 between Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of ... and the Earl of Gloucester, lord of Glamorgan, ... territories were declared to be forfeited, and ... sentenced to be imprisoned. On the payment ... fines these sentences were remitted. It was ... northern part of this district that the death of ... last prince of North Wales, took place in ... severe struggle having occurred between the ... and Welsh forces on the banks of the Irvon, ... latter being defeated, the prince fled, and was ... and slain by Adam de Francton, who did not ... recognise him. His remains were interred ... called *Cefn-y-bedd* ("Ridge of the Grave"), ... Builth. The lordship of Brecknock was ... 1321 on the younger Despencer, who retained ... death. With this exception it remained in ... sion of the De Bohuns till the extinction ... line, when it passed to the crown by the ... Mary, one of the daughters of Humphrey ... with Henry IV. In 1439, Brecknock was ... Henry, afterwards Duke of Buckingham, ... the battle of Northampton, in 1460, and transferred ... title and possessions to his grandson Henry ... distinguished himself as a supporter of Richard ... of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. who ... large promises but did not fulfil them. ... bent on revenge, took arms against the ... betrayed into his hands and beheaded without ... title and estates were subsequently restored ... VII. to his son Edward, who was also made ... of England, and was the last to fill that ... extinction of the dukedom by his execution, ... Brecknock reverted to the crown, and from ... union of England and Wales took place, it ceased ... a separate history. — Brecknockshire is very ... tainous. Two principal ranges of mountains ... county in nearly parallel directions: that ... called the Eppynt Hills, or Mynydd-Eppynt ... tains, and that in the S. not having a ... name, but including the loftiest peaks in ... The former extends in a north-westerly ... the borders of Carmarthenshire to the ... river Wye and the border of Radnorshire, ... connected with the Plinlimmon range by an ... mass of barren hills. The latter (southern) ... eastward from the lofty hills called the Carmarthen ... Beacons on the western confines of the county ... howell, and terminates in Monmouthshire. The ... cipal summits in this chain, which are also the ... points in the county and in South Wales, are the ... *Brecheiniog*, or "Brecknockshire Beacons," ... spicuous peaks, about 4 miles to the S.W. of ... having an elevation of 2,862 feet above the ... the sea (these are sometimes called *Cader Arthur*, ... "Arthur's Chair"); Mount Capel-Isaac, rising ... height of 2,394 feet; and Trecastle Beacon, also ... called the Carmarthenshire Beacons, 2,536 feet ... of the Usk is another short chain called the ... Mountains, rising near Talgarth, the loftiest ... which is *Pen Cader Fawr*, or the "Cradle ... rising to the height of 2,545 feet. The highest ... of the Eppynt Hills is the mountain called ... near Builth, which is about 2,070 feet high. The

dominant formation is the Old Red sandstone, especially in the districts S. of the Usk; and in the narrow valley of Cwmdwr, the junction of the Ludlow rocks with the Old Red sandstone is well laid open. In the western part of the county the grauwacke slates are found which, in one part, are penetrated by volcanic rocks. Trap and porphyry rocks of the transition series appear in the N.W., and present a striking contrast to those of the same series in the neighbouring counties, by being entirely destitute of limestone. The geology of Brecknockshire is of high interest, and has been profoundly studied by Sir R. S. Murchison, who in his great work 'Siluria," alludes to the tile-stones of Cwmdwr, on which Horeb Chapel stands, as full of the casts of shells among which are characteristic forms, such as the *Trochidelicites, Turbo Williamsi, Bellerophon trilobatus*, and many others. Part of the district belongs to the Silurian system of that geologist, the upper members of which system constitute the escarpments of Mynydd Bwlch-y-groes and Mynydd-Eppynt. The county abounds in wild, magnificent, and beautiful scenery.—There are many rivers in Brecknockshire, but none navigable. The principal are the Wye and the Usk. The Wye borders the county on the N.E. for above 30 miles, separating it from the county of Radnor. It flows by Builth and Hay, at the latter place entering Herefordshire, and subsequently joining the Severn. The scenery along its course is of singular beauty, and charmingly diversified. The Usk has its source on the Carmarthenshire Beacons, and flowing in a south-easterly direction, passes by Brecknock to Crickhowell, thence entering Monmouthshire. Among the other rivers are the Claerwen, on the northern border of the county; the Irvon, which falls into the Wye near Builth; the Honddhu, joining the Usk at Brecknock; the Taf, formed by the union of two streams, rises at the Brecknockshire Beacons, and pursuing a rapid course southwards, enters the county of Glamorgan to the W. of Merthyr Tydvil; the Neath, and the Tawe. The Neath is formed by two streams, the Mellte and the Hepsk, running southwards from the Beacons, on both of which there are cascades, and the latter of which is remarkable for having an underground course of above half a mile through a cavern called the Porth Ogov, after which it runs over a fall of 60 feet. There are several small lakes in the county, the principal of which is Llyn Safadda, a little to the E. of Brecknock. It is also called Llangorse pool, or Talyllyn, and is about 2 miles long by 1 broad. It contains pike and perch, and very fine eels. The privilege of fishing here under certain limitations was granted to the burgesses of Brecknock in 1235.—There are no important minerals in the county, with the exception of iron and coal; and these are found in the beds belonging to the great coal-field of South Wales, which extend across the boundary of Monmouthshire a short distance into this county. Limestone is found in the western part of the county. Near Penderyn and Pont Neath Vaughan are beds of excellent fire-clay. Traces of lead and copper have been discovered, but attempts to work them have not been successful.—Brecknockshire, from the great irregularity of its surface, the height of its mountains, and depth of its valleys, has a singularly various climate. The district of the Eppynt Hills, extending between Builth and Trecastle, is the most desolate part of the county, and the most subject to severe cold, snow, rain, and storms. The climate is similar on the lofty mountains of the southern range. In the valleys the temperature is milder. Although much rain falls, the air is not found to be unhealthy. There is a great variety of soils in this county, but the proportion of good land is very small. In the slaty tract of the north and the coal district on the southern border there is much clay, which keeps the surface cold and wet. A fertile loam exists along the banks of the Wye and the Irvon. In the red sandstone districts of the centre, along the valley of the Usk, the soil is remarkably light and sandy, but capable of yielding good grain crops. The best soil is found in the eastern quarter, in the hund. of Talgarth and Crickhowell, where excellent crops of wheat are produced. In this district are some hop-grounds, and orchards, from which good cider is made. An Agricultural Society was established at Brecknock in 1755, to whose exertions the county owes many of the improvements in farming which have been effected. It was the first society of the kind in Wales, and one of the earliest in Great Britain. Barley and oats are the principal crops grown on the cold clays, and oats on the high grounds. The produce of ordinary grain, peas, turnips, and potatoes is sufficient for home consumption. The mountainous tracts afford pasturage to the native breed of small black cattle and the small mountain sheep. In the valley of the Usk and other lowlands the Herefordshire breed of white-faced cattle is found, and many varieties have sprung from the intermixture of this and the native breed. Brecknockshire has also a good native breed of small horses.—The county is divided into the six hundreds of Builth, Crickhowell, Devynnock, Merthyr, Penkelly, and Talgarth. Brecknock is the county town and the only borough. The county contains four market towns — Brecknock, Builth, Crickhowell, and Hay, all of which are the heads of Poor-law Unions and County Court districts. The assizes are held at Brecknock, the county being included in the South Wales circuit.—For ecclesiastical purposes Brecknock is comprised in the archdeac. of Brecknock, in the dioc. of St. David's, and prov. of Canterbury. It contains 66 pars., 3 of which are in Brecknock, and 12,929 inhabited houses, with a population, according to the census of 1861, of 61,627, having increased 153 in the decennial period from 1851.—The county returns one member, and the borough of Brecknock one, to the imperial parliament. The local government is vested in a lord-lieutenant, a high sheriff, and a body of magistrates, in number between 40 and 50.—Brecknockshire has no important manufacture, except that of iron, which employs a large number of persons. The works are chiefly situated near the south-eastern border, and are those of Clydach, in Llanelly; Beaufort, in Llangattock; Romney, and Ynyscedemi. Attempts were at one time made to establish the linen and woollen manufactures, but without permanent success. Flannel, coarse cloth, baize, and stockings are made to a small extent. There are numerous tanyards, and the leather made is considered of excellent quality. The county exports cattle and sheep, manufactured iron, leather, fire-clay, &c.—The remains of antiquity in this county are numerous and interesting. Among those of British origin are several stone circles, camps, and cromlechs—one of the last mentioned is called *Ty Illtyd;* and remains of ancient camps or British towns may be seen at Penmyarth, Crûg Hywel, near Crickhowell, and at Venni Wood, Llanvillo, Aberbran, &c. Traces are found of two important Roman stations, the principal of which is the *Caer Bannau*, situated on the banks of the Usk, where the Yscir meets it. This is a rectangular camp, supposed to be identical with *Bannium*, a British town which preceded Brecknock, and was adopted as a station by the Roman general, Ostorius Scapula. This station occupied a space above 620 feet long and 456 feet broad, and the remains of it are still considerable, comprising the ruins of several ramparts and the foundations of walls, in several places from 3 to 6 feet high, partly overgrown with underwood. But the stones were removed by the Norman Conqueror of Brecknockshire, Newmarch, to his castle lower down the Usk, where the county town now stands. Here is also a curious ancient relic called *Maen-y-morwynion*, or the Maiden Stone, adorned with carving, and bearing a Latin inscription, now almost obliterated. The other station, also called *Caer*, or *Gaer*, and of about the same extent, is near Cwm Dhu, in the hund. of Crickhowell. Fragments of bricks are strewed over the sites, and Roman coins have been found at both stations. The way called the *Via Julia Montana*, a branch of that formed along the south coast of Wales, and called the *Via Julia Maritima*, entered this county near Abergavenny (the Roman *Gobannium*), and passing the Caer and the Caer Bannau, crossed into Carmarthenshire. Scarcely any vestiges of this road remain. There were two *vicinal* or cross roads con-

nected with the Caer Bannau, now called the *Sarn Hir* and the *Sarn Helen*, which are easily traceable.—With the exception of the remains of Brecknock Priory and College, there are no ruins of religious houses in the county. Many castles formerly existed here, and there are still interesting ruins of those of Brecknock, Crickhowell, Devynnock, Trêtower, besides smaller remains of those of Dinas, Builth, and Penkelly. At Brynllys is a round tower in good preservation. The county contains a large number of ancient mansions, once the seats of the principal families, but now mostly occupied as farmhouses. Among the chief modern seats are Glan Usk, Gevernvale, Dinas, Llangoed Castle, Castle Madoc, Penpont, and Pennoyre House.—The construction of the Brecon canal was commenced in 1793 and completed in 1811. It is 33 miles in length, extending from Brecknock by Clydach and Abergavenny to Pont-y-pool, where it joins the Monmouth canal. In the 18 miles between Brecknock and Clydach it has a fall of 68 feet, with six locks. It passes along a noble aqueduct, 80 feet high, over the Clydach valley, whence it has a level course to Pont-y-pool. Easy communication is secured between this canal and the various extensive works on the confines of Monmouthshire, by several lines of railroad constructed shortly after its completion. There are also lines from Brecknock to Hay and Kington, and from Glan Usk to the Swansea canal, which enters the county in the south-west.—The principal roads in the county are the following: those from Brecknock to Crickhowell and Abergavenny; to Merthyr Tydvil; up the valley of the Usk to Trecastle; to Castle Madoc and Builth; and that from Hay to Talgarth and Crickhowell. A line of railway is projected to cross the county from N. to S., by Builth, Talgarth, and Brecknock, to meet the Vale of Neath railway at Merthyr Tydvil; and another line from Hereford, to enter the county at Hay, and meet the former at Talgarth.

BRECKNOCK, or BRECON, a market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, in the hunds. of Merthyr-Cynog, Penkelly, and Devynnock, in the co. of Brecknock, South Wales, 171 miles to the W. of London. It is situated on the banks of the Usk, at the confluence of the Honddhu and Tarell with that river, and is the county town of Brecknockshire. It is a place of great antiquity, and is called by the Welsh, from its situation at the mouth of the Honddhu, *Aberhonddhu*. Its foundation is attributed to the Norman baron, Bernard Newmarch, who soon after the Conquest invaded and gained possession of the territory. Bleddyn-ap-Maenarch was at that time Prince of Brecheiniog, and he was defeated and slain in a fierce battle with the Normans, fought, it is said, near *Caer Bannau*. This spot, 3 miles to the W. of the present town of Brecknock, was the site of the important Roman station *Bannium*, on the *Via Julia Montana*, and a cross way meeting it here, now called *Sarn Helen*. It is thought probable that a British town existed on the same site before the Roman invasion took place. The present town dates from the year 1094, when Bernard selected the site for the erection of a castle, the materials for which he obtained from Caer Bannau. From the same place were procured materials for building of the town, which was defended by walls, with towers, and a moat. Before his death Bernard also founded and largely endowed a priory of the Benedictine order, as a cell to the abbey of Battle, in Sussex. The endowments and privileges of this house were extended by several charters, granted to the monks by Roger Fitzwalter, grandson of the founder. The history of the lordship, already sketched in the article on Brecknockshire, need not be repeated here. Under the De Bohuns, the castle was enlarged and beautified, privileges were conferred on the inhabitants of the town, an annual fair was established, and Brecknock became a more important and prosperous place than ever. After the abolition of the lordship marcher the castle fell into decay, and was at length dismantled during the civil war in the reign of Charles I. After the battle of Naseby, Charles was entertained at the Priory House by Sir Hubert Price.—The situation and general aspect of Brecknock is singularly picturesque. It stands in a fair open valley amidst of fine mountain scenery, on the banks of the river Usk, which is here joined by the Honddhu, a rapid stream running southward from the Eppynt Hills, by the Tarell, a rivulet running northward from the Brecknock Beacons. The Usk is crossed by a handsome bridge of seven arches, from which there is a fine view over the surrounding country. The Tarell is crossed by one bridge, and the Honddhu by three, one of which is an ancient stone structure of three arches erected near the juncture of that river with the Usk. The ivy-covered ruins of the castle, the entrance turret and gateway of the priory, wooded grounds along the Honddhu, picturesque mills, and, above all in, the magnificent mountains beyond, form the elements of a scene of rare and richly-varied beauty. The town, which with the suburb of Llanvaes extends about a mile in length, is irregularly built. There are, however, several good streets, well paved, and lighted with gas, and containing some handsome residences. The old county hall in High-street was rebuilt in 1841, and is now converted into an assembly-room; the assize courts having been erected about 1840. The latter is a handsome edifice of the Doric order of architecture, and cost £12,000. There is a new market-house from designs by Wyatt. The town contains also barracks, originally used as an armoury, the borough gaols, and a theatre. Brecknock has no manufactures, and its trade is chiefly in the supply of goods to the district surrounding the town. Its prosperity has been promoted by the construction of the [BRECKNOCKSHIRE.] There are two beautiful promenades, one along the banks of Usk, under the castle walls, the other, delightfully sequestered, through the grounds of the priory, on the site of a hermitage on the banks of the Honddhu.—Brecknock received a charter of incorporation from De Braose, styled Baron of Hereford; but the charter under which the corporation now exists was granted in the second and third years of the reign of William and Mary. The borough is governed under the Reform Act, by a mayor, recorder, 6 aldermen, and 12 councillors, with the style of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Brecknock. It has returned one member to the imperial parliament since the 27th of Henry VIII., when the elective franchise was first conferred. The borough is of greater extent formerly; comprising, besides the ancient parish, the extra-parochial districts of Castle Hill and the College. According to the census of 1851, the parliamentary borough includes within its limits 1,206 inhabited houses, with a population of 5,517, against 6,070 in 1841, showing a decrease in the decennial period of 553. The municipal borough has declined from 5,07[illegible] in the same period. Brecknock is the seat of a Poor Law Union, the head of a County Court district, and the quarters of the county militia. The assizes are held, and the county election takes place in the town. It is the head of an archdeac. in the dioc. of St. David's. The town comprises the greater part of the two parishes of St. John and St. David, the former including the chapelry of St. Mary. The living of St. John's is a vicarage in the dioc. of St. David's, of the val. with the chapelry of St. Mary's annexed, of £160, in the patronage of the Archdeacon of Brecknock. The church, which formerly belonged to the priory, and is still called the Priory Church, is a cruciform edifice in the early English style, with an embattled central tower. It is partly covered with ivy, and from the frequent repairs and alterations it has undergone retains little of its primitive appearance. It contains a screen, rood-loft, chapels for the various guilds, and [illegible]—one of large size, called the vicar's chapel—and a fine round font, and some interesting monuments. The transepts are said to have been appropriated as chapels, one for the use of the inhabitants of Battle, a neighbouring village, and the other for the Normans, or rod-loft. The entire structure is about 200 feet long, and [illegible] feet broad. The living of St. David's or Llanvaes [illegible] in the same dioc., of the val. of £110, in the patron[illegible]

Bishop and Dean and Chapter of St. David's. The church is of small dimensions, and in a decaying state. The living of St Mary's is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of St. John's. The church, which was rebuilt in the 16th century, is a handsome structure, chiefly in the perpendicular style, but with some vestiges of Norman architecture. It stands in the middle of the town, and has a square tower about 90 feet high. There are five chapels in the town, three of which belong to the Baptists, and two to the Independents.—Christ Church College, situated at Llanvaes, was founded here by Henry VIII. in 1538, on the site of an ancient Dominican priory, and has a income, from endowment, of £82 per annum. Part of the ancient church remains, with the stalls, some elegant windows, a stone cross, and several monuments, among which are those to Bishop Lucy, to his son, chancellor of the church, and to the father of Sir David Gam. There are some remains of the gateway and the refectory. The Boughrood charity school was founded and endowed about 1690 by Rees Powell, who bequeathed property of considerable value for various other benevolent purposes. There are British, infant, and other schools in the town. The Independents have an academy here for the training of young men for the ministry. A mechanics' institute, a young men's improvement society, the Agricultural Society, an infirmary, hospital and almshouses, and a savings-bank are among the social and charitable institutions of the town. The charitable endowments for the benefit of the poor are very numerous and valuable, producing (inclusive of the Boughrood Charity) about £520 per annum.—The castle ruins are on the N. bank of the Usk, on the verge of a hill, and have still a picturesque aspect. They consist chiefly of the Ely Tower (so called from being the place of imprisonment of Morton, Bishop of Ely, in the reign of Richard III.), and portions of two other towers. Part of the site of the old fortress is now occupied by the Castle Hotel. Near the castle is Brecknock Priory, the seat of Marquis Camden, who takes the title of baron from this town. The mansion was built of the materials of the old priory, by Sir J. Price, to whom the site was given at the Dissolution. There are several ancient seats in the neighbourhood, among which are Aelvanog, Pont Wen, Cwrt Sim Young, and Newton; the latter the birthplace of Sir David Gam, who accompanied Henry V. to Agincourt, and sacrificed his own life to save the king's. Close to Priory House is Frwdgrêch, a handsome modern residence, pleasantly situated in beautiful grounds. In the vicinity are Pennoyre and Dinas.—Dr. Hugh Price, founder of Jesus College, Oxford, was a native of Brecknock. He died in 1574, and is interred in St. John's church here. Dr. John David Rhys, poet, and author of a work on the Welsh language, spent the last years of his life at Clynhîr. Theophilus Jones, the county historian, was born at Brecknock, and was educated at the College School. He died in 1812. Mrs. Siddons, the actress, who died in 1831, is also said to have been born in this town, at the "Shoulder of Mutton" inn, while her parents were on a professional tour.—Wednesday and Saturday are the market-days. Fairs are held on the first Wednesday in March, the 4th May, the 5th July, the 9th September, and the 16th November. There is a racecourse next the town, on which races are held annually in September.

BRECONGILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Coverham, wap. of Hang, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles to the S.W. of Middleham.

BRECONHILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Arthuret, ward of Eskdale, in the co. of Cumberland, close to Longtown. It is situated near the borders of Scotland.

BREDBURY, a tnshp. in the par. and borough of Stockport, hund. of Macclesfield, in the co. palatine of Chester, 2 miles to the E. of Stockport, its post town. The Peak Forest canal passes near it. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, of the val. of £160, in the alternate patron. of the crown and the Bishop of Chester. There are charitable endowments amounting to £16 per annum.

BREDE, a par. in the hund. of Gostrow, rape of Hastings, in the co. of Sussex, 5 miles to the N. of Hastings. It is pleasantly situated on the Brede river, which is crossed by a bridge, and joins the Rother below Winchelsea. Hops are cultivated here, and there is an iron-foundry, which gives employment to some of the inhabitants. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, of the val. of £1,023, in the patron. of T. Frewen, Esq. The church, which is in the perpendicular style, is dedicated to St. George, and contains a brass of the year 1483. Brede Place is a mansion built about the time of Henry VIII.

BREDENBURY, a par. in the hund. of Broxash, in the co. of Hereford, 3 miles to the W. of Bromyard. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £55, in the patron. of C. Dutton, Esq. Part of the land is laid out in hop-grounds. In the vicinity is Bredenbury Hill, with the remains of an old camp. Bredenbury House is the principal residence.

BREDFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Wilford, in the co. of Suffolk, 2 miles to the N. of Woodbridge, its post town. The East Suffolk railway runs near it. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, of the val. of £249, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, which contains a monumental brass of the year 1611, is dedicated to St. Andrew. The parochial charities produce about £8 a year. The principal seat is Bredfield Hall.

BREDGAR, a par. in the hund. of Milton, and lathe of Scray, in the co. of Kent, 3 miles to the S. of Sittingbourn, its post town, which is a station on the London, Chatham, and Dover railway. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, of the val. of £180, in the patron. of Sir E. Dering, Bart. The church, which is an ancient building with a Saxon entrance, is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and contains a monumental brass. It had formerly a small college attached, which was founded about 1400, and was given at the reformation to the Archbishop of Canterbury. There is a chapel for Wesleyans, a small free school endowed with £5 a year, and several other charitable endowments, producing about £23 a year.

BREDHURST, a par. in the hund. of Eyhorne, lathe of Aylesford, in the co. of Kent, 4 miles to the N.E. of Maidstone. Chatham is its post town. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £101, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, which is old and of very small dimensions, is dedicated to St. Peter.

BREDICOT, a par. and small vil. in the lower div. of the hund. of Oswaldslow, in the co. of Worcester, 3½ miles to the E. of Worcester, its post town. The Bristol and Birmingham railway passes through it, and has a station 1 mile N. of the vil., at Spetchley. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, annexed to the vic. of Tibberton, of the joint annual val. of £260, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester, who are also lords of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient structure recently restored. It has a painted window at the east end, and the chancel is paved with encaustic tiles. There are handsome National schools, in the Gothic style of architecture, with residences for the master and mistress. The chief residence is Bredicot Court.

BREDON, a par. partly in the upper, partly in the middle div. of the hund. of Oswaldslow, in the co. of Worcester, 2 miles to the N. of Ashchurch. Tewkesbury is its post town. It is a station on the Bristol and Birmingham section of the Midland railway. The par. is situated on the border of Gloucestershire, on the E. bank of the river Avon, and contains the chplries. of Norton-by-Bredon, Cutsdean (which is about 12 miles distant from Bredon, in the upper div. of the hund.), and the hmlts. of Hardwick, Mitton, Kinsham, and Westmancote. A small monastery was founded here during the Saxon period, which was given, before the Norman Conquest, to the see of Worcester; and in the churchyard may still be seen several ancient tombs of monastic dignitaries, probably superiors of this house. To the N.E. of the village is Bredon Hill, rising to the height of 900 feet, and commanding a wide and

splendid prospect over the surrounding beautiful country, including the vales of Evesham and Gotswold, the towns of Cheltenham, Gloucester, and Tewkesbury, the course of the Severn and Avon, the Malvern Hills, the mountains of South Wales, &c. On the summit of the hill, which is green to the top, is an ancient encampment, covering about 20 acres, and surrounded by a double trench. Some of the villagers are employed in stocking-weaving. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, of the annual val., with the perpet. curs of Norton and Cutsdean annexed, of £2,300, in the patron. of the Duke of Portland. The church, which is very old, is dedicated to St. Giles, and was restored with much taste in 1845, when it was re-roofed. The tower rises upon arches between the nave and chancel, and is surmounted by an elegant spire. It has a porch of Saxon architecture, and contains monuments to Giles Read, who died in 1611, and one to Dr Prideaux, Bishop of Worcester in the reign of Charles I., but deprived of his see during the Civil War. There is a Baptist chapel at Kinsham. The charitable endowments of the parish are of considerable value, producing altogether about £366 per annum. The principal foundations are the free school for boys, founded by William Hancock in 1718, and rebuilt in 1845, which has a revenue of £130; and Read's almshouses for eight poor women, the revenue of which is £113. In the parish is Wollashill Hall, an ancient mansion, formerly the seat of the Hanford family. Bredon Hill is a meet for the Worcester hounds.

BREDWARDINE, a par. in the hund. of Webtree, in the co. of Hereford, 11 miles to the W. of Hereford, its post town. It is situated on the banks of the river Wye, and had formerly a castle, some ruins of which still remain, and which supplied material for the building of the court-house at the neighbouring village of Moccas. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, of the val. of £190, in the patron. of the Rev. N. D. H. Newton, incumbent. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. There is an endowment, called Jarvis's Charity, for the support of a free school, and supply of clothing and books for the scholars. It produces about £1,250 a year. The old castle gave name to the family of which Thomas Bredwardine, Archbishop of Canterbury in 1349, was a member. He was a man of great learning, and acquired the title of the Profound Doctor.

BREDY, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Uggscombe, in the co. of Dorset, 6 miles to the W. of Dorchester. It is situated at the source of the river Brede, or Bride, which runs from a small lake called Bridehead. Here is a quarry of good building stone, which supplied the material for Winterborne Abbey. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the rect. of Long Bredy, in the dioc. of Salisbury. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There are some charities, producing about £3 a year.

BREDY, LONG, a par. in the hund. of Eggerton, in the co. of Dorset, 8 miles to the W. of Dorchester, its post town. Upper Kingston is a hmlt. of this par. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, of the val. with the perpet. cur. of Little Bredy annexed, of £625, in the patron. of R. Williams, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The charitable endowments amount to £8 per annum.

BREE, a vil. in the bar. of Bantry, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles to the S.W. of Enniscorthy. It is near a branch of the river Slaney.

BREEDOGE-BRIDGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Kilnamanagh, and bar. of French-park, in the co. of Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 6 miles to the S.W. of Boyle. It is seated near the south-eastern extremity of Lough Gara, on the banks of the Breedoge river, which has its source in the adjacent bar. of Castlereagh, and falls into the lough a little below the village.

BREEDON-ON-THE-HILL, a par. in the western div. of the hund. of Goscote, in the co. of Leicester, 5 miles to the N.E. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, its post town. It is situated in a fertile and pleasant country, on the border of Derbyshire, and contains the chpries. of St. Anton-Harold, Tonge, Wilson, and Worthington, and the lib. of Newbold. A small priory of the Dominican was founded here in the 12th century, as a cell to priory of St. Oswald, at Nostall, in Yorkshire, by Robert Ferrers, Earl of Nottingham, had previously granted the church of Breedon, with some lands parish. Breedon priory had a revenue of about £4 was given, after the Dissolution, to John, Lord Lumstone is quarried here, and there are extensive works. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Peterborough of the val. of £205, in the patron. of the Earl of St and Warrington. The church, which stands on a hill, is dedicated to SS. Mary and Hardulph. It formerly the church of the priory, and contains monuments of the Shirleys. There is also a church at Worthington, the living of which is a cur., val. £100, in the patron. of Lord Scarsdale. Wesleyans have a chapel in the village. The schools for boys and girls, founded and endowed by Francis and Elizabeth Commins, the revenue is about £40. The other parochial charities £15 a year. The Earl of Stamford is lord of Breedon is in the honour of Tutbury, in the Lancaster.

BREGOGE, a par. partly in the bar. of Orrery in that of Kilmore, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Ireland, near Buttevant. The soil is fertile parish contains a tract of bog, and some limestone ries. The living is a vic. united with the parish Buttevant, in the dioc. of Cork, Ross, and principal seat is Bregoge Castle, which is of modern date.

BREIGHTMET, a tnship in the par. of Moors, hund. of Salford, in the co. palatine of 2 miles to the E. of Bolton. The inhabitants employed in the cotton manufacture and the of the neighbourhood. A free school was Roscow Fold in 1759, by William Hulme, quently endowed by other persons with £20 per annum.

BREIGHTON-CUM-GUMBY, a tnship in the of Bubwith, wap. of Harthill, in the East Riding co. of York, 5 miles to the N.W. of Howden. ated on the banks of the river Derwent, near ferry. The township includes a tract

BREINTON, a par. in the hund. of the co. of Hereford, 2 miles to the W. of post town. It is situated on the banks and includes the hmlts. of Warchan and Upper The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of £109, in the patron. of the bishop. The cated to St. Michael. There is a free school with £6 a year, and some other charities nually about £11.

BRELADE, ST., a par. in the island of Jersey, nel Islands, 3 miles to the W. of St Pleasantly situated on the S. coast, and town of St. Aubin's and the vil. of Gorey is a rect. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. gift of the governor of the island. The stands close to the sea, is an ancient building dimensions, with a low round tower. In is a very ancient chapel, said to be of earlier the church, and still in good preservation. the Fishermen's Chapel.

BREMHILL, a par. in the hund. of Chippenham the co. of Wilts, 2 miles to the N.W. of E. from Chippenham, its post town. It is situated near the river Avon, and the Great railway, and contains the tythgs. of Foxham, Derton, Bremhill, Studley, &c. The Berkshire canal passes through the parish. The living in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £506, in the bishop. The church, which is dedicated to St stands on an elevated site, commanding an prospect over the surrounding country. It is structure, with a square embattled tower, and a rood-loft, a stone font, several monuments (the earliest being of the year 1616), and a to one of the Hungerford family, who had the

Studl'. There is an old stone cross in the churchyard. Willi n Lisle Bowles, the poet, formerly held the vic. of Br hill, and died here in 1845. He wrote a history of the arish, which was published about 1828, and contains ustrations of several monuments of ancient times existi in the neighbourhood. The vicarage was then confe d by Bishop Denison on the late Archdeacon of Wilt the Venerable Henry Drury, M.A., Chaplain to the House of Commons, who died in January, 1863. The Wesl ans and Primitive Methodists have chapels here. The parochial charities consist of the produce of an endowment founded in 1478 by Maud Heath, for the maintenance of an old footpath, now amounting to about £105 per annum. The Roman way, Watling Street, passes through Bremhill, and in the vicinity are the ancient Wansdyke, and the venerable remains of the temple at Avebury. The Moravians have a settlement near East Tytherton. The old seat of the Hungerfords is now a farmhouse. The Marquis of Lansdowne is lord of the manor.

BRMILHAM, or COWAGE, a par. in the hund. of Malmsbury, in the co. of Wilts, 2 miles to the W. of Malmsbury, its post town. It lies on the border of Gloucestershire. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, of the val. of £121, in the patron. of the Hon. and Rev. G. R. Bowles.

BRENCHLEY, a par. in the hund. of Brenchley and Horsmonden, lathe of Aylesford, in the co. of Kent, 6 miles to the E. of Tunbridge Wells. and 2½ from Maidstone junction railway station. Staplehurst is its post town. It includes the chplry. of Paddock Wood and the hmt. of Matfield Green, which is about 1½ mile W., with several others. The river Teise passes near the village. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, of the early val. of £749, in the patron of G. C. Courthope, Esq. The rectorial tithes have been commuted at £712 s., and the vicarial at £450, with 17*s.* per acre upon pps. The church, an ancient stone structure in the form of a cross, with a lofty tower, is dedicated to All Saints. There is a handsome district church lately erected at Paddock Wood, the living of which is a perpet. cur. of £235, likewise in the gift of G. C. Courthope, Esq. The Wesleyans have a chapel in the village, and the Baptists one at Matfield Green, where there are several villa residences. The National schools, which are very handsome, stand at the entrance to the village, on the Wells road. The charitable endowments, which include a small bequest for education, are worth £17 per annum. The parish comprises an area of 7,780 acres, a considerable part of which is laid out in hop-grounds.

BRNCHLEY AND HORSEMONDEN HUNDRED, one of the 13 hunds. or subdivisions of the lathe of Aylesford, in the co. of Kent, situated in the western parliamentary div. of the co., and bounded on the N. by the hnd. of Twyford, on the E. by the lathe of Scray, on the S. by Sussex, and on the W. by the hund. of Washlingstone. It comprises the pars. of Brenchley and Horsmonden, with a small part of Lamberhurst, and has an area of about 16,500 acres.

BRNDON, a par. in the hund. of Sherwill, in the co. of Devon, 15 miles to the E. of Ilfracombe. Lynton is its post town. It lies on the border of Somersetshire, near the coast of the Bristol Channel, on the banks of the river Lyn, which takes its rise on Exmoor, and falls into the Bristol Channel near Lynton. There is much wild and striking scenery along the course of this river. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, of the val. of £200, in the patron. of F. W. Knight, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Brendon. The village is a meet for the North Devon hounds.

BRNKLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Dinnington, Castleward, in the co. of Northumberland, 7 miles to the N. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. It is 1½ mile E. of the parish church.

BRNT, the name of two small rivers, the one rising in the south part of Hertfordshire, near Chipping Barnet, and after pursuing a south-westerly course of 16 miles, joins the Grand Junction canal near Hanwell, in Middlesex, and falls into the Thames at Brentford; the other flows through South Anglesea, and falls into the Menai Straits.

BRENT-CUM-WRINGTON HUNDRED, one of the 40 hunds. or subdivisions of the co. of Somerset, situated in the eastern parliamentary div. of the co. It is in two parts, which lie at the distance of several miles from each other; the Brent district being on the W. side of the Mendip hills, and surrounded by the Bristol Channel and the hunds. of Bempstone and Winterstoke; the Wrington district being bounded on the N. and E. by the hund. of Hartcliffe-with-Bedminster, and on the S. and W. by the hund. of Winterstoke. The pars. contained in the hund. are those of Berrow, East Brent, South Brent, Barrington, Lympsham, and Wrington. The hund. spreads over an area of about 18,200 acres.

BRENT, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Brent-cum-Wrington, in the co. of Somerset, 5 miles to the W. of Axbridge. Weston-super-Mare is its post town. It is pleasantly situated near the coast of the Bristol Channel, and contains the hmlts. of Edingworth and Rook's Bridge. The Bristol and Exeter railway passes through the par. To the S. of the village is Brent Knoll, an insulated conical hill, rising about 500 feet above the level of the sea, and on the summit of which are remains of an ancient camp with a double rampart. Near it have been found many Roman coins, urns, parts of weapons, and other relics. A spot on the Knoll still bears the name Battleborough. The view from the top of the hill is magnificent, including the Quantocks to the S.W., the town of Bridgwater, the Bristol Channel, with the mountains of South Wales; and to the N., Brean Down, Bleadon Hill, and the Mendip range.—The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, of the annual val. of £902, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, which stands on the rise of the hill, is large and handsome, with a square tower, surmounted by a spire 90 feet in height. It contains some good stained glass, and is dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin. There are three niches on the west face of the tower, with sculptures of our Lord in his humiliation and in his glory. The church once belonged to the abbey of Glastonbury, to which it was given by Ini, and the abbots had a seat here, which was taken down about the commencement of the 18th century. There are some small charities.

BRENT ELEIGH, or ELY BRENT, a par. in the hund. of Babergh, in the co. of Suffolk, 6 miles to the N.W. of Hadleigh, and 7 N.E. of Sudbury, its post town and railway station. It is situated on the banks of the river Brett, a branch of the Stour, and was once a market town under a grant by Henry III. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, of the val. of £369, in the patron. of Mrs. Brown. The church, a Norman structure with perpendicular tower, is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains in the chancel a parochial library of 1,500 volumes, founded by Dr. Colman, fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Here are almshouses for 12 persons, established and endowed in 1730 by Edward Colman, the revenue of which is about £70 per annum. The charitable endowments amount to £120 a year. The principal mansion is Brent Eleigh Hall, once the seat of the Shelton family, and since of Sir Felix Agar.

BRENTFORD, a market town, comprising New Brentford (also called West or Great Brentford), and Old or East Brentford; the former being in the par. of New Brentford, and hund. of Elthorne, the latter in the par. of Ealing, and hund. of Ossulstone, in the co. of Middlesex, 7 miles to the W. of Hyde Park Corner. It is a station on a loop line of the London and Southampton railway, and is connected with the Great Western railway by a branch line 4 miles long from Southall. The town is situated on the northern bank of the river Thames, which is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge of seven arches, erected in 1789, and connecting Brentford with Kew. The two parts of the town are separated by the main road to Hanwell and the small river Brent, which, after being joined by the Grand Junction canal near Hanwell, falls into the Thames at this place. Brentford, formerly called *Braynford*, is an ancient town, and takes its name from the river

and a very ancient ford across it, where now the bridge stands. The present bridge, a neat stone structure, was built about 1824, on the site of one which had existed here from a very early period, for the maintenance of which a toll was granted by Edward I.—A battle was fought at Brentford in the year 1016, in which the Danes, having been compelled to retire from London, were defeated with great loss by Edmund Ironside. Another battle took place here during the civil war of the 17th century, in which the royalist forces, led by Ruthen, Earl of Forth, defeated the forces of the parliament, led by Colonel Hollis. Ruthen was afterwards created Earl of Brentford for his services on this occasion. In 1445 a chapter of the order of the Garter was held at Brentford. About the same time a friary, or hospital, for a master and several brethren, was founded in a chapel at Old Brentford, by John Somerset, chancellor of the exchequer and the king's chaplain, the site of which was given at the Dissolution to Edward, Duke of Somerset. Six Protestant martyrs suffered death at the stake here in 1558.—The town consists chiefly of one street, narrow, irregularly built, and about a mile in length. Its situation on the great western road, the Grand Junction canal, and the railways, has made Brentford an important thoroughfare, and the seat of a good trade. Here are several extensive manufactories and works, including a soap-factory, saw-mills, an ale brewery, gas and water works; but the extensive distillery formerly situated here has recently been removed to Hamersmith. The water-works now belong to the Grand Junction Company, which has a chimney 150 feet in height, and a stand-pipe above 200 feet high. The market-gardens of the neighbourhood give employment to many of the workpeople. There is a townhall and market-house of recent erection, a savings-bank, and a dispensary situated in New Brentford. Brentford is the county town, and the elections for Middlesex take place here. It is also the head of a Poor-law Union (though the Union poorhouse is situated in Isleworth), of a County Court district, and the headquarters of the West Middlesex militia. Petty sessions are held once a fortnight by the county magistrates.—The living of New Brentford is a vic.* in the dioc. of London, of the val. of £360, in the patron. of the Rector of Hanwell. The church, a plain brick edifice, rebuilt about 1764, is dedicated to St. Lawrence. The tower is that of the old church. It contains six bells, one of which bears on it the date 1011, and the inscription "Sancta Anna, ora pro nobis!" The church contains a brass and several interesting monuments, among which are those of Noy, attorney-general in the reign of Charles I.; of the Clitherows, whose seat is Boston House, and to whom the manor belongs; of Dr. William Howell Ewin, by Flaxman; of Gifford, the actor; and of John Horne, father of John Horne Tooke, who held the curacy about eleven years. The living of Old Brentford is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of London, of the val. of £141, in the patron. of the Vicar of Ealing. The church is dedicated to St. George. It contains an altar-piece by Zoffany, representing the Last Supper, in which the artist has introduced his own portrait as St. Peter, and those of eleven fishermen of the town as the other apostles. A new district has been recently formed out of Old Brentford, and a temporary iron church erected. There are in the town chapels belonging to the Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists, a literary institution, and British and infant schools, besides National schools situated in New Brentford. The charitable endowments consist chiefly of the revenue of the free schools for boys and girls, the former endowed in 1719 by Lady Capel.—In the market-place of New Brentford is an old inn, called the "Three Pigeons," to which some interest is attached from its having been kept by Lowin, one of the earliest performers of the plays of Shakspeare, and from its being referred to by the early dramatists. Near the town are Sion House and Osterley Park, the former the residence of the Duke of Northumberland, the latter that of the Earl of Jersey.—Tuesday is the market day. Fairs are held on the 17th May, and the 12th September, each lasting three days, the former being for the sale of cattle, and the latter a pleasure fair.

BRENTFORD-END, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Isleworth, in the co. of Middlesex, 1 mile from Brentford. It is on the north side of the river Thames, and was the site of an ancient chapel erected in the reign of Henry VI.

BRENTINGBY, a chplry. in the par. of Wyfordby and hund. of Framland, in the co. of Leicester, 2 miles to the E. of Melton Mowbray, its post town. It is situated on the banks of the river Wreak, and is crossed by the Melton Mowbray and Oakham canal. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of Thorpe Arnold, in the dioc. of Peterborough.

BRENT PELHAM, a par. in the hund. of Hertford, in the co. of Hertford, 5 miles to the E. of Buntingford. It lies on the border of Essex. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Rochester, of the val. of £120, with that of Furneux Pelham united to it, of £420, in the gift of the Treasurer of St. Paul's, London. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

BRENT, SOUTH, a par. in the hund. of Stanborough, in the co. of Devon, 6 miles to the W. of Totnes, of which Brixburton is its post town. It is situated in a pleasant and fertile district on the banks of the river Avon, near a station on the South Devon railway. Brent is an inconsiderable market town, and the manor was formerly held by the abbots of Buckfastleigh, who had a gallows here, and the power of inflicting capital punishment. There is a picturesque waterfall close to the bridge over the Avon. On the neighbouring common tin was formerly worked. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, of the val. of £822, in the patron. of the Rev. N. Lucumbent. The church is dedicated to St. Petroc. The Wesleyans have a chapel in the village. There are endowments, consisting of the parish lands, and a school for education by John Wilcocks and Thomas Ash, which produce about £140 per annum.

BRENT, SOUTH, a par. in the hund. of Brent and Wrington, in the co. of Somerset, 6 miles to the S.W. of Axbridge. Weston-super-Mare is its post town. It lies near the coast of the Bristol Channel, and the Bristol and Exeter railway, and contains the hmlt. of East Brent and Wick. Brent Knoll [*see* BRENT, EAST] is a conspicuous object in the vil. The manor was formerly held by the abbots of Glastonbury. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, of the annual val. of £548, in the patron. of the Archdeacon of Wells. The church, which is dedicated to St. Michael, stands on a pleasant hill, and contains some Norman traces and a monument to the Somersets, to whom Henry VIII. gave the manor. Some of the ancient benches are adorned with carvings. There is a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists. The charitable endowments, producing £8 a year, consist of the parish consists of fine pasture land.

BRENT-TOR, a par. in the hund. of Tavistock, in the co. of Devon, 4 miles to the N. of Tavistock, its post town. It is situated in a rugged district on the small river Lid, at the foot of a lofty eminence, which has given name to the parish. The Tor rises to a considerable height from the elevated down, and is a conspicuous object at a great distance. It commands an extensive view, and in clear weather parts of Cornwall are visible both from the English and the Bristol Channel. Manganese is obtained in this parish. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £80, in the patron. of the Duke of Bedford. The church stands near the summit of the Tor, and is very difficult of approach. It forms a landmark for vessels entering the harbour of Plymouth, and is said to have been built as a monument of gratitude by a merchant who had escaped from shipwreck. It is dedicated to St. Mary.

BRENT-TOWN, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Faversham, lathe of Scray, in the co. of Kent, near Faversham.

BRENTWOOD, a chplry. and post town in the par. of South Weald, hund. of Chafford, in the co. of Essex, 6 miles N.E. of Romford, 11 miles to the S.W. of Chelmsford, and 18 miles to the N.E. of London. It is situated

on the reat Eastern railway. Brentwood is an ancient place, a l was formerly a market town. In the Saxon period e manor was one of the possessions of Waltham Abbey. The town is situated on high ground, in a pleasant a healthy district, and consists chiefly of one street, th many ancient houses irregularly built. The remain of the old townhall and prison have been pulled down, reparatory to the erection of a new building. The assizes were once held here. There is a County Court, d petty sessions are held weekly by the county magistrates. Near the town is the new County Lunatic Asylum a handsome building in the Tudor style of architecture, and there are many good residences of modern rection in the vicinity. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Rochester, of the val. of £124, in the patron. of C. T. Tower, Esq. The church, a neat building with a square tower, was erected in 1835. The old church, which is still standing, was built about 1221, and was dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket; it was enlarged in 1856 by the addition of a chancel and chancel aisles. The building is partly in the early English style, and is now used as the National school-house. There are chapels belonging to the Independents, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics, and a school connected with the of the latter. The endowed grammar school, founded in 1537 by Sir Anthony Browne, and the almshouses for 10 persons in South Weald, also endowed by him, has a revenue amounting to above £1,500 per annum, concerning the application of which an appeal has lately been made to Chancery. The school is free for boys living within 3 miles. An Industrial school has lately been established here for the pauper children of the parish of Shoreditch. Adjoining the town on the London side, at the foot of the hill, is the hamlet of Brook Street, and on the N. side is the village of Shenfield, which form, as it were, one continuous town with Brentwood. To the N. of the town is South Weald Park, the seat of the Tower family, near which are the vestiges of an ancient circular camp. About 2 miles to the S.E. of Brentwood is Thorndon Hall, the seat of Lord Petre. Cattle fairs are held on the 18th May and the 15th October.

BRENZETT, a par. partly in the lib. of Romney Marsh, and partly in the hund. of Aloesbridge, lathe of Scray, in the co. of Kent, 4 miles to the N.W. of Romney, its post town. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £93, in the patron. of the Rev. W. Brenzett. The church is dedicated to St. Eanswith. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel in the place.

BRECK, ST., a par. in the hund. of Pyder, in the co. of Cornwall, 7 miles to the N.W. of Bodmin. Wadebridge is its post town. It lies on the S.W. side of the river Camel, and contains part of the town of Wadebridge. The estuary of the Camel forms the harbour of Padstow, about 5 miles to the W., and is navigable as far as Wadebridge, where it is crossed by a fine bridge of 17 arches, erected in the latter part of the 15th century. In this parish is the manor of Pawton, which was early held by the bishops of Exeter, who had a palace and a deer park there. The parish itself is called Pawton in the Norman Survey. The manor of Pawton belonged once to the priory of Bodmin, and after the Dissolution was held by the crown till 1606, since which time it has passed to several families in succession. Clay and slate are obtained in the parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, of the annual val. of £859, in the patron. of H. J. Smith, Esq. The church contains some old monuments and two brasses. The Bridge Estate is the principal charity. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Bible Christians have chapels here, and there is a free school. Brecock Beacon is a cromlech on the top of a hill, commanding a good view of the sea and coast. Cattle fairs are held on the 5th March, the 13th May, the 21st June, and the 10th October.

BRERETURST, a tnshp. in the par. of Wolstanton, hund. of Pirehill, in the co. of Stafford, 2 miles to the N. of Newcastle-under-Lyme. It lies near the North Staffordshire railway. The inhabitants are principally employed in the coal and iron works of the neighbourhood.

BRERETON, a vil. partly in the pars. of Longdon and Armitage, in the hund. of Offlow, and partly in the par. of Rugeley, hund. of Cuttlestone, in the co. of Stafford, 1 mile to the S.E. of Rugeley, its post town, and 6½ miles N.W. of Lichfield. It is situated close to the London and North-Western railway, which has a station near Rugeley, 1½ mile to the N. of the village. The neighbouring coal-mines, belonging to the Earl of Shrewsbury, and the Marquis of Anglesea, furnish employment to the inhabitants. Brereton is now a separate parish for ecclesiastical purposes. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £166, with 9 acres of glebe, in the patron. of the Vicar of Rugeley. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is in the early English style, with an ornamental spire. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel, and there is a free school, besides National and infant schools. The Earl of Shrewsbury is lord of the manor and chief owner of the soil, which is rich in coal and minerals. A branch line of railway, to connect these collieries with the London and North-Western railway is left incomplete, but there is a tramway to the Trent and Mersey canal.

BRERETON-CUM-SMETHWICK, a par. in the hund. of Northwich, in the co. palatine of Chester, 2 miles to the N.E. of Sandbach. Its post town is Congleton. It is situated on the river Crock, and is crossed by the London and North-Western railway. The manor was formerly held by the Brereton family. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chester, of the val. of £681, in the patron. of Mrs. E. Royds. The church, an ancient and handsome edifice, is dedicated to St. Oswald. It is in the perpendicular style of architecture, with a carved roof, and contains monuments of the Breretons and Smethwicks. Brereton was a chapelry to the parish of Astbury till the reign of Henry VIII., when it was constituted a separate parish. There are three chapels belonging to the Dissenters. The charitable endowments, consisting of bequests by Mr. Jepson and the Breretons, for the relief of the poor, amount to about £28 per annum. Brereton Hall is an ancient mansion, formerly the seat of the Brereton family, by one of whom, Sir William Brereton, afterwards Lord Brereton of Leighlin, it was erected about 1586. It has been partly taken down. Near the hall is a sheet of water, called Bagmere Pool, with which is connected the romantic tradition that the death of an heir of the Brereton family was foreshadowed by the appearance of trunks of trees floating on its surface.

BRESSAY ISLAND, a par. in the Shetland Islands, Scotland, situated E. of the mainland, and opposite to Lerwick, its post town. It comprises the islands of Bressay, Burra, Quarff, and Noss. The island of Bressay, about 5 miles long by 3 broad, is separated from the mainland by Bressay Sound, a spacious sheltered bay and harbour, with excellent anchorage, the resort of many vessels engaged in the whale and herring fisheries. In 1653 a fleet of 94 sail, under the command of Deans and Monk, and in 1665, another fleet of 92 men-of-war, under the Earl of Sandwich, found shelter in this bay, which is nearly landlocked. It has two entrances, one from the north, the other from the south. Outside the north entrance there is a sunken rock, called the Unicorn. The surface of the island is irregular and rocky, yielding, however, some good pasturage. Fishing is the principal occupation of the inhabitants, and some are employed in quarrying slate, which is abundant. The small and fertile island of Noss lies on the E. side of Bressay, with which it is connected by a rope bridge. The living, worth £153, is in the presb. of Lerwick, and in the gift of the Earl of Zetland. There are established churches in Quarff and Burra, served by a minister with a stipend of £120. The parish contains also a Wesleyan, an Independent, and a Baptist chapel.

BRESSINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Diss, in the co. of Norfolk, 3 miles to the N.W. of Diss, which is a station on the Great Eastern railway. The manor of Bressingham was formerly held by the Pilkingtons, who

had their seat here. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, of the annual val. of £455, in the patron. of C. Bidwell, Esq. The church, which was for the most part rebuilt in 1527, is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. It is an old building with lofty tower, and has a beautifully carved oak ceiling and painted window. There is a marble monument to the memory of Martin, the antiquary. Here is a free school with an income from endowment of £13, and some other charities worth about £20 a year.

BRETBY, or BRADBY, a chplry. in the par. of Repton, hund. of Repton and Gresley, in the co. of Derby, 3 miles to the E. of Burton-upon-Trent, its post town. A castle formerly existed here, which belonged to the Mowbrays as early as the reign of Richard II. The manor subsequently passed to the Berkeley family. A fine mansion, erected by the first Earl of Chesterfield, was fortified and held for Charles I. in 1642, but was captured by the parliamentary forces, and taken down about 1780. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £80, in the patron. of the Earl of Chesterfield. Bradby Park, which contains the sites of the ancient castle and the former mansion, is the seat of the Earl of Chesterfield. The present hall was built about 1814.

BRETFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Wolston, and hund. of Knightlow, in the co. of Warwick, 5 miles to the W. of Rugby. It is situated on the banks of the river Avon, over which was a *broad ford*, and near the London and North-Western railway. It had once a market, and the manor was held by the Verdon family.

BRETFORTON, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Blackenhurst, in the co. of Worcester, 4 miles to the E of Evesham, its post town. It is situated on the border of Gloucestershire, and the village stands in one of the most pleasant spots in the Vale of Evesham. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, of the val. of £182, in the patron. of Admiral Morris. The church is dedicated to St. Leonard. There are some charities of small value. The parish has an area of 1,683 acres.

BRETHERDALE, a tnshp. in the par. of Orton, East ward, in the co. of Westmoreland, 5 miles to the S.W. of Orton.

BRETHERTON, formerly a tnshp. in the par. of Croston, but now a par. of itself, in the hund. of Leyland, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 7 miles to the W. of Chorley. It is seated on the banks of the river Douglas, near the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, which has a station at Croston. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, of the val. of £160, in the patron. of the Rector of Croston. The church is a new building in the early English style, dedicated to St. John the Baptist. There are chapels belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists and Independents.

BRETTELL-LANE, a hmlt. in the par. of King-Swinford, and hund. of North Seisdon, in the co. of Stafford. It forms a suburb of the market town of Brierley Hill, and is about 3 miles S.W. of Dudley. Glass is extensively manufactured here, and there are several potteries. The West Midland railway passes near it, *viâ* Worcester, thence by branch line.

BRETTENHAM, a par. in the hund. of Shropham, in the co. of Norfolk, 4 miles to the E. of Thetford, its post town. It is situated on the banks of the river Thet, a branch of the Little Ouse, not far from the Great Eastern and Norfolk railway. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, of the val. of £200, in the patron. of the Bishop of Ely. The church, which was rebuilt soon after 1693, when it was burnt down, is dedicated to St. Andrew.

BRETTENHAM, a par. in the hund. of Cosford, in the co. of Suffolk, 6 miles to the S.W. of Stowmarket. Bildeston is its post town. It is situated on the small river Bret, a branch of the Stour, and is considered to be the site of *Combretonium*, a Roman station. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, of the yearly val. of £377, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There are some church lands, and some charities of trifling amount. Brettenham is the principal seat.

BRETTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Hawarden, hund. of Mold, in the co. of Flint, North Wales, 2 miles to the E. of Hawarden. It lies on the S. bank of the river Dee, near Saltney Marsh, not far from the Chester and Holyhead railway.

BRETTON MONK, or BURTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Royston, wap. of Staincross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles to the N.E of Barnsley, its post town. It is situated near the North Midland railway, and includes several hmlts. At Bretton Hall is the site of a Cluniac priory, founded about 1. by Adam Fitz-Swain, which had a revenue at the dissolution of £323. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, of the val. of £150, in the patron. of the Vicar of Royston. The charitable endowments of the township, including the revenue of an almshouse for six poor persons, founded about 1654, amount to £56 per annum.

BRETTON, WEST, a tnshp., partly in the par. of Silkstone, and wap. of Staincross, and partly in the par. of Sandall, and wap. of Agbrigg, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles to the S.W. of Wakefield. Bretton Hall, now the seat of the Beaumont family, was erected in 1720 by Sir William Wentworth. The township is pleasantly situated on high ground, and commands picturesque scenery, on the banks of the river Dearne.

BREWARD, ST., or SIMONWARD a par. in the hund. of Trigg, in the co. of Cornwall, 6 miles to the N.W. of Bodmin, its post town. The lofty hills, called Tor (or Rowtor) and Brown Willy, which command a view over an extensive district in the N.W. part of the county, and as far as the English and Bristol Channels, are in this par. Brown Willy has an elevation of 1,368 feet, and is said to be the highest ground in Cornwall. Granite and slate are abundant. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, of the val. of £355, and in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The church is an ancient building, partly in the Norman style, and is said to have been founded by William Brewer, Bishop of Exeter, about the middle of the 13th century, and dedicated to St. Briard. There are a logan stone and some stone circles on Rough Tor.

BREWHAM, NORTH, a par. in the hund. of Brewham, in the co. of Somerset, 3 miles to the N.E. of Bruton, its post town. It lies on the banks of the river Brew, or Brue. The ruins of the ancient chapel are now used as a barn.

BREWHAM, SOUTH, a par. in the hund. of Brewham, in the co. of Somerset, 3 miles to the E. of Bruton. It is situated on the river Brew, and contains the hamlet of Hardway. The Frome canal passes through it. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, of the val. of £102, in the patronage of Sir Hugh Hoare, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. In the churchyard are the remains of a cross.

BREWHAM LODGE, an ext. par. lib. in the par. of Norton Ferris, in the co. of Somerset, 5 miles to the N.E. of Bruton. It is situated on the borders of Wiltshire, near the source of the river Brew, and was one of the hunting seats of King John. It is now the property of the Hoare family, who have their seat at Stourhead. Not far off is the small camp of oval form called Castle, where urns, weapons, and other relics have been found. The district was the scene of many contests between the Danes and Saxons.

BREWHOUSE-YARD, an ext. par. lib. in the wap. of Broxtow, in the co. of Nottingham, not far from Nottingham.

BREWOOD, a par. and ancient town in the div. of the hund. of Cuttlestone, in the co. of Stafford, 7 miles to the S. of Stafford, its post town, and 8 to Wolverhampton. It is situated on a branch of the river Penk, near the London and North-Western railway, which has a station at the Four Ashes, 1½ mile to the E. of the town. The Great Western and Shrewsbury line has a station about 4 miles to the S.W. of the town.

'odsall. The Birmingham and Liverpool, and the Staf-'ord and Worcester, canals pass through the par. Bre-ood is a ancient place, bearing evidence of its Roman occupa a, and about a mile to the N. of the town is he Roan way Watling Street. King John had a empora residence here, called in the Chronicles "anner regis." On the Patent Rolls, in the Public Record ffice, is a grant by Henry III., in 1221, to William le Cornhull, Bishop of Lichfield, licensing him o hold market on Friday. It had a small nunnery f the Benedictine order, founded in the 12th century y Isab Launder, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. The site till called Black Ladies, was given at the Dis-olution o the Giffords, whose seat is Chillington Hall. The tow is pleasantly situated on gently rising ground, he str s are paved, and there is a good supply of ater. he old market-house fell down in 1809, and as not een rebuilt. There is a savings-bank, a read-ng-roo (established in 1857), and a small parish brary. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, al. £67 in the patron. of the Dean of Lichfield. The hurch, dicated to St. Mary, is a large and handsome uildi gantly in the early English and partly in the erpe i lar style of architecture, with a lofty spire. t stan on high ground, and contains several hand-me numents of the Giffords, the Fowkes, the Foreto and other families of distinction. The regis-r dat from the year 1562. In addition to the parish urch here are two district churches, one at Bishops-ood, th other at Coven. The former was erected in 849, an has a parsonage-house and National schools ta h d the latter in 1857, also with parsonage and chools both have their separate districts assigned, and onstit a distinct parishes, though the patron. is vested the vi r, for the time being, of the mother church. here a chapels in the town belonging to the In-pende s, Primitive Methodists, and Roman Catho-, the latter erected in 1843. Here is a free grammar ... founded and endowed by Dr. Knightley in the reign E.. th. Its revenue, increased by later bequests, ... unts to about £410 per annum. The head ... house, and both the upper and lower school-... ve recently been rebuilt. The mastership ... by Dr. Johnson's friend, the Rev. William ... who died in 1745. Bishop Hurd, of Wor-... tutor of George IV., and who refused ... imacy of England; Dr. Beddoes, the eminent ysician of Bristol; Sir E. Littleton; Dr. Jeremiah ith, o Manchester, and other distinguished men, ceived heir education here. There are also an ... e school, a Roman Catholic school, and a ... ious national school, opened in 1860. The other ritable endowments of the parish are worth about 30 a yr. Roman coins and other remains have been und in the vicinity. The market is now obsolete. irs for the sale of horses and cattle are held on the ond Tursday in May, and the 19th September. hese fa s were opened with great ceremony by the ... d of t manor till the year 1834, when the tolls were ... and a stop put to the annual bull-baitings, hich u d to take place in the market-place. The ... in the neighbourhood are Brewood Hall, a ... ension the Elizabethan period, built by the Fowkes; illington, the family seat of the Giffords since the ... ign of enry III. (it is situated in an extensive park, ith a ... sheet of water, and was visited by Queen Eliza-eth in 15 5); Somerford Hall, the seat of the Barbors nd Mo tons; and Long Birch, formerly a seat of the iffords, nd subsequently the residence of the "vicars ostolic of the Midland Counties. The last is now a ... ruhe s

BRIAN'S BELL, a hmlt. in the par. of Belbroughton, nd hund of Halfshire, in the co. of Worcester, 4 miles ... the S. Stourbridge.

BRIAVEL'S, ST., a par. in the hund. to which it ves nam , in the co. of Gloucester, 7 miles to the N. Chepstow. It is situated in a beautiful country on ... E. ba k of the river Wye, and is a very ancient ace. A castle was founded here in the reign of William II. by the Fitzwalters, of which the gatehouse, flanked by two round towers, still remains; it is now the property of the crown, but is gradually sinking into decay, though the parish school is still held in one of the rooms. The privilege of holding a market was granted to the town by Edward II., but it has long ceased to be exercised. The inhabitants, however, still use their ancient right to cut wood in a certain district of the Forest of Dean. The hoops, poles, and other articles which they make of the wood, are sent to Bristol. Many hands are employed in the neighbouring coal-works. The living is a very old vic., for some time held with that of Lydney, but now disunited; the pats. are the Dean and Chapter of Hereford, who have the great tithes, and are in fact the rectors. The church, an ancient edifice in the form of a cross, is in the Norman and early English styles, and is dedicated to St. Mary. The charitable endowments of the par. produce about £16 a year. The crown is lord of the manor. St. Briavel's Common now forms part of the par., and has its poor-rates, &c., levied just like the rest; but as yet no ecclesiastical assignment has been made, nor do the people dwelling on it pay tithe.

BRIAVEL'S, ST., COMMON, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Briavel's, in the hund. of the same name, in the co. of Gloucester. It is situated on the river Wye, and includes the libs. of Lower Mean and Hudnells, which are joined to it.

BRIAVEL'S, ST., HUNDRED, one of the 27 hunds. or subdivisions of the co. of Gloucester, situated in the western parliamentary div. of the co., and bounded on the N. by Herefordshire, on the E. by the duchy of Lancaster and the hunds. of Westbury and Blidesloe, on the S. by the hund. of Westbury, and on the W. by Monmouthshire. It comprises the following pars.:—Abinghall, English-Bicknor, St. Briavel's, Dean Forest, Little Dean, Flaxley, Hewelsfield, Mitchell Dean, Newland, Ruardean, Staunton, and part of the par. of Lea. The hund. extends over an area of about 50,100 acres.

BRICETT, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Bosmere and Claydon, in the co. of Suffolk, 4 miles to the S.W. of Needham Market. Bildeston is its post town. It lies near the Great Eastern railway, Claydon being the nearest station. In this par. was formerly a priory of the Augustine order, founded by Ralph Fitz-Brian about the year 1110, which was given with the manor by Henry VI. to the Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge, in 1426. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £110, in the patron. of the Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to SS. Mary and Lawrence.

BRICETT, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Bosmere and Claydon, in the co. of Suffolk, near Great Bricett. It is united with the par. of Offton. The church fell into decay about 1500.

BRICKENDON, a lib. in the par. of All Saints, Hertford, in the hund. and co. of Hertford, 3 miles to the S. of Hertford. The principal residence is Brickendonbury, anciently a possession of Waltham Abbey, to which it was given after the Conquest.

BRICKENDOWN, a par. in the bar. of Middlethird, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, not far from Cashel. It includes the vil. of Mocklershill. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore, val. £61, in the patron. of the bishop.

BRICKHILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Rockbourne, and hund. of Fordingbridge, in the co. of Southampton, 3 miles to the N.W. of Fordingbridge. It is on the confines of Dorsetshire.

BRICKHILL, BOW, a par. in the hund. of Newport, in the co. of Buckingham, 2 miles to the N. of Fenny Stratford, its post town, and 15 E. of Buckingham. The Bedford branch of the London and North-Western railway passes near it. The par. lies on the edge of Bedfordshire, and is crossed by the Roman Watling Street. The manufacture of lace and straw-plait is carried on here. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, of the val. of £370, in the patron. of the President and

Fellows of Queen's College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to All Saints. It is built in a conspicuous situation on the verge of a steep hill, on the side of which, lower down, the village stands. There is a small endowed school for boys, and some other charities, the value of which is about £30 a year. The par. contains a small tract of common.

BRICKHILL, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Newport, in the co. of Buckingham, 4 miles to the S.E. of Fenny Stratford, its post town. It is situated on the border of Bedfordshire, on the banks of the river Ouzel, near the London and North-Western railway. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, of the val. of £425, in the patron. of Sir P. D. P. Duncombe, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Matthew, and contains several monuments of the Duncombe, Pauncefort, and other families. There are chapels belonging to the Baptists and Wesleyans. The charitable endowments of the par. amount to £55 per annum. The principal mansion is Great Brickhill House, the seat of the Duncombes, who hold the manor.

BRICKHILL, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Newport, in the co. of Buckingham, 2 miles to the S.E. of Fenny Stratford, its post town, and 46 from London. It is situated in a hilly district on the confines of Bedfordshire, near the river Ouzel and the London and North-Western railway. It was formerly a market and assize town, and a place of some importance. Some of the villagers are employed in making lace and straw-plait. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Oxford, of the val. of £119, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, a modern building, is dedicated to St. Mary. The Wesleyans have a chapel in the village. The charitable endowments, including a small bequest for education, produce about £75 per annum. Fairs are held here on the 12th May and the 29th October.

BRICKLEHAMPTON, a chplry. in the par. of St. Andrew, Pershore, hund. of Pershore, in the co. of Worcester, 3 miles to the S.E. of Pershore, its post town. It lies near the West Midland railway. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of St. Andrew, in the dioc. of Worcester. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

BRICKLETON. *See* BRIGHT-WALTON, Berkshire.

BRICKLETON, a tythg. in the par. of Hurstbourn Tarrant, hund. of Pastrow, in the co. of Southampton, 5 miles to the N. of Andover.

BRIDE. *See* KIRK-BRIDE, Isle of Man.

BRIDEKIRK, a par. in the ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, in the co. of Cumberland, 2 miles to the N. of Cockermouth, its post town. It lies on the N. of the river Derwent, not far from the Maryport and Carlisle railway, and includes the tnshps. of Great Broughton, Little Broughton, Dovenby, Papcastle, Ribton, and Tallentire. The parish contains some quarries of limestone and freestone. This place was one of the possessions of Gisburn Monastery, on the dissolution of which the manor was granted by Henry VIII. to Henry Tolson, but the lands have long been enfranchised and are freehold. Bridekirk Hall, and the principal part of the demesne lands, are the property of F. L. B. Dykes, Esq., of Dovenby Hall, who is also patron of the living, which is a vic.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, of the val. of £240 per annum, and was conveyed by the Crown Commissioners about 1560, to Robert Lamplugh, Esq., of Doventry Hall, from whom it has descended to the present patron. The church, which is very ancient and partly in the Norman style, is dedicated to St. Bridget. It contains a very curious and interesting font, supposed to be of earlier date than the Conquest. It is about two feet high, and on its sides are curious symbolical sculptures and a Saxon inscription. The circumstances of the Fall, the Expulsion from Paradise, and the Baptism of Christ, are among the subjects represented. The meaning of the inscription appears to be doubtful at present. Camden conjectured that this font was brought from Papcastle, the probable site of a Roman station. Dovenby School and Dovenby Hospital, for six poor people, are in the patron. of F. L. B. Dykes, Esq. The poor have the benefit of several charitable [illegible] producing about £120 per annum. The [illegible] birthplace of Sir Joseph Williamson, Secretary to Charles II., and of Thomas Tickell, the [illegible] father held the vicarage.

BRIDELL, a par. in the hund. of Kilgerran, co. of Pembroke, South Wales, 3 miles to the S. [illegible] digan, its post town. The living is a rect. [illegible] of St. David's, of the val. of £110, in the [illegible] freeholders of the parish. The church, [illegible] by fine trees, is old, and is dedicated to St. [illegible] churchyard contains an ancient cross. There [illegible] charities of trifling value.

BRIDESCHURCH, a par. in the bar. of [illegible] co. of Kildare, and prov. of Leinster, [illegible] the N.W. of Naas. It is situated in a [illegible] vated country on the banks of the river [illegible] here crossed by the Grand canal. It is [illegible] Southern and Western railway, which [illegible] at Sallins. The living is a rect. united [illegible] Carragh, in the dioc. of Dublin, Glendalough [illegible] dare. Lauderstown is one of the chief [illegible]

BRIDE'S, ST., SUPER-ELY, a par. [illegible] Dinas Powis, in the co. of Glamorgan, S. [illegible] miles to the W. of Llandaff. It lies on the [illegible] the small river Ely (from which it takes the addi[illegible] its name), not far from the South Wales [illegible] living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Llandaff [illegible] with that of Michaelstone united to it, of [illegible] patron of L. Traherne, Esq. The church [illegible] to St. Mary. St. Ynid is one of the chap[illegible]

BRIDE, ST., MAJOR, a par. in the hund. [illegible] in the co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 3 [illegible] of Bridgend, its post town. It is situated [illegible] of the Bristol Channel, at the mouth of the [illegible] and contains the hmlts. of Lamplas, South [illegible] Ynysawdre. A special interest attaches [illegible] the earliest seats of the native princes. [illegible] vestiges of the ancient castle of Dyndryt[illegible] the traditional residence of Caradoc [illegible] considerable remains of Ogmore Castle, [illegible] equal antiquity. The lordship of Ogmore [illegible] to the duchy of Lancaster. The living is [illegible] dioc. of Llandaff, of the val. with the [illegible] annexed, of £300, in the patron of E. T. [illegible] Esq., of Ewenny Abbey. The church [illegible] has some fine monuments of the Butler and [illegible] families, one to the former being an [illegible] figures of a knight and his lady. The [illegible] thodists have a chapel in the vil. Along the [illegible] several large and curiously-formed [illegible] of great depth, is called the "Wind Hole."

BRIDE, ST., MINOR, a par. in the hund. [illegible] castle, in the co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, [illegible] from Bridgend, its post town, which is a station [illegible] South Wales railway. The parish is [illegible] tivated and picturesque country, on the [illegible] river Ogmore, in a district abounding in [illegible] inhabitants are chiefly employed in the [illegible] living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, [illegible] £176, in the patron. of the Earl of Dunraven.

BRIDE, ST., NETHERWENT, a par. in the [illegible] of Roose, in the co. of Pembroke, South Wales, [illegible] to the N.W. of Milford. Haverfordwest is the [illegible] town. It is situated in a beautiful district on the shore of the bay of the same name, and was [illegible] the seat of a great herring fishery. The sea has been encroaching upon this part of the coast. The bay, which is about 7 miles in depth from W. to E., is nearly the same in breadth from N. to S., and is a fine and safe harbour but for its openness to the winds. An inlet of the bay runs nearly up to the churchyard. The living is a rect.* in the archd. of St. David's, of the val. of £183, in the patronage of Sir [illegible] L. Phillips and Mrs. Mary B. Attenborough.

BRIDE, ST., NETHERWENT, a par. in the div. of the hund. of Caldicott, in the co. of Monmouth, 7 miles to the E. of Newport. Caerleon is 3 miles [illegible] It is situated near the South Wales railway, and

ins the hlt. of Llandevenny. The living is a rect. the dio of Llandaff, of the val. of £178, in the patron. T. Perr Esq.

BRIDESTOW, a par. in the hund. of Lifton, in the . of Devn, 6 miles to the S.W. of Okehampton. Cre- ton is it ost town. It is watered by a small stream lled the Thistle Brook, a branch of the river Lyd. e living s a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, of the val. th the p pet. cur. of Sourton annexed, of £424, in the tron. of he bishop. The church, which is partly in e Norm style, is dedicated to St. Bridget. The rish has he benefit of some charitable endowments rth abo £6 a year. Leawood House is the principal t. Cat fairs are held in the village on the first ednesda in June and the 29th July.

BRIDE ST., WENTLLOOGE, a par. in the upper r. of the und. of Wentllooge, in the co. of Monmouth, miles to e S. of Newport, its post town. It is situ- d on th oast of the Bristol Channel, at the mouth the riv Usk, and has a lighthouse. The living is a .* in th lioc. of Llandaff, of the val. with the perpet. r. of Co ernew, of £120, in the gift of the bishop.

BRIDE VELL, a hmlt. in the par. of Cam, and bar. Athlo in the co. of Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, land, 7 iles to the N.W. of Athlone. Here is an ient c el, built near a fine spring of water, which s given me to the village. The village has a dis- ry a police station.

BRIDE VELL, a hmlt. in the par. of Kilclone, bar. Upper ece, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, land, 5 les from Maynooth.

BRIDFORD, a par. in the hund. of Wonford, in the of Dev , 4 miles to the E. of Moreton Hampstead. dleigh its post town. It is situated in a hilly and oded dist ict, with picturesque scenery, near the river ..., a bra ch of which runs through the parish. The .. pal hi s are Coldston Down and Helter Rock. The .. is a ect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, of the val. of in th patron. of Sir L. V. Palk, Bart. The church ... reen, a rood-loft, and a carved pulpit, and ... to St. Thomas-à-Becket. The parochial ...ount to £3 a year.

...LING, a par. in the hund. of Bridge and Petham, ... St Augustine, in the co. of Kent, 3 miles to the ... Canterbury, its post town. It is pleasantly situ- ... banks of the Little Stour, and is a place of ... ty. The river is crossed near the village by ancient ridge, The parish contains some hop- ds, a there are many good residences in the ity. he manor was once held by the Braems, a ily of tch origin. Bridge is now the seat of a ...-law ion. The living is a vic. united with that Patrixbourne, in the dioc. of Canterbury. The church, ich is ...efly in the Norman style, is dedicated to Peter, nd contains several interesting sculptures. e Wes ans have a chapel in the village. Among ... the gentry are Bridge Hill House, the resi- ... of th Baroness de Montesquieu; Bourne House, ...s, &c

BRIDGE AND PETHAM HUNDRED, one of the ...lands. subdivisions of the lathe of St. Augustine, the co. Kent, situated in the parliamentary eastern ... of the ..., and bounded on the N. by the hunds. of ...stgate ad Downhamford, on the E. by the hund. of ...nshamrd, on the S. by the lathe of Shepway, and the W. by the lathe of Scray. It contains the pars. Beakshorne, Bridge, Upper Hardres, Lower Har- ..., Nackington, Patrixbourne, Petham, and Waltham, ... extend over an area of about 13,200 acres.

BRIDGFORD, GREAT and LITTLE, hmlts. in ... par. of eighford, hund. of Pirehill, in the co. of ...fford, 3 iles to the N.W. of Stafford. The London ...d North Western railway runs by them.

BRIDGEGATE, a *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of St. ...mas, Gl ow, in the co. of Lanark, Scotland. The ...ing is in he gift of the Church Building Society.

BRIDGEGREEN, a hmlt. near the vil. of Chrishall, the hun of Uttlesford, and co. of Essex, 7 miles W. Saffron Walden, and 6 N.W. of Newport railway station. It is situated near a range of hills on the borders of Cambridgeshire.

BRIDGE HEWICK, a tnshp. in the par. and lib. of Ripon, in the West Riding of the co. of York, near Ripon.

BRIDGE HILL, a vil. in the par. of Duffield, and hund. of Appletree, in the co. of Derby, not far from Belper. It is situated near the river Derwent and the Midland railway. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, of the val. of £130, in the alternate patron. of the bishop and the crown. The principal mansion is Bridge Hill House.

BRIDGEHOUSES, a vil. in the par. and borough of Sheffield, in the West Riding of the co. of York, in the suburbs of Sheffield.

BRIDGEMERE, a tnshp. in the par. of Wybunbury, and hund. of Nantwich, in the co. palatine of Chester, 6 miles to the S.E. of Nantwich. It lies on the border of Shropshire, near the London and North-Western railway.

BRIDGEND, a vil. in the par. of Dalkeith, in the co. of Edinburgh, Scotland, not far from Dalkeith.

BRIDGEND, a vil. in the par. of Lintrathen, in the co. of Forfar, Scotland, 7 miles to the W. of Kirriemuir. It is near the south foot of the Grampians.

BRIDGEND, a market town in the pars. of Coyty and Newcastle, hund. of Newcastle, in the co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 20 miles to the W. of Cardiff, and 180 miles from London. It is a station on the South Wales railway. The town is seated in a fertile and pleasant country on both banks of the river Ogmore, which is here crossed by two stone bridges, one a handsome structure of three arches and of modern date. The two parts of the town are distinguished by the names Oldcastle and Newcastle. There is one principal street, irregularly built, and some good residences in the neighbourhood. Freestone is quarried near the town. A branch railway connects the town with the great collieries and iron-works in the vicinity, and with the harbour of Porthcawl, 5 miles distant. There are a townhall and a savings-bank. Bridgend with Cowbridge is the head of a Poor-law Union and a County Court district. The election for the county takes place here, and petty sessions are held weekly. The town contains the Union poorhouse. The parish church of Newcastle stands in the west quarter of the town, and a chapel of ease to Coyty in the east quarter, or Oldcastle. There are chapels belonging to the Baptists, Independents, Methodists, and Unitarians, the latter having a small endowment. A National school is supported by subscription. Two castles existed here formerly. Bridgend was the birthplace of George C. Morgan, nephew of Dr. Price, and a writer and lecturer on Natural Philosophy. Trout and salmon are found in the river Ogmore.

BRIDGEND, a hmlt. in the par. of Bexley, and hund. of Ruxley, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, in the co. of Kent, 3 miles to the W. of Dartford. It is not far from the North Kent railway.

BRIDGEND, or KENDROCHAD, a vil. in the par. of Kenmore, Breadalbane district, in the co. of Perth, Scotland. It is situated in a mountainous country, on the banks of Loch Tay.

BRIDGEND, a vil. in the par. of Kinnoul, in the co. of Perth, Scotland. It is on the north bank of the Tay, and is a suburb of the city of Perth.

BRIDGEND, a vil. in the par. of Rosskeen, in the co. of Ross, Scotland, 10 miles to the S. of Tain. It is on the N. shore of Cromarty Frith.

BRIDGEND, a vil. in the par. of Melrose, and district of Castleton Melrose, in the co. of Roxburgh, Scotland, near Melrose. It is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Tweed, near the bridge of the Edinburgh and Jedburgh railway.

BRIDGEND, a vil. in the par. of Kilarrow, or Bowmore, in the Island of Islay, co. of Argyle, Scotland. It is seated in a level district at the head of Loch Indaal, on the E. bank of the river Sorn.

BRIDGEND, a vil. in the par. of Muthil, in the co. of Perth, Scotland, not far from Crieff. The district is wooded and hilly, lying on the edge of the highlands.

BRIDGEND, a vil. in the par. of Cardross, in the co. of Dumbarton, Scotland, not far from Dumbarton.

BRIDGEND, a hmlt. in the par. of Horbling, and wap. of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 5 miles to the N.E. of Folkingham.

BRIDGEND, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Dogmell's, and hund. of Kemess, in the co. of Pembroke, South Wales, not far from Cardigan. It is on the banks of the river Teifi.

BRIDGEND, OLD, a vil. in the par. of Galston, Kyle district of the co. of Ayr, Scotland, not far from Kilmarnock. It is near the Newmilns branch of the Glasgow and South-Western railway.

BRIDGENESS, a vil. in the par. of Carriden, in the co. of Linlithgow, Scotland, 1 mile from Bo'ness. It is on the S. bank of the Forth.

BRIDGE-PIECE, an ext. par. lib. in the par. of Frampton, wap. of Kirton, parts of Holland, in the co. of Lincoln, 2 miles to the S. of Boston.

BRIDGERULE, a par. partly in the hund. of Stratton, in the co. of Cornwall, and partly in the hund. of Black Torrington, in the co. of Devon, 5 miles to the S.E. of Stratton. It is situated on the banks of the river Tamar and on the Bude canal, and derives its name from the bridge which crosses the river here, and from Ruald or Reginald Adobed, who held the manor about the time of the Norman Conquest. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter, of the val. of £150, in the patron. of the Rev. S. N. Kingdon, the present vicar. The church is in Devonshire. Tackbear is a very ancient seat, which was given to a relative of William the Conqueror.

BRIDGE-SOLLARS, a par. in the hund. of Grimsworth, in the co. of Hereford, 6 miles to the W. of Hereford, its post town. It is pleasantly situated on the river Wye, which below this place has a very winding course. The projected railway from Hereford to Brecon will pass near this village. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Hereford, of the val. of £100, in the patron. of Sir J. G. Cotterell, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

BRIDGETON, a vil. in the par. of Redgorton, in the co. of Perth, Scotland, 3 miles from Perth.

BRIDGETON, a vil. in the par. of Kinghorn, in the co. of Fife, Scotland, not far from Kirkcaldy.

BRIDGETON, a *quoad sacra* par. in the Barony par., Glasgow, in the co. of Lanark, Scotland. The living is in the patron. of the Church Building Society.

BRIDGETOWN, a vil. in the bar. of Lower Tu'la, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 8 miles to the N.E. of Limerick. It is seated on the river Shannon, near the old bridge of 14 arches erected by O'Brien. Fairs are held here on the 10th June and the 3rd November.

BRIDGETOWN, a tnshp. in the par. of Berry-Pomeroy, hund. of Haytor, in the co. of Devon, 2 miles to the E. of Totnes. It is pleasantly situated near the river Dart.

BRIDGETOWN, a vil. in the bar. of Bargy, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 8 miles to the S.W. of Wexford. It is seated on a small stream, to which it gives name, and which runs into Ballyteigne Lough. A police force is stationed here.

BRIDGE-TRAFFORD, a tnshp. in the par. of Plemonstall, second div. of the hund. of Eddisbury, in the co. palatine of Chester, 4 miles to the N.E. of Chester. Morley Hall was a seat of the Trafford family.

BRIDGE-YATE, a hmlt. in the par. of Abson, and hund. of Pucklechurch, in the co. of Gloucester, 8 miles to the E. of Bristol. It is on the Cotswold hills.

BRIDGFORD, EAST, a par. in the northern div. of the wap. of Bingham, in the co. of Nottingham, 7 miles to the N.E. of Nottingham. It is situated in a pleasant district on the E. side of the river Trent, and takes its name from an ancient ford near the site of the village. The old Fosse Way crosses this parish, which contains at Castle Hill the site of the Roman station called *Margidunum*, where coins and other antiquities have been discovered. Gypsum of excellent quality is obtained in the neighbourhood, and the knitting of hosiery is carried on by some of the inhabita

living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. of £752, in the patron. of the Presid lows of Magdalene College, Oxford. The dedicated to St. Mary. The Wesleyans hav here. There is a small free school, and some endowments, which produce about £12 a year.

BRIDGFORD, WEST, a par. in the north the wap. of Rushcliffe, but extending into the div. of the wap. of Bingham, in the co. of N 2 miles to the S.E. of Nottingham, its post to pleasantly situated on the S.E. bank of the r here crossed by a bridge, from which the view over the castle and town of Nottingh of Belvoir, and other parts of the surrou The Grantham canal passes through the p Nottingham and Grantham branch of the G railway is within a short distance, on the o the river. This place is said to have been the Saxon period, for aiding resistance to the vaders. The par. includes the tnshp. of G living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, £588, in the patron. of J. Musters, Esq. The dedicated to St. Giles. Here is a free sch and endowed by William Thompson, for the parish, the income of which is £27 a year chapels are conjectured to have existed at and the neighbouring hmlt. of Bassingfield.

BRIDGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Sm the co. of Norfolk, 5 miles to the E. of Th miles S. of East Harling, its post town, way station. It lies on the banks of the branch of the Little Ouse, near the Great E way. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of the val. of £388, in the patron. of the Ar lor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, well built, and has a fine Norman porch re-rooted, partly with slate, but the ch thatched, and surmounted by a cross. Th Wesleyan chapel, and a free school. The re is Bridgham House.

BRIDGHAMPTON, a tythg. in the par. ton, hund. of Somerton, in the co. of Somer from Ilchester.

BRIDGNORTH, a market town, parl municipal borough, locally situated in the Stottesden, in the co. of Salop, 10 miles railway station, 20 miles to the S.E. of Shr 139 miles to the N.W. of London. The Shrewsbury, along the upper valley of the S completed, and has a station at Bridgnorth very ancient, having been founded, prob Norman Conquest, and the earliest form of its *Brigge*, *Brug*, or *Bruges*, which denoted its the bridge which crossed the river Severn. dation of the town is by some ascribed daughter of Alfred the Great. At the of the 12th century, Robert de Belesme, bury, built, or perhaps rebuilt, the castle, same time strengthened the town with walls that when King Henry I., in 1102, besie only taken after a long and stout defence besieged by Henry II., in 1156, on rebellion of Hugh de Mortimer, to whom given by Henry I., and the castle was ag During this siege the life of the monarch been saved by the heroic self-sacrifice of lowers, who, seeing an archer aim at his forward and received the arrow in his town does not appear in history from that 17th century, when during the civil wa risoned for the king. The parliamentary effected an entrance by the church of St large part of the town was burnt down, and into which the royalists retired, sustained three weeks, and was then surrendered to ment, by whose orders it was dismantled. is noted for its picturesque situation and bourhood. It stands on both banks of the Se

pally o the western, and a stone bridge of six arches onnects he two parts of the town, which are distinguished the Upper and Lower town. The west bank a rock f red sandstone rising sharply from the river the hi ht of 180 feet. Many handsome houses form rraces ne above another on the front of the rock, hich i also pierced by several caverns, and on the ighest ound are seen the two parish churches and e ruin f the castle. For the convenience of foot passngers ath has been constructed from the upper part the to n to the bridge, by cutting through the solid ck to depth of 20 feet, and forming several flights steps, ith handrails. The top of the hill commands striki and delightful prospect over the river, the wn, an the rich and varied scenery of the surrounding county,—rock and meadow lands, fields and wooded ills. During the last ten years great improvements ave bee effected in the town; the chief approach by nderhi street has been widened, and the Wolverampton oad improved. The streets are paved with roseby ricks and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants ar well supplied with water by the new waterorks. here is a large reservoir on the summit of e hill, om which soft water, obtained from the river, suppli to the houses. A spacious townhall and mar-et-hou was built about 1646, and new markets were ected i 1855, as also a commodious workhouse. The wn c ains the borough gaol, erected in 1823, a catra , ilt about the same time on part of the ancient cas -moat, a dispensary, an infirmary, a savings-ank, a echanics' institute, a circulating library (consisting wards of 4,000 volumes), a theological library ound d by Dean Stackhouse), subscription reading-oms, a several book clubs. The Agricultural Society h s an annual show of cattle, fruits, vegetables, nd imp ments of husbandry, and the Cottage Garden ety wards prizes to the best gardeners. Bridgn is e seat of a thriving trade, chiefly in connec- wi the navigation of the Severn, the building of s , and the export of corn and malt. There are fur-mills, tanneries, and an extensive malt- several manufactories of carpets and rugs, and d mills, besides a sack and linen factory. The re of tobacco-pipes and of nails is carried on, ter only to a small extent. The market, the ls, and the general trade with the neighbouring tribute greatly to the prosperity of the town. Various privileges and franchises were conferred on e town by Henry I. and Henry II., but the earliest rter o incorporation is said to have been granted by ng Jo , in 1215, the year in which Magna Charta as sign . The elective franchise was first received d exer ed in the 23rd year of Edward I., since which e the borough has continued to return two representat to parliament. The government of the borough is sted, by an Act passed in 1835, in a mayor, alderm , and 12 councillors, the style of the corporation b g the "bailiffs, aldermen, and burgesses of e borough of Bridgnorth." The limits of the parliamentary rough were considerably extended by the Reform Act nd now comprise, besides the town, the several rs. of Catford, Oldbury, Tasley, and Astley Abbot's, ith the s. of Romsley, in the par. of Alveley, and of Quatt-Ja is, in the par. of Quatt-Malvern, containing ltogethe 1,891 inhabited houses, with a population of ,892, ag nst 7,610 in 1851, showing an increase of 282 the decennial period; while the municipal borough contains 529 houses, inhabited by a population of 6,569, against 672 in 1851, showing an increase in the decennial perio of 397. The municipal borough has a revenue of about 1,320.—Bridgnorth is the seat of a Poor-law Union, a contains the Union poorhouse. It is also the head a County Court district, and a polling place for the south ivision of the county. Petty sessions for the borough are held once a fortnight, and quarter sessions are held the recorder. There is a local jurisdiction in ecclesi ical matters, a court for the probate of wills and gran g letters of administration, being part of the old royal eculiar of the deanery of Bridgnorth.—The town consists of two pars., St. Mary Magdalene and St. Leonard, the livings of both being perpet. curs.* in the dioc. of Hereford, in the patron. of T. Whitmore, Esq. The val. of St. Mary's is £250. The church, which is of the Ionic order of architecture, with a tower and cupola, was built at the close of the last century, and occupies the site of an ancient one, which was originally the chapel of the castle, but became the parish church about the year 1330. The val. of St. Leonard's is £308. The church, once a large and stately structure, was built about 1450 on the site of an earlier one. It was occupied by the parliamentary troops during the Civil War, and only a small portion of it escaped destruction. It has a noble tower, with battlements and pinnacles, and forms a conspicuous object from its situation on the summit of the rock. It contains a screen, and some remains of the ancient ceiling of oak. This church was once collegiate. The Baptists, Independents, and Irvingites have places of worship in the town. Here is a free grammar school, established by the corporation in 1503, and supported partly by an endowment producing £50 per annum, and partly by subscriptions. Three exhibitions to Christ Church College, Oxford, are connected with the school, which were founded, with 15 others in the same college, by Mr. Careswell, in 1689. There are also a blue-coat school, two National, and one infant school. The first was founded about 1720 with a small endowment, one of the ancient gates of the town being converted into the school-house. The divinity library, founded by the Rev. Hugh Stackhouse, has been since enlarged, and is kept in a handsome building near St. Leonard's church.—The charitable endowments of Bridgnorth are numerous and valuable, producing altogether above £2,200 per annum, the larger part of which sum consists of the endowment for the exhibitions at Oxford University, already mentioned. The other principal charities are a hospital for 10 widows, founded and endowed by Francis Palmer, in 1687, with a revenue of about £130; and almshouses for 12 widows or daughters of burgesses, with a revenue of about £160 per annum.—Nothing is left of the castle but a portion of the square tower, which, from being undermined, has long leaned from the perpendicular to a considerable extent. The walls originally enclosed about 14 acres. A monastery of the Grey Friars formerly existed here, founded by the Talbots, the remains of which, including the refectory in good preservation, are now used as a malthouse. Here was also, at an early period, a lazars' hospital, which, after being occupied as a priory for some time, was made a private residence. In the Lower town is an interesting old mansion, named Canhall, in which Prince Rupert resided for a short time during the Civil War. To the east of the town was anciently a forest or chase, called the Forest of Morfe, long since enclosed. It contains a cave called the Hermitage, the retreat, according to tradition, of Athelstan's brother. In the vicinity of Bridgnorth there are remains of several military works, forts, and entrenchments. Apley Park, the fine seat of the Whitmore family, is on the banks of the Severn, 3 miles to the N. of the town.—Bridgnorth was the birthplace (1729) of Bishop Percy, to whom we are indebted for a collection of the "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry;" and of Francis Moore, the originator of the medico-prophetic almanac which still passes under his name.—The market, principally for corn and beans, is held on Saturday. The annual fairs take place on the Thursday before Shrove-Tuesday, the nearest Thursday to the 15th March (for the sale of cattle and sheep), the 1st May, the 30th June, the 2nd August (for wool and cattle), the 15th September (for cattle and cheese), the 29th October and two following days (for butter, cheese, hops, &c.), and the 15th December (for cattle and general goods). Races are held in July.

BRIDGTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Fermoy, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, not far from Castletownroche. It is situated on the N. bank of the river Blackwater, and had formerly a monastery, of which there are some remains. They stand at the junction of the river Awbeg with the Blackwater, and consist of

part of the church, with traces of the refectory and the cloisters. The soil is generally fertile, but in parts the surface is mountainous. A bridge, which crossed the Blackwater at this place, was destroyed during the Civil War by Cromwell's troops. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cork, Ross, and Cloyne, of the val. of £175, in the patron. of the bishop.

BRIDGWATER, a par. and market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, in the northern div. of the hund. of Petherton, in the co. of Somerset, 33 miles to the S.W. of Bristol, and 151 miles to the W. of London, by the Great Western railway, on which it is a station. It is situated on the banks of the river Parret, about 10 miles from Bridgwater Bay, in the Bristol Channel, into which the Parret falls. Bridgwater is a very ancient place, and is mentioned in the Domesday Survey under the name of *Brugie;* it consisted then of a mill, meadow, and woodlands. Its present name is a corruption of *Brugge-Walter*, signifying the "Bridge of Walter;" the place having been given by William the Conqueror to Walter de Dowai, one of his followers. Early in the reign of king John, William de Briwere, who had obtained a grant of the manor from Henry II., erected a castle here (a stately and magnificent structure), commenced the rebuilding of the bridge over the Parret, and founded the Hospital of St. John for a master, brethren, and 13 poor persons of the order of St. Augustine. This hospital was munificently endowed, and flourished till the Dissolution, when its revenue amounted to £121. The bridge, a stone structure of three arches, remained unfinished till the reign of Edward I., when Sir Thomas Trivet undertook its completion. The town fell into the hands of the revolted barons in the reign of Henry III. No other historical event is connected with it till the civil war in the reign of Charles I., when the inhabitants espoused the cause of the king, and the castle was garrisoned by the royal forces under Colonel Wyndham. Besieged by the parliamentary forces under General Fairfax, the garrison made a brave defence, but was compelled to surrender, and the castle was then (July, 1645) dismantled. The Duke of Monmouth was warmly received and proclaimed king in this town just before the fatal fight on Sedgmoor, and heavy penalties were inflicted on the inhabitants at the hands of Judge Jeffreys and Colonel Kirke.—Bridgwater is situated in the centre of a level tract of country, fertile and well-wooded, extending from the coast along both sides of the river Parret, between the Mendip hills on the N.E., and the Quantocks on the S.W. The principal part of the town stands on the W. bank of the Parret, and is connected with the other part, called Eastover, by a good iron bridge of one arch. The streets, most of which are wide, are well paved, and lighted with gas. The houses are well built, and there is a good supply of water. There is a townhall, a borough gaol, and a market-house, the last a handsome modern edifice with an Ionic portico, and surmounted by a dome and lantern. The principal business of the place is the manufacture of bricks of various kinds, especially of those called Bath brick and scouring brick. These are made of the clay and sand from the bed of the river, and are fabrics peculiar to the place. A great number of persons are employed in this trade.—The Parret is navigable to Langport for small vessels, and the Taunton canal, constructed in 1825, meets the river at Bridgwater. There is a large and convenient quay below the bridge, accessible by vessels of large size. Great inconvenience is sometimes caused, and damage done to the shipping, by what is called the *bore*, a sudden rising of the water at spring-tides, common to several rivers falling into the Bristol Channel. The tide at such periods has a total rise of nearly 30 feet. The number of vessels belonging to the port is about 120, of which about 70 are above 50 tons burthen, besides two small steamers. Combwich, Minehead, and Watchet are subordinate ports to Bridgwater, which has a custom-house. The trade of the port is chiefly coastwise, but some vessels are engaged in the colonial and foreign trade; chiefly with Russia, America, and the West Indies. The chief articles of import are timber, grain, coals, wine, tallow, &c., and the principal export, Bath and other bricks. Coal is imported from South Wales.—Bridgwater was first incorporated under a charter granted by King John in the year 1200, the provisions of which were confirmed and extended by various charters granted by succeeding monarchs. Under the Act passed in 1835, the borough is divided into two wards, and governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, with the style of the "mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Bridgwater." It has returned two members to parliament since the 23rd of Edward I., when the elective franchise was first conferred on it. The mayor is returning officer. The limits of the parliamentary are the same as those of the municipal borough, which comprises, according to the census of 1861, 2,124 inhabited houses, with a population of 11,561, against 10,317 in 1851, showing an increase of 1,044 in the decennial period. The borough has a revenue of about £2,360. Bridgwater is the seat of a Poor-law Union and the head of a County Court district. The summer assizes are held here and at Wells alternately. Quarter and petty sessions are held in the town by the county magistrates, and petty sessions for the borough are held weekly. The town is a polling-place for the western division of Somersetshire. Here is a coastguard station.—The living is a vic.* united with the rect. of Chilton, in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, of the val. of £325, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is a large and ancient structure, with a good tower at the west end, surmounted by a spire about 170 feet high. It has a beautiful porch in the decorated style, and for the altar-piece a fine painting of the Descent from the Cross, taken from a French church during the revolutionary war. There are two chapels of ease, dedicated to the Holy Trinity and St. John the Baptist; the latter is situated at Eastover. The livings are perpet. curs.,* each worth £160, the former in the gift of the vicar of the parish, the latter in the alternate gift of the crown and the bishop of the dioc. There are chapels belonging to the Baptists, Independents, Quakers, Wesleyans, and Unitarians. The free grammar school, which was founded in 1561, has a small endowment worth about £28 a year. There are 7 free pupils. The master is appointed by the bishop. The free school, founded and endowed by John Morgan in 1723, has a revenue of £140 per annum. The scholars are 140 in number, 30 of them being also clothed from the charity. The school-room and master's house were built by the managers in 1816. There are in the town an infirmary, established in 1813, almshouses endowed by Major Ingram, a savings-bank, and the Union poorhouse.—Bridgwater was the birthplace 1599 of Admiral Blake, who also received his early education at the grammar school here. The weekly newspaper called the *Bridgwater Times*, formerly published in the town, is at present discontinued. The Egerton family took the titles of duke, marquis, and earl from this place.—Wednesday is the market day, chiefly for corn, cattle, and provisions; but markets are also held on Tuesday and Saturday. Cheese, made in the neighbourhood, is sold in large quantities. Fairs take place on the first Monday in Lent, the 24th June, the Wednesday after Michaelmas Day and two following days, and the 27th December. The most important is the Michaelmas fair, which is held under royal charter.

BRIDLINGTON, or BURLINGTON, a par., seaport, and market town in the wap. of Dickering, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 40 miles to the E.N.E. of York, and 204 miles to the N. of London by the Great Northern, and the Scarborough, Bridlington, and Hull section of the North-Eastern railway. It is an extensive par., embracing an area of 13,236 acres, and is situated in a tract of flat country, extending for some distance southward along the coast of the North Sea. It includes, besides the old town, Bridlington Quay, the chapelries of Grindall, Sewerby, and Speeton, and the tnships of Buckton, Easton, and Hilderthorpe. Bridlington (once written Brellington) is an ancient town. It is a question among antiquaries whether it was the site of a Roman

station. The Danes for a long time held their ground in this part of the country, which was the scene of many conflicts. There are still remains of extensive earthworks in the neighbouring wolds, and many tumuli, both of Danish and Saxon origin. About the time of the Conquest the manor belonged to Earl Morcar, but was subsequently given by the Conqueror to one of his nephews. The most important fact in the early history of this place is the foundation of its priory in the reign of Henry I. by Walter de Gaunt, who at that time held the manor. It was for canons of the Augustine order, and by royal leave was fortified, to protect it from assault by sea. Many important privileges were granted to the priors, and the endowments and possessions of the house were of immense extent, so that, after flourishing for more than 400 years, its revenue amounted to about £682 per annum. The last prior being executed as a traitor, the possessions of the priory were forfeited to the crown, and soon after (in 1539) the conventual buildings were taken down. During the civil war in the reign of Charles I., his queen, having procured a supply of arms in the Netherlands, escaped the notice of the squadron stationed to intercept her, and effected a landing here under the convoy of Van Tromp. The town was then cannonaded for several hours by Admiral Batten. A combat took place in 1779, in Bridlington Bay, between the adventurer, Paul Jones, with four vessels, and two British warships. The latter were taken, and carried off as prizes to Texel.—The town, which consists chiefly of one long street, is situated about a mile from the coast, on ground rising gradually towards the north. The streets are narrow and irregular, and many of the houses old and poorly built. The town is lighted with gas, there is a good supply of water, and many improvements have been made of late years. There is a market-place with a new corn exchange, built in 1856, and a room in the old gateway of the priory is used as the townhall.—Bridlington Quay, a small, well-built, modern town, stands pleasantly in a recess of the bay, about a mile to the S.E. of Bridlington. It forms the port, and has become a favourite and much-frequented bathing-place. It has several good streets, the principal running down to the harbour, and is lighted with gas. It contains the custom-house, the baths, and the Victoria and Polytechnic rooms. The beach is firm and sandy. The two piers, constructed of stone for forming the harbour, make a delightful promenade, commanding good views over the bay, and of Flamborough Head, which encloses it on the S. Near the Quay is a chalybeate spring, and in the harbour an ebbing and flowing spring covered by every tide. It was discovered in 1811, and yields an abundant supply of pure water. Bridlington contains a small hat factory, several corn-mills, and a steam-mill for grinding bones. A good general trade is carried on with the towns and villages of the neighbourhood, and the resort of visitors for sea-bathing has contributed to the growth and prosperity of the place.—The port is subordinate to the port of Hull, and has between 30 and 40 vessels belonging to it, which are chiefly engaged in the coasting trade. Corn, malt, and bones are the principal exports, and coal, timber, and general merchandise are imported. The harbour covers an area of 11 acres, and is the best on that part of the coast, affording a safe retreat for many hasting vessels in bad weather. The bay, too, being well-sheltered from N. and N.W. winds, offers good and safe anchorage. The harbour is dry at low water. A coastguard is stationed here.—Bridlington is the seat of a Poor-law Union and the head of a County Court district. It is also a polling-place for the riding. Petty sessions are held in the town.—The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of York, of the val. of £130, in the patron. of the trustees of the Rev. C. Simeon. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is part of the ancient conventual church, and forms the most interesting feature of the town. The original structure appears to have been above 330 feet in length, and had two fine towers at the western end, the lower portions of which only remain. Of the towers and the north side of the church is in the early English, and the western front of the building chiefly in the perpendicular style. In architectural beauty this front resembles the fine church of Beverley. The window is 55 feet high and 27 feet broad. A thorough repair and restoration of the structure was effected a few years ago. The dimensions of the present church are — length, 185 feet; breadth, 68 feet; and height, 60 feet. In addition to the parish church there are three new churches: one at Bridlington Quay, erected about the year 1840. It is called Christ Church, and is in the early English style. The living is a perpet. cur.,* worth £150, in the gift of the Incumbent of Bridlington. The other two are situated, one at Sewerby, and the other at Speeton; the livings of both are perpet. curs., the former val. £181, in the patron. of G. J. Yarburgh, Esq., the latter, val. £50, in the gift of Lord Londesborough. There are chapels in Bridlington belonging to the Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, and for the two latter bodies and the Methodist Reformers at Bridlington Quay. The boys' free school, founded in 1637 by William Hustler, has an income from endowment of £40 a year. There are also a free school for girls, endowed in 1671, National and infant schools. The private schools are numerous; and there are public libraries, a mechanics' institute, and a museum.—Fossil remains abound in the chalk cliffs along this coast, and in a freshwater deposit of the neighbourhood was discovered some time ago the head of an elk, an extinct species, the horns of which measured 11 feet from tip to tip.—George Ripley, an alchemist, and author of a treatise in metre called the "Compound of Alchemie," written in 1471, was one of the canons of Bridlington Priory. William of Newburgh, who wrote in the reign of King John, and Prior John of Bridlington, who lived in the reign of Edward III., were probably natives of this town. It was also the birthplace (1695) of Richard Boyle, Earl of Burlington, by whom Burlington House was erected; and of the famous landscape gardener, Kent, who died in 1748. There are many pleasant seats of the gentry in the neighbourhood; among which are Boynton, the residence of Sir G. Strickland, Bart.; Thorpe Hall, Bessingby, and Sewerby. Lord Cavendish takes from this place the title of earl.—Saturday is the market day. Two annual fairs are held — on the Monday before Whitsuntide and the 21st October—for the sale of cattle and cloth. They are held on the Green, an open space which was formerly the priory close. Races take place in October.

BRIDPORT, a par., seaport, market town, and municipal and parliamentary borough, having separate jurisdiction, in the hund. of Sturminster, though locally in the hund. of Whitchurch-Canonicorum, Bridport div. of the co. of Dorset, 14 miles to the W. of Dorchester, and 134 miles by road to the S.W. of London, or 163 by the Great Western railway, on which it is a station. There are also two branch lines to Dorchester and to Maiden Newton, the former joining the South-Western line at Dorchester, and the latter the Great Western at Maiden Newton, thus forming two distinct lines of communication with the metropolis and other parts of the kingdom. Bridport was an important town before the Norman Conquest, and had a mint at the time of the great Survey. It was early noted for the manufacture of cordage, and in the reign of Henry VIII. the entire supply for the navy was ordered to be obtained at Bridport, or within 5 miles of the town. A "Bridport dagger" has long been a popular designation for a halter, and it is said of a man who has been hung, that he was "stabbed with a Bridport dagger." The town was alternately in the hands of the parliament and the royalists during the civil war of the 17th century.—Bridport is situated in a pleasant sheltered valley, skirted by the Brit and the Asker, which unite to form the harbour, and fall into the sea about 2 miles below the town. The principal streets, three in number, are spacious, well paved, and lighted with gas, and contain many good modern houses. In the centre of the town is the townhall and market-house, built in 1786, which occupies

the site of an ancient chapel, dedicated to St. Andrew. The town contains the Union poorhouse, a custom-house, and a prison. The prosperity of Bridport depends chiefly on the trade of the port and the various manufactures carried on in connection with it. On the Brit is a large flax-mill, and another on the Bredy. The harbour being liable to injury from the accumulation of sand, it is only by great and repeated efforts and at immense cost that it has been made so safe and commodious as it now is. It is situated at the bottom of the spacious bay extending between Portland and Torbay, and the cliffs near its entrance rise at some points to the height of 200 feet. It is capable of admitting vessels of 250 tons burthen. Since the construction of railways the coasting-trade, which was of considerable extent, has greatly fallen off. The number of vessels belonging to the port is between 15 and 20. The principal articles imported are hemp, flax, tallow, and timber, from Russia and the Baltic; coals from Wales and the north of England; wines, slate, &c. The exports consist of the various manufactures which form the staple business of the town; these are fishing-nets, sail-cloth, twine, cordage, and webbing. Considerable quantities of cheese and butter were formerly sent to London, but that trade for some years past has been on the decline. Bridport has been noted for the building of smacks and small vessels of fine construction and fast sailing. Ship-building is still carried on here.—The town was first incorporated by a charter granted by Henry III., about 1253, which was confirmed and extended by several succeeding sovereigns. The limits of the borough were considerably enlarged by the Reform Act, and comprise now, besides the old borough and the parish, parts of the neighbouring parishes of Allington, Bradpole, Bothenhampton, Burton Bradstock, Symondsbury, and Walsditch, containing altogether 1,468 inhabited houses, occupied in 1861 by a population of 7,672, against 7,566 in 1851, showing an increase of 106 in the decennial period. The government of the borough, now divided into three wards, is vested under the new Act in a mayor or bailiffs, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, bearing the style of the "bailiffs and burgesses of the borough of Bridport." The borough has returned two representatives to parliament since the reign of Edward I., who conferred on it the elective franchise in 1295. The mayor or bailiffs are returning officers. Bridport is the seat of a Poor-law Union, the head of a County Court district, and a coast-guard station. The corporation hold a court of session annually, and a court of record once a fortnight.—The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, of the val. of £250, in the patron. of the Earl of Ilchester. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It is an ancient edifice in the form of a cross, in the perpendicular style of architecture, with a good tower at the centre, crowned with pinnacles, and was admirably restored and considerably enlarged in 1859. It is said to be the finest church in the county, except Sherborne and Wimborne minsters, and contains an altar tomb of William, son of Sir Eustace Dabridgecourt, kinsman to Queen Philippa. There is also at Allington a new church, capable of accommodating 1,000 persons. There are chapels belonging to the Baptists, Independents, Society of Friends, Unitarians, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics. A free school and an almshouse were founded and endowed about the close of the 17th century by Daniel Taylor, a member of the Society of Friends. The school has a revenue of about £80, and is managed by trustees; and the almshouse is endowed with about £70 per annum. There are also National and infant schools, and various charitable endowments producing about £100 a year. There are in the town a mechanics' institute and a savings-bank.—Bridport was the birthplace of Giles de Bridport, who was raised to the see of Salisbury about 1250. The Hood family take the title of viscount and baron from this place. Wednesday and Saturday are the market days. Fairs for cattle, cheese, &c., are held on the 6th April, and the 11th October.

BRIDPORT DIVISION, one of the nine divs. of Dorsetshire, situated in the western part of the co., and bounded on the N. by Somersetshire, on the E. by ... borne and Dorchester divs., on the S. by the ... Channel, and on the W. by Devonshire. It ... the following four hunds.—Beaminster Forum, Redhone, Eggerton, Godderthorne, and Whit... Canonicorum; and the four libs. of Broadw..., Frampton, Lothers, and Poorstock. The div. cover... area of about 93,200 acres.

BRIDSTOW, a par. in the lower div. of the ... Wormelow, in the co. of Hereford, 1 mile to the N. of Ross. It is situated in a pleasant country, ... west bank of the river Wye. The Hereford, Ross, ... Gloucester railway passes within a short distance ... living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, of the ... £276, in the patron. of the bishop. The church ... cated to St. Bridget. Between this village and ... the picturesque ivy-covered ruins of Wilton Castle, ... ancient seat of the Grey family, to whom it ... title of earl. It was burnt down during the civ... the reign of Charles I. The site now belongs ... trustees of Guy's Hospital, London. The ... on the W. bank of the river, near the old bridge, ... also forms a pleasing object in the landscape.

BRIERCLIFFE, a tnshp. united with Extwi... the par. of Whalley, and hund. of Blackburn, ... palatine of Lancaster, 3 miles to the N.E. of ... The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the ... ing coal-mines. The living is a perpet. cur. in ... of Manchester, of the val. of £150, in the patron. of Vicar of Whalley. The charities produce ... year.

BRIERLEY, a tnshp. in the par. and borou... Leominster, hund. of Wolphy, in the co. of H... mile from Leominster.

BRIERLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Felkirk, ... Staincross, in the West Riding of the co. ... miles to the N.E. of Barnsley. Grimethorpe ... of this tnshp. The workpeople are principally ... in the cloth manufacture.

BRIERLEY, a vil. in the par. of Sedgley, ... Seisdon, in the co. of Stafford, 3 miles to the S.W. ... verhampton.

BRIERLEY HILL, a market town and ... the par. of Kingswinford, and hund. of N... in the co. of Stafford, 3 miles to the S.W. ... 7 from Wolverhampton, and 11 from Birmingh... is a station on the West Midland railway. ... consists of one long street, nearly a mile in ... well paved and lighted with gas. There are ... rous shops, and the market is held in the ... street. There is a mechanics' institute, several ... ing societies, and an association for the ... of thieves. The chief manufactures are in ... glass, consisting of boiler-making, iron-rolling ... implements, nails, glass, fire-bricks, and ... ing establishments. There are many large ... and extensive iron-works in the neighbourhood ... fire-clay and porcelain stone. The living is a ... the dioc. of Lichfield, of the val. with the ... Hart's Hill annexed, of £300, in the patron. ... Rector of Kingswinford. The church, dedi... St. Michael and All Angels, was built in 176... recently been twice enlarged. It contains a ... erected in 1844 at the cost of £500. From ... may be seen an extensive prospect, embracing 12 ... at once, with the Stour winding beneath, ... the Wrekin, in Shropshire, and the M... Worcestershire, to the S.W. The Baptists, ... dents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have ... and there are National and infant schools. The ... and Stourbridge canal passes through this distri... has many branches. The chapelry forms a ... parish for ecclesiastical purposes, though locally ... within the parish of Kingswinford. The market ... on Saturday.

BRIERS, a vil. in the par. of Halifax, and ... Morley, in the West Riding of the co. of York, ... to the E. of Halifax. The living is a perpet. ... dioc. of Ripon, of the val. of £150, in the patron...

Vic. of Halifax. The church is dedicated to St Ann in the Grove.

BIERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Stranton, Stockton ward, in the co. palatine of Durham, 3 miles to the S.W. of Hartlepool. It lies near the West Hartlepool railway.

BIERY-COTTAGES, an ext. par. district in the ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, in the co. of Cumberland, near Keswick. It is joined with the district of Grange Mills.

BIESTFIELD, or BRIESTWHISTLE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Lower Whitley, and par. of Thornhill, wap. of Agbrigg, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles to the E. of Huddersfield.

BIGG. *See* GLANDFORD-BRIGG, Lincolnshire.

BIGHAM, a par. and tnshp. in the ward of Allerdale above-Derwent, in the co. of Cumberland, 2½ miles W. of Cockermouth, 5 miles S.E. of Maryport, and 25 miles S.W. of Carlisle. There are two stations on the Cockermouth and Workington railway, one close to the village, and the other at Broughton Cross. The parish is situated in a hilly but cultivated country on the banks of the rivers Derwent and Cocker, Bassenthwaite-water forming part of its eastern, and the lakes Buttermere, Crummock, and Loweswater part of its western boundary. It is within the honour of Cockermouth, and contains the borough and market town of Cockermouth, the chplries. of Buttermere, Cockermouth, Embleton, Lorton, Mosser, Setmurthy, and Wythop, and the tnshps. of Blindbothel, Brigham, Eaglesfield, Graysouthen, and Whinfell. Limestone, freestone, and slate are quarried here, and some coal is obtained. The village is pleasantly seated on a hill, commanding a good prospect. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chester, of the val. of £220, in the patronage of the Earl of Lonsdale. The church, which stands by the Derwent, is an ancient edifice in the decorated style, dedicated to St. Bridget. The Wesleyans have a small chapel, built in 1856. The parish has the benefit of charitable endowments producing about £140 per annum; but the charities of the tnshp. amount only to £5 per annum. There is a parochial school for boys and girls, with an endowment of £3 per annum; also a Sunday-school, built in 1839. The vicarage is situated near the church, and was erected in 1847.

BIGHAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Foston-on-the-Wolds, wap. of Dickering, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles to the S.E. of Great Driffield.

BIGHOUSE, a hmlt. in the par. of Halifax, wap. of Morley, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles to the S.E. of Halifax. It is situated on the banks of the river Calder, and is a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. The cotton, woollen, and worsted manufactures form the principal employment of the inhabitants. Good stone is quarried near the village. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, of the val. of £150, in the patron. of the Vicar of Halifax. There is a chapel belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists.

BRIGHT, a par. in the bar. of Lecale, in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles to the S. of Downpatrick. It is situated in a fertile and cultivated district, and was the site of a castle and an abbey. The latter, called the Abbey of Erynagh, was founded about 1127, and was destroyed about 50 years afterwards by De Courcy. There are remains of both buildings. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Down, Connor, and Dromore, the val. of £326, in the patron. of the crown. The church, which stands on a hill, was built in 1745, and is in the Grecian style of architecture. The chief seat is Oakley, a handsome mansion in well-wooded ground.

BRIHTFORD HUNDRED, one of the 11 hunds. or subdivisions of the rape of Bramber, in the co. of Sussex, situated in the western div. of the co., and bounded on the N. by the hund. of Steyning, on the E. by the hund. of Fishergate, on the S. by the English Channel, and on the W. by the rape of Arundel. It contains the pars. of Broadwater, Clapham, Durrington, Findon, Heene, Lancing, and Sompting, and the town of Worthing. The hund. comprises an area of about 14,570 acres.

BRIGHTHAMPTON, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Bampton, in the co. of Oxford, 4 miles to the E. of Bampton.

BRIGHTHOLMLEE, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Bradfield, and par. of Ecclesfield, wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles to the N.W. of Sheffield.

BRIGHTLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Okehampton, hund. of Lifton, in the co. of Devon, not far from Okehampton.

BRIGHTLING, a par. in the hund. of Netherfield, rape of Hastings, in the co. of Sussex, 4 miles to the N.W. of Battle. It is situated in a fine country, near lofty downs rising to the height of about 650 feet above the level of the sea. There are hop-grounds in the par. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, of the val. of £563, in the patron. of the Rev. B. Hayley. The church, which is in the perpendicular style, is dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket. The charitable endowments, which include a bequest by Mary Herbert in 1728, for a girls' free school, are worth about £40 per annum.

BRIGHTLINGSEA, a par. in the hund. of Tendring, in the co. of Essex, 10 miles to the S.E. of Colchester. It is situated on the eastern bank of the estuary of the Colne, opposite Mersey Island, and is a peninsular district, surrounded on all sides but the N.E. by the river Colne and its branches. Brightlingsea is a port subordinate to Colchester, and a member of Sandwich, one of the Cinque Ports. A large number of the inhabitants are employed in the oyster and sprat fishery, which is carried on to a great extent, and forms the principal trade of the place. The harbour has good anchorage, and there are above 200 smacks belonging to the port. Boat-building is carried on to a small extent, and Morant says that copperas was formerly made here from the copper pyrites on the beach. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, of the val. of £213, in the patron. of the Bishop of Peterborough. The church, which stands more than a mile from the town, is dedicated to All Saints, and contains three monumental brasses. The tower, nearly 100 feet high, forms a conspicuous sea-mark. There is a chapel of ease built in the pointed style of architecture. There are both a free school and a National school, the latter erected in 1845; also chapels belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists, Independents, and Swedenborgians. A temperance hall has recently been erected. A fair is held here on St. Swithin's Day or the Thursday preceding.

BRIGHTON, or BRIGHTHELMSTON, a par., market-town, and municipal and parliamentary borough, in the hund. of Whalesbone, rape of Lewes, in the co. of Sussex, 52 miles to the S. of London by road, or 50 miles by the Brighton and South Coast railway. A town has probably existed on this spot from a very remote antiquity, but nothing is known of its origin and very little of its early history. At the period of the Conquest it was a fishing village, and in the great Survey it is called *Bristelmestune*. Vestiges of military works exist in the neighbourhood, and many Roman coins have been found in the town. At the Conquest the manor, previously held by Harold, was given to William de Warren, son-in-law to the Conqueror. In later times the town suffered from assaults by the French, who plundered and burnt it in 1513. It was found necessary to protect it by fortifications, and these were erected, strengthened, and enlarged during the reigns of Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth. During the latter half of the 17th century and the early years of the 18th, part of the town was destroyed and the neighbourhood inundated by several violent irruptions of the sea. All the houses which stood at the foot of the cliff perished during these storms. The fame of Brighton as a watering-place dates no further back than the reign of George II., and appears to have commenced with the publication of a work by Dr. R. Russell, a resident physician, on the use of sea-water. The discovery of a chalybeate spring attracted shortly afterwards a large number of visitors; and the

erection in 1784 of the magnificent palace, known as the Pavilion, for the Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.) confirmed the success of the undertaking.—Brighton, which stands in the first rank among English watering-places, and fourth amongst towns, is situated on the coast of the English Channel, at the foot of the South Downs, nearly midway between the promontories of Beachy Head and Selsea Bill. The town stretches about 3 miles along the coast, the eastern part occupying the summit of the lofty chalk cliffs, and the western part low ground sloping gently upwards from the sea. The cliff is now defended from encroachments of the sea by a fine wall of immense strength and admirable construction, erected at a cost of £100,000. It extends from Kemp Town, at the east end of the parish, to the Chain Pier, and is about 60 feet in height and 23 feet in breadth at the base. The pier, a prominent feature of the town, was erected in 1822, from designs by Captain Brown, R.N., at a cost of £30,000. It is a noble structure, consisting of four spans of equal length, suspended by eight massive chains carried over iron towers, which rest upon foundations of piles driven deep into the rock. The pier is 1,137 feet in length and about 14 feet broad. At its head is a transverse platform 60 feet long and 20 broad, paved with granite, and resting on piles. The pier is approached by an esplanade, 1,200 feet in length, which connects it with the ornamental ground called the Steyne. The Marine-parade, extending westward from Kemp Town for about a mile, forms a fine promenade with extensive prospects. It is united with the gardens and lawn in the centre of the grand crescent by a tunnel. This crescent is one of the principal features of Brighton, presenting a frontage towards the sea of 1,540 feet. The opening between the wings is 840 feet, and each of the wings 350 feet. The glacis is terminated by an esplanade, commanding a beautiful and sheltered prospect of the ocean. The Pavilion, situated next the west end of the Steyne, is a structure of singular and fanciful style, something like the Kremlin at Moscow. It is surmounted by many cupolas, pinnacles, and minarets. The stables are in the Moorish style, and are crowned with a dome of glass. The front of the building is about 200 feet in length. Since 1849 it has belonged to the corporation, who purchased it for £53,000, secured upon the local rates, and converted it, with the extensive grounds attached to it, into a place of public recreation. The Steyne, formerly an open area chiefly used by fishermen for drying their nets, is tastefully laid out and planted, and is the site of many handsome residences. It contains a bronze statue of George IV. by Chantrey, set up in 1827, and the Victoria fountain, erected in 1846. Brighton consists of about 400 streets, extending nearly 3 miles from east to west, and contains many fine squares, terraces, and ranges of handsome houses, principally erected since the commencement of the present century, during which the growth of the town has been rapid and immense. Among them may be named the Royal-crescent, the Marine and Pavilion parades, Brunswick square and terrace, Hanover-crescent, &c. Kemp Town, in the east, named after its founder, Thomas Read Kemp, was commenced in 1821, and stood at first apart from the town. There are barracks for cavalry and infantry, and the town is protected by a battery of six guns. A new townhall, with three double porticos, was built about 1830, at a cost of £50,000. It stands in Market-street, near the middle of the town, and includes a council-room, court-room, police offices, and many other apartments. The great room is frequently used for public meetings, and the upper story contains a handsome assembly-room. The market-house, opposite the townhall, is built in the form of the letter T, and is open daily for the sale of meat, poultry, fish, and vegetables. There are two banks: the one situated in North-street is called the Brighton Union Bank, and draws on Loyd and Co., Lothbury; the other is a branch of the London and County Bank, and is situated in Pavilion-buildings. The wants of invalids and the comfort of visitors are provided for by baths of various descriptions, numerous hotels and lodging-houses (some of which are establishments of immense extent and the highest elegance), literary institutions, mechanics' institutions, schools of art, reading-rooms, and several subscription libraries. But perhaps the most instructive is the town museum, which occupies a noble suite of rooms in the north wing of the Pavilion, and was opened by Professor Owen on the 5th of November, 1861. It contains collections of antiquities, natural history, geology, &c. The theatre is situated in New-street, and is well attended during the season for dramatic performances, between July and March. There are three assembly rooms, one at the Old Ship Hotel, another at the townhall, and the Royal Newburgh Rooms, Cannon-place. The park, which is entered through a Roman arch, is situated on the slope of the Downs, in the direction of Rock Gardens. It is agreeably laid out with flower-beds and shrubs, presenting a contrast to the barren downs which rise above it. Here is the German Spa and pump-room, open from March to October, where most of the continental waters are manufactured, and the famous seltzer-water. The town is lighted with gas, and well supplied with water raised from wells by powerful engines, situated in the Lewes-road, in the parish of Preston, where the reservoirs and works cover 15 acres. The mains and service-pipes are said to exceed 100 miles in length; but the rate of supply was high and unsatisfactory until the sinking of the "Warren Farm Well," which penetrates the chalk to the depth of 1,285 feet, at which depth an undercurrent of pure water was reached on the 16th of March, 1862, and gave occasion for a general festival, announced by the ringing of the church bells.—The trade of Brighton is almost exclusively connected with its character as a watering-place. Its communication with the metropolis, which, previously to the introduction of railways, employed above 30 coaches daily, has been facilitated and increased to an enormous extent. The railway terminus, situated at the north end of Queen-street, is a spacious pile of buildings, with a colonnade and an illuminated clock. It has recently been much enlarged, and, together with its offices and work-sheds, covers 20 acres, giving regular employment to above 1,000 men in the building and repairing of rolling-stock, and 150 men in the traffic department. The railway itself consists of three lines, radiating from Brighton as their common centre, and communicating with London, Portsmouth, and Hastings. The main line to the metropolis was completed in 1841, and passes by Pangdean, Hayward's Heath, Horsley, Reigate, Croydon, and Sydenham, to London Bridge; or by the Victoria Junction to the magnificent station in Victoria-street, Westminster, which was opened for traffic in 1861. It is carried through several tunnels, the principal of which are Clayton and Mersham tunnels, the former above a mile and a quarter, the latter above a mile in length. The others are Patcham tunnel, near Brighton, a quarter of a mile long, and that near Hayward's Heath, 727 yards. Branch lines run from Three Bridges to Horsham and Petworth on the W., and East Grinstead on the E.; and from Hayward's Heath to Lewes and Newhaven. Others run to the Crystal Palace, Wimbledon, Epsom and Leatherhead, Uckfield, &c. The western extension passes from Brighton by Shoreham, Worthing, Arundel, and Chichester, to Portsmouth, a distance of 45 miles; and the eastern by Lewes, Polegate, and Bexhill, to Hastings, a distance of 26 miles. From Polegate short branches run northward to Hailsham, and southward to Eastbourne. This railway is on the narrow guage, but is so well managed that it has rendered Brighton the most accessible, as it is the most fashionable, of sea-bathing places, having a magnificent sea-frontage of 3 miles, not to be surpassed in grandeur by any watering-place in Europe. The number of visitors during the summer is said to amount to above 20,000 weekly; excursion trains from London running at very low rates. It is said that the lodging-houses in Brighton are capable of accommodating 30,000 visitors. The traffic through Brighton to Paris, at one time considerable, has fallen off, the routes by Folkstone and Newhaven being

preferred. From the dangerous nature of the coast few vessels can discharge their cargoes on the beach, and the traffic by sea is carried on through the ports of Newhaven and Shoreham. About 400 men are engaged in the fisheries, mackerel and herring being the chief fish taken, though the town is also well supplied with every other description of fish, brought from London. The number of boats employed is about 120. The fishermen hold a market on the beach, near the end of Market-street, and the mode of effecting sales is by Dutch auction. The manufacture of Tonbridge ware is carried on by some of the inhabitants.—Brighton was first constituted a parliamentary borough by the Reform Act, and has since returned two members to the imperial parliament. The parish of Hove, into which the western part of the town extends, is included within the limits of the borough. The local government was formerly conducted by a constable, eight headboroughs, and a numerous body of commissioners, elected under an act of parliament by the principal householders. It is now vested in a mayor, a recorder, 12 aldermen, and 36 councillors, under a charter obtained in 1854. The borough is divided into six wards, and contains within the parliamentary limits 13,946 houses, inhabited by a population of 87,311, according to the census of 1861, showing an increase of 17,638 in the decennial period. The municipal borough, however, is not co-extensive with the parliamentary, and contains only 12,708 houses, with a population of 77,693. Brighton forms a Poor-law Union of itself, having the management of its own poor, independently of the New Poor-Law Act. The police of the town is administered by a stipendiary magistrate, assisted by the mayor and a chief officer of police. It is the head of Excise and County Court districts, and a coastguard station. Six newspapers are published in the town, called the *Brighton Gazette, Chronicle, Examiner, Guardian, Observer*, and *Herald*.—The living of Brighton is a vic. in the dioc. of Chichester, consolidated with the rect. of West Blatchington, val. £900, in the patron. of the bishop. It is at present held by the Rev. Henry Michell Wagner, M.A., Surrogate, and Treasurer of Chichester Cathedral, an appointment of the val. of £200 per annum. The parish church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, and situate at the W. end of Church-street, was beautifully restored in 1854 conformably to the following resolution:—"Resolved that the restoration and enlargement of the parish church, wherein his Grace the Duke of Wellington, at an early period of his life, was wont to worship, would be an appropriate and enduring monument of our gratitude and veneration for his memory." It stands on the summit of a hill, commanding a splendid sea view, and is an ancient structure, chiefly in the perpendicular style of architecture, with a tower and spire, forming a conspicuous sea-mark. The church contains an oaken screen finely carved, and an ancient circular font ardoned with figures in relief, which were re-cut in the last century. The font was brought from Normandy soon after the Conquest. There are several interesting monuments, including one to Captain Tettersell, who assisted Charles II. to escape to France, after the battle of Worcester; and one to Phœbe Hessel, who served as a foot-soldier in the 5th Regiment at the battle of Fontenoy. There is also in the churchyard an ancient cross. The places of worship belonging to the Established Church are seventeen in number, viz. eleven churches and six proprietary chapels. With the exception of St. Mark's Church, the presentation to the churches and to the Chapel Royal is vested in the Vicar of Brighton, whereas the presentation to the respective proprietary chapels, with the exception of St. George's Chapel, is under the "40 years' Act," more than 35 of which years have now expired. The endowments of St. Peter's, Christ Church, St. Paul's, All Saints', St. Stephen's, St. Michael's, All Souls', and St. John's, arise from rented sittings; All Souls' possessing an additional endowment of £77 per annum, and St. John's of £93 7*s.* 10*d.* per annum. The church of St. Mary Magdalene, reared by the benevolence of the sister and son of the vicar, in a poor part of Brighton, mainly for the benefit of the poor, contains 600 open sittings without any pew-rental, fee, or reward whatsoever. The endowments of the proprietary chapels arise from rented sittings, selected and set apart by the Vicar of Brighton, calculated to produce £150 for each of the respective ministers of such chapels. A church in Burlington-street, Marine-parade, is in course of completion; and a site in the northern part of Brighton has been purchased for the erection of a church for the use of the poor, and at the conjoint expense of the sister and son of the vicar, similar in purpose and in detail to the church in Bread-street. The Roman Catholics have two churches, one dedicated to St. John the Baptist, in the Bristol-road, the other, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is a Gothic building, situated in Upper North-street, and was opened in February, 1862. The places of worship for Dissenters are very numerous, and some of them spacious and handsome buildings. They include four chapels belonging to the Baptists, seven to the Independents, four to the Wesleyans, two to the Presbyterians, and one each to the Society of Friends, Unitarians, Primitive Methodists, Irvingites, Bible Christians, and the Countess of Huntingdon's Connection, and a Jewish synagogue.—The situation and character of Brighton make it a favourite place for the establishment of schools; and besides the private boarding-schools, numbering more than 100, and numerous day-schools, there are several important institutions for education. The principal are the Brighton College, founded in 1848 (the buildings, situated on the cliffs and forming a quadrangle, are in the Tudor style, and were erected from the designs of G. G. Scott); St. Mary's Hall, at Kemp Town, founded about 1830 as a school for the daughters of clergymen; a noble central National school, capable of accommodating 650 children, in connection with which are two branch National schools and two infant schools; a proprietary school belonging to the Dissenters; and a training school for female teachers. There are several free schools, including one for girls, founded by Swan Downer in 1811, which has an income from endowment of about £300 per annum; a blue-coat school with an endowment of £70 a year, the produce of a bequest by William Grimmett in 1768; an orphan school, a school for the blind, one for children of fishermen, and several ragged schools. Brighton supports an Athenæum, a scientific institution, a savings-bank, and a working men's institute.—The town contains many important institutions for the relief of the sick poor. One of the chief of these is the County Hospital, a plain but noble building, situated in an airy spot near the Downs, and supported by subscriptions. It was originally founded in 1826, on a piece of land presented to it by T. R. Kemp, Esq. The Earl of Egremont and the Marquis of Bristol were the great benefactors of this hospital, which has been twice recently enlarged. The latter built at his sole expense the chapel. The Brighton and Sussex Dispensary, situated in Queen's-road, is a fine building of Kentish ragstone. The Lying-in Institution is in West-street, and the Girls' Orphan Asylum in the Eastern-road; as is also the Brighton Asylum for the Education of the Blind, erected in 1861, at the cost of £4,900. This last is a handsome Elizabethan building of red brick, faced with Bath stone. The almshouses are called the Percy and the Howell; the former, for six widows, has an endowment of £85 per annum, and Miss Wagner has lately built at her sole expense six more almshouses for the reception of aged spinsters in straitened circumstances. Other charitable institutions are the Provident Dispensary, Dorcas Society, an eye infirmary, two penitentiaries, and the Brighton Provident Society. This last has been in active operation for thirty-eight years, and includes a mendicity department, the object of which is to protect the charitable from imposition, and to relieve the deserving; of 117 begging letters sent for 'examination in 1862, only 19 were found deserving, and of the petitions 24 were sanctioned to the amount of £172 15*s.*, and 69 were rejected. The annual value of the parochial charities amounts to nearly £900.—There are two cemeteries, both situated to

the N. of the town: one belongs to a private company, formed in 1851; and the other, called the parochial cemetery, was opened in 1859, in conformity with the Extramural Interment Act, on ground presented to the town by the Marquis of Bristol.—Remains of ancient camps exist at Whitehawk Hill, east of the town, and on Hollingsbury Hill, to the north; the latter is circular in form. An urn, containing a thousand Roman coins, was found near Brighton in 1750, and some fine specimens of Roman tesselated pavement at Lancing. The famous Devil's Dyke is 5 miles to the N. of the town.—A grant for holding a weekly market was first obtained in 1313, by John, the last Earl of Warren and Surrey, and a re-grant was obtained in 1773. Thursday is the market day for grain, which is disposed of by samples, at the King and Queen inn, in Marlborough-place; but a general market for meat, poultry, fish, and all other provisions, is held daily in the market-house. Fairs are held on Holy Thursday and the 4th September for pedlery only. The races are held annually in August, on a pleasant part of the Downs to the N.E. of the town, from which there are magnificent prospects over the ocean, the town, and the adjacent country. It was on this commanding position that the review took place, in 1862, when nearly 20,000 volunteer troops were manœuvred by Lord Clyde. Boat races take place occasionally.

BRIGHTON, NEW, a vil. in the tnshp. of Liscard, par. of Wallasey, hund. of Wirrall, in the co. palatine of Chester, 4 miles to the N.W. of Birkenhead. It is situated on the coast at the mouth of the river Mersey. The salubrity of its climate, and the excellence of its sands, have caused it recently to be much frequented in the summer months for sea-bathing. There is a sea-side institution for convalescent patients, a light-house, a life-boat station, three good hotels, and numerous lodging-houses; the building known as the College has been recently burnt down. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, of the average val. of £450 from pew-rents, in the gift of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a handsome stone structure in the early English style, with a tower and spire. It was erected in 1856, at the cost of £8,000. There are a chapel for Independents, reading-rooms, and a National school. The town is protected by a battery of 16 guns on the Black Rock. On the sands, opposite the battery, there is a fine spring of fresh water, covered by every tide; and the entrance to the river is defended by the Magazine Fort of eight guns.

BRIGHTSIDE BIERLOW, a tnshp. in the par. and borough of Sheffield, wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles to the N.E. of Sheffield. Here is a station on the Sheffield and Rotherham branch of the Midland railway. The tnshp. is situated on the banks of the Don, and comprises the hmlts. of Brightside, Grimesthorpe, and some others. It is the seat of extensive iron-works, and many hands are employed in the cutlery manufacture. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, of the val. of £130, in the patron. of the crown and the bishop alternately. There is an endowed free school at Grimesthorpe, with an income of about £15 a year. New Hall is one of the principal seats.

BRIGHT-WALTHAM, BRIGHT-WALTON, or BRICKLETON, a par. in the hund. of Faircross, in the co. of Berks, 3 miles to the W. of East Ilsley. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, of the val. of £700, in the patron. of J. R. Harman, Esq.

BRIGHTWELL, a par. in the hund. of Moreton, in the co. of Berks, 2 miles to the N.W. of Wallingford. It is situated on the S.W. bank of the Thames, not far from the Great Western railway, and is bounded on the S. by the small river Tadsey. A castle existed here at an early period, which is supposed to have been destroyed in the reign of Henry II., to whom it was surrendered. There are no remains of the building, and its site is uncertain. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, of the annual val. of £674, in the patron. of the Bishop of Winchester. The church, dedicated to St. Agatha, is a Norman structure, but the tower was rebuilt in 1797. The church was re-roofed in 1815, and again restored in 1858. It contains a monument to Dr. Thomas Godwyn, the archæologist, who once held the rectory, and died here in 1642. This living was also held by two other eminent men—Edward Bernard, Professor of Astronomy at Oxford, 1673—1684, and Thomas Wintle, the Hebraist. The latter was rector here for 40 years, being appointed in 1774 and dying in the parish in 1814. There is a chapel belonging to the Baptists in the village, but it has been recently closed; also a National school. The charitable endowments, including a small bequest for education, produce about £28 a year.

BRIGHTWELL, a par. in the hund. of Carlford, in the co. of Suffolk, 5 miles to the E. of Ipswich. It is watered by a small stream, a branch of the river Deben. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, of the val. with the cur. of Foxhall annexed, of £54, in the patron. of Sir J. K. Shaw, Bart. The church, partly rebuilt in the reign of Charles I., is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

BRIGHTWELL BALDWIN, a par. in the hund. of Ewelme, in the co. of Oxford, 5 miles to the N.E. of Wallingford. Tetsworth is its post town. It lies in a pleasant country, on the eastern side of the Thames, and contains the tythg. of Cardwell. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, of the val. of £385, in the patron. of Lowndes Stone Norton, Esq. The church, an ancient structure in the early English style, with a Norman exterior staircase, is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. It contains several fine monumental brasses, the remains of a credence table, two piscinas, an ancient font, the tombs of the Stone and Carleton families, several very ancient stained windows, and some painted tiles. Several Roman urns and an ancient glass vessel were once discovered at Bushy Leas, near this village. The parochial charities are worth about £14 a year.

BLIGHTWELL-PRIOR and SALOME. *See* BURWELL, Oxfordshire.

BRIGHTWELL'S BARROW HUNDRED, one of the 27 hunds. or subdivisions of the co. of Gloucester, situated in the eastern parliamentary div. of the co., and bounded on the N. by the hunds. of Slaughter and Bradley, on the E. by Oxfordshire, on the S. by Wiltshire and Berkshire, and on the W. by the hunds. of Rapsgate and Crowthorne. It contains the pars. of Aldsworth, Barnsley, St. Aldwin's Colne, East Leach Martin, East Leach Turville, Fairford, Hatherop, Kempsford, Lechlade, Quennington, and Southrop, with part of the par. of Bibury. The hund. extends over an area of about 36,850 acres.

BRIGHTWELL UPPER TOWN, a vil. in the par. of Brightwell Baldwin, and hund. of Ewelme, in the co. of Oxford, 3¼ miles from Watlington, and 5¼ N.W. of Wallingford.

BRIGMERSTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Milston, hund. of Amesbury, in the co. of Wilts, 3 miles to the N. of Amesbury. It is seated on the banks of the river Avon. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the rect. of Milston, in the dioc. of Salisbury.

BRIGNALL, a par. in the western div. of the wap. of Gilling, North Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles to the S. of Barnard Castle. It is situated in a picturesque district on the small river Greta, a branch of the Tees, and contains the hmlt. of Greta Bridge. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ripon, of the val. of £300, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. Roman remains are frequently found in the neighbourhood.

BRIGOWN, a par. in the bar. of Condons and Clangibbon, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 30 miles to the N.E. of Cork. It contains the market town of Mitchelstown. The soil is generally fertile, but the par. contains tracts of mountain and bog. Limestone is quarried in abundance and of excellent quality. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cork, Ross, and Cloyne, of the val. of £857, in the patron. of the bishop. The parish church, which stands in Mitchelstown, was

erected at the expense of the Earl of Kingston. A round tower formerly existed here.

BRIGSLEY, a par. in the wap of Bradley Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 5 miles to the S. of Grimsby. It lies close to the Great Northern railway. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, worth £55, in the patron. of the Collegiate Church of Southwell. The church is dedicated to St. Helen.

BRIGSTEER, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Levens, and par. of Heversham, Kendal ward, in the co. of Westmoreland, 3 miles to the S. of Kendal. The Stricklands have a seat here.

BRIGSTOCK, a par. in the hund. of Corby, in the co. of Northampton, 5 miles to the N.W. of Thrapston. It is situated on the banks of a small river which joins the Nen, near Thrapston, and was formerly a market town. A peculiar custom of inheritance exists in the manor of Brigstock: the younger son succeeding to the estates which the father had by descent, and the eldest to those which he obtained by purchase. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Peterborough, of the val. with the cur. of Stanion annexed, of £236, in the patron. of the Duke of Cleveland. The church, which has some vestiges of Norman architecture, is dedicated to St. Andrew. Here is a free school, endowed with £20 a year, and there are other charities producing about £50 a year. Brigstock Park, in this parish, stands within the limits of Rockingham Forest, and was the ancient seat of the Montagues. Fairs are held on the 25th April, the 4th September, and the 22nd November.

BRILL, a par. and ancient town, in the hund. of Ashendon, in the co. of Buckingham, 7¾ miles to the N.W. of Thame, 12 N.E. of Oxford, and 13 W. of Aylesbury. It is situated on the border of Oxfordshire, in Bernwood Forest, and was the site of a palace or hunting-seat of the Saxon monarchs, the remains of which still exist. Edward the Confessor frequently resorted to this retreat, and Henry II. kept his court here in 1160, attended by Becket, at that time his chancellor. Two years later the king and court were here again. It is supposed that King John likewise occasionally resided here, as there are remains of a structure, called King John's Palace, subsequently converted into four cottages, and Henry III. held his court here in 1224. Shortly afterwards the manor of Brill came into the possession of Richard, Duke of Cornwall. In the following century Sir John Molins, who then held the manor, obtained the grant of an annual fair, which is still held. During the civil war in the reign of Charles I., Brill, which is strongly posted on the table land of a high hill, formerly called Brinkely, was garrisoned for the king, and an attack by the parliamentary forces under Hampden was successfully resisted. The town was evacuated by the royalists in 1643. The parish contains much fine pasture land, and some quarries of good building-stone. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the lace manufacture. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Oxford, of the val. with that of Boarstall* annexed, of £101, in the patron. of Mrs. E. S. Ricketts. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is partly in the early English style, and was enlarged in 1837. There are chapels belonging to the Independents and Wesleyans, both here and in the village of Little London, and an endowed free school, founded by John Pym in 1637. There are National schools for boys and girls, with a daily attendance of 120 children. The parish has the benefit of several valuable charitable endowments, the principal of which is that called the Poor Folks' Charity, which has a revenue of £120 per annum. The annual value of the other charities is about £135, including the income of the school. Near the village is Muswell Hill, on which are remains of an encampment, and where a hermitage once stood. There is a fine view from the hill. The manor belongs to Mrs. Ricketts, the niece of the late Sir John Aubrey, one of the Aubreys of Dorton, descendants of Nigel, the Saxon huntsman, to whom it was given by the Confessor. At a short distance from the town is a spa, the waters of which are chalybeate, and an hotel has recently been erected near it for the accommodation of visitors.

BRILLEY, a par. in the hund. of Huntington, in the co. of Hereford, 5 miles to the N. of Hay. It is situated on the confines of Wales, on a branch of the river Wye. The living is a vic.* united with that of Kington, in the dioc. of Hereford. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The charitable endowments, consisting chiefly of the revenue of a free school, founded by Morris, produce £56 a year.

BRIMFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Wolphy, in the co. of Hereford, 5 miles to the S. of Ludlow, and half a mile S.W. of Wofferton railway station. It lies on the S. side of the river Teme, near the Shrewsbury and Hereford railway, and contains the hmlt. of Wyson. The Kington and Leominster canal is carried across the Teme near this village. Part of the land is laid out in hop-grounds, and there is a tract of common. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £98, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a plain edifice with a tower, which was rebuilt in 1834. The register is ancient. There is a small Dissenting chapel, and a National school in course of erection. The charities amount to 5*s.* yearly. The celebrated Nunupton Oak, measuring 36 feet in circumference, formerly stood in this parish, but it has lately fallen.

BRIMHAM, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Hartwith, and par. of Kirkby Malzeard, in the wap. of Claro, West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles to the N.W. of Ripley. The place is chiefly noted for a remarkable group, or assemblage of groups, of shattered rocks, called Brimham Crags, which are scattered over a tract of 40 acres, They are blocks of gritstone. Among them are two called the Cannons, from being perforated, several rocking-stones of immense weight, yet moved by a touch, and others imagined to resemble idols and altars. It is conjectured that the spot may have been the scene of early religious rites. There are many tumuli in the neighbourhood.

BRIMINGTON, a par. and tnshp. in the hund. of Scarsdale, in the co. of Derby, 2 miles to the N.E. of Chesterfield. It was formerly a chplry. belonging to Chesterfield, but now forms a par. of itself. The village is modern and well built, and is situated near the Midland railway, which has a station at Chesterfield, and is about 1 mile distant from the Chesterfield canal. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, of the val. of £102, in the patron. of the vicar. The church, which was built in 1808, became too small for the population, and was taken down and rebuilt, all but the tower, in 1847. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels here. The parochial charities produce £6 a year. There is a National school. The chief seat is Brimington Hall.

BRIMPSFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Rapsgate, in the co. of Gloucester, 8 miles to the S.E. of Gloucester. It is situated at the head of the Stroud Water, and contains the hmlt. of Caudle Green, and part of the vil. of Birdlip. A castle formerly existed here, a seat of the Giffard family, but no traces of it remain. This par. was also the site of an alien priory, which was suppressed in the reign of Henry V. St. George's Chapel, Windsor, was endowed with its possessions by Edward IV. Nothing is known of the origin of the priory, and no remains of the buildings are left. The ancient Ermine Street passed to the N. of Brimpsfield. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, of the val. with that of Cranham consolidated, of £410, in the patron. of W. Goodrich, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There are some charities of small value.

BRIMPTON, a par. in the hund. of Faircross, in the co. of Berks, 5 miles to the E. of Newbury. It is situated in a pleasant district on the border of Hampshire, on the banks of the river Kennet, and is bounded on the S. by the Emborne, a branch of the Kennet. The Hungerford branch of the Great Western railway passes near the village. A preceptory of the Knights Templars is said to have existed here in the 13th century. The

living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, of the val. of £351, in the patron. of the Rev. G. B. Caffin, incumbent. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The charitable endowments of the parish produce £24 per annum. Some remains of another ancient church are found here.

BRIMPTON, a par. in the hund. of Stone, in the co. of Somerset, 2 miles to the W. of Yeovil. Alvington and Houndstone are hmlts. of this par. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, of the val. of £170, in the patron. of Mrs. Morris. The church, which is dedicated to St. Andrew, contains monuments of Sir John Sydenham, Bart., who died in 1626, and of other members of the same family, to whom the manor once belonged. The principal mansion is Brimpton House, a seat of the Earl of Westmoreland.

BRIMSCOMBE, or BRIMSCOMBE PORT, a chplry. in the par. of Minchinhampton, hund. of Longtree, in the co. of Gloucester, 2 miles to the N.E. of Minchinhampton. It is a station on the Gloucester and Cheltenham branch of the Great Western railway. The Thames and Severn canal passes by this place. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the cloth manufacture. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the rect. of Minchinhampton, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol.

BRIMSLADE, an ext. par. district, in the hund. of Kinwardstone, in the co. of Wilts, 4 miles to the S. of Marlborough. It is united with the district of South Savernake.

BRIMSTAGE, a tnshp. in the par. of Bromborrow, hund. of Wirrall, in the co. palatine of Chester, 4 miles to the N.E. of Great Neston.

BRIMSTONE, a hmlt. in the par. of Hays Castle, hund. of Dewisland, in the co. of Pembroke, South Wales, 6 miles to the N. of Haverfordwest.

BRIMSTREE HUNDRED, one of the 14 hunds. or subdivisions of Shropshire, situated in the S. parliamentary div. of the co., and bounded on the N. and E. by Staffordshire, on the S. by the hund. of Stottesden, and on the W. by the hund. of North Bradford and the borough of Wenlock. It consists of the three divs. of Bridgnorth, Halesowen, and Shiffnal: the first containing the pars. of Claverley, Worfield, and part of Bobbington; the second containing part. of the par. of Halesowen; and the third the pars. of Albrighton, Badger, Beckbury, Boningale, Donington, Kemberton, Ryton, Shiffnal, Stockton, Sutton Maddock, and Tong, with the ext. par. district of Boscobel. The hund. comprises an area of about 63,300 acres.

BRINCAMISIR, a tnshp. in the par. of Berriew, hund. of Newtown, in the co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 3 miles from Montgomery.

BRINCHIL, or BRYNUCHEL, a tnshp. in the par. of Cemmes, hund. of Machynlleth, in the co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 7 miles to the N.E. of Machynlleth.

BRINCLIFFE EDGE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Ecclesshall Bierlow, in the par. and borough of Sheffield, West Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles to the S.W. of Sheffield.

BRIND, a hmlt. in the par. of Wressel, wap. of Harthill, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles to the N. of Howden. It is situated close to the Hull, Selby, and Milford Junction railway.

BRINDLE, a par. in the hund. of Leyland, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 4 miles to the N. of Chorley. Muslin weaving is carried on by some of the inhabitants. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Manchester, of the val. of £515, in the patron. of the Duke of Devonshire. The church is dedicated to St. James. There is an endowed free school with an income of about £17 a year, the produce of several bequests. There are some other charities worth about £14 a year. Brindle Lodge is the principal mansion.

BRINDLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Acton, hund. of Nantwich, in the co. palatine of Chester, 4 miles to the W. of Nantwich.

BRINDLEYS, an ext. par. lib. in the wap. of Harthill, East Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles to the N. of Howden.

BRINGHURST, a par. in the hund. of Gartree, in the co. of Leicester, 2 miles to the W. of Rockingham. It is situated on the border of Northamptonshire, on the N. bank of the river Welland, and contains the chplry. of Great Easton and the tnshp. of Drayton. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Peterborough, of the val. with the perpet. cur. of Great Easton annexed, of £241, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas.

BRINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Leightonstone, in the co. of Huntingdon, 5 miles to the N. of Kimbolton. It lies on the confines of Northamptonshire. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, of the val. with the curs. of Bythorn and Old Weston annexed, of £492, in the patron. of the Master and Fellows of Clare Hall, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

BRINGTON, or BRINTON, popularly pronounced "Briton," a par. in the hund. of Nobottle Grove, in the co. of Northampton, 6 miles to the N.W. of Northampton. It contains the hmlts. of Little Brington and Nobottle (or Newbottle), and the ext. par. lib. of Althorp Park. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, of the val. of £434, in the patron. of Earl Spencer. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains a remarkably complete set of 15th century open benches, though the carved screen has disappeared. In the interior is a brass of a priest, and a series of fine monuments to the Spencer family from the reign of Henry VIII.; also the vault of the earls of Sunderland. It is a curious circumstance that there are no monuments to the earls of Sunderland, though all four of them lie buried in this vault, including the famous minister of James II. and William III., and his scarcely less celebrated son, minister to Queen Anne and George I. Of the first earl, we have good reason to believe that only the heart was brought back from the field of Newbury; but the vault contains the remains of the first countess, celebrated by Waller under the name of "Sacharissa." This church is also interesting as the burial-place of the last English ancestor of George Washington, whose family armorial bearings, from which it is believed that the stripes and stars of the American banner were taken, are carved upon the ledger tombstone. The Baptists have a chapel at Little Brington. The parish has the benefit of a valuable charity called the "poor's estate," which produces about £225 per annum. There are some other small endowments. The rect. of Brington was once held by Archbishop Chicheley.—Althorp Park is the seat of Earl Spencer, to whom it gives the title of viscount. The mansion, which was erected in 1688, stands on low ground, and is approached by fine avenues. It is celebrated for its large and valuable library, which occupies five apartments extending 300 feet in length, and for a good collection of pictures and family portraits. Among the pictures are a Raphael's Holy Family, and a portion of his cartoon for the Murder of the Innocents, and some portraits by Holbein, besides an antique encaustic painting.

BRINHYFEDD, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanbadarnfawr, hunds. of Geneur-Glynn and Upper Iar, in the co. of Cardigan, South Wales, 8 miles to the W. of Rhayader.

BRININGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Holt, in the co. of Norfolk, 4 miles to the S.W. of Holt. It is situated in a pleasant undulating country. On an elevated spot stands Belle Vue, a circular tower, commanding an extensive view over the valley of the Glaven, with its villages and picturesque old churches, the town of Holt on a hill beyond, and the wooded hills along the coast. The sea is visible in clear weather. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, in the gift of the Rev. S. Brereton. The church is dedicated to St. Maurice.

BRINKBURN, a par. partly in the eastern div. of the ward of Coquetdale, and partly in the western div. of the ward of Morpeth, in the co. of Northumberland, 4 miles to the S.E. of Rothbury. It is situated in a picturesque district on the N. bank of the Coquet, and comprises the tnshps. of Brinkburn High Ward, Low Ward, and South Side. It is the site of a Dominican priory, founded in the reign of Henry I. by William

de Bertram, which flourished till the Dissolution, and had a revenue of £77. It was given to the Fenwicks by Edward VI. The ruins of the building stand in a romantic spot close to the river, which here takes a winding course, at the foot of a hill. They consist of the walls of the church, which was cruciform, the tower, and several arches and columns. The north and south entrances exhibit the Norman style. Valuable beds of limestone and coal exist in this parish. A branch of Watling Street crossed the Coquet near this place, and the foundations of the bridge are still traceable. There are also vestiges of a Roman station on the hill. Some antiquaries suppose that this place was the scene of the defeat of the Danes by Athelstane in 938. The principal seat is Brinkburn Abbey, the residence of Major H. Cadogan.

BRINKHILL, a par. in the hund. of Hill, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 6 miles to the N. of Spilsby. It is situated near the Great Northern railway. Veins of marcasite occur in a bed of blue clay here. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, of the val. of £137, in the patron. of R. Cracroft, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Philip. In the churchyard are remains of an old cross. The Wesleyans have a chapel in the village. The parochial charities produce £8 a year.

BRINKLEY, a par. in the hund. of Radfield, in the co. of Cambridge, 6 miles to the S. of Newmarket, and 3 S.E. of the Sixmile-Bottom station on the Cambridge and Newmarket railway. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, of the val. of £241, in the patron. of the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge. The church is an old stone building, with a tower and six bells, dedicated to St. Mary. The children of the parish participate in the benefit of the free school at Histon, founded and endowed in 1729 by Mrs. March. There is also a National school. Brinkley Hall is an old mansion, once the seat of the Stotevilles, and subsequently a farmhouse.

BRINKLOW, a par. and large vil. in the Kirby div. of the hund. of Knightlow, in the co. of Warwick, 5 miles to the N.W. of Rugby, and 7 E. of Coventry. It is situated near the Trent Valley line of the London and North-Western railway, which has a station at Stretton, about three-quarters of a mile from the village. It was the site of a castle, the seat of the Mowbrays, Stutevilles, and Segraves, who held the manor, but no traces of the castle now remain. The privilege of a weekly market was granted by king John. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, of the val. of £228, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient structure with a square tower. There are chapels belonging to the Independents and Primitive Methodists; also a National school, built in 1859. The charitable endowments, including a bequest by William Fairfax for education, amount to £48 per annum. Traces of an ancient camp are still found near the Fosse Way, which crosses the parish; and there is a high mound, supposed to be artificial. This village was long the residence of the family of Rous, the antiquary.

BRINKSWAY. a hmlt. in the borough of Stockport, hund. of Macclesfield, in the co. palatine of Chester, not far from Stockport.

BRINKWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Malmesbury, in the co. of Wilts, 6 miles to the S.E. of Malmesbury, and 5 N.W. from Wootton Basset railway station. It is situated on a branch of the river Avon, and contains the hmlt. of Grittenham. This village is one of the three polling-places for the borough of Cricklade, which now comprises the hund. of Malmesbury and four others. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, of the annual val. of £808, in the patron. of the Master and Fellows of Pembroke College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure in the early English style, with square tower. The Independents have a chapel here. The charitable endowments, including a small bequest for a school, amount to £26 per annum. The rect. of Brinkworth was held in 1627 by Dr. Tobias Crisp, a noted Antinomian writer. There are two manors in this parish; the Earl of Suffolk is lord of the manor of Brinkworth, and Lord Holland of that of Grittenham.

BRINNINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. and borough of Stockport, hund. of Macclesfield, in the co. palatine of Chester, 2 miles to the N.E. of Stockport. It is situated on the confines of Lancashire, on the E. bank of the Mersey, near the Stockbridge and Staleybridge branch railway.

BRINNY, a par. in the bars. of East Carbery, Kinalea, and Kinalmeaky, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles to the N. of Bandon. It is a station on the Cork and Bandon railway. The parish lies in a cultivated district on the Brinny rivulet, a feeder of the river Bandon, and contains some stone-quarries. The living is a rect., with which that of Knockavilly is united, in the dioc. of Cork, Ross, and Cloyne, of the val. of £1,053, in the patron. of the bishop. The principal seats are Brinny House and Upton.

BRINSLEY, or BRUNSLEY, a hmlt. and chplry. in the par. of Greasley, wap. of Broxtow, in the co. of Nottingham, 8 miles to the S.W. of Mansfield. It is seated on the banks of the river Erewash. The inhabitants are employed in the coal-mines and in the stocking manufacture. The living is a perpet. cur. in the gift of the Duke of Newcastle. The church is just completed.

BRINSOP, a par. in the hund. of Grimsworth, in the co. of Hereford, 5 miles to the W. of Hereford. It is on the west side of Creden Hill, and 3 miles from the river Wye. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, of the val. of £268, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a small stone edifice with a turret. It is supposed to have been built in the reign of King Stephen. In the interior are some ancient sculptures and two marble monuments to the memory of the Dansey family, who formerly resided at Brinsop Court. The vicarage is a handsome Elizabethan building, of modern erection. The parochial charities amount to about £15 per annum. The principal seat is Brinsop Court, where is a tree planted by the poet Wordsworth.

BRINSWORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Rotherham, wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles to the S.W. of Rotherham. It is crossed by the Midland railway, and contains the vil. of Ickles. Haworth is the principal mansion.

BRINTON, a par. in the hund. of Holt, in the co. of Norfolk, 3 miles to the W. of Holt, and 10 N.E. from Fakenham railway station. The living is a rect. united with that of Thornage, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church is dedicated to All Saints, and is in the later English style, with a square tower. The register dates from 1547. The parochial charities amount to £3 a year. The parish contains 625 acres, principally belonging to John Brereton, Esq., who has a handsome mansion here. Lord Hastings is lord of the manor.

BRISCOE, or BIRKSCEUGH, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Cuthbert, Carlisle, in the ward and co. of Cumberland, 3 miles to the S. of Carlisle. It is situated on the river Petterill, and is crossed by the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, which has a station at Wreay. The first wheat crop in Cumberland was produced in this tnshp., at the beginning of the 18th century. Here are some print-works. Briscoe is included in the manor of Botchard Gate, but a small sum is paid as quit-rent to Sir Walter Brisco, of Crofton Hall, whose ancestors were its lords. The old mansion of Newbiggin was anciently the occasional abode of the priors of Carlisle, who built here a tower of defence against the Scots, and the walls of the mansion are 9 feet thick, with vaulted ceilings.

BRISCOE, a hmlt. in the par. of Lythe, and lib. of Langbaurgh, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles to the N.W. of Whitby. It is seated on the sea-coast.

BRISCOE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Cotherston, par. of Romaldkirk, and wap. of West Gilling, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles to the N.W. of Barnard Castle.

BRISKEDWIN, a hmlt. in the par. of Llandilotalyboot, hund. of Swansea, in the co. of Glamorgan,

South Wales, 4 miles to the N. of Castell-Llwchwr. It is seated on the banks of the river Llwchwr.

BRISKEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanfynydd, hund. of Cathinog, in the co. of Carmarthen, South Wales, 5 miles to the N.W. of Llandilofawr.

BRISLEY, a par. in the hund. of Launditch, in the co. of Norfolk, 6 miles to the N. of East Dereham. It is not far from the Dereham, Fakenham, and Wells branch railway. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, of the val. with the vic. of Gately annexed to it, of £486, in the patron. of the Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. The parochial charities consist of the revenue of the town lands.

BRISLINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Keynsham, in the co. of Somerset, 3 miles to the S.E. of Bristol. It is situated on the border of Gloucestershire, on the south bank of the river Avon, and is intersected by the Great Western railway. No remains exist of an ancient chapel dedicated to St. Anne, which was founded here at an early period. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, of the val. of £170, in the patron. of E. W. L. Popham, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Luke. The charitable endowments of the parish are worth about £12 a year. There are several seats of the gentry in the neighbourhood. Brislington House is a lunatic asylum, originally founded and conducted by Dr. Fox on an admirable system.

BRISTOL, a city, seaport, municipal and parliamentary borough, forming a co. of itself, on the borders of Gloucestershire, and Somersetshire, 12 miles to the N.W. of Bath, 38 to the S.W. of Gloucester, and 118¼ to the W. of London. It is situated on the rivers Avon and Frome, 8 miles above the junction of those rivers with that great arm of the Atlantic, the Bristol Channel. It has canal communication with the Severn and the Thames, and thus with all England; it is also the terminus of the Great Western railway, which connects it, through Bath and Reading, with the metropolis. This railway was formed between the years 1834 and 1838, according to the plans of Isambard Kingdom Brunel, and was the first of the broad gauge lines constructed in this country. Numerous branch lines have subsequently been added, connecting it with all the principal towns in the West. At Box, about 20 miles from Bristol, the rail is carried through a tunnel 30 feet wide and above 2 miles long. The cost of the line was above £56,730 per mile. A section of the Midland railway connects Bristol, through Gloucester, with Birmingham, the Midland counties, and the north; and another line connects it with Exeter and the south-western districts. From Yatton, a station on the latter line, a short branch runs to Clevedon, a pleasant watering-place on the coast of the Bristol Channel.—A town has existed on or near the site of Bristol from a remote antiquity. It was called by the ancient Britons *Caer Brito*, or *Caer Oder*, the latter signifying "town of the chasm," and denoting its position by the "rifted rock" through which the river here takes its course. Among the various conjectures hazarded as to the origin of the present name of the city, the balance of probability seems to incline in favour of that which deduces it from the Saxon compound, *Brice-stow*; a name having the recommendation, for the imagination, of a kindred meaning with the old British name, and pointing to the same natural fact in the situation of the town.—After the departure of the Romans, who had surrounded the town with walls, it was again under the dominion of the native princes, and formed part of the territory of the Cornish Britons. It is enumerated by Gildas and Nennius in their lists of fortified and eminent cities, and was taken in 584 by Crida, king of the West Saxons. It was visited by Jordan, one of the monks accompanying Augustin from Rome, and it is conjectured by some that the famous conference between the Romish missionary and the British bishops, in 603, took place here. About the period of the Norman Conquest the exportation of English slaves to Ireland was carried on to a serious extent through this port, but, at the instance of some eminent churchmen, the traffic was prohibited by a decree of the Conqueror. At the time of the Domesday Survey the town, then called *Bristow*, was a royal burgh, and had for its governor Hardinge, a merchant, said to be of Danish origin, whose son, Robert Fitzhardinge, first lord of Berkeley, held the government after him. In the reign of William Rufus the fortifications were strengthened, and troops were collected here by Bishop Godfrey, who supported the cause of Robert, the king's elder brother. About 1140 a monastery of the Augustine order was founded by Robert Fitzhardinge, which was made an abbey by Henry II., and flourished till the Dissolution, when its revenue amounted to £767. The abbey church is now the cathedral. Fitzhardinge was also the founder of the priory of St. James, the church of which was afterwards made parochial. A nunnery was founded by Eva his widow. In the reign of Stephen, Bristol was taken and held for Maud, by her brother, the Earl of Gloucester, and the castle was rebuilt, enlarged, and made one of the most formidable in the country. The walls are said to have been 25 feet in thickness, and to have enclosed an area of 6 acres. Stephen himself was for a short time a prisoner here, as was also Eleanor, the beautiful princess of Brittany. During the reign of Henry II. the trade of the port was considerable with Ireland, Norway, and other parts of Europe. In 1175 the king took possession of the castle, having, by a charter granted ten years previously, increased the commercial privileges of the town. These were still further extended by a subsequent charter granted by the same king. The town was visited by King John in 1209, and by Henry III. early in his reign. It was at this period that the cutting of a new channel for the river, and the construction of a new quay on an extensive scale, adapted to the immense and growing trade, was undertaken and accomplished in 1239. This was a remarkable engineering work for that time, as the channel was made 18 feet deep and 120 feet wide. In 1283 Edward I. visited Bristol, and again two years later, when he held a parliament there. It was the seat of a rebellion in the following reign, and held out for four years against the royal authority and forces. The manufactures of soap, cloth, and glass had been established here in the first half of the 13th century; and in 1353 Edward III. made Bristol one of the staple towns for wool, which greatly augmented its commerce. The same monarch, twenty years later, constituted the city a county in itself, and declared it free from all feudal obligations. Bristol contributed 22 vessels and 608 seamen, being as many as London, to the fleet sent to the siege of Calais, undertaken immediately after the victory at Crecy. Many weavers came over from Flanders and settled in the town during this reign, which greatly contributed to its prosperity, and made it a principal staple of the woollen manufacture. The town was besieged and taken in 1399 by Henry, Duke of Lancaster, who ascended the throne as Henry IV. the same year. In 1446 it was visited by Henry VI., and in 1459 by his brave queen Margaret of Anjou. Edward IV. was here in 1461 the year of his accession, and after some difficult negociations with the citizens, in which William Canynges or Canynges, one of the chief merchants, distinguished himself, confirmed them in the enjoyment of their privileges. Henry VII. visited Bristol in 1487, and availed himself of the pretext that the ladies dressed in too costly a style, for imposing a fine on such of the citizens as were worth £20. It was in this reign that Sebastian Cabot, a native of the town, sailed hence on his voyages of discovery to the shores of Labrador and the Cod Banks of Newfoundland, which contribute so immensely to the wealth of Bristol. On the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII., Bristol, till then included in the dioc. of Salisbury, was made the seat of a bishopric, and the conventual church of St. Augustine was given for a cathedral. In 1574 the town was visited by Queen Elizabeth; and, on the approach of the Spanish Armada in 1588, four ships were despatched hence to join the fleet sent to oppose it. In the reign of Charles I. the inhabitants, especially concerned in the

controversy about ship-money, embraced the cause of the parliament, and the town received a garrison of the popular forces. It was besieged in 1643 by Prince Rupert, and in three days, through the treachery of the governor, Nathaniel Fiennes, was surrendered. The royalists held it for two years, but in 1645 it was assaulted and retaken by Fairfax, the castle was then dismantled, and the fortifications destroyed by order of the parliament. In 1663 Charles II. visited the town. In 1753 great riots originated in the high price of bread; and in 1792 were others for abolishing the tolls collected at Bristol-bridge. At the time of the discussions in parliament on the Reform Bill, in 1831, very serious disturbances broke out here on occasion of Sir Charles Wetherell, then recorder of the city, visiting it. He was an opponent of reform, and had given his vote against the bill. A large number of the public buildings were attacked and burnt by the mob, besides many private houses, and the riot was only terminated by the intervention of the military. The destruction of property, estimated at £200,000, was so great, that it entailed upon the city the payment of a heavy annual rate towards compensation to the sufferers.—Bristol is situated in a hilly and picturesque district, at the southern extremity of the fertile vale lying between the Cotswold hills and the river Severn. The town, which spreads over an area nearly 10 miles in circuit, extends along the banks of the Avon and the Frome, which here unite. The surface is very irregular, so that within the limits of the town there are, as in ancient Rome, seven hills. The valley in which the town stands is surrounded and sheltered by lofty hills, commanding fine views of the rich and beautiful scenery around. Beneath the site of the city is a coal-field, extending between 20 and 30 miles in a direction from N. to S., and the principal rocks in the district are limestone and sandstone. Quartz, oolite, amygdaloid, and jasper are also found. Of the neighbouring heights the principal are Clifton, Kingsdown, Brandon Hill, and St. Michael's Hill, which rise about 250 feet above the level of the sea. There are several bridges across the Avon, the principal of which is the handsome stone structure of three arches connecting Redcliff, on the Somersetshire side, with the middle of the city. It was completed in 1768, and occupies the site of the ancient bridge erected in the 13th century, when Redcliff was first united to Bristol. In 1861 application was made to parliament for power to purchase the elegant suspension bridge which formerly crossed the Thames at Hungerford-market, and it was removed to Clifton in 1862. Two other iron bridges, each of one arch, span the Avon, and lead to the Bath and Exeter roads.—The old town covered a small space on a hill, which is now completely enclosed by streets and squares of modern erection. Many ancient houses are found in Temple-street, Peter-street, and Mary-le-Port, some of which are timbered structures, with projecting upper stories. The ground in some parts of the city rises very steeply, and the old streets and buildings resemble those of London previous to the great fire of 1666. But time is fast changing the aspect of the town. The modern streets are generally spacious, regular, and well paved, and contain many good and handsome houses, besides well-stocked shops and stores. The principal streets within the city are High-street, Broad-street, Clare-street, Corn-street, and Bridge-street. The extensive suburbs of Clifton and Redcliff display many magnificent squares, noble crescents, terraces, and parks, inhabited by the gentry, merchants, and manufacturers of Bristol. Bristol contains, besides the cathedral and numerous old churches, some of which are of remarkable interest, a great number of important public buildings. The guildhall, situated in Broad-street, is a noble structure, in the Tudor style of architecture, with wings and a central tower. It was erected in 1846 on the site of the old guildhall, and contains an assize court, court of requests, court of bankruptcy, and other apartments. The council house, built in 1824 on the site of St. Ewen's Church, is situated at the corner of Corn-street, and is adorned with a statue of Justice, by Baily, R.A., who was a native of Bristol. The exchange, a spacious square edifice, with an entrance of the Corinthian order, was built in 1781, at the cost of £50,000, defrayed by the Chamber of Bristol. The front, which is 110 feet in length, is elaborately carved with ideal figures, representing Great Britain receiving the products and manufactures of the four quarters of the globe. The whole building is of stone, and the piazza is now appropriated to the corn market. The commercial rooms, in Corn-street, were erected in 1811, at the cost of £17,000. The building is of stone, with an Ionic portico, and is provided with a telegraph, newspapers, and every appliance for the convenience of the merchants who meet here to transact business. The Branch Bank of England, situated in Broad-street, is a fine building, of the Doric order of architecture, and was opened for business in November, 1849. The post-office is situated in Corn-street, and is a plain stone structure. In the same street are the Bristol banks, the handsomest in architectural design being the West of England and South Wales District Bank, erected in 1857, from the designs of Messrs. Gingell and Lysaght: it is Venetian-Italian with a Grecian façade, richly sculptured with figures emblematical of the English towns. The custom-house, rebuilt after the burning of the old one during the riots of 1831, is situated in Queen's-square, close to the quay. The Victoria Rooms, in the Grecian style of architecture, with a richly sculptured portico of Corinthian columns, are situated in the Queen's-road, Clifton, and contain a fine hall 117 feet in length, and 55 feet in breadth, in which concerts and public meetings are held. The Theatre Royal is situated in King-street, and was commended by Garrick as the most complete for its dimensions of any provincial house. There were formerly many trading companies in the city, which had halls belonging to them. The only company still existing is that of the merchants, founded and incorporated in the reign of Edward VI. Their hall is in King-street. There are a large and handsome railway station, in the Tudor style, assembly-rooms, the county gaol, bridewell, and house of correction; also a police station, a savings-bank, gas and water works. These last were formed in 1847, under an Act of Parliament, obtained in the preceding year, empowering the company to convey the water from springs in the parish of Chewton Mendip, in Somersetshire, to the stone reservoirs at Harptree and Barrow Gurney, a distance of 15 miles. From here the water is conveyed in pipes, crossing the river Avon, near Bedminster, through a tubular arch, and distributed to 16,000 houses in the city of Bristol and suburbs.—The commercial importance of Bristol dates from a very early period. Its port had become of note at the time of the Norman Conquest, and from that time its trade grew rapidly, fostered both by numerous royal charters and by the enterprising spirit of the townsmen and merchants. In the early part of the 13th century the manufactures of soap, cloth, and glass were established at Redcliff, and were soon carried on on so large a scale as to supply the whole country with those articles for several centuries. Before the middle of the 15th century the port had 66 ships and about the same number of boats belonging to it, and carried on trade, not only with other coast towns of England and Wales, but also with Ireland, France, and Russia. One of the merchants of that time, William Canynges, already referred to, had 800 seamen and 100 artisans in his employ. A monument to this patriotic merchant, whose ships visited Iceland and Finmark, may still be seen in the church of St. Mary Redcliff; he was mayor of Bristol, and rivalled in wealth the celebrated William Compyes, who owned ten ships of his own, one of which was of 900 tons burthen. The number of sailing vessels now belonging to the port is about 350, of which 200 are above 50 tons burthen; and the number of steamers about 30. The foreign and colonial trade is of considerable extent, but the coasting trade is still more extensive. The former is chiefly with the West Indies, America, Australia, the Baltic, and West Africa. The traffic with Ireland is the most

important part of the coastwise trade, though a brisk business is done with South Wales, North Somerset, and Devonshire. Among the chief articles of import are sugar, rum, wine, brandy, coffee, tobacco, timber, tar, hemp, palm-oil, hides, tallow, Irish linens, and provisions, &c.; and among the principal exports are iron, tin, and the various products of the local factories and works. The harbour was greatly improved between 1803 and 1809, by cutting a new channel for the Avon, converting the old one into a great floating dock, nearly 3 miles long, forming several graving docks, and enlarging the quay, which has now a length of 2,000 yards, extending along the banks of the Avon and the Frome. The works also included the construction of two capacious basins, the Cumberland and the Bathurst, for the accommodation of vessels. The floating dock covers a space of 82 acres, and the entire works cost above £600,000. After a gradual decline in the trade of the port for some years, in consequence of the high rate of the port dues in comparison with those of London, Liverpool, and other places, an Act of Parliament was procured in 1848 for transferring the management of the docks from the company to the corporation. A large reduction was then made in the port charges, better arrangements were made for the accommodation of the vessels resorting to the harbour, and a considerable increase of trade has naturally followed, by which the amount of the customs has risen from 30 to 40 per cent.; and the tonnage receipts in 1861 increased by 12 per cent. In 1861, the aggregate tonnage entering the Bristol Docks was—foreign, 260,861 tons; coastwise, 529,102 tons. The number of vessels entered inwards from foreign parts with cargoes, was—British, 43, of 9,970 tons; foreign, 27, of 9,599 tons. Vessels cleared outwards with cargoes — British, 15, of 3,067 tons; foreign, 6, of 2,733 tons. These returns exhibit a most flourishing state of affairs, and indicate the continued progress of Bristol since the triumph of the free port movement. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent, employing about 400 ship carpenters; and in its ship-yards were cradled the "Great Western" and "Great Britain" steamships, at costs respectively of £60,000 and £120,000.—The manufactures of Bristol are numerous. Connected with the shipping trade are those of rope-walks, anchors, chain-cables, sails, blocks, &c. Of the general manufactures the most important are those of glass, iron, brass, engines and machinery, leather, floorcloth, and stoneware. There are large sugar-refineries, tanneries, breweries, malt-houses, chemical works, saw-mills, alum and Epsom salt works, distilleries, one large chocolate and cocoa manufactory, copper and zinc works, and manufactories of shot, pins, tobacco-pipes, soap, brushes, &c. A large number of hands are employed in the Great Western Cotton Works, established about 1840, and in the manufactures of woollen, worsted, paper, silk, flax, linen, &c. Coal is abundant in the neighbourhood, and a large supply is obtained from the Parkfield colliery, and also from Coal-pit Heath, in Gloucestershire.—Bristol was first incorporated by a charter of Henry III., which was confirmed and extended by several succeeding monarchs, and under which the government was vested in a mayor, high steward, recorder, 12 aldermen, 28 councillors, besides subordinate officers. Under the Act passed in 1835, the borough is divided into 10 wards, and is governed by a mayor, 16 aldermen, and 48 councillors, assisted by 24 magistrates, a sheriff, and superintendent of police. The style of the corporation is "the mayor, burgesses, and commonalty of the city of Bristol," and its revenue is about £48,500. The elective franchise was first conferred on the town by Edward I., since whose reign it has regularly returned two members to parliament. The mayor is the returning officer. The limits of the parliamentary borough were extended under the Reform Act, and are co-extensive with those of the municipal borough: comprising, besides the 18 city parishes (which cover an area of 1,840 acres), those of the contiguous parishes of St. James, St. Paul, SS. Philip and Jacob in Clifton, besides Bedminster (a small part excepted), and part of Westbury. This district, which extends over 4,674 acres, comprises, according to the census of 1861, 23,578 houses, inhabited by a population of 154,093, against 137,328 in 1851, showing an increase of no less than 17,765 in the decennial period. Bristol is the seat of a Poor-law Union, co-extensive with the city, but not including the whole borough; part of the latter being within the Bedminster Union. It is also the head of Excise and County Court districts, and the seat of a Bankruptcy Court, the jurisdiction of which extends over the English counties of Gloucester and Monmouth, with parts of Wilts and Somersetshire, and the Welsh counties of Brecon, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Glamorgan, Pembroke, and Radnor. Quarter and petty sessions are held, and a Court of Requests sits weekly. A board of health is entrusted with the sanitary regulation of the city.—Bristol is, jointly with Gloucester, the head of a dioc., the sees having been united in 1836 by Act of Parliament, at the recommendation of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The jurisdiction of the dioc. of Bristol, as constituted by Henry VIII., extended over the city, a great part of Dorsetshire, and a few pars. in Gloucestershire; that of the united dioc. extends besides over the whole of Gloucestershire and parts of Wiltshire and Somersetshire. By an Order of Council, made 5th Oct., 1836, the co. and archdeac. of Dorset were transferred from the dioc. of Bristol to that of Salisbury. The cathedral church of Bristol is situated at College-green. It is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and was originally the church of the abbey of St. Augustine. It is a venerable cruciform structure, chiefly in the early English style, with a lofty central embattled tower. The nave was destroyed during the Civil War. The length of the remaining portion of the building is nearly 200 feet, and its breadth through the transepts 128 feet. The interior has been recently restored, and the carvings and fittings entirely renovated; in order to permit the great oriel window to be seen to better advantage, it was found requisite to remove the screen; considerable improvement has also been effected by lowering the platform on which the communion table formerly stood, and substituting chairs for the antique benches. The communion table is of oak and walnut, inlaid with ebony. The bishop's throne has also been altered, and now covers the spot where Bishop Butler lies buried; this necessitated the removal of his monument, but the inscription written by the poet Southey, has been transferred to a brass adjoining the throne. There are some fine stained windows, and a great number of highly interesting monuments. Among the more ancient are one to Robert Fitzhardinge, first lord of Berkeley, and founder of the abbey; and several to abbots, bishops, and crusaders. Among those of modern date are one by Bacon to Mrs. Draper, the "Eliza" celebrated by Sterne; one to Lady Hesketh, the friend of Cowper; a monument to Southey by Baily; and a fine figure of Faith by Chantrey. At the western end of the cathedral is a rich Gothic gateway, considered one of the finest in England, bearing this inscription:—"Rex Henricus secundus, et Dominus Robertus filius Hardingi, filii regis Daciæ, hujus Monasterii primi fundatores extiterunt." The chapter-house, the Lady-chapel, and parts of the cloisters are in good preservation, but the bishop's palace was burnt by the rioters in 1831. The city comprises 18 parishes, with parts of several others, the livings being all in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol. Many of the churches are ancient, and some of them highly interesting examples of church architecture. The number of churches and chapels belonging to the Church is about forty-two, and the number of livings twenty-seven. The living of All Saints is a vic., val. £160, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is very old, in the early English style, with a modern tower and steeple. St. Augustine's is a vic., worth £240, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, originally erected by the abbots, was rebuilt about the year 1480. Christ Church is a rect., of the val. with St. Ewen's united to it, of £290, in the gift of the Rev. James Robertson, incumbent. The church, a

modern edifice in the Grecian style, stands on the site of an ancient one built at the beginning of the 11th century, and has a fine peal of 10 bells. St. John the Baptist's is a rect. with that of St. Lawrence consolidated, val. £229, in the gift of the corporation. The church, which stands near the old gate of the town, was erected about 1350. It is the smallest in Bristol, and contains a monumental brass of the year 1478, and two ancient figures of Brennus and Belinus. St. Leonard's is a vic. united with that of St. Nicholas, of the val. of £253, in the gift of the dean and chapter. The church of St. Nicholas is modern, with a tower and beautiful spire. St. Michael's is a rect.,* val. £250, in the gift of trustees. The church has a very ancient tower. St. Peter's is a rect., of the val. of £239, in the gift of the corporation. The church was built early in the 12th century, and has lost much of its original character by frequent alterations and repairs. It contains a brass of the year 1431, and a monument to the poet Richard Savage, who died in 1743. St. Stephen's is a rect., worth £292, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, which was rebuilt about 1470 on the site of an earlier one, by John Shipward, merchant and mayor of Bristol, is in the perpendicular style, with a remarkably fine tower 130 feet high, surmounted with pierced battlements and turrets. It has a richly ornamented porch. The living of Temple Church is a vic.,* of the val. of £270, in the gift of the corporation. The church, founded by the Knights Templars about the middle of the 12th century, is partly in the Norman style. It has a tower leaning several feet out of the perpendicular, which, according to Camden, rocks when the bells are rung, and contains two brasses of the year 1395. The living of St. Thomas is a vic., val. £120, in the patron of the bishop. The church was rebuilt in 1793, but the ancient tower erected in the 12th century is retained. St. Werburgh's is a rect., val. £70, in the gift of the lord chancellor. The church, rebuilt in 1761, on the site of a very old one, is in the perpendicular style, and contains a brass of the year 1546, and a monument to Robert Thorne, founder of the grammar school. It was in this church, in 1543, that the English Litany was first used. St. James's is a perpet. cur., of the val. of £551, in the gift of trustees. The church belonged to the priory of St. James, founded about 1130, and was made parochial in 1374. It is partly of Norman architecture, and has lately been restored. It is said to have been the burial-place of Robert Earl of Gloucester, who rebuilt the castle and founded the priory, and of Eleanor of Brittany, who was 40 years a prisoner in the castle. The living of SS. Philip and Jacob is a vic.,* val. £440, in the gift of trustees. The church, a large and venerable structure of the 12th century, with a good tower, has also been recently repaired. St. Mark's Church, now called the Mayor's Chapel, formerly collegiate, and attached to an ancient hospital, is a small elegant building of the 13th century, exhibiting various styles of architecture, and richly decorated. It has a beautiful tower, some stained windows, and several interesting monuments. The living of St. Mary Redcliff, is a vic., of the val. of £226, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in the kingdom, and probably without a rival among parish churches. It was founded about the close of the 13th century, on the site of an ancient chapel, by Simon de Burton, and completed by William Canynges, by whose grandson it was partly rebuilt about 1460, after having been damaged by a storm. It is a large and stately structure, in the form of a cross, chiefly in the early English and perpendicular styles of architecture, with a noble tower and unfinished spire rising to the height of about 200 feet. The church is nearly 250 feet in length and 117 feet in breadth. It has a groined roof supported on graceful clustered columns, a fine stained east window, and a richly-decorated porch on the north side. The tower is at the west end. In the church are four brasses, the earliest being of the year 1439; a Lady-chapel, and monuments of Canynges and Admiral Penn, father of the celebrated founder of Pennsylvania. The muniment room in this church, containing chests with documents and records of the Canynges, is interesting as the scene of the alleged discovery of ancient poems by Chatterton, "the marvellous boy." The altar-piece was painted by Hogarth. The restoration of this fine building has been undertaken by an association formed for the purpose in 1846, and called the Canynge Society. St. Raphael's church is a modern structure, erected in 1859, at the sole cost of the Rev. R. H. W. Miles, for the benefit of the visitors frequenting that part. It has almshouses attached for disabled seamen. The other livings are those of St. Paul, St. Matthew at Kingsdown, St. Matthias at Weir, St. Barnabas, St. Luke, Holy Trinity, St. Simon, St. Jude at Coal-pit Heath, and St. Andrew Montpellier, all curs., generally worth £150 each; the rect. of St. Mary-le-Port, val. £150, in the patron. of the Duke of Buckingham; and the vic. of St. George, Brandon Hill, worth £285, in the gift of the dean and chapter. Besides these places of worship connected with the Church of England, there is an elegant cathedral, situated in Clifton, belonging to the Roman Catholics, and above 70 chapels belonging to the various bodies of Dissenters, many of recent erection, and some large and handsome buildings. Of these 19 belong to the Independents, 10 to the Baptists, 12 to the Wesleyan Methodists, 10 to the Wesleyan Reformers, others to the Society of Friends, Unitarians, Moravians, Primitive Methodists, Bible Christians, Plymouth Brethren, and Latter-day Saints. The Roman Catholics have six chapels, and the Jews a synagogue. The free grammar school, founded and endowed by Robert Thorne in 1532, and further endowed by subsequent benefactors, has been reconstructed, and adapted to modern requirements, under the authority of the Court of Chancery. It has five exhibitions and two fellowships at Oxford University. The number of scholars has greatly increased, and is now about 300. Connected with the cathedral is the College grammar school, founded by Henry VIII. for the benefit of the choristers. Queen Elizabeth's free grammar school in Redcliff, has an endowment of £21 a year, and is governed by a corporation of twelve. Besides these educational foundations there are two richly-endowed charity schools, called Queen Elizabeth's and Colston's hospitals. The former was founded in 1586 by John Carr, for the education and maintenance of 40 boys. In consequence of the large increase in the value of the endowment, the number admitted is now about 130. A large and handsome new building was erected about 1847, in a fine situation on Brandon Hill, after designs by Fosters. The hospital has a front nearly 400 feet long, and, with the grounds, covers an area of four acres. Its revenue is about £2,400 per annum. Colston's Hospital, or free school for 100 boys, was founded in 1708, and is managed by trustees, who have recently purchased the bishop's palace at Stapleton, near Bristol, and converted it into a school-house. It has a revenue of above £2,500 per annum. Chatterton was a scholar here for seven years. Other free schools were endowed by Edward Colston in Temple parish and in Pile-street, each for 40 boys. A free school for 40 girls was endowed by Alderman Whiston in 1627, and is called, from the distinctive dress worn, the Red Maids' school. A new school-house was erected about 1835, a handsome structure in the Tudor style of architecture, with a tower. The revenue of the school is about £600 per annum, and the number of scholars is raised to 120. The city contains numerous modern schools and institutions for education, among which are—the Bristol Academy and School of Practical Art, situated in the Queen's-road, erected in 1857, by subscription, and is attended by above 2,000 pupils: the building, in the Italian style, contains a bust of Flaxman; the Bristol Medical school, now affiliated to the London University; the Baptist College, founded in 1770, and endowed with about £90 a year; the Merchants' Hall school for 40 boys, endowed in 1738 by Susannah Holworthy; the Marine school; Bristol Education school, and many others, besides National, British, and infant schools. There are also

several ragged schools.—The principal literary and scientific institutions are the Philosophical Institution, the athenæum, and the city, law, and medical libraries. The first-named comprises an art museum, a library and reading-room, a lecture theatre, and other apartments. The museum contains, among many valuable works of art, the fine statue of "Eve at the Fountain," by Baily, and a set of casts from the Elgin marbles. The building, situated in Park-street, is a handsome structure with a Grecian portico. It was completed in 1823, and is held in £25 shares. The athenæum, situated in Corn-street, was erected in 1854, and contains a magnificent library of 7,000 volumes, with lecture-hall, spacious reading and chess rooms, and other apartments. The law library is also situated in Corn-street, and was visited by Queen Elizabeth, who was received in the room now appropriated to the library. The walls are panelled with richly-carved oak, and projecting figures by Hugh Brown. The city library in King-street is a handsome stone building, with emblems of literary genius in front; it includes two collections of books—one left in trust to the corporation about the year 1730, not of much value; the other a library of useful books in all classes of literature, belonging to the Bristol Library Society, and comprising nearly 18,000 volumes—besides a small collection of fossils. The observatory, zoological gardens, &c., are in Clifton.—The hospitals, almshouses, and charitable institutions of Bristol are very numerous, and many of them richly endowed. Among the principal are Trinity Hospital, in Old Market-street, of very ancient date, with an income from endowment of above £800 per annum; Temple Hospital, founded in 1613, endowed with about £1,200 a year; St. Peter's Hospital; Stevens's almshouses, founded in 1679, and endowed with £650 per annum; Foster's, in 1492, with an income of £330; Colston's, in 1696, endowed with £345 a year; and the Merchants' Hospital for seamen. The Bristol Royal Infirmary, established in 1785, is a spacious building in Marlborough-street, supported by subscriptions, and capable of accommodating 200 in-patients. There are also two dispensaries, an eye infirmary, asylums for the blind, the deaf and dumb, a penitentiary, military hospital, &c. The Bristol General Hospital, situated near the floating harbour, was erected in 1858 in the Italian style, from designs by W. B. Gingell, architect. It is built round three sides of a quadrangle, with a handsome octagonal tower at the south-west angle, surmounted by a curved cupola. The Orphan Asylum, at Ashley Down, is a fine pile of buildings, erected at different periods since 1835, at the cost of £25,000. The last block was finished in 1861, and is intended to accommodate 1,150 children. The whole of this vast establishment is under the direction of Mr. George Müller, who has been its main supporter. The entire value of the charitable endowments is said to be about £20,000 per annum.—Of the ancient castle nothing remains but the moat and a crypt, the latter now occupied by a smith; and of the fortifications only two gateways are left. The other remains of antiquity consist chiefly of parts of churches and monastic and charitable houses, already referred to.—Bristol is distinguished as the birthplace of a great number of eminent men. Among these are Sebastian Cabot, born in 1477, who discovered Labrador in 1497; Grocyn, friend of Erasmus, and professor of Greek at Oxford, who died in 1519; Hugh Elliott, discoverer of Newfoundland; Dr. White, founder of Sion College and Temple Hospital, who died in 1623; Admiral Penn, born in 1621; Chatterton, born in 1752; Edward Colston, merchant and philanthropist, who died in 1721; the poet Southey, born in 1774; Sir Thomas Lawrence, in 1769; Captain Kater, the astronomer, in 1777; Richard Reynolds, the philanthropist, who died in 1816; and Baily, the sculptor. To these may be added the names of many other illustrious persons connected with Bristol, as William of Worcester, Hannah More, Robert Hall, Coleridge, the metaphysician; the two Herapaths, Conybeare, the geologist; and Pritchard, the great modern ethnologist.—From this port Dampier sailed in 1710, with whom returned, shortly afterwards, Alexander Selkirk, from his island solitude; and in 1682 William Penn embarked here for the New World. Sir Humphrey Davy, when a young man, was assistant to Dr. Beddoes at the Pneumatic Institution here. Blankets took their name from T. Blanket, a manufacturer of Bristol, by whom they were first made. Three Protestant martyrs died at the stake here in the reign of Queen Mary. The Harvey family take from this city the titles of earl and marquis.—The newspapers published in Bristol are the *Bristol Gazette*, an old-established paper with a large circulation, published on Wednesday (Liberal); the *Bristol Times* and Felix Farley's *Bristol Journal*, amalgamated in 1853 (Conservative); the *Bristol Mercury*, established in 1790, and published on Saturday (Liberal); the *Bristol Daily Post*, established in 1860, and published daily (Liberal); the *Western Daily Press*, established in 1858, published daily (Liberal); the *Clifton Chronicle*, established in 1850, and published on Wednesday (Conservative); and the *Gospel Magazine*, published monthly, besides several guide books, time tables, directories, &c. The markets of Bristol are numerous, and well supplied with provisions daily, although Wednesday and Saturday are more particularly considered the market days for general provisions, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday for corn. The cheese-market is held on Wednesday and Friday, and the meat-market daily in Nicholas-street. The new cattle-market, held on Thursday, is situated in the Temple Meadows, on the banks of the Avon, not far from the railway station. The old cattle and pig market, held on Monday, is situated in West-street. Cattle fairs are held on the 1st March and 1st September, each lasting nine days. Extensive sales of leather take place in the Leather Hall at the same periods.

BRISTON, a par. and town in the hund. of Holt, in the co. of Norfolk, 4 miles to the S. of Holt, and 19 N.E. of Elmham railway station. A small stream, a branch of the river Bure, runs through it. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, of the val. of £317, 1 stacy in the patron. of Lord Hastings. The church is dedicated to All Saints, and is in the decorated and later English styles; it had formerly a round tower, but now only a belfry. The register dates from 1689. The Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans have chapels in the village. The parochial charities are worth £9 a year, and consist chiefly of an endowment for education founded in 1667. There is a market for stock held here every Tuesday, and a large cattle fair on the 26th May. The wakes are kept on the day after Old Michaelmas Day.

BRITAIN, LITTLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Exhall, hund. of Barlichway, in the co. of Warwick, 2 miles to the S.E. of Alcester.

BRITFORD, or BURFORD, a par. and vil. in the hund. of Cawden and Cadworth, in the co. of Wilts, 3 miles S.E. from Salisbury. It is situated on the river Avon, and includes the hmlts. of East Harnham and Longford. It is supposed to have been a Roman settlement. The manor, which before the Norman Conquest was held by King Harold, now belongs to Viscount Folkestone, whose seat is Longford Castle. This mansion, which is a triangular structure with an inner court having circular turrets at each angle, was built in 1591 by Sir Thomas Gorges. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Salisbury, of the val. of £281, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, a spacious edifice in the form of a cross, with a tower at the centre, is dedicated to St. Peter, and contains an ancient altar-tomb, sometimes said, but on doubtful authority, to be that of Henry Duke of Buckingham, who was beheaded by Richard III. Attached to the church is the mausoleum of the Beauverie family. In addition to the parish church there is a neat chapel of ease, built of flint and stone, recently erected. There is a National school, built in 1853. The chief residence is Britford Moat House. A fair for sheep is held in the village on the 12th August.

BRITHDIR, a hmlt. in the par. of Gelligaer, hund. of Caerphilly, in the co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 7

miles to the S.E. of Merthyr Tydvil. It is situated in the midst of the great iron and coal district of South Wales, on the banks of the river Rumney. The scenery of the neighbourhood is very picturesque. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the collieries and iron-works. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the rect. of Gelligaer, in the dioc. of Llandaff.

BRITHDIR, a tnshp. in the par. of Berriew, hunds. of Newtown and Pool, in the co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 4 miles to the N.W. of Montgomery.

BRITHDIR, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant, hund. of Llanfyllin, in the co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 4 miles to the N. of Llanfyllin.

BRITHDIR, a tnshp. in the par. and borough of Llanidloes, and hund. of the same name, in the co. of Montgomery, North Wales.

BRITHDIR, ISAF and UCHAF, tnshps. in the par. of Dolgelly, and hund. of Talybont, in the co. of Merioneth, North Wales.

BRITON FERRY, a par. in the hund. of Neath, in the co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 2 miles to the S. of Neath. The village stands in a charming spot on the coast of Swansea Bay, at the mouth of the river Neath, and is a station on the South Wales railway. The Neath canal terminates at this place. The manor belongs to the Earl of Jersey. The inhabitants of the village are chiefly employed in the neighbouring coal-works. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff, of the val. of £124, in the gift of the Earl of Jersey. The views from the church are remarkably fine. The poets Gray and Mason used to visit this place, and the latter celebrated its beauty in one of his poems.

BRITTENTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Standlake, hund. of Bampton, in the co. of Oxford, 4 miles to the S.E. of Witney. It is near the junction of the river Windrush with the Thames.

BRITTON, a vil. in the par. of Wakefield, and wap. of Agbrigg, in the West Riding of the co. of York, not far from Wakefield. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, in the patron. of W. B. Beaumont, Esq.

BRITWAY, a par. in the bars. of Barrymore and Kinataloon, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles to the S.E. of Rathcormack. It is situated in a fertile district, partly hilly, on the banks of the river Bride. The living is a rect. united with the vic. of Aghern, in the dioc. of Cork, Ross, and Cloyne.

BRITWELL, a lib. in the par. and hund. of Burnham, in the co. of Buckingham, 3 miles to the N.E. of Maidenhead.

BRITWELL-PRIOR, or BRIGHTWELL-PRIOR, a chplry. in the par. of Newington, and hund. of Ewelme, in the co. of Oxford, 1 mile from Watlington, and 8 N.E. of Wallingford. The living is united with the rect. of Newington. The church is a small ancient building, with several brasses. Many military remains have been found in this neighbourhood, which is supposed to have been the scene of one of Hampden's battles. It was the site of a small priory, of which there are no remains. A nunnery existed here some years ago. The principal residence is Britwell Grove.

BRITWELL-SALOME, or BRIGHTWELL-SALOME, a par. in the hund. of Lewknor, in the co. of Oxford, close to Britwell-Prior. It is situated near the ancient way called Icknield Street, which crossed Britwell Downs. On the downs are remains of a camp. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, of the val. of £240, in the patron. of Lord Carrington. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a small stone building, with bell-cot for two bells. It contains a very ancient font and some brasses. The charities amount to £2 per annum.

BRIXHAM, UPPER and LOWER, a par., seaport, and market town, in the hund. of Haytor, in the co. of Devon, 4½ miles to the N.E. of Dartmouth, and 28 miles to the S. of Exeter. The Dartmouth and Torquay branch of the South Devon railway has a station at Brixham Road, about 2 miles from the town. Brixham is situated in a hilly and beautiful country, on the coast of the English Channel, near the southern extremity of Torbay. It is noted in history as the landing-place of William, Prince of Orange, on his arrival in England, on the 4th November, 1688, the event being recorded on a piece of stone, said to be a portion of the rock on which he first set foot, let into the base of a small granite obelisk now standing on the outer pier. Previous to the time of the French war, Brixham was a small country village—one part, that immediately round the church, inhabited by agriculturists, the other part, near a small jetty about a mile from the church, by fishermen. During the war the place increased rapidly, and was made a market-town in 1799.—The two parts of the town, called Higher and Lower, now nearly united, spread in an irregular manner from the water side up the hills, which approach the coast. There are many modern and good houses, some of which are pleasantly seated about the cliffs; but the greater part of the town is in a picturesque valley opening to the quay, and bounded on the E. by the lofty sea-cliffs and Berry Head, the most eastern point of the bay. On the north side of the bay is the fashionable watering-place of Torquay, being distant only 5 miles by water, or 9 by the carriage road, from Brixham. In the lower town, called also Brixham Quay, are the market-house and the custom-house. This is the larger and more important district, containing, according to the census of 1861, 4,581 inhabitants, with rateable property to the value of £5,000. At the close of 1862, a board was formed under the Local Government Act of 1858, for the better cleansing, draining, paving, and lighting this portion of the town. The public rooms, midway between the harbour and the upper extremity of the town, were built in 1835.—The port, which is subordinate to that of Dartmouth, consists of an inner and outer basin, communicating with each other; the former, constructed by the government in 1804, and the latter by the inhabitants about 1830, at a cost of about £5,300. An Act of Parliament was afterwards obtained for enlarging the breakwater, and building an extensive pier, which was commenced in 1843. The number of vessels belonging to the port in 1862 was 100, of an aggregate tonnage of 18,098 tons, value £181,649, besides 215 decked vessels for trawling. Large quantities of turbot, soles, mackerel, and other fish are taken, and exported to London, Bath, Exeter, and Bristol. The fisheries employ about 1,600 seamen, and yield an average of 20 tons of fish weekly. A small lighthouse was built on the pier-head in 1839. Brixham is a coastguard station. The exports consist of iron ore, sheep, and a little malt; the imports, coal from the North, cider, fruit, and cattle from France and the Channel Islands. Rope-making and ship-building are carried on here extensively. There are several fine limestone quarries in the neighbourhood; also two iron-mines on Furzeham Common—one opened in 1841, and the other in 1852; the ore, which is of a light yellow, crops out within a few feet of the surface, and is mixed with yellow ochre, which is manufactured into an excellent pigment and sold to the dockyards. In connection with the mine is a sewage-pipe and ironstone pottery, which renders available the clay thrown out by the miners.—The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, of the val., with the perpet. curs. of Churston-Ferrers and Kingswear annexed, of £494, in the patron. of the crown. The church stands in the upper town, and is dedicated to St. Mary. It is a spacious ancient edifice in the perpendicular style, with an embattled tower, and was founded in the latter part of the 14th century by the prior of Totnes. It was repaired in 1852, when a new chancel was added at the cost of £700. The east window is of stained glass, and was presented by Sir J. B. Y. Buller, Bart., and the Rev. Robert Holdsworth. In the church are a richly-carved font of the 14th century, several old family monuments, and the cenotaph of Judge Buller. The register dates from the year 1468. A church was built at Lower Brixham, near the quay, in 1820; it has subsequently been enlarged to the extent of 800 sittings, and recently constituted into a district parish: the living is a perpet. cur.,* worth £280, with house and six acres of glebe, in the gift of the crown. There are three chapels in the town, belonging to the

Baptists, Wesleyans, and Independents. An endowed school was founded in 1634, the income from endowment being about £100 per annum. A new National schoolhouse has been erected, capable of accommodating 400 boys and girls, and a British school supported by voluntary contributions. There is also an infant school in a building hired by the incumbent for the purpose; attendance about 120. All the schools are under government inspection. There are several charities, including one for the ransom of poor captives, which produce about £110 per annum.—Laywell, near the upper town, is a curious intermitting spring, usually ebbing and flowing about ten times in an hour, with occasional interruptions of half an hour. At a short distance from the town is the seat of the Right Honourable Lord Churston. The rocks of the district are of the Devonian, or Old Red sandstone formation. They are generally calcareous and fossiliferous. A very extensive bone cavern has lately been discovered, affording many valuable specimens of bones and flint knives. The discoveries made in the systematic examination of this cave will be found in Sir Charles Lyell's "Geological Evidences of the Antiquity of Man." Berry Head is conjectured to have been the site of a Roman camp, and old coins have been found there.—Tuesday and Saturday are the market days. A fair is held annually on Whit-Monday for the sale of cattle, and one on the two following days for pleasure. A regatta is regularly held in the month of September, in which from thirty to fifty yachts and other vessels compete.

BRIXTON, a par. in the hund. of Plympton, in the co. of Devon, 4 miles to the S.E. of Plymouth. It is situated on the banks of the small river Yealm, not far from the South Devon railway. Petty sessions are held in the village. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, of the val. of £107, in the patron. of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The parochial charities amount to £50 a year. The chief seats are Kitley House and Brixton Hall. The former is an old mansion, partly rebuilt by Repton, situated in pleasant grounds, and containing some good pictures by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The manor formerly belonged to the Pollexfens.

BRIXTON, a par. in the lib. of West Medina, Isle of Wight, in the co. of Southampton, 6 miles to the S.W. of Newport. It is situated on the south-west coast of the island, near Grange Chine, and includes the hmlt. of Limerston. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, of the val. of £515, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a school endowed by Noel Digby in 1814, with an income of £20 a year.

BRIXTON, a district par. partly in Lambeth and partly in Kennington, east div. of the hund. of Brixton, in the co. of Surrey, 3 miles to the S. of St. Paul's. All this neighbourhood, in Queen Elizabeth's time, abounded in deer, wild fowl, &c. It is now a delightful suburb of London, lying between Kennington Common, recently converted into a park, and the par. of Streatham, being about 2½ miles in length, on the Brighton road. For the greater part of the distance the road rises gradually, and is lined on either side with villas, mansions, and genteel houses, surrounded by gardens and pleasure grounds. Cowper, the poet, resided on Brixton Hill, where he composed many of his poems, and Oliver Cromwell is said to have lived at Loughborough House. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, of the val. of £700, in the patron. of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is dedicated to St. Matthew. It is of the Doric order of architecture, with a tower at the east end, and was built in 1824. The original district parish of St. Matthew's, Brixton, has been subdivided frequently of late, owing to the vast increase of new streets and houses; the following churches are in it:—St. John's, Angelltown; St. Matthew's, Denmark-hill; the Episcopal chapel, Stockwell-green. Portions of the district have also been given to Holy Trinity church, Tulse-hill; All Saints, Clapham-park; and St. Paul's, Herne-hill. There are three chapels for the Independents and one for the Wesleyans, and National and infant schools. Almshouses for 12 aged women were founded by Thomas Bailey in 1824. On Brixton Hill is the house of correction for the county, in which 623 prisoners were confined in 1860. The City of London almshouses are also situated in this district.

BRIXTON DEVERILL, a par. in the hund. of Heytesbury, in the co. of Wilts, 5 miles to the S. of Warminster, its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, of the val. of £480, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

BRIXTON HUNDRED, one of the 14 hunds. or subdivisions of the co. of Surrey, situated in the eastern parliamentary div. of the co., and bounded on the N. by the river Thames, separating it from the co. of Middlesex; on the E. by the co. of Kent, on the S. by the hund. of Wallington, and on the W. by the hund. of Kingston. There are two divs. of the hund., the eastern and the western. The former (anciently among the possessions of the abbey of Bermondsey) contains the pars of Bermondsey, Camberwell, Clapham, Lambeth, Newington, Rotherhithe, Streatham, with parts of those of Battersea and Deptford. The latter contains the pars of Barnes, Merton, Mortlake, Putney, Lower Tooting, Wandsworth, Wimbledon, and part of Battersea. Brixton hund. comprises an area of about 30,400 acres.

BRIXWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Orlingbury, in the co. of Northampton, 6 miles to the N. of Northampton. It is a station on the Northampton, Market Harborough, and Stamford branch of the London and North-Western railway. Brixworth was once a market town, and the manor was held by the Fitz-Simons. The par. contains iron and other stone-quarries, and some of the inhabitants are employed in the lace manufacture. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, of the val. of £300, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is one of the most interesting in England, with its Saxon arches formed of Roman bricks, and exhibiting every subsequent style of architecture interposed up to the time of Henry VI. Mr. Britton concluded it to have been an Anglo-Roman building, Mr. Rickman a Norman; it appears, however, as deduced by Mr. Roberts, from the edition of his book in 1835, that he then classed it amongst the Saxon buildings of the country, though not earlier than those of Barton-on-Humber and Earl's Barton. It remained for Mr. Watkins, the present incumbent, to point out the great antiquity and real character of this building, which he found, by excavations carried on with untiring energy both within and without the church, to have been built upon the foundations of a still more ancient structure, the walls and piers of which could still be clearly defined, proving it to have been originally built for a Roman basilica; or, as Mr. Watkins more explicitly defines it, "a building in which the royal and sacerdotal functions, as united in one person, were exhibited—the civil and religious authorities exercised by the same individual—the *rex Anius atque sacerdos* having its type in the earliest periods of most ancient nations." This hypothesis he illustrated at a meeting of the British Archæological Association, held on the 15th of August, 1862, by reference to the foundation of a basilica in the ruins of Nineveh, as described by Mr. Layard corresponding in its several details to that at Brixworth, and by the slabs from Nineveh in the British Museum on which he thinks he has discovered the type of one of our Saxon arches, and beside it, on one of the blocks, a type of the Norman arch, with its chevron work. However this may be, there can be no doubt of the high antiquity of the present building, which was a venerable structure when the present south aisle was added, in the early part of the 14th century, as a chapel for Sir John de Verdun, lord of the manor, whose effigy is now enclosed in an arched recess of the south wall of that aisle. Fifty years later, the larger arch was opened, and a clerestory window above. In the north wall of this compartment a decorated and a Tudor window were afterwards inserted; the latter is now superseded by a decorated window, substituted at the time of rebuilding this wall in that part. The church contains three slabs

of the 14th century; but the inscriptions are wearing out, and are now only preserved in Brydges. There were formerly some brasses, now missing. There is a chapel belonging to the Wesleyans, and an endowed school. The charitable endowments—consisting partly of the revenue of a free school founded in 1665 by Thomas Roe, and three fields—amount to £110 a year. Brixworth is the seat of a Poor-law Union. The Pytchley hounds are kept here. The principal seat is Brixworth Hall. An annual fair used to be held on the 5th June, but is now discontinued.

BROADBRIDGE, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Bosham, rape of Chichester, in the co. of Sussex, 3 miles to the W. of Chichester. Bosham is a station on the South Coast railway. Broadbridge Heath is a meet for the Horsham hounds.

BROAD-CAR, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Shropham, in the co. of Norfolk, 3 miles to the N. of East Harling. It was once a par. of itself.

BROADCARR, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Nether Hoyland, and par. of Wath-upon-Dearne, in the wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, West Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles to the S. of Barnsley.

BROAD-CHALK, a par. in the hund. of Chalk, in the co. of Wilts, 5 miles to the S.W. of Wilton, and 8 from Salisbury. It is situated on the Ebele, a branch of the river Avon, and contains the hmlts. of Knighton and Stoke Farthing. The manor was a possession of the abbey of Wilton. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, of the val. with that of Bower-Chalk, of £336, in the patron. of the Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is in the early English style, and has been recently restored. The Rev. Dr. Rowland Williams, whose case has recently excited so much interest, as one of the writers in the "Essays and Reviews," is the incumbent. Near the village are several remains of ancient earthworks; at Bury Orchard is an extensive camp covering above 5 acres, and near it Gawen's Barrow. The latter, according to tradition, is named after the heroic Sir Gawaine, the kinsman of King Arthur. John Bekinsau, the friend of Leland, and author of a work in defence of the king's supremacy, published in the reign of Henry VIII., was a native of Broad-Chalk.

BROAD-CLIST, or BROAD-CLYST, a par. in the hund. of Cliston, in the co. of Devon, 5 miles to the N.E. of Exeter. It is situated in a pleasant country, on the river Clist, and is a station on the Yeovil and Exeter branch of the London and South-Western railway. This place, with several others in the neighbourhood, was burnt by the Danes in 1001. During the civil war in the reign of Charles I., Columb-John, an old mansion, since taken down, was garrisoned for the king by its owner, Sir John Acland. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter, of the val. of £407, in the patron. of Sir T. D. Acland, Bart. The church, a handsome building in the perpendicular style, is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. It contains some stone stalls canopied and richly ornamented, a monument to Sir John Acland, who died in 1613, and a costly one to Edward Drewe, serjeant-at-law to Queen Elizabeth. Here are a free school with a small endowment, and almshouses for 12 persons, founded in 1605 by Mr. Burrough, and endowed with about £24 a year. The charitable endowments of the parish amount altogether to about £70 per annum. Killerton House is the seat of the Aclands. It is a modern mansion, built at the foot of a wooded hill, commanding a fine view. A chapel and gatehouse of the ancient house still remain. There were formerly several ancient chapels in this neighbourhood.

BROADFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Odsey, in the co. of Hertford, 3 miles to the N.W. of Buntingford. The living is a rect., annexed to that of the neighbouring par. of Cottered, in the dioc. of Rochester. The church has long been in ruins.

BROADFIELD, a tythg. in the par. of Wrington, hund. of Brent-with-Wrington, in the co. of Somerset, 7 miles to the S.W. of Bristol. It is near Broadfield Down, on the north side of the Mendip Hills.

BROADFORD, a vil. in the par. of Kilseily, bar. of Tulla, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 10 miles to the N. of Limerick, and 119 miles to the S.W. of Dublin. It is seated in a mountainous district, on the W. side of Lough Derg, and contains some quarries of good slate. Lake Doon, near the village, produces excellent pike and bream, and attracts many anglers. Sportsmen resort to the neighbourhood for the sake of grouse-shooting. In the village are the parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a police station, and a dispensary. There are several seats in the vicinity. Fairs are held on the 21st June and the 21st November.

BROADFORD, a vil. in the par. of Strath, Isle of Skye, in the co. of Inverness, Scotland. It is seated in a mountainous district on Broadford Bay, near the famous spar cave of Strathaird, and opposite the mouth of Loch Carron. Fairs are held here in May, August, and September.

BROADGATE, or BRADGATE PARK, an ext. par. district in the west div. of the hund. of Goscote, in the co. of Leicester, 5 miles to the N.W. of Leicester. It is on the border of Charnwood Forest, and was the site of a noble mansion, the seat of the Greys of Groby, erected by Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset, in the reign of Henry VIII., but destroyed by fire about the year 1694. This place derives its chief interest from the fact of its having been the birthplace of Lady Jane Grey, in 1537. The chapel still stands, besides part of the gatehouse and some portions of the walls of the tiltyard. In the chapel are some family monuments. The park, which is large and well wooded, is walled, and stocked with deer. A trout stream runs through it, and it is noted for its beautiful ferns.

BROAD-GREEN, a vil. in the hund. of West Derby, in the co. of Lancashire, 3 miles E. of Liverpool. The village, which is entirely modern, contains several pleasant villa residences.

BROADGREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Broadwas, hund. of Oswaldslow, in the co. of Worcester, 5 miles to the W. of Worcester.

BROADHAVEN, a vil. in the par. of West Walton, hund. of Roose, in the co. of Pembroke, South Wales, 6 miles to the S.W. of Haverfordwest. It is situated in a pleasant spot, on the coast of St. Bride's Bay, and is frequented as a bathing-place.

BROADHEATH, UPPER and LOWER, a hmlt. in the par. of Hallow, hund. of Oswaldslow, in the co. of Worcester, 1 mile from Worcester.

BROADHEMBURY, a par. in the hund. of Hayridge, in the co. of Devon, 5 miles to the N.W. of Honiton. It lies in a fertile district, at the foot of the Black Down Hills, on a small stream, a branch of the river Otter, and contains the vils. of Collaton, Dulford, Kerswell or Carswell, and Luton. This place was once a market town, and the manor was held by the abbots of Dunkeswell. Kerswell was the site of a small religious house, a cell to the abbey of Montacute. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, of the val. of £299, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. It has been recently restored, and contains some very good stained-glass windows, by Hardman. The charitable endowments are of the yearly value of about £40. The vic. of this parish was held by Augustus M. Toplady, the once distinguished champion of Calvinistic theology. The Grange, an ancient mansion formerly belonging to Dunkeswell Abbey, is situated in beautiful grounds. In front of the house is a fine avenue of silver fir-trees. The house, which has been greatly altered, contains a spacious drawing-room, adorned with carved oak. Wolford Lodge is near the village. At the termination of the Black Down range of hills is Hembury Fort, the site of an old camp, with a triple rampart still in good preservation. An annual cattle fair is held on the 2nd Monday in December.

BROADHEMPSTON, a par. in the hund. of Haytor, in the co. of Devon, 3 miles to the N. of Totnes. It lies near the South Devon railway. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, of the val. of £311, in the patron. of the crown.

BROAD-HINTON, a lib. in the parochial chplry. of Hurst, which was formerly in the hund. of Amesbury, in the co. of Wilts, but is now included in the co. of Berks, 3 miles to the N. of Wokingham.

BROAD-HINTON, a par. partly in the hund. of Selkley, and partly in Kingsbridge, in the co. of Wilts, 6 miles to the S.W. of Swindon, and 5 S.E. from Wootton Bassett railway station. It is an extensive and widely-scattered village, surrounded for many miles by open downs, and included in the parliamentary borough of Cricklade. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £302, in the patron. of the Master of St. Nicholas' Hospital, in Salisbury. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient edifice, with square embattled tower. The interior was restored in 1850. There are in the parish two schools, one with an income from endowment of £42 a year, and other charities producing about £30 a year, including the fund for apprenticing boys.

BROADHOLME, a hmlt. in the par. of Thorney, north div. of the wap. of Newark, in the co. of Nottingham, 10 miles to the E. of Tuxford. It is on the confines of Lincolnshire, and was the site of a small nunnery, founded about 1150 by Agnes de Campville, which flourished till the Dissolution. It was then valued at about £17.

BROADLACY, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Ishmael, hund. of Kidwelly, in the co. of Carmarthen, South Wales, 3 miles to the N.W. of Kidwelly. It is situated on the coast of Carmarthen Bay, at the mouth of the river Towey, and contains the vil. and watering-place of Ferryside.

BROADLANDS, a hmlt. in the par. of Newport, West Medina lib., Isle of Wight, in the co. of Hants, 1 mile from Newport, and 4 from Osborne. Most of the inhabitants are employed in the extensive lace manufactory of Messrs. Henry and William Nunn, which is situated in this village, and which was visited in February, 1863, by the Prince and Princess of Hesse. The wedding robes of the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, now Princess of Wales, were manufactured here.

BROADLANDS, the seat of Viscount Palmerston, in the par. of Romsey, hund. of King's Somborne, in the co. of Hants, 1 mile S. of Romsey, 6½ N.W. of Southampton, and 79 from London, by the South-Western railway. The mansion is situated in the meadows of the river Test or Anton, near the Andover canal. It formerly belonged to the St. Barbes, and has a fine picture gallery, rich in the ancient masters, including Vandyck, Rembrandt, Poussin, Claude, Reynolds, Douw, and the sketch by Paul Veronese for his famous picture, the "Last Supper."

BROADLANE, a tnshp. in the par. of Hawarden, hund. of Mold, in the co. of Flint, North Wales. Hawarden Castle, the seat of Sir S. Glynne, Bart., is in this tnshp.

BROADLANE, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of North Curry, in the co. of Somerset, 6 miles to the E. of Taunton.

BROAD-MARSTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Pebworth, hund. of Kiftsgate, in the co. of Gloucester, 4 miles to the N. of Chipping Campden. It is on the border of Worcestershire, near the Stratford branch of the West Midland railway.

BROADMAYNE, a par. in the hund. of George, Dorchester div. of the co. of Dorset, 3 miles to the S.E. of Dorchester. The London and South-Western railway passes near it. The living is a rect. united with that of West Knighton, in the dioc. of Salisbury. The church is dedicated to St. Martin. The parochial charities are worth £3 a year.

BROADOAK, or BRADOCK, a par. in the hund. of West, in the co. of Cornwall, 7 miles to the W. of Liskeard. It is situated a little to the E. of the river Fowey, and includes the hmlt. of West Taphouse. After the Norman Conquest the lordship was held by the Earl of Mortaigne. During the civil war in the 17th century Braddock Down was the scene of an engagement between the royalists, under Sir Ralph Hopton, and the parliamentarians under Basset, in which the latter were defeated. In the following year, 1644, the Earl of Essex was nearly surrounded by the royalist forces here, and had to retire to the coast, whence he embarked for Plymouth. The living is a rect. consolidated with that of Boconnoc, in the dioc. of Exeter. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains an ancient font.

BROAD OAKGREEN, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Ecclesall Bierlow, par. and borough of Sheffield, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles from Sheffield.

BROAD PARKHAM, a hmlt. in the par. of Parkham, hund. of Shebbear, in the co. of Devon, 6 miles to the S.W. of Bideford, It is not far from the coast of Barnstaple Bay.

BROADROYD HEAD, a hmlt. in the par. of Darton, wap. of Staincross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles to the N.W. of Barnsley.

BROADSEA, a fishing vil. in the par. of Fraserburgh, Deer district, in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland.

BROADSIDE, a grieveship in the par. of Allendale, Tindale ward, in the co. of Northumberland, not far from Allendale.

BROADSTAIRS, anciently Bradstow, a small seaport in the Isle of Thanet, hund. of Ringslow, and lathe of St. Augustine, in the co. of Kent, 1½ mile to the N.E. of Ramsgate, 3 S.E. of Margate, and 75 from London by road, or 82 miles by the London, Chatham, and Dover railway, which has a station here. It is pleasantly situated near the North Foreland, and is under the corporate jurisdiction of the town and port of Dover, and possesses the privileges of a Cinque Port It was formerly included in the par. of St. Peter, but separated ecclesiastically in 1850. In consequence of the beauty of its situation, the excellence of its sands, and its extreme salubrity, it is much frequented by visitors, and was a favourite resort of her Majesty the Queen when Princess Royal. It contains baths, hotels, lodging houses, and abundant accommodation for visitors. There are several handsome marine villas in the neighbourhood. The inhabitants are chiefly of the seafaring class, called "hovellers," a term derived from the Saxon *huffle*, a merry-making. Originally the huffleers were men who carried out fresh provisions to vessels homeward-bound. They are noted for their gallantry and daring in aiding vessels in distress on the Goodwin Sands, which extend for several miles opposite this part of the coast. The harbour is formed by a small pier of wood, constructed in the reign of Henry VIII., and only admits small vessels. There is a coastguard station. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Canterbury, of the val. of £230, in the patron. of the vicar of St. Peter. The church, which will seat 830 persons, was erected in 1830, but the tower in 1862. The Baptists have a chapel in the village. Near the shore is a building, formerly dedicated to the Virgin, upon which was placed her image, called Our Lady of Bradstow, in honour of which it was customary for passing ships to lower their topsails. It is now used as a young men's institute and reading room, and contains a good library, museum, &c. The approach from the sea to the village was anciently protected by a gateway of flint, called York Gate, erected, according to the inscription upon it in 1540, by George Culmer. The arch is still standing and was repaired in 1811 by Sir John Henniker, Bart., but the portcullis and gates have long since disappeared Roman coins have been found at Broadstairs, and other indications show that it was frequented by the Romans. About 1½ mile N. of Broadstairs is a hamlet named Kingsgate, from the circumstance of Charles II. having landed there in 1683. Near this spot were two extensive tumuli, called Hackendown Banks, which, when opened were found to contain human bones and several urns they are supposed to denote the site of a battle, which was fought in 853 between the Danes and Saxons.

BROADSTONE, a tnshp. in the par. and hund. of Munslow, in the co. of Salop, 6 miles to the S.E. of Church Stretton. The living is a perpet. cur. annexe to the rect. of Munslow, in the dioc. of Hereford.

BROAD TOWN, a district par. in the pars. of Cliff Pypard and Broad-Hinton, hund. of Kingsbridge, in th

co. of Wilts, 3 miles to the S.E. of Wootton Bassett railway station. It is situated on the Downs. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Salisbury, of the val. of £100, in the alternate patron. of the vicars of Cliffe-Pypard and Broad-Hinton.

BROADWARD, a tnshp. in the par. and borough of Leominster, hund. of Wolphy, in the co. of Hereford, 1 mile to the S. of Leominster.

BROADWARD, a tnshp. in the par. of Clungunford, hund. of Clun, in the co. of Salop, 7 miles to the W. of Ludlow. It is situated near the river Clun. In the vicinity is Broadward Hall.

BROADWAS, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Oswaldslow, in the co. of Worcester, 6 miles to the W. of Worcester. It lies on the banks of the river Teme, near the Malvern and Hereford branch of the West Midland railway, and contains the hmlt. of Broadgreen. The parish has some rich meadow-lands, hop-grounds, and orchards. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £253, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. The parochial charities produce £7 a year.

BROADWATER HUNDRED, one of the eight hunds. or subdivisions of the co. of Hertford, bounded on the N. by part of the hund. of Cashio, on the N.E. by the hund. of Odsey, on the E. by the hund. of Braughin, on the S.E. by the hund. of Hertford, on the S. by parts of the hunds. of Cashio and Dacorum, and on the W. by the hunds. of Cashio and Hitchin. It contains the pars. of Aston, Ayott St. Lawrence, Ayott St. Peter, Baldock, Bennington, Datchworth, Digswell, Graveley, Hatfield, Knebworth, Letchworth, Great Munden, Little Munden, Sacomb, Stevenage, Totteridge, Walkern, Watton, Welwyn, Weston, Willian, Great Wymondley, and Little Wymondley. The hund. comprises an area of about 60,600 acres.

BROADWATER, a par. in the hund. of Brightford, rape of Bramber, in the co. of Sussex, 11 miles to the W. of Brighton, and 61 miles to the S. of London by the South Coast railway, which crosses the parish. It is pleasantly situated on the coast of the English Channel, under the South Downs, and contains the seaport and market town of Worthing, which has a station on the above-named railway. Broadwater was formerly a market town and the site of a castle belonging to the lords Camois, who held the barony. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, commuted at £800, in the patron. of the Rev. E. K. Elliot, incumbent. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It is in the form of a cross, with a central tower, and partly in the Norman style. It contains a fine monument of one of the lords Delawarr, who died in 1524, and three brasses, the earliest being of a priest, who died in 1432. Besides the parish church there is a chapel of ease at Worthing, and a district church called Christ Church, the livings of which are perpet. curs., the former worth £150, and the latter £300, both in the gift of the rector. The charitable endowments are worth £25 per annum. Offington, in this parish, was the seat of the Delawarrs.

BROADWAY, a par. in the hund. of Culliford-Tree, in the Dorchester div. of the co. of Dorset, 3 miles to the N. of Weymouth, and 6 miles to the S. of Dorchester. It is situated on the banks of the river Wey, near the Great Western railway, and contains the hmlts. of Nottington and Little Moor. Stone is quarried here. The living is a rect., united with that of Bincombe, in the dioc. of Salisbury. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, was rebuilt in 1836. It is a small neat fabric. There are charitable endowments worth £9 a year. In this parish the celebrated mineral spring known as the Nottington Spa takes its rise, the waters of which are hepatic, and extremely efficacious in constitutional and cutaneous complaints. A spacious pump-room has recently been erected, with warm, cold, shower, and vapour baths.

BROADWAY, a par. in the hund. of Abdick and Bulstone, in the co. of Somerset, 2 miles to the N. of Ilminster. It occupies part of the site of the ancient forest of Roche, or Neroche, and includes the tythgs. of Capland and Rapps. The forest was of great extent, and took its name from an ancient entrenchment called Roche Castle, situated on the brow of Blackdown Hill, which commands a wide and beautiful prospect. The forest was here intersected by a broad way, whence the village derived its name. The woollen cloth manufacture was at one time carried on at this place. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £167, in the patron. of the Misses Palmer. The church, dedicated to St. Aldelme, is a cruciform edifice, and the churchyard has part of a fine old cross. Evely's almshouses, for 7 poor people, are endowed with £21 per annum; and there are some other charities of trifling value.

BROADWAY, a vil. in the par. of St. Iberius, bar. of Forth, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles to the S.E. of Killinick. It is seated on the banks of Lady's Island Lake. There are in the village a chapel for Wesleyans and a dispensary. Fairs take place on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday and the 18th October.

BROADWAY, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Pershore, in the co. of Worcester, 5 miles to the S.E. of Evesham. It is situated in a hilly country on the edge of Gloucestershire, near the West Midland railway. The hills command extensive prospects over the Vale of Evesham and the surrounding country, and are intersected by picturesque winding valleys. Freestone is quarried in the neighbourhood. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, of the val. of £240, in the patron. of trustees. The old church, dedicated to St. Eadburgh, contains a monument to one of the Sheldon family, but is no longer used. The new church, dedicated to St. Michael, was built twenty years ago. In the village are chapels belonging to the Independents, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics, and a free school for boys, founded in 1686 by Thomas Hodges, and endowed with about £75 per annum. There are some other charities, the annual value of which is about £25 a year. In the vicinity are Farncombe, on the top of Broadway Hill; Middle Hill, the seat of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., who has a very large and valuable collection of MSS., and many thousand documents of great historic and antiquarian interest; and Spring Hill, the property of Earl Beauchamp.

BROADWELL, or BRADLE, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Slaughter, in the co. of Gloucester, a mile to the N. of Stow-on-the-Wold. It is situated in a hilly district near the border of Oxfordshire, on the banks of a small stream which falls into the Evenlode, and is intersected by the old Fosse Way. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, of the val. with that of Addlestrop united, of £643, in the patron. of Lord Leigh. The church is dedicated to St. Paul. There are charitable endowments which produce £16 a year. Broadwell House is the seat of Lord Leigh.

BROADWELL, a par. in the hund. of Bampton, in the co. of Oxford, 4 miles to the W. of Bampton. It is situated in a pleasant country, and contains the chplry. of Holwell and the hmlts. of Filkins and Kelmscott. The old British way, Akeman Street, crosses the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Oxford, of the val. with the perpet. curs. of Holwell and Kelmscott annexed, of £270, in the patron. of the Rev. T. W. Goodlake. The church, a cruciform edifice, is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, and contains monuments of the Colston family. In the village are an ancient chapel and cross. The parochial charities are worth £8 a year. The chief residence is Broadwell Grove House, situated in the midst of fine woodland scenery. The mansion stands on the site of an older one, the seat of the Thomonds. Filkins Hall is the residence of the Colstons, who are descended from Edward Colston, the distinguished merchant and philanthropist of Bristol.

BROADWELL, a hmlt. in the par. of Leamington Hastings, hund. of Knightlow, in the co. of Warwick, 3 miles to the N.E. of Southam.

BROADWINSOR, a lib. and par. in the Bridport div. of the co. of Dorset, 3 miles to the N.W. of Beaminster, and 9 miles N.E. of Axminster. It is near the border of Somersetshire, and contains the tythgs.

of Childhay, Dibberford, and Drimpton, with Blackdown and several other hmlts. There is a very considerable trade in sailcloth. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, of the val. with the cur. of Blackdown annexed, of £558, in the patronage of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient edifice in the Gothic style, with square tower. The Independents have a chapel here. There is a free school, endowed by Robert Smith in 1725, the income of which is about £23, and some other charities producing about £18 a year. In this parish are the two hills familiarly known to mariners as the Cow and Calf, the former rising to the height of 940 and the latter to 920 feet.

BROADWOOD-KELLY, a par. in the hund. of Black Torrington, in the co. of Devon, 5 miles to the E. of Hatherleigh. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £238, in the patron. of the Rev. J. Hole. The parochial charities are of small amount.

BROADWOOD-WIDGER, a par. in the hund. of Lifton, in the co. of Devon, 6 miles to the N.E. of Launceston. The Thistle Brook, which falls into the river Tamar, runs through the parish. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, of the val. with that of Week St. German's annexed, of £148, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol.

BROBURY, a par. in the hund. of Grimsworth, in the co. of Hereford, 10 miles to the W. of Hereford. It is situated in a hilly district on the banks of the river Wye, abounding in striking scenery. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £180, in the patron. of the Rev. N. H. D. Newton, incumbent. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There are some charities of small value.

BROCKAGH, a vil. in the bar. of Dungannon, in the co. of Tyrone, and prov. of Ulster, Ireland, not far from the western shore of Lough Neagh.

BROCKAMIN, a hmlt. in the par. of Leigh. hund. of Pershore, in the co. of Worcester, 5 miles to the W. of Worcester.

BROCKDISH, a par. in the hund. of Earsham, in the co. of Norfolk, 3 miles to the S.W. of Harleston, and 6 E. of Diss railway station. It lies on the border of Suffolk, on the banks of the river Waveney. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, of the val. of £327, in the patron. of W. France, Esq. The church stands on a hill, and is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. It is an ancient structure with square tower, and has been recently adorned with new windows and a handsome font. The parsonage is a commodious residence in the Elizabethan style, situated near the church. Blomefield, author of the History of Norfolk, was rector of Brockdish. There is a chapel belonging to the Wesleyans, and a National school. The parochial charities are worth £17 per annum. Near the village is Brockdish Hall.

BROCKENHURST, a par. in the hund. of New Forest, Lymington div. of the co. of Hants, 4 miles to the N. of Lymington. It is a station on the London and South-Western railway. A village existed on this spot before the time of the Norman Survey, in which it is called *Brocste*. The parish is crossed by the Boldre Water, and contains much fine scenery. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of Boldre, in the dioc. of Winchester. The church is a very ancient building, and though several times altered and repaired, exhibits still the Norman style; it has a curious old font. In the churchyard are an oak and a yew of very large size. There is a free school, endowed by Henry Thurston in 1745 with an income of £24 a year. The principal seats in the parish are Brookenhurst Park, containing fine old trees and beautiful scenery; and Watcombe House, or Brockenhurst Lodge, in which John Howard, the philanthropist, long resided. Near the village is a heath, called Sway Common, on which several tumuli and remains of entrenchments are found.

BROCKFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Wetheringsett, hund. of Hartismere, in the co. of Suffolk, 3 miles to the N.W of Debenham. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the rect. of Wetheringsett, in the dioc. of Norwich. Near the village is Brockford Hall.

BROCKHALL, a par. in the hund. of Nobottle Grove, in the co. of Northampton, 4 miles to the E. of Daventry. The London and North-Western railway passes through it. On the western side of the parish are the Roman way, Watling Street, and the Grand Junction canal. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, of the val. of £238, in the patron. of T. R. Thornton, Esq. The church, which is old, is chiefly in the Norman and early English styles, and is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. Brockhall Park is the seat of the Thorntons. The mansion stands on high ground, commanding a pleasant view. It contains a good portrait of Robert Catesby, the conspirator, by an unknown hand.

BROCKHAM, a vil. and parochial chplry. in the par. of Betchworth, hund. of Reigate, in the co. of Surrey, 2 miles to the E. of Dorking, and 2 S.W. of Betchworth railway station. It is a beautiful and improving village, in the vicinity of Box Hill and Betchworth Castle. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £80, in the patron. of Colonel Goulburn. Christ Church is a neat structure in the Norman style, with a spire. There is a chapel belonging to the Baptists.

BROCKHAMPTON, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Buckland Newton, in the co. of Dorset, 3 miles to the N.E. of Cerne Abbas.

BROCKHAMPTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Bishop's Cleeve, hund. of Cleeve, in the co. of Gloucester, 3 miles to the N. of Cheltenham. It is joined with the hmlt. of Southam.

BROCKHAMPTON, a tythg. in the par. and lib. of Havant, Fareham div. of the co. of Hants.

BROCKHAMPTON, a par. in the hund. of Greytree, in the co. of Hereford, 6 miles to the N. of Ross. It is situated on the banks of the river Wye, not far from the Hereford, Ross, and Gloucester branch of the Great Western railway. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, worth £74, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Near the village is a Roman camp.

BROCKHAMPTON, a chplry. in the par. of Bromyard, hund. of Broxash, in the co. of Hereford, 3 miles to the E. of Bromyard. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, and in the patron. of J. Barnaby, Esq. The principal mansion is Brockhampton House.

BROCKHAMPTON. *See* BROOKHAMPTON, Oxfordshire.

BROCKHOLES, a tnshp. in the par. of Preston, hund. of Amounderness, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 2 miles to the E. of Preston. It is united with Grimsargh.

BROCKHURST, a hmlt. in the par. of Monk's Kirby, hund. of Knightlow, in the co. of Warwick, 5 miles to the N. of Rugby. It is near the London and North-Western railway.

BROCKLEBANK, a tnshp. in the par. of Westward, ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, in the co. of Cumberland, 5 miles to the S. of Wigton. It lies near Brocklebank Fell, and is joined with Stoneraise.

BROCKLEHURST, OLD, a hmlt. in the par. of Mousewald, Annandale district in the co. of Dumfries, Scotland, 4 miles to the E. of Dumfries.

BROCKLESBY, a par. in the east div. of the wap. of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 6 miles to the N. of Caistor. It is a station on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway. The par. includes the hmlt. of Limber Parva and the ext. par. lib. of Newsham, the latter of which was the site of a monastery of the Gilbertine order, founded about the middle of the twelfth century. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, of the val. of £287, in the patron. of the Earl of Yarborough. The church is dedicated to All Saints. Brocklesby Park, a spacious and beautiful demesne, is the principal seat of the Earl of Yarborough. The mansion contains a picture gallery, erected in 1807 from designs by Tatham; and in the park are a chapel and mausoleum, built some years earlier by Wyatt. The former, situated on a tumulus, is a building of the Doric order of architecture, with a dome. The late Prince Consort was entertained at this seat on his way to Grimsby in 1849.

BROCKLEY, a par. in the hund. of Chewton, in the co. of Somerset, 9 miles to the S.W. of Bristol. It is situated in a romantic and beautiful country, not far from the coast of the Bristol Channel, and is crossed by the Bristol and Exeter railway. Near the village, on the south-east, is Brockley Coomb, a deep narrow glen, of singular beauty, sunk between steep rocks, rising at some points to the height of 300 feet. It is adorned with many noble trees, and all the fissures and ledges of the cliffs are enriched with a great variety of mosses and other forms of vegetation. Lead ore is found here, and there are masses of columnar basalt. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, of the val. of £128, in the patron. of the trustees of the late Rev. W. Piggott. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. There are charitable endowments worth about £9 a year. Brockley Hall, late the seat of the Piggotts, is a spacious mansion, surrounded by beautiful grounds and a large wooded park, stocked with deer and containing a heronry. From the summit of the rocks, along which there is a drive, the view is magnificent over the surrounding country and the Bristol Channel to the coast of Wales. In the hall was formerly a large collection of pictures and rarities, including works by Vandyck, Lely, Hobday, and Gainsborough, a bust of Napoleon by Canova, chairs and a couch of Napoleon brought from Malmaison, and some chairs of Cardinal Wolsey. The collection was dispersed by public sale in 1849.

BROCKLEY, a par. in the hund. of Thingoe, in the co. of Suffolk, 6 miles to the S. of Bury St. Edmund's. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, of the val. of £458, in the patron. of the Rev. W. Sprigge, incumbent. The tithes were commuted for an annual rent-charge of £463 in 1846, when a new rectory-house was built. The church, which is dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient stone building, containing a fine painting of Christ and the Doctors in the Temple. The register is very ancient. The Baptists have a neat chapel. There is an endowment for a school, and several charities, amounting in the aggregate to about £50 per annum.

BROCKMANTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Puddlestone, and hund. of Wolphy, in the co. of Hereford, 4 miles to the E. of Leominster.

BROCKMOOR, a vil. in the par. of King's Swinford, and hund. of Seisdon, in the co. of Stafford, 3 miles to the N. of Stourbridge. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, of the val. of £150, in the alternate patron. of the crown and the bishop.

BROCKTHROP, or BROOKTHROP, a par. in the middle div. of the hund. of Dudstone, in the co. of Gloucester, 4 miles to the S. of Gloucester. It lies at the west foot of the Cotswold hills. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, of the val. with the perpet. cur. of Whaddon annexed, of £180, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester and J. Pitt, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Swithin.

BROCKTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Longford, and hund. of South Bradford, in the co. of Salop, 2 miles from Newport.

BROCKTON, a tnshp. in the par. of North Lydbury, hund. of Purslow, in the co. of Salop, 2 miles from Bishop's Castle.

BROCKTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Worthin, and hund. of Chirbury, in the co. of Salop, 9 miles to the N. of Bishop's Castle.

BROCKTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Baswich, hund. of Cuttlestone, in the co. of Stafford, 4 miles to the S.E. of Stafford. There is a small endowed school in the village. The chief residences are Brockton House and Brockton Lodge. The tnshp. contains about 1,990 acres.

BROCKWEAR COMMON, an ext. par. district in the par. of Hewelsfield, hund. of St. Briavel's, in the co. of Gloucester, 5 miles to the N. of Chepstow. It lies on the border of Monmouthshire, on the E. bank of the river Wye.

BROCKWORTH, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Dudstone and King's Barton, in the co. of Gloucester, 3 miles to the S.E. of Gloucester. It is situated at the foot of the Cotswold hills, and is crossed by the ancient Ermine Street. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £150, in the patron. of J. Watts, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. George. The charitable endowments produce £5 a year. The village is a meet for the Cotswold hounds.

BRODICK, a vil. in the par. of Kilbride, Isle of Arran, in the co. of Bute, Scotland, about 20 miles to the W. of Irvine, in Ayrshire. It is seated at the foot of Goatfell, on the coast of a small bay named after the village. Brodick Castle, which stands by the sea, on the site of an ancient fortress belonging to the Boyds and the Stuarts, is a seat of the Duke of Hamilton. The village has good accommodation for sea-bathing. A fair is held in June.

BRODSWORTH, a par. in the northern. div. of the wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles to the N.W. of Doncaster. It includes the hmlts. of Pigburn and Scausby. Brown limestone of good quality is quarried here. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York, of the val. of £367, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The parochial charities, which consist of the endowment of a free school founded in 1696, and a more recent small bequest for education, produce £15 a year. Brodsworth Park became the seat of the Earl of Kinnoul in 1713, whose grandson sold the estate to Peter Thellusson, the father of Lord Rendlesham. The extraordinary provisions contained in the will of Thellusson for the accumulation of his immense property have become notorious by the frequent discussions and arguments in the courts of law and equity. They were finally annulled by the Court of Chancery, and an Act was passed in 39 and 40 George III. for prescribing the accumulation of property, known as the "Thellusson Act."

BROGDEN, a tnshp. joined with Admorgill, in the par. of Barnoldswick, wap. of Staincliffe and Ewcross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 9 miles to the W. of Skipton.

BROKENBOROUGH, a par. and vil. in the hund. of Malmesbury, in the co. of Wilts, 2 miles to the N.W. of Malmesbury, of which borough it forms part. It is a very ancient place, having been a Roman settlement, and was called by the Saxons *Caerderberge*. The kings of Wessex had a seat here. The parish is on the border of Gloucestershire, and is crossed by the ancient way called Akeman Street, near which fragments of Roman pavements have been found. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of Westport, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. There is a small charity school, and the parochial charities are worth £3 a year. The Earl of Suffolk is lord of the manor.

BROKENHAUGH, a quarter in the parochial chplry. of Haydon, Tindale ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 5 miles to the W. of Hexham.

BROMBIL, or BRONBIL. *See* BROOMBILL, Glamorganshire.

BROMBLOW. *See* BROMLOW, Salop.

BROMBORROW, or BROMBOROUGH, a par. in the higher and lower divs. of the hund. of Wirrall, in the co. palatine of Chester, 4 miles to the S. of Birkenhead. It is a station on the Birkenhead railway. The par. lies on the W. bank of the river Mersey, and contains the tnshp. of Brimstage. It was the site of a small monastery, founded early in the 10th century by Ethelfleda, Countess of Mercia, which flourished but for a short time, being destroyed before the Norman Conquest. The manor afterwards formed part of the demesne of St. Werburgh's Abbey, Chester. The monks obtained the grant of a weekly market and an annual fair, which have long ceased to be held. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Chester, worth £51, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, a small building with a wooden tower, has some portions in the Norman style, and is dedicated to St. Barnabas. There are charitable endowments which produce £5 a year. Bromborough Hall is situated in a pleasant park on the banks of the Mersey, of which it commands a good view.

BROMBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Frodingham, wap. of Manley, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 7 miles to the W. of Brigg. Near the village is Bromby Hall.

BROME, or BROOME, a par. in the hund. of Hartismere, in the co. of Suffolk, 2 miles to the N. of Eye, and 2¼ miles S.E. of Diss station, on the Eastern Union section of the Great Eastern railway. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, of the val. with that of Oakley annexed, of £561, in the patron. of Sir E. Kerrison, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The charitable endowments of the parish amount to £18 per annum. Broome Hall, now the seat of the Kerrisons, was for some centuries the seat of the Cornwallis family, who take from it the title of viscount. In the reign of Henry VIII., Sir John Cornwallis was Steward of the Household to Prince Edward (afterwards Edward VI.); and Charles, fifth baron, was created Earl Cornwallis and Viscount Broome by George II., in 1753. The old mansion, which was erected about 1565, and contained some fine specimens of oak carving, has recently been taken down, and a new hall built on its site. It is approached by a magnificent avenue of oaks.

BROMEHOLME. *See* BROMHOLM, Norfolk.

BROMESWELL, a par. in the hund. of Wilford, in the co. of Suffolk, 2 miles to the N.E. of Woodbridge, and 4 S. from Wickham Market. It is situated on the banks of the river Deben, near the East Suffolk section of the Great Eastern railway, on which Woodbridge is a station. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £150, in the patron. of the Marquis of Bristol. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, was repaired in 1844, when a new chancel was built, and was again redecorated in 1860. There is a handsome parsonage-house, built in 1845, and a new free school, erected in the following year. The parochial charities are worth £10 a year. The soil is extremely sandy, and a considerable portion of the parish is in heath.

BROMFIELD, a par. partly in the ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, and partly in the ward of Cumberland, in the co. of Cumberland, 5 miles to the W. of Wigton. The Carlisle and Maryport railway passes near the village. The parish, which is of great extent, (embracing an area of 14,644 acres), is situated on the coast of the Solway Frith, and includes the chplries. of Allonby and West Newton, and the tnshps. of Longrigg-with-Mealrigg, Blencogo, and Dundraw; the two latter being in Cumberland ward. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, of the val. of £270, in the patron. of the bishop of the dioc. The church, dedicated to St. Kentigern, was restored in 1862. It contains several old monuments. Here is a free grammar school founded in 1612 by Richard Osmotherley, the income of which, derived from endowments by the founder and subsequent benefactors, amounts to about £40 per annum. There are other charities of small value. Blencogo, in this parish, was the birthplace (1737) of Jonathan Boucher, antiquarian, and author of a Glossary of the English Language. Bromfield church has monuments to his father and mother, who are interred here. Some traces exist of Mungo Castle.

BROMFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Lower Munslow, in the co. of Salop, 2 miles to the N.W. of Ludlow. It is a station on the Newport section of the West Midland railway. The parish is situated on the banks of the river Onney, near its confluence with the Teme, and formerly contained the chplry. of Halford, with the tnshp. of Dinchope, now constituting a distinct par. A college of secular canons was established here at a very early period, and was converted in the 12th century into a priory of the Benedictine order, subordinate to the abbey of Gloucester. It flourished till the Dissolution, when it was valued at about £79. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, of the val. of £234, in the patron. of Lady Windsor Clive. The church, part of that which belonged to the priory, is dedicated to St. Mary. It is an ancient stone building with square tower, of different styles of architecture, and was repaired in 1850. The parochial charities are worth £3 a year. South of the village is Okeley Park, the seat of Lady Windsor Clive: it is an elegant mansion of modern construction. The Teme winds through the picturesque grounds, which command a good view of the castle and town of Ludlow. Over the old gateway of the Priory is a fine old room, now used for the parish school, which is supported by Lady Clive.

BROMFIELD HUNDRED, one of the 6 hunds. or subdivisions of the co. of Denbigh, North Wales, situated in the eastern part of the co., and bounded on the N., E., and S. by the river Dee, and on the W. by the hund. of Yale. It contains the pars. of Holt, Marchwiel, and Ruabon, with parts of those of Bangor, Erbistock, Gresford, and Wrexham.

BROMFLEET. *See* BROOMFLEET, Yorkshire.

BROMFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Wickford, hund. of Barstaple, in the co. of Essex, 9 miles W. of Rochford, and 8 S.E. of Ingatestone railway station. It derives its name from the Broom-ford over the river Crouch, 2½ miles to the W. of the village of Wickford. It lies on the high road from London to Rochford.

BROMHAM, a par. in the hund. of Willey, in the co. of Bedford, 3 miles to the N.W. of Bedford. The Midland railway runs near it. The parish lies on the banks of the river Ouse, which curves round it on three sides and is crossed by a bridge. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, of the val. with that of Oakley, of £336, in the patron. of the Provost and Fellows of Eton College. The church is dedicated to St. Owen. It contains several brasses and monuments to the families of Trevor and Dyve. One of the brasses is of earlier date than 1537. The principal residence is Bromham House, formerly the seat of the Trevors, and lately of the Viscountess Hampden. It stands in a small and pleasant park.

BROMHAM, a par. in the hund. of Potterne and Cannings, in the co. of Wilts, 4 miles to the N.W. of Devizes, and 7 S.E. of Chippenham railway station. It is situated near the Devizes branch of the Great Western railway. The manor, which was held before the Norman conquest by Harold, has belonged to the Bayntun family since the reign of Henry VII. The Roman road to Bath passed a little to the north of the village, many of the houses in which are very ancient, built with timber and brick, without regard to regularity. The principal street, which is unpaved, turns nearly at right angles, facing the church on the east and south, while to the west is a fine view of the open country. The weaving of cloth is carried on by some of the inhabitants, and there is an extensive brewery. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, of the val. of £698, in the patron. of the Rev. Edward Edgell. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is very ancient, some of the monuments dating earlier than Henry II. It is in the Norman style of architecture, and has an embattled tower, surmounted by a spire rising above 180 feet from its base. The interior was restored in 1850, and a new stone pulpit added. It contains several brasses and monuments of the Bayntons, among which is one to Sir Edward Bayntun, who died in 1574. There is also a monument to one of the Beauchamps, and one to Dr. Henry Season, author of an almanac entitled, "Season on the Seasons." The Baptists and Wesleyans have chapels in the village, and there are National and British schools. An almshouse for 6 persons, endowed in 1644 by Sir Henry Baynton, has an income of £20 per annum. Spye Park, formerly the seat of the Bayntons, is 2 miles to the N. of Bromham. The mansion stands on high ground, commanding a fine view, and was once the residence of the witty and profligate Wilmot, Earl of Rochester, who flourished in the reign of Charles II., and died in 1680. Bromham House, in the vicinity, was built of the materials of the ruined castle of Devizes. A Roman pavement and other remains have been discovered in this parish. Bromham was the birthplace of George Webb, Bishop of Lincoln, who died in 1641; John Collinson, who wrote the History of Somersetshire, and died in 1796; and Dr. Season. It is also the resting-place of the

immortal poet, Thomas Moore, who died at Sloperton Cottage, long his favourite residence in this parish. A plain stone slab in the churchyard marks the spot where the poet and his two children are interred.

BROMHILL, or BRUMHILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Weeting, hund. of Grimshoe, in the co. of Norfolk, 1 mile to the N. of Brandon. It was the site of an Augustine priory, founded about the beginning of the 13th century by Hugh de Playz. Henry III. conferred on the prior the privilege of a fair and a market. On the suppression of the house by Clement VII., in 1528, its endowments were given, first to Wolsey, and afterwards to Christ College, Cambridge. A farmhouse now stands on the spot.

BROMHOLME, or BROOMHOLM, a hmlt. in the par. of Bacton, hund. of Tunstead, in the co. of Norfolk, 4 miles to the N.E. of North Walsham. It is seated on the sea-coast, and was once a place of some note and a market town. It has still some of the arches and walls of the ancient priory, founded in 1113 by William de Glanville, as a cell to the Cluniac monastery at Castleacre. At the Dissolution it was valued at £145, and was given to Sir Thomas Woodhouse, whose descendants still hold it. In 1233, Henry III., with his court, resided at the priory for a short time. A cross, in the possession of this house, was reputed to be made of the wood of the true cross, and attracted large numbers of pilgrims with costly offerings.

BROMLEY and BECKENHAM HUNDRED, one of the 8 hunds. or subdivisions of the lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, in the co. of Kent, situated in the western parliamentary div. of the co., and bounded on the N. by the hund. of Blackheath, on the E. and S. by the hund. of Ruxley, and on the W. by the co. of Surrey. It contains the pars. of Beckenham and Bromley, and has an area of about 8,450 acres.

BROMLEY, a par. and market town in the hund. of Bromley and Beckenham, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, in the co. of Kent, 10 miles to the S.E. of London, and 4½ from Sydenham. It is a station on the London and Bickley branch of the South-Eastern railway, and also on the Dover and Chatham line. The parish is situated in a pleasant country on the banks of the Ravensbourne, and has been a possession of the see of Rochester for above a thousand years, the manor having been given to the bishop by Ethelbert, King of Kent, in the 8th century. The possession was interrupted, but only for a short time, by Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, who seized and held the manor after the Conquest, till 1076. The town consists chiefly of one street, extending along the high road to Tonbridge Wells, on the N. bank of the Ravensbourne, and before the construction of the railway was the seat of a large posting trade. The town is paved and lighted with gas, and contains many pretty and well-built houses. In the market place is an old market-house supported on pillars. There are also a police court and a savings-bank. Bromley is the seat of a Poor-law Union for 17 parishes, the head of a registration and County Court district, and a polling place for the western division of the county. Petty sessions are held in the town, for the western division of the county, the second Monday in every month. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Canterbury, of the val. of £160, in the patron. of the Bishop of Worcester. The church of St. Peter is a spacious edifice, with a massive embattled tower and a peal of eight bells, partly rebuilt about 1795, and repaired in 1830. It is partly in the perpendicular style, but has been much altered. It contains an old Norman font and some interesting monuments; among which are those of Dr. Zachary Pearce, and other bishops of Rochester; of Dr. Hawkesworth, author of "The Adventurer;" and of the wife of Dr. Johnson. There are several monumental brasses. The entrance gate to the churchyard affords a good example of the ancient lich-gates by which, in former times, the corpse was borne into the burial-ground. A church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was erected on Bromley Common in 1841. It is a handsome structure in the Gothic style of architecture. The cur.,* worth £132, is in the gift of the Bishop of Worcester. In the town are chapels belonging to the Independents and Wesleyan Methodists, and a literary institution. A college was founded and endowed here in 1666 by John Warner, Bishop of Rochester, for the support of 20 widows of clergymen, and a chaplain. The funds of the charity having been largely increased by later bequests, the number of inmates has been doubled. Each inmate receives £38 a year, besides an allowance for coals and candles; the management of the charity is vested in trustees. The college stands at the northern entrance to the town; its revenue amounts to about £2,000 per annum. The other charitable endowments of the parish, including the income (£40) of a free school, amount to about £42 per annum. Bromley Palace, situated on a hill near the town, is a plain brick building, erected on the site of the ancient palace of the bishops of Rochester, which had fallen into decay, in 1777. It is now the residence of Coles Child, Esq., who is lord of the manor. In the grounds is a chalybeate spring, once in high repute, and called St. Blaise's Well, after the patron saint of an ancient oratory established near it. The bishops of Rochester have their seat now at Danbury Palace, in Essex. There are many seats of the gentry in the neighbourhood, among which are Bickley Park, Eden Farm, Hayes Place, Langley Park, Sundridge Park, &c. Thursday is the market day. A cattle fair is held once a month. Extensive fairs for live stock also take place, in Widmore Lane and near the church, on the 14th February and the 5th August. Races are held annually in the month of September.

BROMLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Worfield, hund. of Brimstree, in the co. of Salop, 1 mile from Bridgnorth.

BROMLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Eccleshall, hund. of Pirehill, in the co. of Stafford, not far from Eccleshall.

BROMLEY, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Wortley, and par. of Tankersley, wap. of Staincross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles to the S.W. of Barnsley. It is crossed by the Midland railway.

BROMLEY, ABBOT'S, a par. in the southern div. of the hund. of Pirehill, in the co. of Stafford, 12 miles to the E. of Stafford, and 128 miles from London by the London and North-Western railway. Rugeley station is about 4 miles distant from this place. The par. is situated on the E. side of the river Blithe, a branch of the Trent, and includes the lib. of Bagot's Bromley, and the tnshp. of Bromley Hurst. Blithbury, in a neighbouring parish, was the site of a monastery of the Benedictine order, founded in the first half of the 12th century, and given at the Dissolution to the Pagets. From its proximity to this monastery the parish is supposed to have taken the addition to its name. Bromley was once a market town, and the old townhall and market-house is still standing. The principal business of the place is the malt trade. The parish includes a considerable tract of moorland. Bromley is one of the polling places for the north division of the county. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, of the val. of £187, in the patron. of the Marquis of Anglesea. The church, an ancient edifice altered and modernised, is dedicated to St. Nicholas. It is partly in the perpendicular style, and has a Norman entrance. The Independents have a chapel in the town. There are also a hospital and a free school: the former, founded by L. Bagot in 1702 for six old men, has an income from endowment of about £70 per annum; the latter, founded and endowed by Richard Clarke in 1606, has an income of about £35. The other charities produce about £90 a year. This parish is noted for having kept up the curious old custom, called the "hobby-horse dance," till the middle of the 17th century. The deer's horns, which a number of the dancers used to wear, are preserved in the church. Fairs for the sale of cattle are held on the 11th March, the 22nd May, and the 4th September.

BROMLEY, BAGOT'S. *See* BAGOT'S BROMLEY, Staffordshire.

BROMLEY, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Tendring, in the co. of Essex, 5 miles to the E. of Colchester.

It is not far from the Great Eastern railway. Petty sessions are occasionally held in the village. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, of the annual val. of £608, in the patron. of W. Graham, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. George, and possesses a fine monumental brass of a priest who died in 1432. The parochial charities, consisting of the produce of the church lands, are worth about £35 per annum.

BROMLEY, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Tendring, in the co. of Essex, near Great Bromley. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, of the val. of £493, in the patron. of the Warden and Fellows of Wadham College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There are charitable endowments amounting to £10 a year.

BROMLEY REGIS, or KING'S BROMLEY, a par. in the northern div. of the hund. of Offlow, in the co. of Stafford, 5 miles to the N. of Lichfield. It is situated on the banks of the river Trent, not far from the London and North-Western railway. This place was the seat of the earls of Mercia, one of whom, Earl Leofric, husband of the famous Godiva, died here in 1057. For a long period after the Norman Conquest it was held by the crown, and thus acquired the distinctive name of "King's" Bromley. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, worth £72, in the patron. of the Prebendary of Alrewas and Weeford, in the cathedral church of Lichfield. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is in the perpendicular style, and contains some fine old family monuments. Here is a free school for boys, founded by Richard Crosse in 1699, which has an income from endowment of £105. The other parochial charities produce about £90 a year. Bromley Hall is the seat of J. Lane, Esq., a descendant of Colonel Lane, whose sister distinguished herself by her brave service to Charles II. after the battle of Worcester. Mary Cowper, an inhabitant of Bromley, is stated by Plot, in his history of the county, to have lived to so great an age that she saw six generations of her descendants.

BROMLEY ST. LEONARD, a par. and suburban district in the Tower div. of the hund. of Ossulstone, in the co. of Middlesex, 3 miles to the E. of St. Paul's, London. It lies on the W. side of the river Lea, near the Regent's canal, and contains Bromley Newtown. A cut connects the river and the canal. A nunnery of the Benedictine order was founded here about the close of the 11th century, by William, Bishop of London, which flourished till the Dissolution, when it had a revenue of £122. Its site was given to Sir Ralph Sadler in 1540. Part of the parish consists of grass lands and market gardens, but the greater part is now built over, and contains, according to the census of 1861, a population of 24,072. The streets are paved and lighted with gas. There are some print-works, extensive distilleries, maltings, a manufactory of starch, and a brewery. The Tower Hamlets cemetery is partly in this parish. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of London, and in the patron. of J. Walter, Esq., M.P. The tithes are in the hands of a layman, but the income arising from pew-rents and surplice fees average £300 a year. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a neat brick building, having been entirely rebuilt in 1843. A missionary church for 700 people was erected in 1861 in the south part of the parish, and is used in the week days for a boys' school. The missionary curate appointed by the vicar receives £100 a year from the London Diocesan Church Building Society. There is a school for boys on Bow Common, also used for divine service on Sundays. The Wesleyans have a chapel here, and there are National and infant schools for 400 children, built in 1851. This parish participates in the benefit of the free school founded at Bow by Sir John Jolles in 1617. Here are situated the almshouses founded by Jolles, but rebuilt and managed by the Drapers' Company; also those founded by John Edmeston, and placed under the same management. The charitable endowments of the parish amount to about £150 per annum. The custom of gavelkind prevails in the manor of Bromley. In 1850 a union workhouse for the City of London was erected in this parish, at a cost of £70,000, designed to accommodate 800 inmates, and in 1862 another union workhouse for the parish of Stepney. The Merchant Seamen's orphan asylum has recently been pulled down, and removed to Snaresbrook.

BROMLOW, a tnshp. in the par. of Worthin, hund. of Chirbury, in the co. of Salop, 8 miles to the N. of Bishop's Castle.

BROMPTON, a town and tnshp. in the par. of Gillingham, extending also into that of Chatham, hund. of Chatham and Gillingham, lathe of Aylesford, in the co. of Kent. It forms part of the borough of Chatham, and is within the lib. of the city of Rochester. It is situated on the summit of a hill to the N. of the town, overlooking the Medway and the dockyard, and is included within the lines, or fortifications for the defence of the naval arsenal, &c. It is the site of several barracks—infantry, marine, and those late of the East India Company; also of a military hospital and a museum. The inhabitants are principally employed in the dockyard. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £130, in the patron. of the Rev. W. Conway and Miss Conway. The church is a pretty Gothic edifice of stone and flint, with a tower and handsome spire. It was erected in 1848. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here.

BROMPTON, a district par. forming part of the ancient par. of St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, in the hund. of Ossulstone, in the co. of Middlesex, 4 miles to the W. of St. Paul's, London. Its population, by the census of 1861, is 14,886. Its present title is the "ward of the Holy Trinity, Brompton" (the whole of Kensington being divided by a late Act of Parliament into three "wards"). The ward of Holy Trinity, Brompton, is now subdivided into three ecclesiastical district parishes, called Holy Trinity, Brompton (or Old Brompton), a perpet. cur., val. £639, in the gift of the Bishop of London; St. Mary's, West Brompton, a perpet. cur. in the gift of the Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Brompton; and St. Paul's, Onslow-square, in private patronage alternately with the bishop. These three churches accommodate 3,700 people. There is also an Episcopal chapel holding 700. The Roman Catholics have an oratory and chapel for 1,200, with several monastic houses affiliated. The Baptists have a chapel for 300, the Consumption Hospital a chapel for 200, and the cemetery a chapel for 100. There are Church schools for 1000 children, and the usual charitable clubs, an almshouse for poor women, and a library for the poor. The "South Kensington," or, more properly, "Brompton," Museum of Art, is in Holy Trinity, Brompton. The Exhibition building of 1862, and the Horticultural Society's gardens, occupy in Brompton the site of the former "Nurseries." The rosaries are now all extinct. Brompton is the site of the large hospital for consumption and diseases of the chest, founded by the Rev. Sir H. Foulis, Bart., and erected in the Tudor style in 1846, from designs by Mr. Francis. It is intended to accommodate 230 patients, and a new east wing has recently been added, through the liberality of the accomplished songstress Madame Goldschmidt, better known by her maiden name of Jenny Lind. Nearly opposite, in the Fulham road, is the Cancer Hospital, erected at a cost of £7,000, from the designs of Messrs. Young. Its principal façade, 130 feet long, is of white brick, with bands of red brick and terra-cotta mouldings. Brompton cemetery was opened for interments in 1840, and occupies 40 acres. It contains a monument to Jackson, the pugilist, and the grave of J. C. Robertson, the promoter of mechanics' institutes. The Jews also have a burial-ground near where Queen Elizabeth's elm once stood.

BROMPTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Church-Stoke, hund. of Chirbury, in the co. of Salop, 6 miles to the N.W. of Bishop's Castle.

BROMPTON, a par. in the wap. of Pickering Lythe, North Riding of the co. of York, 8 miles to the S.W. of Scarborough. It is situated near the river Derwent and the York and Scarborough section of the North-Eastern railway, and contains the tnshps. of Sawdon, Snainton,

and Troutsdale. This place is said to have been a seat of the kings of Northumbria; and at Castle Hill, near the village, are still traces of an old fortress. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York, val. £103, in the patron. of Sir George Cayley, Bart. The church is of large size, and is dedicated to All Saints. The Wesleyans have a chapel here. The parochial charities produce £7 a year. High Hall, or Brompton House, has been the seat of the Cayley family, to whom the manor belongs, for above two centuries. John of Brompton, a monkish chronicler, is conjectured to have been a native of this place.

BROMPTON, a chplry. in the par. of Northallerton, and wap. of Allertonshire, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles to the N. of Northallerton. It is a station on the North-Eastern railway. Westward of the village is Standard Hill, where the famous battle of the Standard was fought between the Scots and English in 1138, and in which the former, under their king, David I., were defeated. The inhabitants of the village are chiefly employed in the linen manufacture. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, worth £120, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels here. There are some charities of trifling value.

BROMPTON PATRICK, a par. in the waps. of East and West Hang, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles to the E. of Leyburn. Arrathorne, Newton-le-Willows, and Hunton are tnshps. of this par. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, of the val. of £100, in the gift of the Bishop of Chester. The church is dedicated to St. Patrick. Here is a small free school, endowed in 1707, by Samuel Atkinson, with an income of about £20. The other parochial charities produce £7 a year.

BROMPTON RALPH, a par. in the hund. of Williton and Freemanners, in the co. of Somerset, 3 miles to the N. of Wiveliscombe. It is situated in a pleasant wooded district at the eastern extremity of Brendon Hill. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, of the val. of £347, in the gift of J. Blommart, Esq., and Miss Escott. The church, partly rebuilt about 1740, is dedicated to St. Mary. Near the village are vestiges of a Roman camp. The West Somerset hounds meet here.

BROMPTON REGIS, a par. in the hund. of Williton and Freemanners, in the co. of Somerset, 3 miles to the N.E. of Dulverton. It lies at the south foot of Brendon Hill, on the banks of the river Exe, and contains the site of a Dominican priory, founded in the reign of Henry II., and valued at the Dissolution at about £99. Brompton was anciently a hundred and a market town. Good building stone is abundant in the neighbourhood. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, of the val. of £400, in the gift of the Master and Fellows of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains a carved screen. Cattle fairs are held in May and October, each lasting four days.

BROMPTON-UPON-SWALE, a tnshp. in the par. of Easby, wap. of East Gilling, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles to the E. of Richmond. Citadilla is a hmlt. of this tnshp.

BROMSBERROW, a par. in the hund. of Botloe, in the co. of Gloucester, 4 miles to the S.E. of Ledbury, and 11 miles to the N.W. of Gloucester. It lies on the border of Worcestershire, near the river Leden. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, of the val. of £339, in the patron. of Earl Beauchamp. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains several monuments and the tombs of the Yateses, who had their seat at Bromsberrow Place. The charitable endowments are worth about £5 a year.

BROMSGROVE, a par. and market town in the upper div. of the hund. of Halfshire, in the co. of Worcester, 11 miles to the N.E. of Worcester, and 116 miles from London by road, or 127 miles by the London and North-Western railway. It has a station on the Bristol and Birmingham section of the Midland railway, the station itself being situated in the adjoining parish of Stoke Prior. This place was a royal demesne for some time after the Norman Conquest, and was anciently called *Bremesgrave*. In the reign of Edward I. the town sent two members to parliament. Burcot, the Rock, and Sidemoor, are hmlts. of this par.—Bromsgrove is situated in a rich and beautiful valley at the southern foot of the Lickey hills, on the banks of the river Salwarp, which, with several small streams, has its source in the neighbourhood. Among these are the Rea, which runs through Birmingham, and the Arrow. The Lickey range, which is of considerable elevation, and commands extensive and diversified prospects, consists chiefly of quartzose sandstone. The great gravel-beds of Oxfordshire are believed to have been derived from these hills. One of the springs on the Lickey supplies two streams, one of which, joining the Rea, falls with the Trent into the North Sea, and the other, joining the Stour, falls with the Severn into the Irish Sea. On the hills are found the cranberry and the purple cinquefoil.—The town consists chiefly of one long street, with others branching off right and left. The High-street is spacious, containing many well-built houses and shops, interspersed with a few ancient wood-framed houses of divers colours, giving a picturesque appearance to the place. The town has been much improved since 1846, under an Act passed for that purpose, and is now well paved, lighted with gas, and supplied with abundance of water by means of pumps. Near the middle of the town is the townhall, erected in 1832, beneath which is a market-house, principally used for butter and poultry. The principal trade of the town is the manufacture of nails, needles, and buttons. In the neighbourhood are extensive beds of salt and a brine spring, the discovery of which led to the establishment of the great works in the adjoining parish of Stoke-Prior. The linen manufacture is no longer carried on at Bromsgrove, nor is the clothing trade mentioned by Leland; but there are coach factories for building railway carriages, and some malting establishments.—Bromsgrove is the seat of a Poor-law Union, the head of a County Court district, and one of the polling places for the eastern division of the county. The town contains a police station, a branch bank of the Stourbridge and Kidderminster Banking Company, and a savings-bank. The Union poorhouse, a large brick building, is about a mile to the north of the town. Petty sessions are held by the county magistrates every Tuesday in the townhall, and the county court meets once a month.—The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, of the yearly val. of £1,005, in the gift of the dean and chapter, to whom belong the rectorial tithes, compounded at £1,227 per annum, and about 40 acres of glebe land, let to the Baroness Windsor. They are also lords of the manor. The church, which stands on high ground, is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. It is very old, having been built in the reign of Henry I., and is partly in the Norman and partly in the perpendicular styles of architecture. It has a very fine tower and spire, rising to the height of 189 feet, and contains some good stained windows and monuments of the Talbots, Lytteltons, and others. It underwent an entire restoration in 1858, under the direction of the eminent architect, G. G. Scott, at the cost of £5,600. There are two district churches, endowed from the vicarage—one called Christ Church, at Catshill, the living of which is a cur. worth £90, in the gift of the vicar of the parish; the other, "the Lickey," likewise a perpet. cur.,* val. £80, also in the gift of the vicar. In the town are chapels belonging to the Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics. Here is a free grammar school founded by Edward VI., and subsequently further endowed by Sir Thomas Cookes, who also established, in connection with it, six scholarships and six fellowships in Worcester College, Oxford. There are a literary and scientific institution, a mechanics' institute, a school of design, National, British, and infant schools, and some endowed almshouses. The parochial charities amount altogether to about £350 a year.—At Dadford, a hmlt. of Bromsgrove, are some remains of a small priory, founded in the 12th century, on the site of which the vicar intends building a chapel. Three miles from the town, on the N. side of the Lickey hills, is Hawkesley House, which was gar-

risoned by the parliament during the Civil War, and besieged and taken by the king in May, 1645. Bromsgrove was on that occasion the head-quarters of the royalist troops. There is a mineral spring at Barnet Green. Tuesday is the market day for corn and other produce, and a toll-free market is held for cattle on the last Tuesday in the month. Fairs are held on the 24th June and the 1st October, and a statute fair for hiring servants on the Wednesday before the 29th September. The Birmingham and Worcester canal passes within 3 miles of the town.

BROMSTON, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Peter, hund. of Ringslow, lathe of St. Augustine, in the co. of Kent, near Broadstairs.

BROMWICH, LITTLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Aston, hund. of Hemlingford, in the co. of Warwick, 4 miles to the N.E. of Birmingham.

BROMWICH, WEST, a par. in the southern div. of the hund. of Offlow, in the co. of Stafford, 4 miles to the N.W. of Birmingham. It a station on the Birmingham and Wolverhampton branch of the Great Western railway. The parish is situated in the centre of a district abounding in iron and coal, on the banks of the river Tame, a branch of the Trent. The growth of the town has been very rapid, the result of the numerous extensive works and factories established in the neighbourhood. It extends above 3 miles in length, and contains, besides the manufactories and the houses of the workpeople, many good and handsome residences. The various branches of the hardware manufacture form the chief business of the place. Among the articles manufactured are guns, gun-locks, swords, bayonets, fireirons, locks, chains, sadlers' ironmongery, nails, and ornamental ironwork. Here are also many smelting furnaces, foundries, slitting mills, glass-works, collieries, &c. The gas-works are on a scale of immense extent, and furnish a supply for nearly the whole of Birmingham, where one of the stations is, besides Wednesbury, Dudley, and other neighbouring towns. The pipes employed for the conveyance of the gas have an aggregate length of above 150 miles. The Birmingham and Wolverhampton canal crosses the parish. West Bromwich is the seat of a Poor-law Union and the head of a County Court district. Petty sessions are held weekly, and polling for the southern division of the county takes place here. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, of the val. of £530, in the gift of the Earl of Dartmouth. The church, an ancient edifice, partly rebuilt about 1785, is dedicated to All Saints. There is a parsonage house, the gift of the late Earl of Dartmouth. There are four other churches—Christ Church, St. James's, St. Peter's, and Trinity Church. The livings are curacies: that of Christ Church, worth £300, is in the gift of the Earl of Dartmouth; that of St. James's, £200, in the same patron.; that of Trinity Church, £200, in the gift of trustees; and that of St. Peter's in the patron. of the bishop. Christ Church was built about 1828, and is a large and handsome structure in the perpendicular style, with a good tower; St. Peter's was erected in 1860. The chapels belonging to the Dissenters are numerous, and include seven for Wesleyans, three each for Independents and Primitive Methodists, two for Baptists, and one for Roman Catholics. There are several literary and mechanics' institutions, National and other schools. The parochial charities are very considerable. A cemetery was formed in 1859, in which there are two small chapels. To the E. of the town is Sandwell Park, the seat of the Earl of Dartmouth. It is pleasantly situated in a valley, and the grounds are well planted. The house stands on the site of Sandwell Priory, a small Benedictine house, founded in the reign of Henry II. This parish was the birthplace of William Parsons, porter to James I., and noted for his gigantic size and strength.

BROMYARD, a par. and market town in the hund. of Broxash, in the co. of Hereford, 14 miles to the N.E. of Hereford, the same distance S.W. of Worcester, and 125 miles from London by road, or 134 miles by the Great Western and West Midland railways. It is situated in a beautiful country, on the banks of the river Frome, and contains the chplry. of Brockhampton, and the tnshps. of Linton, Norton, and Winslow. In the reign of Edward I. this town sent representatives to parliament, but the franchise was afterwards given up by the inhabitants. Charles I. was here with his court in September, 1645, when on his way to relieve Hereford, besieged by the parliament. There are hop-grounds and many orchards in this parish. The town is irregularly built, and many of the houses are very old and timber-framed. It is, however, gradually improving, and is now lighted with gas, introduced in 1856. There is a convenient market-place and a police station, the latter erected in 1844. Petty sessions are held once a week. Bromyard is the seat of a Poor-law Union, and contains the Union house. It is also the head of a County Court district, and a polling place for the county elections. There is a savings-bank and a dispensary. The trade of the town is chiefly in agricultural produce, a little being done in malting and tanning. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, worth £600, in the gift of the Bishop of Worcester. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has been recently repaired and redecorated. It is a large ancient building with a Norman doorway on the south side, and contains an altar-tomb with the effigies of a knight (one of the Baskervilles), a monument to Phineas Jackson, vicar, who died in 1681, and a handsome painted east window, as well as three painted memorial windows. There are chapels belonging to the Independents and Primitive Methodists. The free grammar school, founded and endowed by Queen Elizabeth, was further endowed by Alderman John Perryns, of the Goldsmiths' Company, and in 1850 this company munificently augmented the original endowments, and appointed an efficient master. An almshouse for seven women was endowed by Phineas Jackson with property producing about £60 a year. There are some other charities, and National and British schools. A new line of railway has been marked out between Worcester and Bromyard. About 4 miles from the town is an old Roman encampment, situated on Walls Hill. The principal seats in the vicinity are Clayter Park and Buckenhall. Monday is the market day. Fairs are held on the Thursday before the 25th March, the 3rd May, the Thursday before St. James's Day, the 24th October, and the second Monday in December.

BRONCASTELLAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfihangel-darnfawr, hund. of Geneur Glynn, in the co. of Cardigan, South Wales, 12 miles to the E. of Aberystwith. It is situated at the foot of Plinlimmon.

BRONCOED, a tnshp. in the par. and hund. of Mold, in the co. of Flint, North Wales, not far from Mold. It includes the hmlt. of Gwernymynnyd.

BRONGWYN, a par. in the hund. of Troedyraur, in the co. of Cardigan, 2 miles to the N.W. of Newcastle Emlyn. It is situated on the N. side of the Teifi, and is intersected by a small stream which falls into the river. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of Penbryn, in the dioc. of St. David's. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The Independents have a chapel here. The principal mansion is Abercery.

BRONIARTH, UPPER and LOWER, tnshps. in the par. of Gialsfield, hund. of Pool, in the co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 4 miles to the N.W. of Welsh Pool.

BRONINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Hanmer, hund. of Maylor, in the co. of Flint, North Wales, 10 miles to the S.E. of Wrexham.

BRONLLIS, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanbister, hund. of Knighton, in the co. of Radnor, South Wales, 10 miles to the W. of Knighton. It is near the head of the river Ithon, a branch of the Wye.

BRONLLYS. *See* BRYNLLIS, Brecknockshire.

BRONYGARTH, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Martin, hund. of Oswestry, in the co. of Salop, 4 miles to the N. of Oswestry.

BRON-Y-WOOD, a tnshp. in the par. of Llandyssil, hund. of Newtown, in the co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 2 miles from Montgomery. It is near the river Severn.

BROOK, a par. in the lib. of West Medina, Isle of Wight, in the co. of Southampton, 7 miles to the S.W. of Newport. It is pleasantly situated on the sea-coast, at the foot of Brook Down, which rises about 500 feet above the level of the sea, and commands a fine view over the sea, the island, the coast of Hampshire, and sometimes as far as the Isle of Portland. On the down are several barrows and traces of an old camp. A coast-guard station is established here. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £250, in the gift of the Rev. T. Bowerman. The little church of St. Mary, picturesquely perched on the lower slopes of Alton-down, was completely destroyed by fire a few days before Christmas Day, 1862. Brook House is the principal residence.

BROOK, a hmlt. in the par. of Bramshaw, hund. of Redbridge, in the co. of Southampton, 6 miles to the S.W. of Romsey.

BROOK, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of King's Sombourn, in the co. of Southampton, 6 miles to the N. of Romsey.

BROOK, a par. in the hund. of Chart and Longbridge, extending also into the hund. of Wye, in the lathe of Scray, and co. of Kent, 4 miles to the E. of Ashford. It lies near the South-Eastern railway, on which Ashford is a station. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Canterbury, worth £171, in the gift of the dean and chapter. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

BROOKBOROUGH, a vil. in the par. of Aghavea, and bar. of Magherastephana, in the co. of Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 10 miles to the S.E. of Enniskillen. Petty sessions are held and a police force is stationed here. There is a Wesleyan chapel and a dispensary in the village. Fairs for cattle and provisions are held once a month.

BROOKE, a par. in the hund. of Clavering, in the co. of Norfolk, 7 miles to the S. of Norwich, and 7 N.E. of Flordon railway station. The abbots of St. Edmund's Bury anciently held this place, and obtained from Edward I. the privilege of holding a market and fair, but they have long been discontinued. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £216, in the gift of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Peter, and contains some fresco paintings, recently discovered. The registers date from the year 1558. A Baptist chapel was erected here in 1839; and there is an association for improving the condition of the agricultural population by means of evening lectures and schools. This village also claims the distinction of having originated, in 1853, the parochial harvest festivals, which have since been adopted in most of the agricultural districts. The chief seats are Brooke House, Brooke Lodge, and Brooke Hall; the latter a noble mansion in the Grecian style, with a fine sheet of water, was built in 1830 by the Rev. J. Holmes, who is lord of the manor and impropriator of the great tithes. The parochial charities consist chiefly of the produce of the town lands, and amount to about £180 per annum, which is mainly employed in lieu of church-rates. Brooke was the birthplace (1768) of the distinguished surgeon, Sir Astley Cooper.

BROOKE, a par. in the hund. of Oakham-soke, in the co. of Rutland, 3 miles to the S. of Oakham. It is situated on the small river Gwash, and was the site of a small Augustine priory, founded in the reign of Richard I. by Hugh de Ferrers. It was subordinate to the abbey of Kenilworth, and had a revenue at the Dissolution of about £44. Some slight remains of the building exist. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of Oakham, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The charitable endowments, consisting of lands given for the benefit of the poor, are worth £17 a year.

BROOKEND, a hmlt. in the par. of Northill, hund. of Wixamtree, in the co. of Bedford, 3 miles to the N.W. of Biggleswade.

BROOKEND, a hmlt. in the par. of Shenley, and hund. of Cottesloe, in the co. of Buckingham, 3 miles to the W. of Fenny Stratford.

BROOKESBY, a par. in the eastern div. of the hund. of Goscote, in the co. of Leicester, 6 miles to the W. of Melton Mowbray. It is situated on the river Wreak, and is a station on the Melton, Oakham, Stamford, and Peterborough branch of the Midland railway. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, of the val. of £250, in the gift of Lady Listowel. The church is dedicated to St. Michael, and contains monuments of the Villiers family, who held the manor for several centuries, and whose seat was Brookesby Hall. Here was born, in 1592, George Villiers, favourite of James I., and created by him first Duke of Buckingham.

BROOK GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Hammersmith, hund. of Ossulstone, in the co. of Middlesex, near Hammersmith. It is pleasantly situated on the Thames, and contains Episcopal and Roman Catholic chapels, and some almshouses. *See* HAMMERSMITH.

BROOKHAMPTON, a tythg. in the par. of Newington, hund. of Ewelme, in the co. of Oxford, 6 miles to the N.W. of Watlington.

BROOKHAMPTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Holdgate, hund. of Munslow, in the co. of Salop, 7 miles to the S.W. of Much Wenlock.

BROOKHAMPTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Ombersley, hund. of Oswaldslow, in the co. of Worcester, near Ombersley.

BROOKHOUSE, a hmlt. in the par. of Laughton-en-le-Morthen, wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles to the S.W. of Tickhill.

BROOKISTONE, a hmlt. in the par. of Cheadle, and hund. of Totmonslow, in the co. of Stafford, not far from Cheadle.

BROOKLAND, a par. in the hund. of Aloesbridge, lathe of Shepway, in the co. of Kent, 4 miles to the W. of Romney. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Canterbury, worth £93, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is in the early English style, and is dedicated to St. Augustine. There are some charities of small value.

BROOKLODGE, a vil. in the bar. of Barrymore, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles to the N.E. of Cork.

BROOK, NORTH and SOUTH, tythgs. in the par. of Mitcheldever, and hund. of the same name, in the co. of Southampton, 6 miles to the N. of Winchester.

BROOKROYD, a hmlt. in the par. of Batley, and wap. of Agbrigg, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles to the W. of Wakefield.

BROOK STREET, a hmlt. in the par. of South Weald, hund. of Chafford, in the co. of Essex, 1 mile to the S.W. of Brentwood. The Great Eastern railway runs by it. The hmlt. is situated on the small river Ingerburn, which falls into the Thames, and on the Roman road from London to Colchester. A hospital for lepers was founded here before 1292.

BROOM, a hmlt. in the par. of Southill, hund. of Wixamtree, in the co. of Bedford, 2 miles from Biggleswade. It is near the Great Northern railway.

BROOM, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Oswald, Durham, Chester ward, in the co. palatine of Durham, 2 miles to the W. of Durham.

BROOM, a tnshp. united with Rowton, in the pars. of Clungerford, Hopesay, and Stokesay, hund. of Purslow, in the co. of Salop, 7 miles to the S.E. of Bishop's Castle.

BROOM, a par. in the southern div. of the hund. of Seisdon, and till lately in the co. of Stafford, but lying detached, and under the recent Act of Parliament made part of the co. of Worcester, 5 miles to the S.W. of Kidderminster, its post town, and 4 miles from Stourbridge. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, of the val. of £320, in the gift of J. G. Bourne, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a small brick building with a tower. In the interior is a handsome marble monument to Mrs. Hill, by Flaxman. There is a school founded by the trustees of the late Earl Dudley, and some small charities. Broom House is the principal residence. Earl Dudley is lord of the manor.

BROOM, a hmlt. in the par. of Bidford, hund. of Bar-

lichway, in the co. of Warwick, 2 miles to the S. of Alcester.

BROOMBILL, or BROMBIL, a hmlt. in the par. of Margam, hund. of Newcastle, in the co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 2 miles from Aberavon. It is chiefly inhabited by the miners.

BROOME, a par. in the hund. of Loddon, in the co. of Norfolk, 2 miles to the N. of Bungay, in Suffolk. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £286, in the gift of Sir W. F. Middleton, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The poor have the benefit of several charitable endowments, which produce about £70 per annum.

BROOME, a tnshp. in the par. of Cardington, hund. of Munslow, in the co. of Salop, 5 miles to the N.E. of Church Stretton.

BROOMFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Chelmsford, in the co. of Essex, 2 miles to the N. of Chelmsford. It lies on the banks of the river Chelmer, not far from the Great Eastern railway. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £224, in the gift of the Bishop of Rochester. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities are worth about £25, and consist of the income derived from the church lands.

BROOMFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Eyhorne, lathe of Aylesford, in the co. of Kent, 6 miles to the S.E. of Maidstone. It is in a hilly district, on the N. side of King's Wood, and contains some hop-grounds. The living is a perpet. cur. united to that of Leeds, a neighbouring parish, in the dioc. of Canterbury. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret.

BROOMFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Andersfield, in the co. of Somerset, 5 miles to the N. of Taunton. Bridgwater is its post town. It is situated under the Quantock Hills, and commands fine views over the country, the river Parret, and the Bristol Channel. The hills of South Wales are also visible. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, worth £78, in the gift of Colonel Hamilton. In the church are several family monuments, and in the churchyard a stone cross. There are charitable endowments for the poor, which produce £22 per annum. Broomfield House is one of the chief residences.

BROOMFLEET, a tnshp. in the par. of South Cave, wap. of Harthill, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 8 miles to the S.W. of Beverley. There are some small charities, and a chapel for Wesleyans.

BROOMHALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Wrenbury, hund. of Nantwich, in the co. palatine of Chester, 3 miles to the S. of Nantwich.

BROOMHALL, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Eccleshall-Bierlow, par. of Sheffield, and wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles to the S.W. of Sheffield.

BROOMHAUGH, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Andrew Bywell, Tindale ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 8 miles to the E. of Hexham. It lies near the Newcastle and Carlisle railway.

BROOMHILL, a par. partly in the lib. of Romney Marsh, lathe of Shepway, in the co. of Kent, and partly in the hund. of Goldspur, rape of Hastings, in the co. of Sussex, 3 miles to the N. of Rye. It is a member of New Romney cinque port. There is no church.

BROOMHILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Weeting, hund. of Grimshoe, in the co. of Norfolk, 3 miles to the N. of Brandon. Here was once an Austin priory, and the "Walsingham way" for pilgrims passed near it.

BROOMHOLM. *See* BROMHOLME, Norfolk.

BROOMHOPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Birtley, Tindale ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 3 miles to the E. of Bellingham. It is joined to the tnshp. of Buteland.

BROOMHOUSE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Abbeylands, and par. of Alnwick, ward of Coquetdale, in the co. of Northumberland, 1 mile from Alnwick.

BROOMIEKNOWE, a hmlt. in the par. of Heriot, in the co. of Edinburgh, Scotland, 10 miles to the S. of Dalkeith. It is under the Lammermuir Hills.

BROOMIELAW, NORTH and SOUTH, districts in the city of Glasgow, in the co. of Lanark, Scotland. They are situated on the banks of the Clyde, by the great basin of the harbour, near the stone bridge of seven arches erected by Telford.

BROOMLANDS, a hmlt. in the par. of Inchinnan, Upper ward, in the co. of Renfrew, Scotland, 4 miles to the N. of Paisley. It is near the Clyde.

BROOMLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Peter Bywell, Tindale ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 7 miles to the E. of Hexham.

BROOM PARK, a tnshp. in the par. of Edlingham, ward of Coquetdale, in the co. of Northumberland, 5 miles to the W. of Alnwick.

BROOMRIDGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Ford, ward of Glendale, in the co. of Northumberland, 6 miles to the N. of Wooler. Opinions are divided between the claims of this place and Brinkburn, to be the ancient Saxon *Brunanburgh*, the scene of Athelstan's great victory over the Scots and Danes in 938. In the neighbourhood is Haltwell Sweire, where, in 1558, the Scots, under the Earl of Bothwell, engaged a party of English, under Sir Henry Percy.

BROOMSTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of East Rudham, hund. of Gallow, in the co. of Norfolk, 5 miles to the W. of Fakenham.

BROOMY LODGE, an ext. par. district in the lower div. of the hund. of Fordingbridge, in the co. of Southampton, 2 miles to the N. of Ringwood.

BRORA, a vil. in the par. of Clyne, in the co. of Sutherland, Scotland, 11 miles to the N.E. of Dornoch. It is situated on the banks of the river Brora, which, flowing through the wilds of Strathbrora and Brora Loch, falls into Dornoch Frith. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in quarrying sandstone, which, at certain points along the coast, is overlaid by a seam of coal, with layers of pyritous shale. A fair is held in October.

BROSAEDTHYDD, a tnshp. in the par. of Gwyddelwern, hund. of Edernion, in the co. of Merioneth, North Wales, 2 miles from Corwen.

BROSELEY, a par. and market town in the franchise or borough of Wenlock, in the co. of Salop, 4 miles to the E. of Much Wenlock, 13 miles to the S.E. of Shrewsbury, and 142 miles to the N.W. of London. The Severn Valley railway, which is now completed, passes through the lower part of the parish. It is situated on the W. bank of the river Severn, in a district abounding in iron and coal, and a few years since was a very flourishing place, chiefly owing to the extensive manufacture of iron; but of all the blast furnaces in operation then, not one exists now. The town is irregularly built, and extends westward from the river about 2 miles. It has one principal street, and is lighted with gas. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the numerous coal-mines, and in the manufacture of the superior glazed tobacco-pipes for which Broseley has long been celebrated. Brick and tile-making is also carried on to a considerable extent. The encaustic tile-works of Messrs. Maw are partly in this parish. There is a townhall, with a market-house and a small prison connected with it. The news-rooms and library are situated in High-street, and form part of this building. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, of the val. with that of Linley united, of £452, in the gift of Lord Forester. It is at present held by the Rev. B. H. Cobbold, M.A., late Archdeacon of Ningpo, China. The church, a stone structure in the perpendicular style, with a beautiful square tower, is dedicated to All Saints. It was rebuilt in 1845, at a cost of £9,000, being almost entirely defrayed by voluntary contributions. The district of Jackfield, consisting of that part of the parish of Broseley which lies on the right bank of the Severn, was formed into a separate ecclesiastical district in 1862; and a church is in course of erection to the memory of G. Pritchard, Esq., late high sheriff of Salop. The living is a perpet. cur., val. £50, in the gift of F. B. Harries, Esq. The Baptists, Wesleyans, Independents, and Primitive Methodists have chapels in the town. There are National and infant schools. The school-house is a handsome brick building in the Elizabethan

style of architecture, erected in 1854 at a cost of £1,600. In 1711 a spring of petroleum was discovered near Broseley, which at one time yielded several barrels of oil daily. It almost entirely disappeared on the sinking of a coal-pit near the spot about 1755. The market is on Wednesday, and fairs are held on the last Tuesday in April and the 28th October.

BROSNA, a par. in the bar. of Trughanacmy, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 11 miles to the S.E. of Listowel. It is situated in a mountainous district, with large tracts of bog, on the banks of the small river Clydagh. The parish is very extensive, spreading over an area of 11,960 acres. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe, of the val. of £159, in the gift of the bishop. There is no church.

BROSNA, a vil. in the par. of Shinrone, and bar. of Clonlisk, King's County, in the prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles to the N.W. of Roscrea. It is seated at the foot of the Slievebloom Mountains, on the Little Brosna river, a feeder of the Shannon, into which it falls below Bannagher. There is a police station in the village.

BROTHERCROSS HUNDRED, one of the 33 hunds. or subdivisions of the co. of Norfolk, situated in the western parliamentary div. of the co., and bounded on the N. by the German Ocean, on the E. by the hund. of North Greenhoe, on the S. by the hund. of Gallow, and on the W. by the hund. of Smithdon. It contains the pars. of Burnham Deepdale, Burnham Norton, Burnham Overy, Burnham Thorpe, Burnham Sutton, Burnham Ulph, Burnham Westgate, North Creake, South Creake, and Waterden. It comprises an area of about 18,720 acres.

BROTHERICK. *See* BROTHERWICK, Northumberland.

BROTHERTOFT, a chplry. in the par. and wap. of Kirton, parts of Holland, in the co. of Lincoln, 4 miles to the N.W. of Boston. The Boston and Lincoln branch of the Great Northern railway passes near it. There are charitable endowments for the benefit of the poor, which produce about £40 per annum.

BROTHERTON, a par. in the lower div. of the wap. of Barkstone Ash, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles to the N.E. of Pontefract. It is situated on the banks of the river Aire, not far from the Midland railway, and contains the tnshps. of Brotherton, Byrome with Poole, and Sutton. Good limestone is abundant in the district. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, of the val. of £192, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of York. The church is dedicated to St. Edward the Confessor. The Wesleyans have a chapel here, and there are some charities of small value, including a bequest for a school. This place gave the surname *De Brotherton* to Thomas Plantagenet, son of Edward I., afterwards created Earl of Norfolk. He was born on the 1st June, 1300, his mother, Queen Margaret, being here at the time with a hunting party.

BROTHERWICK, or BROTHERICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Warkworth, ward of Coquetdale, in the co. of Northumberland, 6 miles to the S.E. of Alnwick. It is situated on the N. bank of the river Coquet.

BROTTON, a par. in the eastern div. of the lib. of Langbaurgh, North Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles to the N.E. of Guisborough. It is situated on the seacoast, and includes the tnshps. of Kilton and Skiningrove. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to that of Skelton, in the dioc. of York. The church stands on the summit of a lofty ridge commanding a good sea view.

BROUGH, a tnshp. joined with Shatton, in the par. of Hope, hund. of High Peak, in the co. of Derby, 3 miles to the E. of Castleton. It is watered by two brooks, called the Bradwell and the Noe, which here unite. Near their junction is Brough Castle, the site of a Roman station, where coins, busts, and other Roman antiquities have been found. A castle is said to have stood here belonging to the Peverils.

BROUGH, or BURGH-UNDER-STAINMORE, a par. and market town in East ward, in the co. of Westmoreland, 8 miles to the S.E. of Appleby, and 261 N.W. of London. The South Durham and Lancashire Union railway, from Barnard Castle to Tebay, has a station at Barras-on-Stainmore, in this parish. Another line, the Eden Valley, runs from Kirkby-Stephen to Clifton, passing about 2 miles from Brough, and connects the Lancaster and Carlisle with the Stockton and Darlington railway. The par., which is 8 miles in length, by 5 in breadth, lies on the confines of Yorkshire, in a wild and hilly country on the river Eden, and contains the tnshps. of Sowerby and Hilbeck, and the chplry. of Stainmore. The town is supposed to stand on the site of the ancient Roman *Verteræ*, a station on the Watling Street. A castle was founded here at a very early period, and the town was of some importance before the Norman Conquest. The town was sacked and the castle nearly destroyed by William, King of Scotland, in 1174. After being restored, and again nearly demolished by an accidental fire, in 1521, the castle was again restored in 1661, by Anne Clifford, Countess of Pembroke. Some parts of the building still remain, but in a very dilapidated condition. The town consists chiefly of one long street, and is intersected by a small stream, a branch of the Eden. The two parts of the town are distinguished as Church Brough and Market Brough. There are iron and lead mines in the vicinity, and some quarries of limestone and freestone. Coals are also worked, but are of inferior quality. There is a flour-mill, formerly part of a cotton-mill. A good posting trade was carried on here before the introduction of railways. Brough is a polling place for the county, and petty sessions are held here the first Thursday in every month. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, of the val. of £492, in the patron. of the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford, to whom this church was appropriated, in 1344, by Pope Clement VI., they having previously received a grant of the advowson from Edward III. The church, situated in Church Brough, is a very ancient structure, with a good tower built in 1513, and is dedicated to St. Michael. It contains some fine stained windows, much disfigured by careless repairs, and several monuments. The pulpit is carved out of a single stone. There is a church at Stainmore, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £119, in the gift of Sir R. Tufton, Bart. The Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have chapels in the town. Here was formerly a free grammar school, which had part of the endowment of a hospital, founded in 1506 by John Brunskill. It is now incorporated with the National school, which receives a government grant of £7 per annum. Many Roman coins and other remains have been discovered here. On Stainmore is part of the Rere Cross, an ancient boundary mark. Thursday is the market day. Fairs are held on the second Thursday in every month from January to April, on the Thursday before Whitsuntide, and on the 30th September. That of September, called Brough Hill fair, is held on a common 2 miles from the town, and is noted as a large fair for cattle, hardware, apparel, and general merchandise. On the Eve of the Epiphany there was an annual procession here, called the "Carrying of the Holling or Holy Tree," a festival supposed to be peculiar to this place, but it has recently been discontinued.

BROUGH, or BROUGH DUNNET, a vil. in the co. of Caithness, Scotland, 4 miles to the N. of Castletown. It is on the coast not far from Dunnet Head, and has a small haven.

BROUGH, or BROUGH FERRY, a hmlt. in the par. of Elloughton, wap. of Harthill, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 10 miles to the W. of Hull. It is situated on the N. bank of the Humber, and is a station on the Hull, Selby, and Milford Junction railway. Here is a ferry across the river. This place was the site of the Roman station, *Ad Petuariam*.

BROUGH, a tnshp. in the par. of Skipsea, wap. of Holderness, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 9 miles to the E. of Great Driffield. It is a joint township with Dringhoe.

BROUGH, a tnshp. in the par. of Catterick, and wap. of East Hang, North Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles

to the S.E. of Richmond. It was the site of a hospital, founded about the end of the 13th century. Brough Hall, built in the reign of Charles I., is the seat of the Lawsons.

BROUGHALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Whitchurch, hund. of North Bradford, in the co. of Salop, 2 miles from Whitchurch.

BROUGHAM, a par. and tnshp. in West ward, in the co. of Westmoreland, 2 miles to the S. of Penrith. It is situated on the border of Cumberland, on the banks of the rivers Eamont and Lowther, which here unite, and contains the hmlts. of Hornby, Moorhouses, and Woodside.—Brougham was the site of the Roman station, *Brovacum*. A town is said to have existed here in Saxon times, called *Burgham*, and after the Norman Conquest a castle was founded by Roger de Clifford, who is probably referred to in the inscription, "This made Roger," placed over one of the gateways. The castle was rebuilt after being burnt by the Scots, in 1412. James I. was entertained here in August, 1617, on his return from Scotland. During the Civil War the castle received much injury, but it was rebuilt in 1651 by Anne, Countess of Pembroke. The ruins stand on a wooded hill, about a mile from Brougham Hall, the magnificent seat of the great Lord Brougham, and consist chiefly of the massive keep, and a fine vaulted room, which is believed to have been the chapel. They are now the property of Sir Richard Tufton, Bart., who is lord of the manor of Oglebird and Whinfell Park, with free chase and warren belonging thereto.—The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £290, in the patron. of Sir R. Tufton, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Ninian, and is situated in a lonely dale, at a short distance from the village, on a curve of the river Eamont. In the floor of the chancel are three large slabs, inlaid with ornamental brasses and figures in devotional attitudes, belonging to the Burgham and Brougham families. The earliest bears the date 1570. The church was rebuilt in 1656 by the Countess of Pembroke, and is commonly called Nine-kirks. The countess also rebuilt the chapel dedicated to St. Wilfrid, which has lately been re-decorated with great magnificence by Lord Brougham; she also bequeathed £4 a year for the benefit of the poor.—About a mile from the old castle, and 1½ from Penrith, is Brougham Hall, the seat of Lord Brougham and Vaux, whose family is believed to have settled here before the Norman Conquest. It is a noble mansion, principally modern, in the castellated style, with embrasured parapets and turrets, and situated on a lofty hill commanding a fine view over the surrounding country. From the beauty of the prospect it has been called "the Windsor of the North." The interior is even more magnificent than the exterior appearance would lead one to suppose. The banqueting hall is a spacious apartment, 45 feet by 25, with an altitude of 20 feet, lit by six richly painted and stained-glass windows of German manufacture, bearing dates from 1492 to 1667. The floor is inlaid with tesselated Roman tiles, and the walls hung with ancient armour and implements of war, while the ceiling is of carved oak resting on spandrels, enriched with gold and brilliant colours. The library, drawing-rooms, and other apartments, are richly decorated and furnished in the old English style, and contain many objects of great interest to the admirers of art and lovers of the antique. The Norman passage and bedroom are especially attractive, and are said to have been much admired by the Prince of Wales, when he paid a visit to Lord Brougham in May, 1857.—Not far from the ruins of Brougham Castle, on the road from Appleby to Penrith, is the pillar, erected in 1650 by Anne, Countess of Pembroke, in memory of her last parting with her mother, the Countess Dowager of Cumberland, who died a few weeks afterwards at the castle. It is a low octagonal pillar, surmounted by an obelisk, the facings bearing coats of arms, a sun-dial, and a commemorative inscription. In the vicinity of Brougham are Clifton Moor, the scene of a skirmish in 1745 between the Duke of Cumberland and the Scots; Mayburgh's Mystic Round, with its Druidical stones; and Arthur's Round Table.—The par. comprises 6,040 acres, which are owned by Sir Richard Tufton, Bart., the lord of the manor of Oglebird and Whinfell Park; Lord Brougham, the mesne lord of Brougham Hall and the manor thereto belonging; and the Earl of Lonsdale.

BROUGH HALL, a hmlt. in the par. of Ronton, hund. of Pirehill, in the co. of Stafford, 5 miles to the W. of Stafford.

BROUGH HEAD. *See* Burgh Head, Scotland.

BROUGHSHANE, a vil. in the par. of Racavan, bar. of Lower Antrim, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 5 miles to the N.E. of Ballymena. It is seated on the Braid rivulet, a branch of the river Main. The parish church stands in the village, which has also a Presbyterian chapel, a National school, and a dispensary. A police force is stationed here. A weekly market is held on Tuesday, and fairs on the 17th June and the 3rd September.

BROUGH-SOWERBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Brough, East ward, in the co. of Westmoreland, 9 miles S.E. of Appleby.

BROUGHTON *See* Bierton, Buckinghamshire.

BROUGHTON, a par. in the hund. of Newport, in the co. of Buckingham, 3 miles to the S.E. of Newport Pagnell, and 48 from London. It is situated on the border of Bedfordshire, on the E. side of the river Ouzel. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, worth £97, in the patron. of J. Praed, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. The charitable endowments, including a bequest for education, amount to about £40 a year.

BROUGHTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Wrexham, and hund. of Bromfield, in the co. of Denbigh, North Wales, not far from Wrexham. In the neighbourhood are numerous collieries, lead-works, iron-works, and foundries, giving employment to many of the inhabitants.

BROUGHTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Hawarden, hund. of Mold, in the co. of Flint, North Wales, 4 miles to the W. of Chester. It is a station on the Mold branch of the Chester and Holyhead railway. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the rect. of Hawarden, in the dioc. of Chester. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. Near the village is Hawarden Park, the seat of Sir S. R. Glynne, Bart.

BROUGHTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Monknash, hund. of Ogmore, in the co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 5 miles to the S.W. of Cowbridge.

BROUGHTON, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Thorngate, Romsey div. of the co. of Southampton, 3 miles to the W. of Stockbridge, its post town. It lies near the Roman road from Winchester to Salisbury, and is thought by some to have been the site of the station *Brigæ*. The par. contains the tythg. of Frenchmoor, and the chplry. of Pittleworth. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, of the val. with the perpet. cur.* of Bossington attached, of £748, in the patron. of H. Lee, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There are chapels belonging to the Independents, Wesleyans, and Baptists, and a free school endowed in 1601 by Thomas Dowse, the income of which is about £70 per annum. There are some other charitable endowments, the annual value of which is about £40 a year. A pleasure fair is held in the village on the first Monday in June.

BROUGHTON, a par. in the hund. of Hurstingstone, in the co. of Huntingdon, 5 miles to the N.E. of Huntingdon. It is watered by a small stream, a branch of the river Nen. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, of the val. of £283, in the patron. of the Rev. T. Johnston. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

BROUGHTON, a tnshp. in the par. and borough of Manchester, hund. of Salford, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 1 mile to the N. of Manchester. It is pleasantly situated on elevated ground, and includes the vil. of Kersall. There are many good houses and pleasant residences. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Manchester, in the patron. of trustees. Broughton Hall, an old seat of the Chetham and Stanley families, is the residence of Colonel Clowes.

BROUGHTON, a chplry. in the par. of Preston, hund.

of Amounderness, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 4 miles to the N. of Preston. It is a station on the Lancaster and Preston Junction railway. Dorton is a hmlt. of this parish. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £106, in the patron. of Hulme's Trustees. Here is an endowed free school with a revenue of £130 per annum, the produce of several ancient bequests, and some minor charities worth about £14 a year.

BROUGHTON, a par. in the eastern div. of the wap. of Manley, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 3 miles to the N.W. of Glanford-Brigg. It lies on the W. bank of the river Ancholme, at the foot of the Heaths, and contains the hmlts. of Castlethorpe, Gokewell, and Manby. Broughton was the site of a small nunnery of the Cistercian order, founded in the 12th century, which flourished till the Dissolution. The ancient Ermine Street crossed this parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, of the val. of £824, in the patron. of Joseph Dent, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains a monumental brass of a knight and his lady, of the year 1370. There is a small endowment for education.

BROUGHTON, a par. in the hund. of Orlingbury, in the co. of Northampton, 3 miles to the S.W. of Kettering. Wellingborough is its post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, of the val. of £394, in the gift of the Duke of Buccleuch. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew, and contains a monumental brass of Robert Bolton, the Puritan divine, who was once rector of this parish. The charitable endowments for the benefit of the poor are worth £13 a year. Broughton was the birthplace of Robert Bolton, and of William Bagshaw, the Nonconformist.

BROUGHTON, a par. in the hund. of Bloxham, in the co. of Oxford, 3 miles to the S.W. of Banbury, its post town. It lies near the border of Northamptonshire, and contains the hmlt. of North Newington. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, of the val. of £539, in the patron. of the Rev. C. F. Wyatt, incumbent. The church, which is in the perpendicular style, is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains many monuments to the families of the Broughtons, Wykhams, and Twistletons. The poor have the benefit of a valuable endowment founded by Lady Saye and Sele, and producing £145 per annum. Broughton Castle, the seat of Lord Saye and Sele, is moated, and was anciently a fortress of great strength. It was founded as early as the reign of Edward I., but a large part of the present structure was erected in the 16th century. It has some good stained windows, with the arms and quarterings of its various owners.

BROUGHTON, a par. in the co. of Peebles, Scotland, 10 miles to the W. of Peebles. It is connected with the Caledonian railway by a branch line of 8 miles from Symington. The parish is situated in a hilly and picturesque country, on the banks of the Biggar Water, a feeder of the Tweed, and consists chiefly of pasture land. Broughton is separated from the co. of Lanark by Skirling, and is 3¼ miles long by 2¾ broad. The sole proprietor is Macqueen of Braxfield. The vil. of Broughton is 5 miles E. of Biggar. The living is in the presb. of Biggar, and in the patron. of Renny of Danevale; it is worth, with those of Glenholm and Kilbucho united to it, £231. In the parish are some remains of an old castle. An annual fair is held in the village on the 3rd October.

BROUGHTON, a par. in the Albrighton div. of the co. of Salop, 7 miles to the N. of Shrewsbury. It includes the tnshp. of Yorton. The Crewe and Shrewsbury branch of the London and North-Western railway crosses the parish, with a station at Yorton. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, worth £70, in the patron. of Sir R. Hill, Bart.

BROUGHTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Bishop's Castle, hund. of Purslow, in the co. of Salop, 1 mile from Bishop's Castle.

BROUGHTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Claverley, hund. of Brimstree, in the co. of Salop, 4 miles to the E. of Bridgnorth.

BROUGHTON, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Mary Stoke, hund. of Taunton, in the co. of Somerset, 3 miles to the S.E. of Taunton.

BROUGHTON, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Eccleshall, hund. of Pirehill, in the co. of Stafford, 5 miles to the N.W. of Eccleshall. It lies near the London and North-Western railway, which has a station at Standon, 4 miles to the W. of the village. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, worth £129, in the gift of Sir H. D. Broughton, Bart. The church is a small building with a tower. The chief seats are Broughton Hall, an ancient mansion in the Elizabethan style, Sugnall Hall, Gerard's Bromley, and Charnes.

BROUGHTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Whitchurch, hund. of Kington, in the co. of Warwick, 5 miles to the S. of Stratford-upon-Avon. The Stratford branch of the West Midland railway passes near it.

BROUGHTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Appleton-le-Street, wap. of Ryedale, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles from New Malton. It was the site of a hospital founded by Eustace Fitz-John, before the middle of the 12th century. The Wesleyans have a chapel in the village.

BROUGHTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Broughton-in-Aredale, wap. of Staincliff, in the West Riding of the co. of York.

BROUGHTON ASTLEY, a par. in the hund. of Guthlaxton, in the co. of Leicester, 5 miles to the N. of Lutterworth, its post town, and 93¾ miles from London. It is a station on the Midland railway. The parish is situated on a small stream, a branch of the river Soar, and contains the tnshps. of Prime-Thorp and Sutton-in-the-Elms. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, of the val. of £674, in the patron. of H. Radford, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an old Gothic building, with a square tower. The parochial charities produce about £20 a year. Hosiery is the chief manufacture.

BROUGHTON BRANT, a par. in the wap. of Loveden, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 7 miles to the E. of Newark, its post town. It is situated near the border of Nottinghamshire, on the banks of the river Brant, a branch of the Witham. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, of the val. of £560, in the patron. of Sir R. Sutton, Bart. The church, which is dedicated to St. Helen, is an ancient edifice, with a tower and lofty spire, and contains an old monument of James de Aubeney. The Wesleyans have a chapel here, and there are charitable endowments amounting to £17 a year. The rectory of Broughton was held by Bishop Warburton, who wrote here the "Divine Legation."

BROUGHTON, CHURCH, a par. in the hund. of Appletree, in the co. of Derby, 10 miles to the W. of Derby. It is situated on a branch of the river Dove, and contains the tnshp. of Sapperton. The North Staffordshire railway passes within a short distance. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lichfield, worth £228, in the patron. of J. Broadhurst, Esq. The church, which contains several stone stalls, is dedicated to St. Michael. Here is an endowed free school founded about 1745, which has an income of £30, and some other charities producing about £20 a year. Broughton is within the honour of Tutbury, in the duchy of Lancaster.

BROUGHTON, EAST, or BROUGHTON FIELD, a chplry. in the par. of Cartmel, hund. of Lonsdale North of the Sands, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 2 miles to the N. of Cartmel. The Furness branch of the Lancaster and Carlisle railway passes through the parish. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £67, in the gift of the Earl of Burlington. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The chief residences are Broughton Grove, Broughton Hall, and Broughton Lodge.

BROUGHTON GIFFORD, a par. in the hund. and union of Bradford, in the co. of Wilts, 2 miles to the W. of Melksham, its post town (which is also a station on the Great Western railway), and 3 N.E. of Bradford. It is situated on the W. bank of the river Avon, and was a fortified station in the Roman time. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, of the val. of £355, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to

St. Mary, is an ancient structure of the time of Henry VII., built with the materials and on the site of a more ancient edifice. It has recently been entirely restored, and contains a monumental brass of the year 1620. The Baptists have a chapel in the village, and there is a National school, recently erected on the most approved plan: it has an endowment of £20 per annum; and the other charities for the benefit of the poor amount to about £12 per annum. Lord Broughton, who takes his title from this village, is lord of the manor. An elaborate memoir of this parish has been published in the "Wilts Archæological and Natural History Magazine," by the present rector, the Rev. John Wilkinson, M.A.

BROUGHTON, GREAT, a tnshp. in the par. of Bridekirk, ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, in the co. of Cumberland, 4 miles to the W. of Cockermouth. It is situated on the N. bank of the river Derwent, near the Cockermouth branch of the Whitehaven Junction railway. The inhabitants are employed in the coal-works of the neighbourhood. Here are an endowed free school and an almshouse, founded about 1740 by Joseph Ashley, the revenue of which is about £30 a year.

BROUGHTON, GREAT and LITTLE, tnshps. in the par. of Kirby-in-Cleveland, lib. of Langbaurgh, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles to the S.E. of Stokesley. It is in a hilly country. Broughton Hall is a modern mansion, situated in pleasant wooded grounds. On the top of a hill overlooking the village, are the Wain Stones, a collection of stones of large dimension, one only in an exact position, probably the remains of a cromlech.

BROUGHTON-HACKETT, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Pershore, in the co. of Worcester, 5 miles to the E. of Worcester. Here are quarries of blue limestone, highly esteemed for building purposes. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, worth £73, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Leonard. The parochial charities are of trifling value.

BROUGHTON-IN-AREDALE, a par. in the eastern div. of the wap. of Staincliff and Ewcross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles to the W. of Skipton. It is situated near the river Aire, and contains the hmlt. of Elslack. A Roman station or camp is said to have existed here, the supposed vestiges of which are found at Elslack. Some of the villagers are employed in the cotton manufacture. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York, of the val. of £190, in the patron. of the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford. The church is dedicated to All Saints. It stands a mile from the village, and has a Norman doorway and cylindrical font. Attached to it is a chapel of the Tempest family, with many monuments. Broughton Hall, the seat of the Tempests, who hold the manor, was erected at the close of the 16th century. It contains many family portraits, among which are those of Stephen Tempest, author of "Religio Laici," and Francis Tempest, Abbot of Lambspring, a monastery in Westphalia.

BROUGHTON-IN-FURNESS. *See* BROUGHTON, West, Lancashire.

BROUGHTON, LITTLE, a tnshp. and district par. in the par. of Bridekirk, ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, in the co. of Cumberland, close to Great Broughton. The manufacture of tobacco-pipes and of coarse pottery is carried on in the village. Here has recently been erected a district church, called Christ Church. The living is a perpet. cur.,* val. £150, in the dioc. of Carlisle. There are chapels belonging to the Wesleyans, Quakers, and Baptists. Little Broughton was the birthplace (1714) of Abraham Fletcher, who distinguished himself as a mathematician and botanist.

BROUGHTON, NETHER, a par. in the hund. of Framland, in the co. of Leicester, 6 miles to the N.W. of Melton Mowbray. It is situated on the border of Nottinghamshire, at the southern extremity of the Vale of Belvoir. Some of the villagers are employed in the hosiery trade. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, of the val. of £397, in the gift of the Hon. P. P. Bouverie and the Rev. W. H. Sawyer, alternately. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a neat building, with a square embattled tower crowned with pinnacles. The Wesleyan chapel was built in 1829, and the National schools in 1845. There are charitable endowments for the poor worth about £17 a year. In the vicinity is Broughton Lodge. The par. has an area of 2,140 acres, and is within the honour of Tutbury, in the duchy of Lancaster.

BROUGHTON POGGS, or POGIS, a par. in the hund. of Bampton, in the co. of Oxford, 5 miles to the W. of Bampton. Lechlade is its post town. It lies on the confines of Gloucestershire. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £280, in the patron. of the Rev. W. Holmes. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The principal mansion is Broughton Hall, the seat of Sir W. C. H. Burnaby, Bart.

BROUGHTON SULNEY, or UPPER BROUGHTON, a par. in the south div. of the wap. of Bingham, in the co. of Nottingham, 9 miles to the N.E. of Loughborough. Melton Mowbray is its post town. It lies on the border of Leicestershire. The stocking manufacture is carried on by some of the inhabitants. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, of the val. of £388, in the patron. of Sir J. Radcliffe, Bart. The parochial charities are worth £10 a year. Broughton House, the property of the Duke of Buccleuch, contains some portraits by Vandyck, and some cartoons attributed to Raphael. There is a medicinal spring in the parish. Broughton is within the honour of Tutbury, in the duchy of Lancaster.

BROUGHTON, WEST, a hmlt. in the par. of Doveridge, hund. of Appletree, in the co. of Derby, 8 miles to the N.W. of Burton-on-Trent. It is seated near the river Dove.

BROUGHTON, WEST, or BROUGHTON-IN-FURNESS, a chplry. and market town, in the par. of Kirkby Ireleth, hund. of Lonsdale North of the Sands, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 9 miles to the N. of Ulverston, and 280 miles from London. It is a station on the Furness and Coniston railway. The town lies in a mountainous country on the banks of the river Duddon. Iron and copper are abundant, and large quantities of slate are quarried and exported. Hoop-bending is an important branch of the local industry. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the neighbouring mines. The town stands on a hill-side facing the south, and contains some good houses built of stone and roofed with slate. Small vessels can approach within a mile of the town, the estuary being navigable to Duddon Bridge. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £108, in the patron. of J. Sawrey, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. There is a small grammar school endowed with £6 a year, and some other charities worth about £10. On a hill to the N. of the town is Broughton Tower, the seat of the Sawreys. Friday is the market day. Fairs are held on the 27th April and on the first Friday in October for the sale of cattle and for hiring farm servants, and on the 1st August for cattle.

BROUGHTY FERRY, a vil. and *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of Monifieth, and partly in that of Dundee, in the co. of Forfar, Scotland, 4 miles to the E. of Dundee. It is pleasantly seated on the N. shore of the Frith of Tay, and at West Ferry there is a station on the Dundee and Arbroath railway. Immediately opposite the village, on the S. shore of the Frith, is Tay Port, in Fifeshire, where steamers ply daily. The village contains some pretty residences, and is much frequented as a watering-place. Its name, Broughty, a corruption of *Burgh Tay*, signifies the "defence of the Tay," and was derived from an ancient castle which stood here. The castle has been lately repaired at an expense of £10,000, and now protects the river. The living, worth £275, with a manse, is in the presb. of Dundee, and in the gift of the communicants. There is also a Free church, an United Presbyterian church, and an Episcopal church.

BROW, a vil. in the par. of Ruthwell, in the co. of Dumfries, Scotland, 6 miles to the W. of Annan. It is seated on the coast of the Solway Frith, where the Lochar Water falls into it.

BROWN CANDOVER. *See* CANDOVER, BROWN, Hants.

BROWN-EDGE, a vil. in the par. of Norton-in-the-Moors, hund. of Pirehill, in the co. of Stafford, not far from Burslem. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, worth £100, in the gift of the bishop.

BROWNFIELD, a vil. and *quoad sacra* par. in West par., city of Glasgow, in the co. of Lanark, Scotland, near Glasgow. The living is in the presb. of Glasgow, and in the gift of trustees.

BROWN-HILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Batley, wap. of Agbrigg, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles to the N.W. of Wakefield.

BROWN MOUNTAIN, an ext. par. district, in the bar. of Kells, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles to the S.W. of Kilmaganny. It is joined with the par. of Tullahought.

BROWNSEA, an island in Poole harbour, in the par. of Studland, hund. of Rowbarrow, in the co. of Dorset, 3 miles from Studland, and about the same distance from Poole. It was anciently one of the possessions of the abbey of Cerne, and was given at the Dissolution to John Vere, Earl of Oxford. Sir Charles Chad, Bart., purchased the island of the Sturts in 1817. It is about 1½ mile long and above half a mile broad. At its eastern end stands Brownsea Castle, a strong fortress erected in 1577. It has walls 11 feet thick. Charles II., with the Duke of Monmouth, visited Brownsea in September, 1665. It was also visited by George IV. when Prince of Wales. The castle is quadrangular, and from the windows commands fine views both of land and sea.

BROWNSHALL, or BROWNSELL LANE, a hmlt. in the par. of Caundle-Bishop, hund. of Sherborne, in the co. of Dorset, 5 miles to the S.E. of Sherborne. It is a very ancient place, and has given name to a hund. in the Sturminster div. of the co.

BROWNSHALL HUNDRED, one of the 3 hunds. or subdivisions of the Sturminster div. of the co. of Dorset, bounded on the N. by Somersetshire, on the E. by the hunds. of Redlane and Sturminster-Newton-Castle, on the S. by parts of the hunds. of Pimperne and Sherborne, and on the W. by the hund. of Sherborne. It contains the pars. of Caundle Stourton, Stalbridge, and Stock Gayland.

BROWNSIDE, a tnshp. in the par. of Glossop, hund. of High Peake, in the co. of Derby.

BROWNSMILLS, a vil. in the bar. of Kinsale, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, not far from Kinsale.

BROWNSOVER, a chplry. in the par. of Clifton, hund. of Knightlow, in the co. of Warwick, 1 mile to the N. of Rugby. It is on the confines of Leicestershire and Northamptonshire, near the river Avon and the Midland Counties railway. The Oxford canal passes by it, and a little to the eastward is the Roman way, Watling Street. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of Clifton-upon-Dunsmore, in the dioc. of Worcester. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. Near the village are Brownsover House and Coton House.

BROWNSTONE, a vil. in the par. of Modbury, hund. of Ermington, in the co. of Devon, 3 miles to the N.E. of Modbury. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of Modbury, in the dioc. of Exeter. The church is a pretty Gothic edifice, erected in 1844.

BROWNSTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Skreen, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles to the S. of Slane. It is situated in a fertile district, which contains good limestone and potter's clay. The living is an impropriate rect. in the dioc. of Meath. The principal mansion is Brownstown House, the seat of Sir W. Somerville, Bart., to whom the parish belongs.

BROWN'S-WELLS, a hmlt. in the par. of Finchley, and hund. of Ossulstone, in the co. of Middlesex, 1 mile N.E. of the vil. of Finchley, and about half a mile W. of Colney Hatch railway station. It is situated on the Great North Road, about 7 miles N. of the General Post Office. A branch of the river Brent passes through the estate of Strawberry-Vale. The St. Pancras and Islington cemeteries are close by.

BROWSTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Belton, hund. of Mutford, in the co. of Suffolk, 4 miles to the S. of Yarmouth. It is seated near the sea-coast and the river Waveney.

BROXA, a tnshp. in the par. of Hackness, lib. of Whitby Strand, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles to the N.W. of Scarborough. It is near a small stream, a branch of the river Derwent.

BROXASH HUNDRED, one of the 11 hunds. or subdivisions of the co. of Hereford, situated on the eastern side of the co., and bounded on the N.E. by Worcestershire, on the S.E. by the hund. of Radlow, and on the W. by the hunds. of Grimsworth and Wolphy. It comprises the pars. of Avenbury, Bodenham, Bredenbury, Bromyard, Collington, Little Cowarne, Much Cowarne, Felton, Bishop's Grendon, Grendon Warren, Marden, Ocle-Pitchard, Pencombe, Upper Sapey, Stanford-Bishop, Stoke-Lacey, Sutton St. Michael, Sutton St. Nicholas, Tedstone-Delamere, Tedstone-Wafer, Thornbury, Ullingswick, Wacton, Whitbourne, Withington, and Wolferlow, with parts of the pars. of Bockleton and Stoke Bliss, and the ext. par. lib. of Saltmarsh. The hund. contains an area of about 60,300 acres.

BROXBOURNE, a par. in the hund. and co. of Hertford, 6 miles to the S.W. of Hertford, and 16 miles to the N. of London. Hoddesdon is its post town. It is a station on the Great Eastern railway. The parish is situated in a pleasant country on the border of Essex, on the W. side of the river Lea, and formerly included the hmlt. of Hoddesdon, erected into a distinct parish in 1863. The manor formerly belonged to the knights of St. John. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, of the val. of £361, in the patron. of the Bishop of Rochester. The church, dedicated to St. Augustine, was restored in 1857. It is a spacious structure, partly of flint, in the perpendicular style of architecture, with a tower, spire, and a side chapel. It contains an ancient font with pillars, several brasses (one of the date 1473), and some fine old monuments to families who held the manor. In the town is a free school, founded in 1667 by Sir Richard Lucy, and endowed with £20 a year. An almshouse for 6 widows was founded and endowed by the Hon. Letitia Monson, in 1727, the revenue of which is £165 per annum. There are several other charities producing about £70 a year. Broxbourne Bury, the old manor-house, was honoured by a visit of James I. on his way from Scotland.

BROXBURN, a vil. in the par. of Uphall, in the co. of Linlithgow, Scotland, 1 mile to the E. of Uphall, and 12 miles W. by S. of Edinburgh. It is seated on the Broxburn Burn, a branch of the Almond water, and is a station on the Bathgate branch of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway. The Union canal passes near the village. A cattle fair is held in September.

BROXFIELD, a tnshp. in the par. of Embleton, ward of Bambrough, in the co. of Northumberland, 2 miles to the N. of Alnwick.

BROXHOLME, a par. in the wap. of Lawress, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 6 miles to the N.W. of Lincoln. It is near the Great Northern railway. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, of the val. of £273, in the patron. of F. Robinson, Esq. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

BROXTED, a par. in the hund. of Dunmow, in the co. of Essex, 5 miles to the N.W. of Dunmow. It is situated near the river Chelmer, not far from the Great Eastern railway. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £150, in the gift of R. B. de Beauvoir, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

BROXTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Malpas, hund. of Broxton, in the co. palatine of Chester, 4 miles to the N. of Malpas. This tnshp. has given name to the hund. It contains the hmlt. of Bolesworth, and Bolesworth Castle, a mansion of modern date, pleasantly situated, and commanding a good prospect. Broxton Hall, the ancient seat of the Dods, Tannatts, and Egertons, is now a farmhouse. The view from the terrace is very extensive and beautiful.

BROXTON HUNDRED, one of the 7 hunds. or

subdivisions of the co. palatine of Chester, situated in the south parliamentary div. of the co., and bounded on the N. by the hund. of Wirrall, on the E. by the hunds. of Eddisbury and Nantwich, on the S. by the co. of Flint, and on the W. by the co. of Denbigh. It is separated into the Higher and Lower divs. The Higher contains the pars. of Coddington, Farndon, Harthill, Shocklach, and Tilston, with parts of Aldford, Bunbury, Handley, Malpas, and Threapwood. The Lower contains the pars. of Christleton, Eccleston, Guilden-Sutton, Pulford, Tattenhall, and Waverton, with parts of Aldford, Backford, Doddleston, Handley, St. Mary-on-the-Hill, St. Oswald, Plemonstall, and Tarvin. In the Norman survey, this hund. is called *Dudestan*. The entire hund. comprises an area of 77,470 acres.

BROXTOW, a hmlt. in the par. of Bilborough, wap. of Broxtow, in the co. of Nottingham, 3 miles to the N.W. of Nottingham. It is near the Nottingham and Mansfield branch of the Midland railway. This hamlet appears to have been once a distinct parish, and of sufficient importance to have given name to the hundred.

BROXTOW WAPENTAKE, one of the 6 waps. or subdivisions of the co. of Nottingham, situated in the N. parliamentary div. of the co., and bounded on the N. by the wap. of Bassetlaw, on the E. by the wap. of Thurgarton, on the S. by the wap. of Rushcliff, and on the W. by the co. of Derby. It is separated into two divs. The northern contains the pars. of Annesley, Arnold, Basford, Bulwell, Hunknall-Torkard, Kirkby-in-Ashfield, Linby, Mansfield, Mansfield-Woodhouse, Papplewick, Selston, Skegsby, Sutton-in-Ashfield, and Teversall, and the ext. par. districts of Felley and Fulwood. The southern div. contains the pars. of Attenborough, Beeston, Bilborough, Brancote, Cossall, Eastwood, Greasley, Lenton, Nuthall, Radford, Stapleford, Strelley, Trowell, and Wollaton. The entire hund. extends over an area of about 81,470 acres.

BROYNLLIS. *See* BRYNLLYS, Brecknockshire.

BRUCEHAVEN, a vil. in the par. of Dunfermline, in the co. of Fife, Scotland, 3 miles to the S. of Dunfermline. It is seated on the N. coast of the Frith of Forth, and is a port subordinate to that of Bo'ness.

BRUCKEN HILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Ecclesfield, wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles to the N. of Sheffield.

BRUEN-STAPLEFORD, a tnshp. in the par. of Tarvin, hund. of Eddisbury, in the co. palatine of Chester, 5 miles to the E. of Chester.

BRUERA. *See* BUERTON, Cheshire.

BRUERN VILLE, an ext. par. lib. in the hund. of Chadlington, in the co. of Oxford, 4 miles to the N. of Burford. It was the site of an abbey for monks of the Cistercian order, founded in 1147 by Nicholas Basset, and valued at the Dissolution at £124. The estate was given by James I. to Sir Antony Cope, who built a mansion, which was afterwards burnt down. It is now the property of the Sackvilles.

BRUFF, a par. and market town, in the bar. of Coshma, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles to the N. of Kilmallock, and 134 miles from Dublin. It is situated in a fertile district, watered by the river Dawn, or Morning Star, and is a town of considerable antiquity. It had two castles founded by the De Courcys, which belonged afterwards to the Desmonds. It has been on several occasions the scene of battles and riots. A great part of the parish consists of pasture land. Limestone is abundant, and is quarried in large quantities. The Earl of Limerick is proprietor of the district. In the town, which has one principal street, are a court-house, in which quarter and petty sessions are held, a bridewell, and a police station. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe, worth £69, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style, with a tower and lofty spire. It contains a monument of the Hartstongues, to whom the town and surrounding district once belonged. There is a handsome Roman Catholic chapel, built in 1833, in the early English style. Among the seats in the vicinity are Rockbarton, that of Viscount Guillamore, Caher, Kilbally-Owen, and Milltown. Traces of the castle and of a friary still exist. Friday is the market day. Fairs are held on the 24th May, the 23rd July, the 18th October, and the 28th November.

BRUIS, a par. in the bar. of Clanwilliam, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles to the S.W. of Tipperary. The soil is fertile and the surface hilly, rising at Slievenamack to the height of 1,200 feet. The living is a rect., united with that of Lattin, in the dioc. of Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore. The principal seat is Mount Bruis.

BRUISYARD, a par. in the hund. of Plomesgate, in the co. of Suffolk, 3 miles to the N.E. of Framlingham. It is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Alde, 4 miles from the Saxmundham station on the Great Eastern railway. A chantry, originally founded at Campsey by Maud de Lancaster, Countess of Ulster, was translated in 1354 to this place. About twelve years later it was converted into a nunnery, which flourished till the Dissolution, and was valued at £56. The site was given, in 1538, to Nicholas Hare, and is now the property of the Earl of Stradbroke, lord of the manor. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, worth £60, in the gift of the Earl of Stradbroke. The church is dedicated to St. Peter, and contains two monumental brasses. Bruisyard Hall is near the village.

BRUMHILL. *See* BROMHILL, Norfolk.

BRUMSTEAD, a par. in the hund. of Happing, in the co. of Norfolk, 6 miles to the S.E. of North Walsham, its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, of the val. of £170, in the patron. of the Earl of Abergavenny. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

BRUNDALL, a par. in the hund. of Blofield, in the co. of Norfolk, 5 miles to the E. of Norwich. It is situated on the banks of the river Yare, and is a station on the Great Eastern and Norfolk railway. The living is a rect. consolidated with that of Little Plumstead, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. Brundall House is one of the chief residences.

BRUNDISH, a par. in the hund. of Hoxne, in the co. of Suffolk, 3 miles to the N. of Framlingham, which is a station on the Great Eastern railway. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of Tannington, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, contains four monumental brasses, one of which is of a priest who died in 1360. The parochial charities are worth £6 a year.

BRUNDON. *See* BALLINGDON, Essex.

BRUNSLEY. *See* BRINSLEY, Nottinghamshire.

BRUNSLOW, a tnshp. in the par. of Edgton, hund. of Purslow, in the co. of Salop, 3 miles to the S.E. of Bishop's Castle. It is situated near Tongley Hill, on which is an ancient British camp, called Bury Ditches. The hill commands an extensive prospect.

BRUNSTANE, a vil. in the par. of Penneycuick, in the co. of Edinburgh, Scotland, 2 miles from Penneycuick. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the neighbouring coal-works.

BRUNSTOCK, a tnshp. in the par. of Crosby-on-Eden, ward of Eskdale, in the co. of Cumberland, 4 miles to the N. of Carlisle.

BRUNTCLIFFE THORNE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Morley, and par. of Batley, in the wap. of Agbrig, West Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles to the N. of Dewsbury.

BRUNTHWAITE, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Silsden, par. of Kildwick, and wap. of Staincliff and Ewcross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles to the N. of Keighley.

BRUNTINGTHORPE, a par. in the hund. of Guthlaxton, in the co. of Leicester, 5 miles to the N.E. of Lutterworth. The stocking manufacture is carried on in the village. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, of the val. of £380, in the patron. of the Rev. T. Freeman. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

BRUNTON, a vil. in the par. of Creich, in the co. of Fife, Scotland, 4 miles to the N.W. of Cupar.

BRUNTON, a tythg. in the par. of Collingbourne Kingston, hund. of Kinwardstone, in the co. of Wilts, 4 miles to the N. of Ludgershall.

BRUNTON, EAST and WEST, tnshps. in the par. of Gosforth, Castle ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 4 miles to the N. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The inhabitants are employed in the neighbouring collieries.

BRUNTON, HIGH and LOW, a tnshp. in the par. of Embleton, ward of Bambrough, in the co. of Northumberland, 8 miles to the N. of Alnwick. It is situated near the sea-coast.

BRUREE, a par. in the bars. of Upper Connello and Cosham, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 8 miles to the S.E. of Ballingarry. It is a station on the Cork and Limerick direct line, and about 4 miles from the Kilmallock station of the Great Southern and Western railway. The par. is situated in a fertile and beautiful country on the river Maigue, a branch of the Shannon, and contains the vils. of Bruree and Rockhill. Limestone is abundant, and is quarried in large quantities. The meetings of the Irish bards were anciently held at this place. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe, val. £226, in the gift of the Dean of Limerick. The church, erected in 1812, is in the early English style, with a tower and spire. It stands near the site of an old church. In the village are a Roman Catholic chapel, a dispensary, a post-office, two flour-mills, and a police station. Here are considerable remains of two fortresses, one founded by the De Lacys, and the other by the Knights Templars. In the parish are two National schools. The river Maigue is famous for trout and salmon. Among the seats in the vicinity are Bruree House, Glebe House, Bruree Lodge, Steyle Park, Cooleen, Rockhill, and Ballyteague. Fairs are held on the 6th February, 11th April, 9th May, the 25th June, the 14th September, and the 25th November.

BRUSHFIELD, a tnshp. in the par. of Bakewell, hund. of High Peak, in the co. of Derby, 4 miles to the N.W. of Bakewell.

BRUSHFORD, a par. in the hund. of North Tawton with Winkley, in the co. of Devon, 4 miles to the S. of Chulmleigh. The North Devon railway passes within a short distance. The river Taw runs through the parish. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, worth £51, in the patron. of G. Luxton, Esq. The church contains a portrait of Queen Anne.

BRUSHFORD, a par. in the hund. of Williton and Freemanners, in the co. of Somerset, 2 miles to the S. of Dulverton, its post town. It is on the confines of Devonshire, in a pleasant, hilly, and wooded district, on the banks of the river Barle, a branch of the Exe. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, of the annual val. of £384, in the patron. of the Earl of Carnarvon. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

BRUTON, a par. and market town in the hund. of Bruton, in the co. of Somerset, 12 miles to the S.E. of Wells, and 126 miles to the S.W. of London. It is a station on the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth section of the Great Western railway. The par. includes the chplries. of Redlynch and Wyke-Champflower, and the tythg. of Discove. This place is mentioned in the Norman Survey by the name of *Brunetone*. The manor was a royal demesne before the Conquest, and was also held by William the Conqueror. About the year 1005 a monastery was founded here by Algar, Earl of Cornwall, for monks of the Benedictine order, which was subsequently converted into a Dominican priory by William de Mohun. Shortly before the Dissolution it was raised to the rank of an abbey, and had a revenue of £481. The town is situated in a picturesque spot, on the banks of the river Brue, which is here crossed by a stone bridge. The streets are paved and lighted with gas. At the intersection of the principal street by two smaller ones, is the town-hall and market-house. There is also an elegant market-cross, hexagonal in form, supported on pillars, and adorned with sculpture. Petty sessions are held in the town. Various manufactures were formerly carried on here, but they are at present confined to silk and hosiery. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, of the val. of £168, in the gift of Sir H. H. Hoare, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It is a large and handsome edifice in the perpendicular style of architecture, with a fine embattled tower at the west end, with pinnacles and niches, and another tower, of more ancient date, on the north side. It contains monuments to Prior Gilbert and Prior Sheares, William Godolphin and Captain Berkeley. Besides the parish church there are two district churches, one at Redlynch, and the other at Wyke-Champflower. The livings of both are perpet. curs., in the gift of Sir H. H. Hoare, Bart. There are chapels belonging to the Independents and Wesleyans; a free grammar school, founded and endowed in the reign of Edward VI., which has a revenue of about £300, and four exhibitions at the universities; and a hospital, or almshouse, for 14 men, 14 women, and 16 boys, founded about 1618 by Hugh Saxey, or Sexey, auditor to Queen Elizabeth and James I., the revenue of which is about £1,310 per annum. The buildings, which form a quadrangle, are in the Tudor style, and are adorned with a statue of the founder. The parsonage-house was built of the remains of the abbey. Bruton was the birthplace of Hugh Saxey, founder of the hospital, and of Richard and John Fitz-James, founders of the grammar school. Redlynch Park, in this parish, is the seat of the Earl of Ilchester. Saturday is the market day. Fairs are held on the 23rd April and the 17th September.

BRUTON HUNDRED, one of the 40 hunds. or subdivisions of the co. of Somerset, situated in the eastern parliamentary div. of the co., and bounded on the N. by the hunds. of Wells-Forum and Frome, on the E. by the hund. of Norton Ferris, on the S.W. by the hund. of Catsash, and on the W. by the hund. of Whitestone. It contains the pars. of North Brewham, South Brewham, Bruton, Eastrip, Milton-Clevedon, Pitcombe, Upton Noble, and Yarlington. The hund. comprises an area of about 14,250 acres.

BRYAN-ASKHAM. *See* ASKHAM-BRYAN, Yorkshire.

BRYAN-MAUND, a tnshp. in the par. of Bodenham, hund. of Broxash, in the co. of Hereford, 7 miles to the N. of Hereford.

BRYANSFORD, a vil. in the par. of Kilcoo, and bar. of Upper Iveagh, in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles to the S. of Castlewellan. It is seated near the coast of Dundrum Bay, and contains the parish church of Kilcoo. Annual fairs are held here on Ascension Day and the 3rd June.

BRYANSTONE, a par. in the hund. of Pimperne, North Blandford div. of the co. of Dorset, 1 mile to the N.W. of Blandford. It is situated in a beautiful country, on the S.W. bank of the river Stour. The living is a rect. consolidated with that of Durweston, in the dioc. of Salisbury. The church is dedicated to St. Martin. Bryanstone House is the seat of Lord Portman. This mansion, built about 1780, stands in a fine park abounding in picturesque scenery, on the banks of the Stour, which flows at the foot of a wooded cliff, extending from the house to Blandford Bridge.

BRYANT'S-PUDDLE, a tythg. in the par. of Aff-Puddle, hund. of Hundredsbarrow, in the co. of Dorset, 7 miles to the N.W. of Wareham. It is situated on the river Piddle.

BRYDEKIRK, a vil. and *quoad sacra* par. in the pars. of Annan, Cummerbraes, and Hoddam, in the co. of Dumfries, Scotland, 3 miles to the N.W. of the town of Annan. The living is in the presb. of Annan, and in the gift of the subscribers and others.

BRYHER, a small island in the par. of St. Mary, Scilly Islands, in the co. of Cornwall.

BRYMBO, a tnshp. in the par. of Wrexham, hund. of Bromfield, in the co. of Denbigh, North Wales, 3 miles to the N.W. of Wrexham. The coal-mines and iron-works of the vicinity give employment to the inhabitants. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. Asaph, worth £90, in the gift of the vicar. The chief mansion is Brymbo Hall, which was erected by Inigo Jones.

BRYN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangar, hund. of Edernion, in the co. of Merioneth, North Wales, 1 mile from Corwen. It is on the S. side of the river Dee.

BRYN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanyblodwell, hund. of Oswestry, in the co. of Salop, 5 miles to the S.W. of Oswestry. It is near the Oswestry and Newtown railway.

BRYNBYCHAN, a tnshp. in the par. and hund. of Rhuddlan, in the co. of Flint, North Wales, not far from St. Asaph.

BRYNCAREDIG, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanymys, hund. and borough of Ruthin, in the co. of Denbigh, North Wales, 3 miles to the N. of Ruthin.

BRYNCROES, a par. in the hund. of Commitmaen, in the co. of Carnarvon, North Wales, 10 miles to the S.W. of Pwllheli. It lies near the extremity of the peninsula forming the N. boundary of Cardigan Bay, on the banks of the small river Sochan. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £107, in the gift of C. W. G. Wynne, Esq. There are charitable endowments for the poor, worth £18 a year.

BRYNCUME, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanelidan, hund. of Ruthin, in the co. of Denbigh, North Wales, 5 miles to the S. of Ruthin. It is situated at the head of the Vale of Clwyd.

BRYN-EGLWYS, a par. in the hund. of Yale, in the co. of Denbigh, North Wales, 7 miles to the S. of Ruthin. Eglwys is its post town. It lies in a mountainous district a little to the N. of the river Dee, and contains the tnshps. of Bodynwydag, Bryntangor, Fanybedwell, Gwrthrina, and Llan. There is a mineral spring in the parish, which imparts a sweet smell to the mosses growing round it. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, worth £90, in the gift of Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart. The Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists have chapels in the village. The parochial charities, consisting chiefly of the endowment of a free school, amount to £15 per annum.

BRYNELEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfair-Caereinion, hund. of Mathrafel, in the co. of Montgomery, North Wales, not far from Llanfair.

BRYNELLTYN, a tnshp. in the par. and hund. of Llanfyllin, in the co. of Montgomery, North Wales, not far from Llanfyllin.

BRYNFFAINGLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Abergele, hund. of Isdulas, in the co. of Denbigh, North Wales, not far from Abergele. It is situated on the sea-coast, near the Chester and Holyhead railway.

BRYNFFYNON, a vil. in the par. of Llanfair-is-Gaer, hund. of Is-Gorfai, in the co. of Carnarvon, North Wales, 2 miles to the N.E. of Carnarvon. It is seated on the Menai Straits, near the Bangor and Carnarvon branch railway.

BRYNFOED, a tnshp. in the par. of Holywell, hund. of Coleshill, in the co. of Flint, North Wales. It is on the S. bank of the Dee, close to the Chester and Holyhead railway.

BRYNGLAS, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfair-Caereinion, hund. of Mathrafel, in the co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 1 mile from Llanfair.

BRYNGWAEDDAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangadfan, hund. of Mathrafel, in the co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 6 miles to the N.W. of Llanfair.

BRYNGWYN, a tnshp. in the par. of Dymeirchion, hund. of Rhuddlan, in the co. of Flint, North Wales, 3 miles to the E. of St. Asaph.

BRYNGWYN, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Ragland, in the co. of Monmouth, 6 miles to the W. of Monmouth. Ragland is its post town. It is not far from the Coleford, Monmouth, and Usk railway. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £200, in the gift of the Earl of Abergavenny. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. There are charitable endowments for the benefit of the poor, amounting to about £10 a year.

BRYNGWYN, a par. in the hund. of Painscastle, in the co. of Radnor, South Wales, 5 miles to the N. of Hay. It lies near the head of the river Arrow. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, of the val. of £294, in the gift of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The parochial charities amount to £9 a year.

BRYNGWYNE, a hmlt. joined with the tnshp. of Calliver, in the par. of Llanfihangel-Aberbythych, hund. of Iskennen, in the co. of Carmarthen, South Wales, 6 miles to the W. of Llandilo-fawr.

BRYNGWYN ISA and UCHA, tnshps. in the par. of Caerwys, hund. of Rhuddlan, in the co. of Flint, North Wales, 6 miles to the S.E. of St. Asaph.

BRYNHAFOD, a hmlt. in the par. of Llangathen, hund. of Cathinog, in the co. of Carmarthen, South Wales, 2 miles from Llandilofawr.

BRYNHEDYDD, a tnshp. in the par. and hund. of Rhuddlan, in the co. of Flint, North Wales, not far from Rhuddlan.

BRYNING, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkham, hund. of Amounderness, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 3 miles to the S.W. of Kirkham. It is joined with the tnshp. of Kellamergh.

BRYNKINALT, a tnshp. in the par. and hund. of Chirk, in the co. of Denbigh, North Wales, not far from Chirk. It is situated on the river Dee, near the Chester and Shrewsbury railway, and contains the seat of Lord Dungannon. The mansion is in the Gothic style, and has been rebuilt on the site of the old one founded by the Trevor family.

BRYN-LLANFAIR. *See* LLANFAIR-IS-GAER, Carnarvonshire.

BRYNLLOWARCH, a tnshp. in the par. of Kerry, hund. and co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 2 miles from Newtown.

BRYNLLYS, or **BROYNLLIS**, a par. in the hund. of Talgarth, in the co. of Brecon, South Wales, 7 miles to the N.E. of Brecknock. It is situated to the S. of the river Wye. In this parish are the remains of a castle, which was founded soon after the Norman Conquest, and was held at one time by the Cliffords, and afterwards by the Bohuns. It was partly destroyed by fire in the 12th century. A round tower still remains. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £174, in the gift of W. D. Wilkins, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The charities produce about £7 a year. Pont-y-wal is the chief residence.

BRYNMAUR, a vil. in Prisk parcel, in the par. of Llangattock, hund. of Crickhowell, in the co. of Brecon, South Wales, 1 mile from Crickhowell. It is seated on the banks of the river Usk and the Crickhowell canal, not far from the Beaufort iron-works.

BRYNPOLYN, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Asaph, hund. of Rhuddlan, in the co. of Flint, North Wales, not far from St. Asaph.

BRYNSHENKIN, a vil. in the par. of Llanidan, hund. of Menai, in the co. of Anglesea, North Wales, 3 miles from Carnarvon. It is seated on the Menai Straits and is near the spot where the Roman general Suetonius effected a landing.

BRYNTALCH, a tnshp. in the par. of Llandyssil, hund. of Newtown, in the co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 2 miles from Montgomery. It is near the river Severn.

BRYNTANGOR, a tnshp. in the par. of Bryn-Eglwys, hund. of Yale, in the co. of Denbigh, North Wales, 6 miles to the N.W. of Llangollen.

BRYNYCHEL. *See* BRYNCHEL, Montgomeryshire.

BRYN-Y-BEIRDD, a hmlt. in the par. of Llandilofawr, in the co. of Carmarthen, South Wales, not far from Llandilofawr. It is seated near the river Towey.

BRYNYORUG, a vil. in the tnshp. of Gwyddelfryn-gwyddil and par. of Towyn, in the hund. of Estimaner, and co. of Merioneth, North Wales, not far from Towyn.

BRYNYWALL, a tnshp. in the par. and hund. of Rhuddlan, in the co. of Flint, North Wales, not far from Rhuddlan.

BUBBENHALL, a par. in the Kenilworth div. of the hund. of Knightlow, in the co. of Warwick, 5 miles to the S. of Coventry. Kenilworth is its post town. It is on the banks of the river Avon. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Worcester, worth £56, in the gift of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Gile

The parochial charities, including a small bequest for education, amount to £8 a year.

BUBNELL, a tnshp. in the par. of Bakewell, hund. of High Peak, in the co. of Derby, 3 miles to the N.E. of Bakewell. It is situated on the river Derwent. Near the vil. is Bubnell Hall.

BUBNEY, a hmlt. in the tnshp. and par. of Whitchurch, hund. of North Bradford, in the co. of Salop, 1 mile from Whitchurch. The Ellesmere canal passes near it.

BUBWITH, a par. in the Holme Beacon div. of the wap. of Harthill, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles to the E. of Selby. It is situated on the banks of the river Derwent, and is a station on the Selby and Market Weighton branch of the North-Eastern railway. The par. contains the tnshps. of Breighton, Foggathorpe, Gribthorpe, Harlthorpe, Spaldington, and Willitoft. The Derwent is here crossed by a stone bridge of ten arches, which was erected about 1793. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, worth £102, in the patron. of the lord chancellor and the Dean and Chapter of York alternately. The church, which has an embattled tower, is dedicated to All Saints. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel in the village. The charitable endowments for the benefit of the poor amount to £21 per annum. Nicholas de Bubwith, Bishop of Bath and Wells, who built part of Wells Cathedral and lies interred there, was a native of this village. He attended the Council of Constance in 1415, and died in 1424.

BUCCLEUGH, a *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of St. Cuthbert, Edinburgh, in the co. of Edinburgh, Scotland. The living is in the presb. of Edinburgh, and in the patron. of St. Cuthbert's session.

BUCCLEUGH, EAST and WEST, a district, once forming a par., but now united to the par. of Ettrick, in the co. of Selkirk, Scotland, 13 miles S.W. of Selkirk. This place gives the title of duke to the Scott family.

BUCHAN DISTRICT, one of the 4 ancient divs. of the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland, being the north-eastern part of the co., bounded on the N. and E. by the sea, on the S. by the river Ythan, and on the W. by the river Dovern. It corresponds with the modern districts of Deer and Ellon. The surface is mostly level and moorland, the highest ground being Mormond Hill, which is only 800 feet high. The district, which is about 20 miles in length and the same in breadth, contains the remains of several fortresses. It anciently was held by the Comyns, Stewarts, and Douglases. The modern earldom belongs to the family of Erskine, whose seats are Kirkhill and Amondell, in Linlithgowshire, and Dryburgh Abbey, in Berwickshire.

BUCHANAN, a par. in the co. of Stirling, Scotland, near Drymen. It comprises an extensive mountain district on the eastern shore of Loch Lomond, and is bounded on the S. by the river Endrick. The district is easily accessible by means of the steamers that ply on Loch Lomond. The surface rises at Ben Lomond to the height of 3,193 feet. Limestone abounds in the par. The living, worth £157, is in the presb. of Dumbarton, in the gift of the Duke of Montrose. On the margin of the loch is Buchanan House, the old seat of the Buchanans, now that of the Duke of Montrose. At the northern extremity of the parish is the fort of Inversnaid. A nunnery formerly existed on Inchcailloch, an island in Loch Lomond. The par. extends about 18 miles in length and 4 in breadth.

BUCHANTY, a vil. in the par. of Fowlis-Wester, in the co. of Perth, Scotland, 10 miles to the W. of Perth. It is seated on the banks of the Almond Water, a feeder of the Tay.

BUCHANY, a vil. in the par. of Kilmadock, in the co. of Perth, Scotland, not far from Doune.

BUCKABANK, or BUCKHOWBANK, a tnshp. in the par. of Dalston, ward and co. of Cumberland, 5 miles to the S.W. of Carlisle. Dalston is a station on the Maryport and Carlisle railway. The tnshp. is situated on the river Caldew, and contains cotton factories, mills, an extensive forge, and an edge-tool manufactory. The Bishop of Carlisle is lord of the manor.

BUCKBY, LONG, a par. in the hund. of Guilsborough, in the co. of Northampton, 5 miles to the N.E. of Daventry, its post town. It is situated near the head of the river Nen, on the Grand Junction canal, and contains the hmlt. of Murcott. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, worth £150, in the patron. of the Bishop of Lichfield. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. There are in the village a chapel for Baptists, and a free school, endowed in 1783 by L. Freeman, the revenue of which is about £40. The annual value of the other charities is about £32.

BUCKDEN, a par. in the hund. of Toseland, in the co. of Huntingdon, 5 miles to the N. of St. Neot's. Huntingdon is its post town. It is on the W. side of the river Ouse, not far from Offord station on the Great Northern railway, and includes the hmlt. of Stirtloe. The manor was held in the reign of Henry I. by the abbot of Ely, who granted it to the bishops of Lincoln. The ancient palace of the bishops, a brick edifice partly surrounded by a moat, stands in the centre of the village. It is related of Bishop Barlow (1675) that he never visited Lincoln, but from his constant residence here acquired the title of Bishop of Buckden. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, of the val. of £254, in the patron. of the Bishop of Peterborough. The church, a handsome structure with a spire, is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains monuments to several of the bishops of Lincoln. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels in the village. The charitable endowments, consisting partly of bequests for education, produce about £170 per annum. There are several almshouses.

BUCKDEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Arncliffe, wap. of Staincliff and Ewcross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 11 miles to the N.E. of Settle. It is situated in the valley of the Wharfe, and includes several hamlets.

BUCKENHAM, a par. in the hund. of Blofield, in the co. of Norfolk, 8 miles to the S.E. of Norwich. Acle is its post town. It is on the N. side of the river Yare, here crossed by a ferry, and is a station on the Great Eastern and Norfolk railway. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, of the val. with that of Hassingham, of £230, in the patron. of Sir W. B. Proctor, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient building, with an octagonal tower, and has recently undergone considerable improvements. The eastern window, of stained glass, represents St. Nicholas and the four Evangelists. The register is modern, commencing with the year 1760. Near the village is Buckenham House.

BUCKENHAM, NEW, a par. and market town in the hund. of Shropham, in the co. of Norfolk, 15 miles to the S.E. of Norwich, and 105 miles by railway from London *viâ* Colchester, or 133¾ *viâ* Cambridge and Norwich. It is near the Tivetshall station of the Eastern Union section of the Great Eastern railway. This place, in the 11th century, formed part of the domains of William de Albini, who erected a castle in the adjoining parish of Old Buckenham. Remains of the gatehouse and the keep still exist. The town gradually grew up around the fortress, and various privileges were conferred on the townsmen, which they still enjoy; among others are exemption from serving on juries beyond their parishes, and freedom from tolls at fairs and markets. The town is situated in a pleasant district, but is irregularly built, consisting of several small streets. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Norwich, worth £115, in the gift of the inhabitants. The church is a noble structure, dedicated to St. Martin. It is of ancient date, and was partly rebuilt in 1479. Round the basement of the tower and south side of the church is singularly beautiful panel-work—scarcely two compartments are of the same device. It contains several old monuments, and has, sculptured on the west front, the arms of the Knivetts and other families to whom the manor belonged. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel, and in the town is a National school, built in 1849 at the sole cost of the late Rev. F. S. Bevan; also almshouses for four persons, endowed by William Barber with an income of about £45 per annum. The latter were rebuilt

in 1861, at the cost of £800, two-thirds of which sum was presented by Hammond and Joseph J. Turner, and their mother, Harriet Turner. There is a small endowment for the education of six boys, now paid to the fund of the National school. The minister of this parish claims the privilege, as lord of the manor of Buckenham Priory, to be cup-bearer at coronations. The market has been discontinued some years. Fairs are held for cattle on the last Thursday in May and the 22nd November.

BUCKENHAM, OLD, a par. in the hund. of Shropham, in the co. of Norfolk, 3 miles to the S.E. of Attleburgh, and 1½ N. by W. from New Buckenham. The Great Eastern railway passes near it, and has a station at Eccles Road, about 3 miles to the N.E. of the village, which is built in a romantic spot, surrounding a green of about 40 acres. It was once a place of some note, and was the site of a priory for canons of the Augustine order, founded about 1085 by William de Albini, surnamed the Stronghanded. The materials of the old castle were employed in the erection of the priory. It was valued at the Dissolution at £131, and was given to Sir Thomas Knivett. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £102, in the patron. of the inhabitants. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure with thatched roof and octagon tower, containing six bells. It was once used as a barn. There is an endowed school for boys and girls, and an infant school. The charitable endowments for education and the relief of the poor amount to £111 per annum. The manor now belongs to Lord Petre, whose seat is Buckenham Hall. The right of serving as butler at the coronation belongs to the lord of this manor.

BUCKENHAM PARVA, or BUCKENHAM-NEAR-TOFTS, a par. in the hund. of Grimshoe, in the co. of Norfolk, 7 miles to the N. of Thetford, and 6 N.E. from Brandon railway station. It is situated on the river Wissey. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, in the gift of the Rev. T. Newman. The church, long since demolished, was dedicated to St. Andrew. The parish contains about 931 acres, and belongs solely to the Hon. Francis Baring, who is lord of the manor; his seat is Buckenham Hall.

BUCKENHILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Woolhope, hund. of Greytree, in the co. of Hereford, 7 miles to the N. of Ross.

BUCKERELL, a par. in the hund. of Hemyock, in the co. of Devon, 3 miles to the W. of Honiton, its post town. It is situated near the river Otter and the Yeovil and Exeter section of the London and South-Western railway. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £120, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The church, which contains a screen and several monuments, is dedicated to St. Mary. The principal residence is Buckerell House.

BUCKFASTLEIGH, a par. and market town in the hund. of Stanborough, in the co. of Devon, 5 miles to the N.W. of Totnes. Ashburton is its post town. It is situated in a hilly and beautiful country on the river Dart, and was the site of an abbey, existing as early as the reign of Edward the Confessor, but refounded about 1137 by Ethelward de Pomeroi, for monks of the Cistercian order. It flourished till the Dissolution, and had a revenue of £466. The estate was given to Sir Thomas Dennis, and subsequently many houses were built in the village from the ruins of the abbey. Some slight remains exist about a mile from the village on the E. bank of the Dart. Marble and limestone are quarried in the parish, and in the vicinity are copper-works. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in the woollen manufacture. There is a small ancient market-house. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, of the val. of £270, in the patron. of the Rev. M. Lowndes, incumbent. The church, which stands on a hill near the bridge over the Dart, is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. It has transepts and side chapels, and an ancient tower, from which there are fine views of the picturesque scenery of the neighbourhood. The Wesleyans and other Dissenters have chapels here. The charitable endowments for the poor produce about £60 per annum. Buckfastleigh Abbey is a modern mansion in the Tudor style of architecture, erected on the site of the ancient abbey. Friday is the market day. Cattle fairs are held in the village on the third Thursday in June and the second Thursday in September.

BUCKHAVEN, or BUCKHYNE, a vil. in the par. of Wemyss, in the co. of Fife, Scotland, 2 miles to the S.W. of Leven, it is seated on the N. coast of the Frith of Forth, near the Leven branch of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway. The inhabitants, descended, as is said, from the crew of a Dutch vessel wrecked on the coast about the middle of the 16th century, are chiefly engaged in the fisheries. The cottages are scattered over the steep face of the hill. There is an United Presbyterian chapel in the village. A new pier and harbour have recently been made.

BUCKHOLMSIDE, a vil. in the par. of Melrose, and in the co. of Roxburgh, Scotland, 1 mile from Galashiels. It is seated in a hilly country, on the Gala Water, a feeder of the Tweed.

BUCKHOLT FARM, an ext. par. lib. in the hund. of Thorngate, Romsey div. of the co. of Southampton, 5 miles to the S.W. of Stockbridge. It is intersected by the old Roman road from Salisbury to Winchester.

BUCKHORN WESTON, a par. in the hund. of Redlane, Sturminster div. of the co. of Dorset, 4 miles to the N. of Stalbridge. It is situated on the confines of Somersetshire, close to the Yeovil and Salisbury section of the London and South-Western railway. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury, of the val. of £360, in the gift of Lady Stapleton. The church contains an ancient monument.

BUCKHURST, a hmlt. near the vil. of Chigwell, in the co. of Essex, 10¼ miles from Whitechapel church. It is situated on the borders of Epping and Hainault Forests, near the road to Ongar. In the neighbourhood are many villas, chiefly occupied by merchants. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a chapel of ease to Chigwell. The Independents have a chapel. There is a grammar school, and a free school founded by Archbishop Harsnett in 1629; in the former, the illustrious William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, is said to have been educated. In the forest was an ancient palace, supposed to have belonged to King Harold.

BUCKIE, a large fishing vil. and *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of Rathven, Enzie district, in the co. of Banff, Scotland, 5 miles to the W. of Cullen. It is seated in a moorland country, on the S. coast of the Moray Frith, and is a small port subordinate to Banff. The living, worth £80, is in the presb. of Fordyce, and in the patron. of the heads of families. There are also a Free church, an Episcopalian chapel, and a Roman Catholic chapel.

BUCKINGHAM, a par., market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, in the hund. and co. of Buckingham, 16 miles to the N.W. of Aylesbury, and 57 miles from London by road, or 61 miles by railway. It is a station on the Banbury, Buckingham, and Bletchley branch of the London and North-Western railway. The parish is situated in a pleasant country, on the river Ouse, by which the town is surrounded on three sides, and includes the chplry. of Gawcott, the hmlts. of Bourton, Bufflers Holt, and Leaborough, the precinct of Prebend End, and the district of Bourtonhold.—Buckingham is a very old town, and is mentioned in Domesday Book as a borough. The surrounding district was ravaged by the Danes in the middle of the 10th century, and the town fell into their hands in the year 1010. It had been previously fortified by Edward the Elder. A castle was founded here by the Earls of Buckingham soon after the Norman Conquest. The town was of considerable importance as one of the staple towns for wool, in the reign of Edward III., but it soon began to decline. During the Civil War, Charles I. had his headquarters at Buckingham for a short time; it was subsequently occupied by Waller and Fairfax.—The town, which consists chiefly of one street of considerable length, is paved and lighted

with gas. It has an abundant supply of water, and there are several baths. The Ouse is here crossed by three bridges, two of stone and one of brick. The two former are ancient, the latter was erected at the time of the construction of the railway which passes through the town, to replace a third stone bridge removed by the railway company. There is a townhall, erected about 1685, and a gaol for the borough, built by Lord Cobham in 1748. The latter is a handsome building, with square embattled towers, and a tablet bearing an inscription which records the restoration of the summer assizes to this town in 1758. In 1724 a great portion of the town was consumed by fire.—The business of the town is chiefly agricultural, though some of the inhabitants are engaged in the leather trade, and in making pillow lace, which manufacture has lately much declined. There are several flour-mills on the river. Limestone is quarried in the neighbourhood, and marble exists, but not of good quality. A vigorous endeavour is making to introduce the straw-plait manufacture into the neighbouring villages, which is likely to be successful, as a market for that article is held every Saturday at Aylesbury. There are several malting-houses in the neighbourhood, an extensive tannery, and an establishment for the sorting of wool.—There are many pleasant walks and drives in the vicinity of Buckingham, and especially the grand avenue of 2 miles, leading from the north-west of the town to the arched entrance of Stowe House, the seat of the Dukes of Buckingham, which is one of the chief objects of interest and attraction in this neighbourhood.—The elective franchise appears to have been first exercised by the inhabitants in the reign of Henry VIII., two members being returned to parliament in the year 1544. A charter of incorporation was granted by Queen Mary about ten years later, which was restored, after a short suspension, in 1684. Under the Reform Act it continues to return two representatives. The limits of the parliamentary borough comprise, in addition to the ancient borough with its hamlets, the parishes of Hillesdon, Maids Moreton, Padbury, Preston Bisset, Radclive, Thornborough, and Tingewick; so that the population of the parliamentary borough is 7,625, while that of the municipal is only 3,847. The government of the borough is vested in a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors. The revenue of the corporation is about £820.—Buckingham is the county town, the seat of a Poor-law Union, the head of a County Court district, and one of the polling places for the county elections. It has a savings-bank, a mechanics' institute, and the Union poorhouse.—The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, of the val. of £465, in the patron. of the Bishop of Oxford. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is the most conspicuous and principal ornament of the town. It was built about 1780, and stands on an artificial mound, the site of the old castle. It has an embattled tower, with pinnacles, embrasures, and an elegant spire 150 feet high. The altar-piece is a copy of Raphael's picture of the Transfiguration, presented by the late Marquis of Buckingham, and the interior of the church is elegantly fitted up in the Grecian style, with columns and arched ceiling richly ornamented. The old parish church, erected over the burial-place, it is said, of St. Rumbald, stood near the same spot. Its spire fell about the end of the 17th century, and the tower in 1779. The Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, have each one chapel in the town. There is an endowed grammar school founded by Edward VI., which has an income of £10. The schoolhouse was the chapel of an ancient chantry founded by Matthew Stratton, Archdeacon of Buckingham, in the 13th century, and originally dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket. The Norman doorway and the old carved seats still remain. The school is now incorporated with an English school, under the management of the corporation. The green-coat school, founded by Gabriel Newton in 1760 for 26 boys, has an income of about £35 a year, and has been incorporated with the National school for boys and girls, founded in 1819. There are some almshouses, the endowments of which amount to about £27 per annum, and several other charities. The entire value of the charitable endowments of the parish is about £260 per annum.—In 1514, while staying at Buckingham, Catherine of Arragon received the tidings of the great defeat of the Scots at Flodden Field. A great fire occurred in 1724, which destroyed a large part of the town, with property worth £40,000. This was the birthplace of Bishop John of Buckingham, the Protestant martyr Cosins, and Dr. Mason Goode, translator of the Psalms.—The town is connected, by a branch canal 9 miles long, with the Grand Junction canal at Stony Stratford.—The branch was formed in 1801, and passes down the valley of the Ouse. Buckingham gives the title of duke to the Grenville family.—Saturday is the market day for meat and corn, and on Monday a large calf market is held in the Woolpack-yard. There are twelve fairs annually, chiefly for the sale of cattle, horses, and sheep, viz. on Old New Year's Day, the last Monday in January, the 7th March, the second Monday in April, the 6th May, Whit Thursday, the 10th July for wool, the 4th September, the 2nd October, the Saturday after Old Michaelmas Day (a statute fair), the 8th November for cheese, and the 13th December.

BUCKINGHAM HUNDRED, one of the 8 hunds. or subdivisions of the co. of Buckingham, situated in the north-western part of the co., and bounded on the N. by Northamptonshire, on the E. by the hund. of Cottesloe, on the S. by the hund. of Ashenden, and on the W. by Oxfordshire. It contains the pars. of Addington, Adstock, Akeley, Barton Hartshorn, Beachampton, Biddlesdon, Buckingham, Caversfield (Oxfordshire), Chetwode, Edgecott, Foxcott, Hillesdon, Leckhampstead, Lillingstone-Dayrell, Maids Moreton, Marsh Gibbon, Padbury, Preston Bisset, Radclive, Shalstone, Steeple Claydon, Stowe, Thornborough, Thornton, Tingewick, Turweston, Twyford, Water Stratford, Westbury, and part of Stratton Audley, and the ext. par. district of Luffield Abbey. The hund. extends over an area of about 50,960 acres.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, one of the midland counties of England, lying between 51° 26′ and 52° 12′ N. lat., and between 0° 3′ and 1° 10′ W. long. It is bounded on the N. by Northamptonshire, on the E. by Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, and Middlesex; on the S. by the river Thames, which separates it from Berkshire; and on the W. by Oxfordshire. Its form is very irregular. It extends in length from N. to S. about 54 miles, and its greatest breadth, in a line from E. to W. through Aylesbury, is about 27 miles. It is in circuit about 215 miles, and comprises an area of 466,932 statute acres, including within its limits 34,680 inhabited houses, occupied by a population of 166,597, according to the census of 1861, against 163,723 in 1851, showing an increase of 2,874 in the decennial period.—This county is believed to have been part of the territory of the British tribe called the *Catyeuchlani*, and after the Roman conquest it was included in the province called *Flavia Cæsariensis*. During the dominion of the Saxons it formed part of the kingdom of Mercia, and was subsequently comprehended within the *Dane-lagh*. Its present name is but slightly modified from that under which it is mentioned in Domesday Book—*Buccingahamscire*. Few historical events are connected with this county previous to the civil war in the 17th century. In the barons' war in the reign of King John, Hanslope Castle, near Castlethorpe, the seat of the Manduits, was besieged and taken for the king by Fulk de Brent. In the reign of Charles I. the men of Buckinghamshire early espoused and energetically defended the popular cause. It was the ship-money levied on the estate of John Hampden, at Hampden, which became the occasion of the famous trial in the courts of law. At Brill a royal garrison long held its ground, notwithstanding several attacks of the parliamentary forces under Hampden. The garrison quitted Brill in April, 1643. The army under Essex was quartered soon after near Aylesbury and Thame. About the same time Wycombe was attacked by Prince Rupert. Buckingham became the head-quarters of the king in the following year. Boarstall House, on the confines of

Oxfordshire, and Greenland House, near Henley, were also held for the king. The latter was given up to the parliament in 1644, and the former not till 1646. The skirmish in which Hampden received his mortal wound, took place in June, 1643, at Chalgrove Field, in Oxfordshire, a few miles from the borders of this county.—The principal natural features of Buckinghamshire are the chalk hills, a portion of the Chiltern range, and the Vale of Aylesbury. The Chiltern hills extend across the southern part of the county, from Bledlow and West Wycombe on the edge of Oxfordshire, in a north-easterly direction, by Risborough, Wendover, Ivinghoe, and Eddlesborough, into Bedfordshire. At some points they have an elevation of about 900 feet, but generally they are considerably lower. This district is believed to have been anciently a dense forest, but the larger part of it is now under cultivation. The Vale of Aylesbury, to the north-west, extends across the middle of the county, forming part of the basin of the Thame, which is separated by the Chiltern hills from that of the Thames. North of this fertile vale are some low hills of sandstone and limestone. The principal woodland districts are on the Chiltern hills and in the southern part of the county, Bernwood Forest on the edge of Oxfordshire, and Whaddon Chase between Buckingham and Fenny Stratford. Beech and oak are the principal timber. The abundance of the former has by some been conjectured to have given rise to the name of the county, *buccen* being the Saxon for "beech." There is much beautiful and varied scenery south of the Chiltern range. The most extensive prospects are obtained from points near Brill, Eddlesborough, and Penn, the latter embracing, it is said, portions of ten counties. The pictures of rural life which it affords have been graphically described by Milton in the "L'Allegro" and "Il Penseroso."—The rivers of Buckinghamshire are the Thames, with its tributaries the Thame and the Colne, and the rivers Ouse and Ouzel. The Thames touches the county a little to the north of Henley, forming its southern boundary for nearly 30 miles, and flowing in an easterly and southerly course past Great Marlow, Hedsor, Taplow (opposite to which is Maidenhead, in Berkshire), Eton, and Datchet. It is navigable the whole distance. The Colne separates Buckinghamshire from Middlesex, first touching the former a few miles to the north of Uxbridge, where it is joined by the Misbourn, a river which rises in the Chiltern hills, near Great Missenden, and runs in a south-easterly direction past Amersham. The Colne thence flows southward past Iver, Colnbrook, and Horton to the Thames, into which it falls at the south-eastern corner of the county, near Staines. This river is not navigable, and has several channels in some parts of its course; trout are found in it. The Thame, which has several sources, flows from the eastern side of the county and the borders of Hertfordshire, by a winding course through the Vale of Aylesbury, south-westward to the town of Thame. After forming the boundary of the county for a few miles, it enters Oxfordshire and joins the Thames at Dorchester. The length of its course through Buckinghamshire is nearly 30 miles. It becomes navigable when it reaches the edge of Oxfordshire. Eels are abundant in this river, which also contains pike, perch, roach, and other fish. The Ouse rises in Northamptonshire, and first touches this county at Turweston, near Brackley. After forming the boundary for a few miles, it flows eastward to Buckingham, thence north-east to Thornton, where it again separates the county from Northamptonshire, and below Stony Stratford crosses the county to Newport Pagnell. Its course thence is northerly to Olney and the borders of Bedfordshire, which county it enters below Cold Brayfield. That part of its course which is in Buckinghamshire is remarkably circuitous, and is about 45 miles in length, or nearly double the direct distance between the points where it first touches and quits the county. The Ouzel rises near Eddlesborough, in the Chiltern hills, and after a northerly course of about 30 miles, partly along the borders of this county and Bedfordshire, past Leighton Buzzard, Linslade (where it enters Buckinghamshire), Fenny Stratford, and Woolston, joins the Ouse at Newport Pagnell. This river is famed for its perch, pike, and bream. The Wick is a small stream which rises near West Wycombe, in the Chilterns, and flowing south-eastward past High Wycombe, falls into the Thames near Hedsor.—Buckinghamshire does not contain any minerals of importance. The climate is mild and healthy. In the Vale of Aylesbury, which is proverbial for its fertility, are some of the richest meadows and pasture lands in England. Its abundant produce of corn and cattle are celebrated in the saying, "Buckinghamshire bread and beef." Sandy soils are found north of the vale, next Bedfordshire, and clay and loam in the valley of the Ouse. Turnips and wheat are grown in the latter district. There is much good and highly-cultivated land between the Chilterns and the Thames, the soil of the level district next the latter and the Colne being a good loam above the London clay. Meadows and pasture land occupy about half the surface of the county. Dairy farms are very numerous, and the quantity of butter produced is enormous. The number of cows kept for the dairy is said to exceed 20,000, and the annual produce of butter is about 1,900 tons, or 500,000 lbs. It is chiefly sent to the London market, made up in rolls of two pounds in weight, and packed in baskets called "flats," of various capacity but of the uniform depth of 11 inches. Cream cheeses are made, but only in small quantities. Most of the dairy cows are of the Yorkshire or Hereford short-horn breeds. There are also some Welsh and Alderney cows. The stock of sheep is very large, and the principal breeds are the Dorsetshire, South Down, Gloucester, Leicester, and a cross breed between the two latter. The Dorset ewes are valued for their early lambs, the South Downs for mutton, and the other breeds for their wool. Hogs, chiefly of the Berkshire breed, are kept in large numbers on the dairy farms. This county is noted for a peculiar method of rearing and fattening ducks very early in the spring. There are some extensive cherry orchards.—Buckinghamshire is divided into the following eight hundreds:—Ashendon, Aylesbury, Buckingham, Burnham, Cottesloe, Desborough, Newport, and Stoke. At the time of the Norman survey it was divided into 18. Burnham, Desborough, and Stoke are the "Chiltern Hundreds," the steward of which was at first an officer appointed to put down robbers and wild beasts in the district. The duties and profits of the office are now merely nominal, and it is only heard of as a post under the crown accepted by a member of parliament when he wishes to vacate his seat. The county contains about 200 parishes, 14 of which are market towns, viz.:—Buckingham (nominally the county town), Aylesbury (now considered the real capital), Great Marlow, High Wycombe, Amersham, Newport Pagnell, Winslow, Beaconsfield, Chesham, Ivinghoe, Olney, Princes Risborough, Wendover, and Stony Stratford. The first four are parliamentary boroughs, returning two members each. The county returns three members to parliament. Aylesbury is the place of election, and Buckingham, Newport Pagnell, and Beaconsfield are polling places. Buckinghamshire is included in the Norfolk Circuit, and the assizes and quarter sessions are held at Aylesbury. The local government is vested in a lord-lieutenant, with about 60 deputies, a high sheriff, and a large body of magistrates, above 200 in number. There are seven Poor-law Unions in the county, the seats of which are Amersham, Aylesbury, Buckingham, Eton, Newport Pagnell, Winslow, and High Wycombe. The archdeac. of Buckingham, which is very nearly co-extensive with the county, is in the dioc. of Oxford, in the prov. of Canterbury. It was formerly part of the dioc. of Lincoln.—The chief manufactures carried on in Buckinghamshire are those of lace, straw-plait, and silk weaving. The lace trade, which in 1841 employed 4,440 persons, is of much less importance than it was formerly, and is now chiefly carried on in the neighbourhood of Olney and Hanslope. Several paper-mills have long been established on the small river Wick, and above 350 persons are at present employed in the manufacture. Wooden chair making also occupies

about 500 hands. The chief productions of the county are limestone, lime, sand, forest marble; beech, oak, and other timber; wheat, barley, clover, tares, turnips, hay; horses, cows, oxen, sheep, pigs, calves, and lambs; early ducks, cream cheese, and butter, which are largely exported to the London market.—The antiquities of this county are not very numerous. Several Roman stations existed within its limits. The ancient roads, Watling Street, Icknield Street, and Akeman Street, intersected the county. Watling Street, now the grand Holyhead road, entered it near Brickhill, and passed in a north-westerly line by Fenny and Stony Stratford into Northamptonshire. Icknield Street ran from Dunstable along the Chiltern hills, by Wendover and Princes Risborough, south-westward into Oxfordshire. Akeman Street crossed the northern part of the county; but its course is uncertain. There are remains of ancient camps at Burnham, Medmenham, West Wycombe, and Eddlesborough. The latter is an extensive earthwork, within which is a large and lofty mound called Kemble Castle, or Castle Hill, the traditional seat of Cunobeline, a British chief. In the vicinity are the villages of Great Kemble and Little Kemble, the name of which was anciently *Kynebel*, or *Cunobel*. Other intrenchments exist at Danesfield, Cholsbury, Hawridge, and Hedgerley Dean.—There are no ruins of the baronial castles, seven in number, formerly existing in this county; but the sites of three of them are marked by traces of the earthworks surrounding them. These are at Lavendon, Castlethorpe, and Whitchurch. Twenty-one religious houses were founded in this county; but most of them have entirely perished. The most extensive ruins are those of Notley Abbey, near Thame. The buildings, consisting of the great hall and part of the cloisters, have long been converted into a farmhouse. Slight remains exist of Medmenham Abbey, Missenden Priory, and the nunneries of Ivinghoe and Burnham. At Ashridge was a college of the Society of Bonhommes, which was afterwards made a royal residence, and was occupied by Queen Elizabeth. One only of the ancient hospitals is still in existence, that at Newport Pagnell. Eton College, founded by Henry VI., is in this county. Stewkley church is very ancient, and a highly interesting and well-preserved specimen of Norman architecture. The same style is also exhibited in the churches at Hanslope, Wing, Wycombe, Stanton Bury, Upton, Water-Stratford, and a few others. Chetwode church, noted for its fine stained windows, and Hillesdon church, are good examples of the early English style. In the same style are the churches of Cold Brayfield and Lillingstone Dayrell. The county contains many fine examples of the decorated and perpendicular styles. Ancient mansions exist at Gayhurst and Liscombe: the former remains almost unaltered as it was built in the reign of Elizabeth; the latter has been modernised. At Boarstall is the gatehouse of an old castellated mansion.—The principal modern seats of the nobility and gentry, which are numerous in Buckinghamshire, are the following:—Stowe, the magnificent residence of the late Duke of Buckingham; Bulstrode, near Beaconsfield, the seat of the Duke of Portland; Wotton House, that of the Marquis of Chandos; Hampden House, of the Earl of Buckinghamshire; Penn House, of Earl Howe; Ashridge, of the Earl of Ellesmere; Dropmore, of Lady Grenville; Aston Clinton, of Lord Lake; Morton House, of Lord Godolphin; Ditton Park, of Lord Montague; Lillies, of Lord Nugent, &c.—The London and North-Western railway enters the county near Ivinghoe, and passes north-west by Bletchley and Wolverton, into Northamptonshire. There is a branch line to Aylesbury from Cheddington Junction. Another branch runs from Bletchley to Bedford; a third from Leighton to Dunstable; a fourth from Bletchley, through Winslow, Claydon, Bicester, &c., to Oxford; and a fifth from Winslow, on the latter line, to Buckingham and Brackley. The Great Western railway crosses the southern extremity of the county from West Drayton to Maidenhead, with branches from Slough to Windsor and Uxbridge, and from Maidenhead to Thame. The Buckinghamshire railway, not yet completed, will connect Aylesbury, through Winslow and Brackley, with the Oxford and Birmingham line at Banbury. The Grand Junction canal enters the county near Marsworth, passing northward along the valley of the Ousel, through Fenny Stratford, to Newport Pagnell, and thence westward along the valley of the Ouse to Stony Stratford, where it enters Northamptonshire. Branch canals are formed from Marsworth to Aylesbury and Wendover, and from Stony Stratford to Buckingham. The great road from London to Chester and Holyhead runs across Buckinghamshire from Brickhill to Stony Stratford, coinciding with the ancient Watling Street. Another road crosses farther north from near Woburn, through Newport Pagnell, to Barkley. The south corner of the county is crossed by the great road from London to Bath. The road to Oxford enters near Uxbridge, and passes north-west through Beaconsfield and High Wycombe, quitting the county near West Wycombe. Another road branches off from this at Redhill, running through Amersham and Wendover to Aylesbury. The principal roads from the latter place are, northward, through Winslow to Buckingham, and thence to Brackley; to Leighton Buzzard, Fenny Stratford, Newport Pagnell, and Olney; eastward to Tring and Berkhampstead; westward to Bicester; and south-west to Thame and Oxford.—This county gives the title of earl to the Hampden family.

BUCKISH MILLS, a hmlt. partly in the par. of Parkham and hund. of Shebbear, and partly in the par. of Woolfardisworthy and hund. of Witheridge, in the co. of Devon, 7 miles to the S.W. of Bideford. It is seated on the S. coast of Bideford Bay.

BUCKLAND, a par. in the hund. of Ganfield, in the co. of Berks, 4 miles to the N.E. of Farringdon. It is situated on the S. bank of the river Thames, and contains the hmlt. of Carswell. The manor was held by the De la Poles, dukes of Suffolk, from whom it passed, in 1545, to the Yateses, and in 1690 to the Throckmortons, who still hold it. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Oxford, worth £310, in the gift of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a free school for boys and girls, founded in 1793, by Henry Southby, and further endowed by other persons, with an income of about £40 per annum. The other charities produce about £20 a year. The chief residence is Buckland House, the seat of Sir R. G. Throckmorton, Bart. It was erected in 1757, after designs by John Wood, of Bath.

BUCKLAND, a par. in the hund. of Aylesbury, in the co. of Buckingham, 4 miles to the E. of Aylesbury. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of Stoke Mandeville, in the dioc. of Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a small ancient building, with a square tower. The Methodists have a large chapel, with Sunday-school attached. The parochial charities are of trifling value. The Aylesbury branch of the Grand Junction canal intersects the parish.

BUCKLAND, a hmlt. in the par. of Thurleston, hund. of Stanborough, in the co. of Devon, 3 miles to the W. of Kingsbridge. It is seated on the coast of the English Channel.

BUCKLAND, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Kiftsgate, in the co. of Gloucester, 6 miles to the S.E. of Evesham, in Worcestershire. Broadway is its post town. It is pleasantly situated on the Cotswold hills, at their northern extremity, and contains the hmlt. of Laverton. The manor was one of the possessions of the abbots of Gloucester, and was afterwards held by the Gresham family. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, worth £222, in the patron. of Sir Thomas Phillips, Bart. The church is in the perpendicular style, and has a fine stained window of the 15th century. This parish participates with Chipping Campden in the benefit of the free school, founded in 1707 by Henry F. Thynne, the income of which, from endowment, is about £130 per annum.

BUCKLAND, a par. in the hund. of Edwinstree, in the co. of Hertford, 2 miles to the N. of Buntingford. It

includes the vil. of Chipping. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, worth £300, in the patron. of the Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The parochial charities are worth £3 a year. This parish was crossed by the old British road, Ermine Street.

BUCKLAND, a vil. in the par. of Therfield, hund. of Odsey, in the co. of Hertford, 2 miles to the S.W. of Royston. It is seated in a hilly district.

BUCKLAND, a par. in the hund. of Faversham, lathe of Scray, in the co. of Kent, 3 miles to the N.W. of Faversham. It lies near the London, Chatham, and Dover railway. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £167, in the gift of Sir J. T. Tyrell, Bart. The church, long decayed, was dedicated to St. Nicholas.

BUCKLAND, a par. in the first div. of the hund. of Reigate, in the co. of Surrey, 2 miles to the W. of Reigate, its post town. It is situated under Boxhill and Reigate Hill, on the N. edge of the Weald, near the London and South-Western railway. The river Mole, a branch of the Thames, runs a little to the S.W. of this place. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, of the val. of £337, in the gift of the Warden and Fellows of All Souls' College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. There are charitable endowments for the benefit of the poor amounting to £29 per annum. Buckland House is one of the chief residences.

BUCKLAND, a par. in the hund. of Bewsborough, lathe of St. Augustine, in the co. of Kent, 2 miles to the N.W. of Dover, its post town. The London, Chatham, and Dover railway passes near it. The parish is situated in a hilly country on the river Dour, here crossed by a bridge, and was the site of a hospital for lepers, founded about 1140 by the monks of the Benedictine priory at Dover. There are no remains of the building, but ancient silver coins have been dug up near its site. In the village are a flour-mill and two paper-mills. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, worth £139, in the gift of the archbishop. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. There is a chapel belonging to the Wesleyans.

BUCKLAND-BREWER, a par. in the hund. of Shebbear, in the co. of Devon, 4 miles to the S.W. of Bideford, its post town. It comprises the hmlts. of Bilsford, Galsworthy, and Tythacott. The addition to the name of this parish was taken from the Brewer family, by whom the manor was anciently held. The grant of a market, long since disused, was obtained for the inhabitants by the Abbot of Dunkeswell. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. with the perpet. curs. of Bulkworthy and East Putford annexed, £244, in the gift of the crown. The church, which has a fine Norman entrance, is dedicated to SS. Mary and Benedict. A small college was once connected with it. The parochial charities produce £4 a year. Annual fairs are held on Whit-Monday and the 2nd November.

BUCKLAND-DENHAM, a par. in the hund. of Kilmersdon, in the co. of Somerset, 2 miles to the N. of Frome, its post town, which is a station on the Great Western railway. It is situated in a pleasant district, and was anciently a market town and a place of some importance. It was at one time the seat of a good woollen trade. The assizes were occasionally held here. In the neighbouring valleys teasel is grown, the cultivation of which, for use in the woollen manufacture, employs many of the villagers. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £163, in the gift of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The Wesleyans have a chapel here. The charities are worth about £10 a year

BUCKLAND, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Braunton, in the co. of Devon, 4 miles to the N. of South Molton. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, of the val. with that of Buckland-Filleigh, of £286, in the patron. of Earl Fortescue. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There is a chapel for Wesleyans in the village. The parochial charities, consisting of the produce of parish lands, amount to £22 per annum.

BUCKLAND, EGG. *See* EGG-BUCKLAND Devonshire.

BUCKLAND FEE, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of North Petherton, in the co. of Somerset, 3 miles to the S. of Bridgwater. It is near the Bristol and Exeter railway.

BUCKLAND-FILLEIGH, a par. in the hund. of Shebbear, in the co. of Devon, 7 miles to the S. of Torrington. Hatherleigh is its post town. It lies near the river Torridge. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £218, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small ancient edifice, entirely covered with ivy. It has the mausoleum and several ancient monuments of the Fortescue family. There are some charities of trifling value. Buckland-Filleigh House, formerly the seat of the Filleighs, now of the Fortescues, is a handsome mansion of stone, situated on rising ground in a picturesque and well-wooded demesne.

BUCKLAND-IN-THE-MOOR, a par. in the hund. of Haytor, in the co. of Devon, 3 miles to the N.W. of Ashburton. It is situated in the forest quarter of Dartmoor, on the banks of the river Dart. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of Ashburton, in the dioc. of Exeter. The church has a carved screen of wood. The produce of the parish lands, for the relief of the poor, is about £33 per annum. Buckland House is the principal residence.

BUCKLAND-MONACHORUM, a par. in the hund. of Roborough, in the co. of Devon, 4 miles to the S. of Tavistock. It is situated on the banks of the river Tavy, not far from the Horrabridge station, on the Tavistock branch of the South Devon railway. It was anciently a market town, and became noted as the site of an abbey for monks of the Cistercian order, founded about 1278 by Amicia de Rivers, Countess Dowager of Devonshire. This monastery, which was afterwards fortified, flourished till the Dissolution, when it had a revenue of £242. The first orchards in the county are said to have been planted by the monks of Buckland. In the reign of Elizabeth, the estate was purchased by Sir Francis Drake, in whose family it still remains. Some of the houses in the village are very ancient. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, of the val. of £430, in the patron. of the Rev. R. Hayne, D.D. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was built about the year 1400. It is in the form of a cross, and has a tower surmounted by eight-sided turrets and pinnacles. The church contains a fine monument, by Bacon, to Lord Heathfield, who defended Gibraltar, and several monuments to the Drake family. The charitable endowments, consisting partly of bequests for education, by Lady Modyford and Matthew Elford, and £500 for the benefit of the poor, by Sir Ralph Lopes, Bart., amount to about £43 a year. Buckland Abbey, an Elizabethan mansion, pleasantly situated in wooded grounds by the Tavy, is the seat of Sir T. T. F. Drake. In the mansion are preserved a portrait of the great naval hero, and several personal relics. Some remains of the ancient abbey still exist in the grounds. There are several pleasant seats in the neighbourhood.

BUCKLAND-NEWTON, or BUCKLAND ABBAS, a par. in the hund. of the same name, Cerne subdivision of the co. of Dorset, 10 miles to the N. of Dorchester, and 3 N.E. from Cerne, its post town. It includes the tythgs. of Brockhampton, Buckland-Newtown, Knowle, Duntish, Mintern Parva, and Plush. The village, which is a place of considerable importance, and had formerly a market, is situated at the head of the Vale of Blackmoor, and commands fine woodland scenery. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. with the cur. of Plush, £196, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Wells. The church, which is partly in the early English and partly in the perpendicular style, is dedicated to the Holy Rood, or, according to Hutchins, to St. Mary. It has an embattled tower, containing a peal of five bells, surmounted by a short lead-covered spire. In the tything of Plush a handsome church was erected in 1843, and dedicated to St. John the Baptist, in place of the old chapel of ease, which had fallen into decay. There is a small Dissenting chapel, and a handsome

new school-house. The charitable endowments for the poor produce £30 per annum.

BUCKLAND-NEWTON HUNDRED, one of the 3 hunds. of the Cerne subdivision of the co. of Dorset, situated in the centre of the co., and surrounded by the hunds. of Sherborne, Pimperne, Whiteway, and the libs. of Piddlehinton, Alton Pancras, Piddletrenthide, and Fordington. It contains the pars. of Buckland-Newton, Mappowder, Pulham, and Wootton-Glanville, and has an area of about 12,500 acres.

BUCKLAND-RIPERS, a par. in the hund. of Culliford-Tree, Dorchester div. of the co. of Dorset, 3 miles to the N. of Weymouth. Melcomb Regis is its post town. The Great Western railway passes close by this place. Part of the hmlt. of Nottington is within the par. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury, worth £176, in the patron. of Q. H. Stroud, Esq.

BUCKLAND ST. MARY, a par. in the hund. of Abdick and Bulstone, in the co. of Somerset, 6 miles to the W. of Ilminster. It is on the borders of Devonshire, and extends into the hunds. of Martock and South Petherton. On the W. side of the parish are Blackdown Hill, on which are the remains of an old camp, called Neroche Castle, and not far off the mounds of stones called Robin Hood's Butts. Some military relics have been found in the district. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £343, in the gift of F. L. Popham, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

BUCKLAND-TOUT-SAINTS, a par. in the hund. of Coleridge, in the co. of Devon, 2 miles to the N.E. of Kingsbridge, its post town. It is situated near the South Devon railway. The living is a perpet. cur.* annexed to the vic. of Loddiswell, in the dioc. of Exeter.

BUCKLAND, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Braunton, in the co. of Devon, 6 miles to the N.W. of South Molton, its post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, of the val. of £194, in the gift of J. F. Basset, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Peter, and contains a fine screen, richly carved in arabesque. Buckland House is the chief residence.

BUCKLAND, WEST, a par. in the western div. of the hund. of Kingsbury, in the co. of Somerset, 2 miles to the E. of Wellington, its post town. It lies near the confines of Devonshire, at the N. foot of Blackdown Hill. The Bristol and Exeter railway runs near it. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of Wellington, in the dioc. of Bath and Wells. The church, which is old, and partly in the Norman style, is dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities are of small value.

BUCKLEBURY, a par. in the hund. of Reading, in the co. of Berks, 7 miles to the N.E. of Newbury. Reading is its post town. It is situated on a small stream, a feeder of the Thames, into which it falls at Pangbourne. The par. contains the hmlts. of Marlstone and Hawkridge. Bucklebury Common is an extensive tract of very elevated and pleasantly undulating ground, commanding fine prospects over the rich surrounding country. The view extends, in clear weather, to Windsor Castle. The village is seated in the valley N. of the common. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, of the val. of £453, in the patron. of W. H. H. Hartley, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It is an ancient edifice in the Norman style, with a tower and spire, and contains an old font and a monument to Lady Frances Winchcombe. In the churchyard is a yew tree of immense size. There is a chapel belonging to the Independents, and a free school for boys and girls, founded and endowed by Winchcombe Hartley, which has an income of about £35 per annum. Bucklebury shares with Thatcham the benefits of Lady Winchcombe's endowed school at the latter place for educating and clothing 40 boys. There are some other charities of small amount. Bucklebury House, now the seat of the Hartleys, who hold the manor, was erected by John Winchcombe in the 16th century. He was the son of John Winchcombe, who became famous as Jack of Newbury in the reign of Henry VIII. The manor belonged to the Winchcombes, and passed from them by marriage to the Hartleys.

BUCKLERHEAD, a hmlt. in the par. of Murroes, in the co. of Forfar, Scotland, 7 miles to the S. of Forfar.

BUCKLER'S HARD, a vil. in the par. and lib. of Beaulieu, in the co. of Southampton, 7 miles to the N.E. of Lymington. It is seated on the banks of the Beaulieu river. Here are several shipyards, in which most of the inhabitants are employed.

BUCKLESHAM, a par. in the hund. of Colneis, in the co. of Suffolk, 5 miles to the S.E. of Ipswich, its post town, and the same distance S. of Woodbridge, both of which are stations on the Great Eastern railway. It contains the hmlt. of Kembroke. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, of the annual val. of £569, in the gift of the Rev. E. Walford, incumbent. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a brick edifice with a small wooden tower, and was repaired in 1842. The register dates from the year 1678. There is a National school, which receives a government grant. There are three manors in this parish.

BUCKLEY, a chplry. in the par. of Hawarden, and hund. of Mold, in the co. of Flint, North Wales, not far from Hawarden.

BUCKLEY. *See* BULKELEY, Cheshire.

BUCKLOW HUNDRED, one of the 7 hunds. or subdivisions of the co. palatine of Chester, situated in the northern parliamentary div. of the co., and bounded on the N. and W. by the river Mersey, separating it from Lancashire, on the E. by the hund. of Macclesfield, on the S. by the hunds. of Northwich and Eddisbury. It contains the pars. of Ashton-upon-Mersey, Bowdon, Grappenhall, Knutsford, Lymm, Mobberley, Runcorn, and Warburton, with parts of Great Budworth, and Rostherne. The hund. extends over an area of about 107,700 acres.

BUCKLYVIE, or BUCHLYVIE, a vil. and *quoad sacra* par., partly in the par. of Kippen, in the co. of Perth, and partly in the par. of Drymen, in the co. of Stirling, Scotland, 10 miles to the W. of Stirling. It is seated in a hilly country on the S. side of the river Forth, and is a burgh of barony. Besides the chapel of ease, there are a Free church and an United Presbyterian church. Fairs are held here in February and March, on the 26th June, the last Tuesday in July, and the 18th November.

BUCKMILL, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Idle, and par. of Calverley, in the wap. of Morley, West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles to the N.E. of Bradford.

BUCK-MILLS, a chplry. in the par. of Woolfardisworthy, hund. of Witheridge, in the co. of Devon, near Bideford, its post town. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Exeter, and in the patron. of Mrs. Elwes. The church has only recently been built.

BUCKMINSTER, a par. and pleasant vil. in the hund. of Framland, in the co. of Leicester, 5 miles E. of the Saxby station, on the Syston and Peterborough railway, 7 E. of Corby station, on the Great Northern, and 10 E.N.E. of Melton Mowbray. This par. formerly included the tnshp. of Sewstern, which is now a distinct par., with its own church, erected in 1842, its parish officers and parish meetings, but the living is still held in conjunction with Buckminster. The united vics. are in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £166, in the patron. of the Earl of Dysart. Buckminster church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. It is an ancient building, exhibiting various styles of architecture, and has a massive tower surmounted by a lofty spire, which was struck by lightning in 1843, but has since been repaired. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school, built by the late Hon. F. Tollemache in 1841. The charitable endowments of the parish produce about £50 a year. Buckminster Park is the seat of the Earl of Dysart. It is a handsome pile in the Grecian style, erected by the late Sir W. Manners, in 1798. Bricks and tiles are made in the neighbourhood.

BUCKNALL, a par. in the southern div. of the wap. of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 5 miles to the W. of Horncastle, its post town. It is watered by a small stream, a branch of the river Witham, which

flows to the W. of the par. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £231, in the gift of Lord Monson. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. The parochial charities, including an endowment for education, produce £10 a year.

BUCKNALL-CUM-BAGNALL, a parochial chplry., in the northern div. of the hund. of Pirehill, in the co. of Stafford, near Stoke-upon-Trent. Newcastle-under-Lyne is its post town. It is situated on the E. side of the Trent, and contains the tnshps. of Bagnall, Bucknall, Eaves, and Ubberley. Bucknall was separated from the par. of Stoke in 1807. The inhabitants are employed in the mines and manufactures of the district. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. with the cur. of Bagnall annexed, £200, in the patron. of the Rev. E. Powys, incumbent. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a small bequest for education.

BUCKNELL, or BUCKNILL, a par. in the Stow div. of the hund. of Purslow, in the co. of Salop, but extending also into the hund. of Wigmore, in the co. of Hereford, 3 miles to the N.E. of Knighton, in Radnorshire, its post town. It is situated on the small river Ony, a branch of the Teme, and is a station on the Knighton section of the Central Wales railway, and includes the tnshps. of Buckton and Coxall. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, of the val. with the cur. of Buckton annexed, of £332, in the gift of the Master and Wardens of the Grocers' Company, London. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There are charitable endowments worth £18 a year. This par. is in the honour of Tutbury, in the duchy of Lancaster.

BUCKNELL, a par. in the hund. of Ploughley, in the co. of Oxford, 2 miles to the N.W. of Bicester, its post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, in the gift of the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford. The church, which exhibits the Norman and early English styles of architecture, is dedicated to St. Peter. It contains a monumental brass of the date 1638. The parochial charities produce about £10 a year. The chief residence is Bucknell House. Traces of an ancient village exist here, which was destroyed by the Danes early in the 10th century.

BUCKROSE WAPENTAKE, one of the 6 waps. or subdivisions of the East Riding of the co. of York, bounded on the N. by the wap. of Pickering Lythe, on the E. by the wap. of Dickering, on the S. by the wap. of Harthill, and on the W. by the North Riding. It contains the pars. of Acklam, Birdsall, Bugthorpe, Burythorpe, Cowlam, Fridaythorpe, North Grimston, Helperthorpe, Heslerton, Kirkby-Grindalyth, Kirkby-under-Dale, Langton, Norton, Rillington, Scrayingham, Settrington, Sherburn, Skirpenbeck, Sledmere, Thorpe-Bassett, Weaverthorpe, Westow, Wetwang, Wharram Percy, Wharram-le-Street, Wintringham, Yeddingham, and the ext. par. district of Kirkham. The wap. comprises about 106,100 acres.

BUCKS GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Rudgwick, hund. of West Easwrith, rape of Arundel, in the co. of Sussex.

BUCKSHAW, a hmlt. in the par. of Holwell, which was formerly a detached part of the hund. of Horethorne, in the co. of Somerset, but under the late Act of Parliament is now included in the co. of Dorset, 4 miles to the S.E. of Sherborne.

BUCKTON, a tnshp. in the parochial chplry. of Kyloe, district of Islandshire, in the co. of Northumberland, 3 miles to the N. of Belford. It is near the sea-coast and the Newcastle and Berwick railway.

BUCKTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Bucknell, hund. of Wigmore, in the co. of Hereford, 6 miles to the E. of Knighton, in Radnorshire. It is near the river Teme.

BUCKTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Bridlington, wap. of Dickering, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles to the N. of Bridlington. It is situated near the sea-coast of Flamborough Head.

BUCKWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Leightonstone, in the co. of Huntingdon, 7 miles to the N.W. of Huntingdon, its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, of the val. of £330, in the patron. of R. E. D. Shafto, Esq. The church is dedicated to All Saints. Near the village are Buckworth Grove and Buckworth Lodge.

BUDBROOKE, a par. in the Snitterfield div. of the hund. of Barlichway, in the co. of Warwick, 1 mile to the W. of Warwick, its post town. It includes the hmlts. of Hampton-on-the-Hill, Littleworth, and Lower Norton, and is crossed by the Oxford and Birmingham section of the Great Western railway, and the Warwick and Birmingham canal. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, of the val. of £476, in the patron. of W. E. Wood, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an unpretending building, with square tower and tiled roof, but contains some beautiful stained-glass windows and several monuments of the Dormer family. At the hmlt. of Hampton is a Roman Catholic chapel and schools. There is a free school, endowed in 1701 by J. Marston, with an income of £50 per annum. The other charitable endowments for the poor produce about £45 a year. The principal residence is Grove Park, the seat of Lord Dormer, who is lord of the manor.

BUDBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Edwinstowe, wap. of Bassetlaw, in the co. of Nottingham, 2 miles to the N.W. of Ollerton.

BUDDINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Bignor, hund. of Bury, in the rape of Arundel, in the co. of Sussex, 4 miles to the S. of Petworth.

BUDDLE HILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Selworthy, hund. of Carhampton, in the co. of Somerset, 3 miles to the W. of Minehead. It is seated in a beautiful country, near the Bristol Channel.

BUDDLES, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Peter, hund. of Ringslow, and lathe of St. Augustine, in the co. of Kent, 2 miles from Ramsgate.

BUDDLESGATE HUNDRED, one of the 5 hunds. of the Winchester div. of the co. of Southampton, situated partly in the northern and partly in the southern parliamentary divs. of the co., and bounded on the N. by the hunds. of Wherwell and Barton Stacey, on the E. by those of Mitcheldever and Fawley, on the S. by the hund. of Mansbridge, and on the W. by the hund. of King's Sombourn. It is separated into the upper and lower portions. The upper contains the pars. of Ashley, Crawley, Lainston, Littleton, Little Sombourn, Sparsholt, Stoke-Charity, Wecke, and Wonston, with parts of those of St. Faith, and King's Sombourn. The lower contains the pars. of Compton, Hursley, and Otterbourne. The entire hund. extends over about 35,000 acres.

BUDE, BUDEHAM, or BUDEHAVEN, a chplry. and small seaport in the par. and hund. of Stratton, in the co. of Cornwall, 2 miles to the W. of Stratton, its post town, and 15 miles from Launceston. It is seated on the shore of a small shallow bay of the same name, and is resorted to as a bathing-place. The harbour is subordinate to Padstow, and only admits vessels of small burthen. It is liable to be choked with sand, which accumulates here in immense quantities. The sand is collected by the inhabitants and sent inland for manure. The business of the place was greatly promoted by the construction of the Bude canal, which is 21 miles long, and connects the village with Launceston. This work was undertaken in 1819. A small coasting trade is carried on. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £50, in the patron. of Sir T. D. Acland, Bart. The well-known Bude light took its name from this village, in which its inventor, Mr. G. Gurney, resided.

BUDEAUX, ST., a par. in the hund. of Roborough, in the co. of Devon, but extending also into the hund. of East, in the co. of Cornwall, 4 miles to the N. of Plymouth, its post town. It is situated in a beautiful country, on the banks of the river Tamar, just below its confluence with the Tavy. The Tavistock branch of the South Devon railway passes a little to the eastward of this place. The village is nearly opposite to Saltash, where the Tamar is crossed by a ferry. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. with that of Knackersknowle annexed, £130, in the gift of the Vicar of St.

Andrew's, Plymouth. The church, which stands on a hill commanding a good view of the Tamar and the surrounding country, was founded by the Budocksheds, a family who long held the manor, and whose monuments, with several others, are in the church. Here is a free school for boys and girls, endowed in 1767 by Peter M. Docton, which has a revenue of about £90 per annum, for which 12 children of each sex are educated and clothed. A castle formerly stood here, the seat of the Budocksheds.

BUDLE, a tnshp. in the par. and ward of Bambrough, in the co. of Northumberland, 4 miles to the N.E. of Belford. It is seated on the coast of a bay of the same name, and has a small pier-harbour, subordinate to the port of Berwick. The coast is rocky, and exhibits, for about 20 miles southward, rapidly-alternating beds of trap, limestone, slate, and gritstone. The small river Warn falls into Budle Bay. Fine cockles are very abundant on the coast. There are several flour-mills. The principal residence is Budle House, formerly a seat of the Forsters of Bambrough.

BUDLEIGH, EAST, a par. in the hund. of East Budleigh, in the co. of Devon, 4 miles to the W. of Sidmouth. Exeter is its post town. It is pleasantly situated near the coast of the English Channel, a mile from the river Otter, and contains the vil. and watering-place of Budleigh Salterton, and the hmlts. of Great and Little Knowle, and Kersbrook. The ancient chapelry of Withycombe-Raleigh was separated from this parish on the death of the late vicar, in 1852, and is a parish by itself. East Budleigh was once a market town, and a place of sufficient importance to give name to the hundred. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £300, in the patron. of the trustees of Lord Rolle. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There is a chapel belonging to the Independents in the village. Large and handsome National schools, with a master's house attached, have been lately built by the trustees of Drake's Charity, with an endowment of £55 a year. The charitable endowments amount to £109 8s. 1d. per annum. Hayes, an old mansion, now occupied as a farmhouse, is interesting as the birthplace (1552) of Sir Walter Raleigh. A fair is held on Easter Monday.

BUDLEIGH, EAST, HUNDRED, one of the 33 hunds. or subdivisions of the co. of Devon, situated in the southern parliamentary div. of the co., and bounded on the N. by the hunds. of Cliston, Hemyock, and Ottery St. Mary, on the E. by the hunds. of Colyton and Axminster, on the S. by the English Channel, and on the W. by the hunds. of Wonford and Exminster. It contains the pars. of Aylesbeare, Bicton, East Budleigh, Clist St. George, Clist Honiton, Clist St. Mary, Colyton-Rawleigh, Farringdon, Gittisham, Harpford, Littleham, Lympstone, Otterton, Rockbear, Salcombe-Regis, Sidbury, Sidmouth, Venn Ottery, Withycombe-Rawleigh, and Woodbury, with the town of Exmouth. The hund. covers an area of about 50,300 acres.

BUDLEIGH SALTERTON, a vil. in the par. and hund. of East Budleigh, in the co. of Devon, 6 miles to the S.W. of Sidmouth, and 14 miles to the S.E. of Exeter. The nearest railway station is Exmouth. It is seated on the coast of the English Channel, at the mouth of the river Otter, in a pleasant valley, along both sides of which the houses are scattered. There is a good beach, the cliffs rising to the height of 250 feet at some points, and numerous visitors frequent the village in the summer. The stream is crossed by several pretty rustic bridges. The cur. is annexed to the vic. of East Budleigh, in the dioc. of Exeter. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The Wesleyans and Baptists have chapels here. In the village are a coastguard station, a mechanics' institute, and National schools.

BUDLEIGH, WEST, HUNDRED, one of the 33 hunds. or subdivisions of the co. of Devon, situated in the northern parliamentary div. of the co., and bounded on the N. by the hund. of Witheridge, on the E. by the hund. of Hayridge, and on the S. and W. by the hund. of Crediton. It comprises the pars. of Cheriton-Fitzpaine, Poughill, Shobrooke, Stockleigh-English, Stockleigh-Pomeroy, Upton-Hellions, and Washfield. It has an area of about 16,900 acres.

BUDOCK, a par. in the hund. of Kerrier, in the co. of Cornwall, near Falmouth, a suburb of which it includes. It is situated on the W. side of Falmouth Bay, on the English Channel, and contains Pendennis Castle, and the site of an ancient college, founded near the close of the 13th century. Granite is abundant here, and there is a copper mine. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of St. Gluvias, in the dioc. of Exeter. The church contains several old family monuments. There is a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists. The parochial charities, consisting chiefly of a bequest for education by F. Robyns in 1768, amount to £10 a year.

BUDWORTH, GREAT, a par., tnshp., and vil., chiefly in the hund. of Bucklow, but partly also in the hunds. of Eddisbury and Northwich, in the co. palatine of Chester, 3 miles N. of Northwich, and 18 miles to the N.E. of Chester. Northwich is its post town. It is situated on the banks of the river Weaver, and contains the chplries. of Antrobus, Barnton, Hartford, Little Leigh, Lostock-Gralam, Lower Peover, Northwich or Watermen's Church, Stretton, Tabley Chapel, Lower Whitley, Wilderspool or Stockton Heath, and Witton-cum-Twambrooks, besides numerous tnshps. The Bridgwater canal crosses the par., and near the vil. are two small lakes, called Budworth Mere and Pickmere. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the salt-works of the neighbourhood. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chester, of the annual val. of £626, in the patron. of Christ Church College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is in the Gothic style of architecture. It is an ancient building, with a fine embattled tower, and contains monuments of the Pooles, Warburtons, and Leycesters, and a peal of eight of the finest bells in Cheshire. In addition to the parish church, there are twelve district churches, situated in the chapelries above enumerated. The livings of all but Tabley Chapel are perpet. curs., varying in val. between £168 and £80. These churches will be noticed under the several chapelries in which they are situated. The charitable endowments of the parish, including the revenue of the free grammar school at Witton, amount to about £440 per annum, of which £25 belongs to the township of Great Budworth. The principal seats are Belmont House and Arley Hall, in the township of Great Budworth; and Marbury Hall, the seat of the Barrys. In the parish are several very old-fashioned houses, built of wood and plaster. R. E. E. Warburton, Esq., is lord of the manor of Great Budworth. This par. is of considerable extent, comprising an area of 35,920 acres, with a population over 18,000. The soil is clay, with sand.

BUDWORTH, LITTLE, a par. in the first div. of the hund. of Eddisbury, in the co. palatine of Chester, 4 miles to the N.E. of Tarporley, its post town. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £85, in the gift of the bishop. The church, which anciently belonged to St. Mary's Nunnery, Chester, is dedicated to St. Peter. It was partly rebuilt in 1798, the expense of the work being provided for by a bequest of Ralph Kirkham. Almshouses for 20 persons were founded and endowed here by Lady Isabella Dodd, in 1720, the revenue of which is £130 per annum. There are other charitable endowments for the poor, producing about £60 a year.

BUERSILL, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Castleton, and par. of Rochdale, hund. of Salford, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 2 miles from Rochdale. It is near the Rochdale canal.

BUERTON, BRUERA, or CHURTON HEATH, a chplry. and tnshp. in the par. of Aldford, hund. of Broxton, in the co. palatine of Chester, 5 miles to the S.E. of Chester. The London and North-Western railway passes near it. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of St. Oswald, Chester, in the dioc. of Chester. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It is old and of small size, and is called the Church on the Heath.

BUERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Audlem, hund. of Nantwich, in the co. palatine of Chester, 6 miles to the

S. of Nantwich. There are several bequests for the poor, worth £13 a year.

BUGBROOKE, a par. in the hund. of Nobottle Grove, in the co. of Northampton, 6 miles to the S.W. of Northampton. Weedon is its post town. It is situated on a branch of the river Nen, over which is a suspension bridge, and is intersected by the Northampton and Peterborough branch of the London and North-Western railway, and the Grand Junction canal. Watling Street passes along the western edge of the parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, of the annual val. of £741, in the gift of the Rev. Dr. Harrison. The church is an ancient building, in various styles, dedicated to St. Michael. It contains a fine screen and a sculptured octagonal font. There is a chapel for Baptists in the village. The parochial charities produce about £20 a year. This parish belongs to the Duchy of Lancaster.

BUGLAWTON, a chplry. and tnshp. in the par. of Astbury, hund. of Northwich, in the co. palatine of Chester, near Congleton, its post town. It is situated on the river Dane, near the North Staffordshire railway. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in the silk manufacture. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, worth £150, in the patron. of the Rector of Astbury. The Wesleyans have a chapel in the village. The water of a mineral spring here has been found useful in cases of scurvy.

BUGLEY, a hmlt. in the par. and lib. of Gillingham, in the co. of Dorset, 5 miles to the N.W. of Shaftesbury.

BUGSWORTH, a tnshp. with Chinley, in the par. of Glossop, hund. of High Peak, in the co. of Derby, 3 miles to the N.W. of Chapel-en-le-Frith.

BUGTHORPE, a par. in the wap. of Buckrose, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 7 miles to the N. of Pocklington, its post town. It is watered by a small stream, a branch of the river Derwent. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Peterborough, worth £111, in the patron. of the Archbishop of York. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

BUILDWAS, a par. in the Wellington div. of the hund. of South Bradford, in the co. of Salop, 3¼ miles to the N. of Much Wenlock, 11 E. from Shrewsbury, and 7 S. from Wellington. The parish is intersected by the Severn Valley and Wenlock branch lines of railway, which meet at Buildwas Junction station, three-quarters of a mile from the church, on the opposite side of the Severn. The village is situated at the S. foot of the Wrekin, on the banks of the river Severn, which is here crossed by an elegant iron bridge of one arch, erected from a design by Thomas Telford in 1796. Its span is 130 feet. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, worth £25, in the gift of W. Moseley, Esq. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was built in 1720. It is a stone building, with a wooden turret. Near the church is the handsome school, erected in 1856, and presented to the parish by Walter Moseley, Esq., the lord of the manor. There are charitable benefactions for the poor amounting to £11 5s. a year. On the S. bank of the Severn, nearly opposite the bridge, are the ruins of the abbey for which this place was celebrated. It was founded by Roger de Clinton, Bishop of Chester, in 1135, for monks of the Cistercian order, and had a revenue at the Dissolution of £129. The site and endowments of the abbey were then given to Edward Grey, Lord Powis, who married Anne, daughter of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. The situation of the monastery was one of singular beauty: a tract of meadow land close to the river, and sheltered on three sides by gentle wooded hills. The ruins consist of the walls of the abbey church, which was a cruciform structure, chiefly in the Norman style, with a central tower. The nave, transept, and tower are nearly perfect. The chapter-house, also in a good state of preservation, has a groined roof. On the site of the cloisters is a farmhouse. The western end of the church is mantled with ivy. Buildwas Park, formerly the seat of the Actons, is now the residence of W. Moseley, Esq.

BUILTH, or LLANVAIR-YN-MUALLT, a par. and market town in the hund. of Builth, in the co. of Brecknock, South Wales, 14 miles to the N. of Brecknock, and 172 miles from London. It is situated on the W. bank of the river Wye, which here separates the counties of Radnor and Brecknock, and is crossed by a stone bridge of six arches, built in 1770. The Welsh name for this place is *Llanvair-yn-Muallt*. It was the site of a castle, erected probably by the Normans soon after the Conquest. The castle and lordship were held at one time by the family of De Braose, and subsequently by the crown. The last struggles of the Welsh with their English conquerors, and the death of the last Llewellyn, took place in the neighbourhood of Builth. The inhabitants of the town acquired the designation of *bradwyr Buallt*, or "traitors of Builth," in consequence of their refusing to receive Llewellyn, when flecing from his English pursuers. The Cwm Llewellyn, where the unhappy prince was slain, is about 3 miles from this place. The town has two principal streets, and is irregularly built. It has a market-house of recent erection. Builth is the seat of a Poor-law Union and the head of a County Court district, and contains the Union poorhouse. The town stands on a fertile spot, in the midst of very picturesque and romantic scenery. Near the town are some mineral springs. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £106, in the patron. of Thomas Thomas, Esq. The church, rebuilt in 1793, except the tower, is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains a monument to one of the Lloyds of Towey, who lived in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. There are chapels belonging to the Independents, Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, and Baptists, and a free school for boys and girls, endowed in 1752 by Thomas Prichard, which has a revenue of about £60. The other charities are of trifling value. The town was nearly destroyed by fire in December, 1691. Some slight remains of the ancient castle exist on the banks of the river. Trout are abundant in the Wye. Monday is the market day. Fairs are held on the 27th June, the 2nd October, and the 6th December.

BUILTH HUNDRED, one of the 6 hunds. or subdivisions of the co. of Brecknock, South Wales, situated in the northern part of the co., and bounded on the N. and E. by Radnorshire, on the S. by the hunds. of Merthyr and Penkelly, and on the W. by the cos. of Carmarthen and Cardigan. It contains the pars. of Alltmawr, Builth, Llanafanfawr, Llanafanfechan, Llandewi-Abergwessin, Llanddewirewm, Llandulas, Llanfihangel-Abergwessin, Llanfihangelbrynpabuan, Llangammarch, Llanganten, Llangynog, Llanlleonvel, Llanwrthwl, Llanwrtyd, Llanynys, and Maes Mynis.

BUITTLE, a par. in the co. of Kirkcudbright, Scotland, 4 miles to the S.E. of Castle Douglas, which is a station on the Portpatrick railway. The par. is situated on the coast of the Solway Frith, on the E. side of the Urr Water, and contains the vil. and port of Palnackie. The land is fertile, and the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture and fishing. Buittle Castle, on the W. side of the Urr, is an extensive ruin, formerly belonging to the Baliols, Cummings, and Douglases, and now to Murray of Broughton. A vitrified fort crowns one of the hills. Rock crystal and talc are found in the district, and iron ore is abundant. The living, val. £231, is in the presb. of Kirkcudbright, and in the gift of the crown.

BULBRIDGE, a tythg. in the par. of Wilton, hund. of Cawden, in the co. of Wilts, not far from Wilton. The living is a rect. united with that of Wilton, in the dioc. of Salisbury. There is no church.

BULBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Irnham, wap. of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 3 miles to the E. of Corby, which is a station on the Great Northern railway.

BULCAMPS, a hmlt. in the par. of Blythburgh, hund. of Blything, in the co. of Suffolk, 3 miles to the S.E. of Halesworth. It is pleasantly seated on the river Blythe, not far from the East Suffolk section of the Great Eastern railway. This place was the scene of the battle in which Penda, King of Mercia, defeated and slew Anna King of East Anglia, and his son, in 654.

BULCOTE, a chplry. in the par. of Burton-Joyce, wap. of Thurgarton, in the co. of Nottingham, 6 miles to the N.E. of Nottingham. Burton-Joyce is a station on the Nottingham and Lincoln railway. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of Burton-Joyce, in the dioc. of Lincoln.

BULFORD, a par. in the hund. of Amesbury, in the co. of Wilts, 2 miles to the N. of Amesbury, its post town. It is situated on the river Avon, and contains some Druidical stones. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £75, in the gift of Dr. Southby. The church is dedicated to St. John. Here is a small school endowed by Richard Duke.

BULGADEN, formerly a par. in the bar. of Coshlea, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles to the N.E. of Kilmallock. It is no longer a separate parish, but has been annexed to the parishes adjacent to it. An old mansion near the village, now decayed, was the seat of the Evanses, and since of Lord Carbery.

BULK, a tnshp. in the par. of Lancaster, hund. of Lonsdale South of the Sands, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 2 miles to the N.E. of Lancaster. It lies near the Lancaster and Carlisle railway. Bulk House is the chief residence.

BULKELEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Malpas, hund. of Broxton, in the co. palatine of Chester, 5 miles to the N.E. of Malpas.

BULKINGTON, a par. in the Kirby div. of the hund. of Knightlow, in the co. of Warwick, 4 miles to the S. of Nuneaton, its post town, and 6 from Coventry by road, or 14 by rail. It is a station on the Trent Valley branch of the London and North-Western railway. The par. includes the hmlts. of Barnacle, Bramcott, Marston-Jabbett, Ryton, Weston, and Wolvershill, and is crossed by the Coventry canal. Ribbon weaving is carried on here to a considerable extent. There are freestone quarries in the vicinity. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, of the val. of £253, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. James. It contains a font of Numidian marble, carved by Richard Hayward out of an ancient column brought from Rome, and several other monuments by the same sculptor. The Independents have a chapel here. There are several charities for the poor, amounting annually to about £70.

BULKINGTON, a tythg. in the par. of Keevil, and hund. of Melksham, in the co. of Wilts, 4 miles to the S.W. of Devizes. The Wesleyans have a chapel here.

BULKWORTHY, a par. in the hund. of Shebbear, in the co. of Devon, 7 miles to the S.W. of Great Torrington. Bideford is its post town. It is situated on the banks of the river Torridge. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of Buckland-Brower, in the dioc. of Exeter.

BULLAUN, a par. in the bar. of Loughrea, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles to the N. of Loughrea. The living is a vic., forming part of the union of Kilcolgan, in the dioc. of Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh.

BULLERS-BUCHAN, a vil. in the par. of Cruden, in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland, 5 miles to the S. of Peterhead. It is seated on the coast, which is here very bold and rocky, with many natural caverns, constantly washed by the sea. The village takes its name, which signifies "boilers of Buchan," from a remarkable opening through the solid cliff of granite to the sea below. The chasm is 150 feet in depth, and about 50 feet wide. In a storm the scene presented is singularly wild and grand, from the waves dashing themselves against the rocky sides of the chasm. The villagers are chiefly fishermen. Near this place, on a rock, stands Slain's Castle, the seat of the Earl of Errol, now in ruins.

BULLERS GREEN, a tnshp. in the par. and borough of Morpeth, Morpeth ward, in the co. of Northumberland, close to Morpeth.

BULLEY, a par. in the duchy of Lancaster, in the co. of Gloucester, 4 miles to the W. of Gloucester. Newent is its post town. It is not far from the South Wales railway. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of Churcham, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is small and partly in the Norman style.

BULLFA, a vil. in Garth parcel, par. of Ystradgunlais, and hund. of Devynnock, in the co. of Brecon, South Wales, 10 miles to the N. of Neath.

BULLINGDON HUNDRED, one of the 14 hunds. of the co. of Oxford, situated near the middle of the co., and bounded on the N. by the hund. of Ploughley, on the E. by Buckinghamshire, on the S. by the hunds. of Dorchester and Ewelme, and on the W. by the hund. of Wootton and the co. of Berks. It contains the pars. of Albury, Ambrosden, Baldon Marsh, Baldon Toot, St. Clement's, Cowley, Cuddesden, Elsfield, Forest Hill, Garsington, Headington, Holton, Horsepath, Iffley, Marston, Merton, Nuncham-Courtney, Piddington, Sandford, Shotover, Stanton St. John, Stow Wood, Waterperry, and Wood Eaton, with portions of Beckley and Great Milton. The hund. spreads over an area of about 46,630 acres.

BULLINGHAM, or BULLINGHOPE, UPPER and LOWER, a par. in the hund. of Webtree, in the co. of Hereford, 2 miles to the S. of Hereford, its post town. It is situated on the S. side of the river Wye, near the Hereford, Ross, and Gloucester, and the Newport section of the West Midland railways. Hops are cultivated in the parish. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, worth £109, in the gift of the bishop. The parochial charities are of trifling value.

BULLINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Upper Wherwell, Andover div. of the co. of Southampton, 6 miles to the S.E. of Andover. It is watered by a branch of the river Test, and is the site of a Roman camp, covering 10 acres of ground. The spot is called Tilbury Hill, and coins and other relics have been dug up there. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of Wherwell, in the dioc. of Winchester. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. Bullington House is an old mansion.

BULLINGTON, a chplry. in the par. of Goltho, in the wap. of Wraggoe, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 8 miles to the N.E. of Lincoln. The Lincoln, Market Rasen, and Hull branch of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway passes within a short distance. A priory was founded here in the 12th century by Simon Fitzwilliam, which flourished till the Dissolution, when it was valued at £187.

BULLOCK, or BULLOG, a par. in the bar. of Rathdown, in the co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 7 miles to the S.E. of Dublin. It is situated on the coast of Dublin Bay, near the Kingstown railway, and is inhabited chiefly by fishermen. It contains the site and some traces of an old castle. The par. comprises 3,286 acres.

BULLOCK'S HALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Warkworth, Morpeth ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 7 miles to the N. of Morpeth. It is not far from the Newcastle and Berwick railway.

BULLOCK-SMITHY, a vil. in the par. of Stockport, hund. of Macclesfield, in the co. palatine of Chester, 3 miles to the S.E. of Stockport. The cotton trade is the chief occupation of the inhabitants.

BULLSBRIDGE, in the par. of Cranford, and hund. of Elthorne, in the co. of Middlesex, is a goods station of the Great Western railway, half a mile N. of the junction of the railway, the river Cran, the Grand Junction canal, and the Paddington canal.

BULLSCROSS, a hmlt. in the par. of Enfield, hund. of Edmonton, in the co. of Middlesex, 2 miles from Waltham Abbey.

BULMER, a par. in the hund. of Hinckford, in the co. of Essex, 2 miles to the W. of Sudbury, its post town. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. with the consolidated vic. of Belchamp-Walter, £445, in the gift of S. M. Raymond, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

BULMER WAPENTAKE, one of the 11 waps. or subdivisions of the North Riding of the co. of York, situated in the southern part of the Riding, and bounded on the N. by the waps. of Birdforth and Ryedale, on

the E. by the wap. of Buckrose, on the S. by the wap. of Ouse and Derwent and the ainsty of the city of York, and on the W. by the waps. of Claro and Hallikeld. It comprises the following pars.: - Alne, Bossall, Brandsby, Bulmer, Craike, Crambe, Dalby, Easingwold, Foston, Haxby, Gate-Helmsley, Upper Helmsley, Holtby, Huntington, Huttons-Ambo, Marton-in-the-Forest, Myton-upon-Swale, Newton-upon-Ouse, St. Olave Mary Gate (York), Osbaldwick, Overton, Sheriff-Hutton, Skelton, Stillington, Stockton-on-the-Forest, Strensall, Sutton-on-the-Forest, Terrington, Thormanby, Warthill, Whenby, and Wigginton, with parts of those of Barton-le-Street, Bradleerton, Hovingham, besides St. Cuthbert, St. Giles, St. Michael-le-Belfry, and St. Saviour, in the city of York. The wap. extends over an area of about 115,670 acres.

BULMER, a par. in the wap. of the same name, North Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles to the S.W. of New Malton, its post town. It is situated on the W. side of the river Derwent, not far from the North branch of the Midland railway, and contains the chplry. of Henderskelf and the tnshps. of Bulmer and Welburn. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £395, in the patron. of Earl Fitzwilliam. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. Castle Howard, the noble seat of the Earl of Carlisle, is in this parish.

BULNESS. *See* Bowness, Westmoreland.

BULPHAN, a par. in the hund. of Barstable, in the co. of Essex, 6 miles to the S.E. of Brentwood. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Rochester, of the val. of £342, in the patron. of J. S. Hand, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

BULVERHITHE, ST. MARY, a par. in the borough of Hastings, rape of Hastings, in the co. of Sussex, 2 miles to the W. of Hastings. It is situated close to the sea-coast, and is crossed by the Brighton and South Coast railway.

BULWELL, a par. in the northern div. of the wap. of Broxtow, in the co. of Nottingham, 4 miles to the N.W. of Nottingham, its post town. It is a station on the Nottingham and Mansfield branch of the Midland railway. The par. is intersected by a small stream, a feeder of the Trent, and contains the hmlt. of Hempshill. Cotton printing and bleaching, and the manufactures of lace and hosiery, are carried on here. There are also brick and lime kilns, malt-houses, limestone quarries, and corn-mills. Bulwell is situated within the bounds of the ancient Forest of Sherwood, and took its name from a spring called "Bull Well," still flowing. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £450, in the gift of the Rev. Charles Padley. The church, which stands on an elevated spot, is a new building with square embattled tower, and is dedicated to St. Mary. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Baptists have chapels in the town, and there is a grammar school, endowed with £18 per annum. The other parochial charities produce about £4 a year. In the manor of Bulwell the custom of Borough English prevails, by which lands descend to the youngest son.

BULWICK, a par. in the hund. of Corby, in the co. of Northampton, 6 miles to the N.W. of Oundle. Wansford is its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, of the val. of £336, in the patron. of the Rev. T. Tryon. The church, which is partly in the decorated and partly in the perpendicular style, with a tower and spire of fine proportions and remarkable elegance, is dedicated to St. Nicholas. The charitable bequests for the poor amount to £35 per annum. Bulwick Hall is the principal mansion.

BUMBOHALL, a hmlt. in the par. of Ballynure, bar. of Upper Talbotstown, in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles to the N. of Baltinglass. It is seated on the river Slaney.

BUMLIN, a par. in the bar. and co. of Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 12 miles to the N.E. of Roscommon. It is situated near the Slievebawn mountains, and contains much limestone and bog. It includes part of the town of Strokestown. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Kilmore, Ardagh, and Elphin, of the annual val. with those of Kiltrustan and Lissonuffy united, of £481, in the patron. of the bishop.

BUMPSTEAD HELION, a par. in the hund. of Freshwell, in the co. of Essex, 2 miles to the S.W. of Haverhill, its post town. It lies near the borders of Suffolk and Cambridgeshire. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, worth £174, in the patron. of the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. There are some charities of trifling value.

BUMPSTEAD STEEPLE, a par. in the hund. of Hinckford, in the co. of Essex, 4 miles to the S. of Haverhill, its post town. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Rochester, of the val. of £229, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities, including a small bequest for education by Ann Cole, amount to £15 a year.

BUNAWE, a vil. in the par. of Muckairn, in the co. of Argyll, Scotland, 15 miles to the N. of Inveraray. It is seated at the foot of Ben Cruachan, on the S. shore of Loch Etive, where the river Awe falls into it. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the iron-works of the Lorn Furnace Company, and the salmon fisheries. This spot was the scene of Bruce's victory over the MacDougalls in the year 1448. Here is a ferry across Loch Etive.

BUNBRASNA, a vil. in the par. of Leney, bar. of Corkaree, in the co. of Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles to the N. of Mullingar.

BUNBURY, a par. in the first div. of the hund. of Eddisbury, but extending also into the higher div. of the hund. of Broxton, in the co. palatine of Chester, 6 miles to the N.W. of Nantwich, and 3¼ S.E. of Tarporley, its post town. It is intersected by the Chester and Crewe section of the North-Western railway, and the Chester and Nantwich canal. Beeston and Calveley, in this parish, are railway stations. The par is of great extent, containing the chplry. of Burwardsley (in Broxton hund.), and the tnshps. of Alpraham, Beeston, Bunbury, Calveley, Haughton, Peckforton, Ridley, Spurstow, Tilstone-Fearnall, Tiverton, and Wardle. It belonged anciently to Hugh Lupus, by whom it was granted to the Bunbury family. A college was founded here by Sir Hugh de Calveley about the year 1386, which had a revenue at the Dissolution of £48. There are no remains of the buildings, but the site is not far from the church. Sir Hugh was a famous soldier of the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II., and distinguished himself especially in the invasions of France under the former monarch. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, worth £117, in the gift of the Master and Wardens of the Haberdashers' Company. The church, formerly collegiate, is dedicated to St. Boniface. It is a handsome edifice, in the perpendicular style, with a tower surmounted by eight pinnacles. It has two elegant side chapels, called the Spurstowand Ridley chapels, the latter of which, built in 1527 by Sir R. Egerton, of Ridley, contains his tomb, adorned with curious sculpture and paintings. The church has also a fine altar-tomb to Sir Hugh Calveley, with his effigies in armour, and several monuments to the Beestons, one of whom, Sir George Beeston, was an admiral in command at the destruction of the Armada. He was then 80 years of age, and died in 1601. The church sustained considerable damage during the Civil War, being set on fire by a party of royalists, in June, 1643. In addition to the parish church there are two district churches at Burwardsley and Tilston, the livings of which are perpet. curs., val. respectively, £50 and £90. The Wesleyans have a chapel in the town, and there are two endowed schools. The charitable endowments consist chiefly of the produce of bequests by Thomas Aldersey, in 1575, for various purposes, and by Thomas Gardener, in 1750, for a school. A noted wake is held on Bunbury Heath, on the Sunday before St. Boniface's Day.

BUNCRANA, a vil. in the par. of Lower Fahan, bar. of Innishowen, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 10 miles to the S.W. of Cardonagh, and 15

miles from Dublin. It is seated in a mountainous and romantic spot on the eastern shore of Lough Swilly, and was the site of a castle belonging to the O'Donnells and O'Doghertys, and subsequently to the crown. The village is much frequented as a watering-place. The inhabitants are employed in the linen manufacture and the fisheries. Copper, lead, and slate are found in the neighbourhood. The village contains the parish church, chapels for Presbyterians, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, an endowed free school, a court-house, a police-station, and a dispensary. Quarter and petty sessions are held here. Near the site of the old fortress stands Buncrana Castle, a modern seat, built in 1717 by the Vaughans.

BUNCTON, a chplry. in the par. of Ashington, hund. of West Grinsted, rape of Bramber, in the co. of Sussex, 3 miles to the N.W. of Steyning. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the rect. of Ashington, in the dioc. of Chichester.

BUNDALOCH, a vil. adjoining Dornie, in the par. of Kintail, in the co. of Ross, Scotland, on the N.E. shore of Loch Long, 10 miles to the S. of Jeantown. It is seated near the shore of Loch Alsh.

BUNDARRA, or BUNDORRAGHA, a vil. in the bar. of Murrisk, in the co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, about 15 miles to the S.W. of Westport. It is seated on a rivulet of the same name, which falls into Killery harbour.

BUNDLEY. *See* BONDLEIGH, Devonshire.

BUNDORAN, a vil. in the par. of Inishmacsaint, bar. of Tirhugh, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles to the S.W. of Ballyshannon. It is pleasantly seated on the S. coast of Donegal Bay, near Lough Melvin, and is visited as a watering-place.

BUNGAY, a market town in the hund. and union of Wangford, in the co. of Suffolk, 14 miles S.E. of Norwich, 40 to the N.E. of Ipswich, and 109 from London by road, or 113 by railway. It is a station on the Waveney Valley branch of the Great Eastern railway. Bungay, which comprises the two pars. of Holy Trinity and St. Mary, is situated in a pleasant country on the borders of Norfolk, on the banks of the river Waveney, which separates the two counties. The river is navigable from this place to Yarmouth, and is here crossed by a handsome bridge of modern erection. The river makes a bend, and surrounds the town on all sides except the S.E. Bungay had formerly a castle, built in Stephen's reign by one of the Bigods, earls of Norfolk. It stood on an eminence, and was considered, according to the ancient ballad by one of its lords, Hugh Bigod, impregnable:

> "Were I in my Castle of Bungay,
> Upon the river of Waveney,
> I would'ne care for the king of Cockney."

Some portions of its walls still exist. About the year 1160, a nunnery of the Benedictine order was founded here by Roger de Glanville and his lady, the Countess Gundreda, which flourished till the Dissolution, and was valued at £62. The ruins of the building are near St. Mary's Church. In 1689, almost the whole town was destroyed by an accidental fire. In consequence of this conflagration the houses, with the exception of one or two, are of modern date. The streets are paved and lighted with gas, and there is a good supply of water. In the middle of the town is the market place, with a market-house and cross, octangular in form, and surmounted with a dome and a figure of Justice. Another cross formerly stood near it, which was removed in 1810.—The business of the town is chiefly agricultural; a good trade in grain, malt, lime, coals, timber, &c., being carried on by means of the river. There are several iron-foundries, flour-mills, malt-houses, limekilns, a paper-mill, silk manufactory, and an extensive and well-known printing establishment. The theatre is no longer used as such, but is occupied as a corn exchange. The town contains assembly rooms, a dispensary, and a savings-bank. An extensive tract of common lies on the N. side of the town, and is encompassed by the river.—Bungay is within the jurisdiction of the Beccles county court; and petty sessions are held weekly at the King's Head inn.—The living of St. Mary is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Norwich, worth £115, in the patron. of the Duke of Norfolk, lord of the manor. The church, chiefly ancient, but partly rebuilt in 1696, is a large and handsome structure of flint and stone, with a fine tower. It contains several monuments. The register dates from the year 1588. The living of Holy Trinity is a vic. in the same dioc., val. £256, in the gift of the bishop. The church is small and very ancient, and has a round tower. The register dates from 1557. Here are chapels belonging to the Independents, Wesleyans, Roman Catholics, and Baptists, and a free grammar school, founded about the close of the 16th century, which has a revenue from endowment of about £60 per annum. It has four scholarships at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, to the Master and Fellows of which college the appointment of the master of the school belongs. There are also National and British schools. In the town are several almshouses, some of which were established and endowed by Mrs. Dwyer, in 1848. The town lands are under the management of trustees, and produce about £440 per annum. The other charities of the town amount to about £160 a year. Bungay had formerly a third church, dedicated to St. Thomas, and two chapels, but they were long ago destroyed.—Thursday is the market day. Fairs are held for horses and cattle on the 14th May and the 25th September. Races take place annually in the month of August. In the vicinity of the town are several mansions of noble proportions: Flixton Hall, which was nearly destroyed by fire in 1847, has been restored in the Elizabethan style; St. Mary's Hall, Hedenham Park, Broom Place, Earsham Hall, and Ditchingham Hall.

BUNGOWLA, a hmlt. in the island of Arranmore, bar. of Arran, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It is opposite to the Branach Islands, at the entrance to the Bay of Galway.

BUNG-ROW, a hmlt. in the par. of Great Braxtead, and hund. of the same name, in the co. of Essex. It is situated 1 mile to the S.E. of the village of Braxtead.

BUNKLE, or BONKLE, a joint par. with Preston, in the co. of Berwick, Scotland. It is bounded on the S.W. and S. by the river Whitadder, at the foot of the Lammermuir Hills. The district is partly fertile and cultivated, and partly wooded. The soil of the higher grounds is poor, and at Bunkle Edge rises to the height of about 700 feet. Copper has been obtained on the farm of Hoardweel. The parish anciently belonged to a family of the same name. The living, worth £280, is in the presb. of Dunse, and in the patron. of Lord Douglas. The village was the birthplace, in 1735, of John Brown, founder of the Brunonian system of medicine.

BUNNANADDAN, a vil. in the bar. of Corran, in the co. of Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles to the E. of Tobercurry.

BUNNAWN, or BONANE, a par. in the bar. of Glenarought, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 8 miles to the S. of Kenmare. For ecclesiastical purposes it forms part of the par. of Kilcaskin, in the co. of Cork. The surface is mostly mountain and bog. The wild pass known as the "Priest's Leap," is in this parish. The Marquis of Lansdowne is the proprietor of the place.

BUNNY, a par. in the northern div. of the wap. of Rushcliffe, in the co. of Nottingham, 6 miles to the S. of Nottingham. Some of the villagers are engaged in the manufacture of hosiery. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, of the val. with that of Bradmore, of £425, in the gift of the Rev. J. R. W. Boyer. The church, which is partly in the perpendicular style, has a tower and crocketed spire, and is dedicated to St. Mary. It contains a singular monument to Sir Thomas Parkyns, an eccentric scholar and noted wrestler, author of a book called "The Inn-Play, or Cornish Hug Wrestler." There are many other monuments to the Parkyns family. In the village are a free school, and an almshouse for 4 widows, founded by Dame Anne Parkyns about 1700, the endowment of which amounts to about £60 per annum. The other charities, including a bequest by the

same lady for apprenticing boys, produce about £35 a year. Bunny Park, which has some pleasant scenery, diversified with wood and water, has long been the seat of the Parkyns family. Sir T. B. Parkyns was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Rancliffe in 1795.

BUNNYCONNELLAN, a vil. in the bar. of Gallen, in the co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles to the E. of Ballina.

BUNOWN, or BUNNAHOWNA, a vil. in the bar. of Burrishoole, in the co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 6 miles to the W. of Newport. It is seated on the N. coast of Clew Bay.

BUNRATTY, a par. in the bar. of Lower Bunratty, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles to the W. of Limerick. It is situated on the N. bank of the river Shannon, here widening to an estuary. Vessels of large burthen discharge their cargoes for Limerick in Bunratty Roads, where there is very good anchorage. This place is the site of a castle, founded about 1280 by the De Clares, some fine ruins of which still remain, and are converted into a police station. The district consists chiefly of pasture land. The living is a vic. united with that of Kilfinaghta, in the dioc. of Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacdugh. The principal residence is Bunratty Castle, the seat of T. Studdert, Esq., who is descended from the De Clares, and is the proprietor of the parish. There are several other seats. Fairs are held here on the 3rd February, the second Tuesday before Easter, the 3rd June, the 19th July, and the 20th October.

BUNRATTY BARONY, LOWER, one of the 11 bars. or subdivisions of the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, situated in the south-eastern part of the co., and bounded on the N. by the bar. of Upper Bunratty, on the E. by the bar. of Tullagh, on the S. by the river Shannon, and on the W. by the river Fergus and the bar. of Islands. It contains the pars. of Bunratty, Clonloghan, Drumline, Feenagh, Kilconry, Kilfinaghta, Kilfintinan, Kilmaleery, Kilmurry, and Kilnasoolagh, with parts of those of Killeedy, St. Muchin's, and St. Patrick's Tomfinlough. It extends over an area of about 69,000 acres.

BUNRATTY BARONY, UPPER, one of the 11 bars. or subdivisions of the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, situated in the middle of the co., and bounded on the N. by the co. of Galway, on the E. by the bar. of Tullagh, on the S. by the bar. of Lower Bunratty, and on the W. by the bar. of Inchiquin. It contains the pars. of Clooney-Doora, Inchicronan, Kilraghtis, Quin, and Templemaley, and has an area of about 53,800 acres.

BUNREE, a vil. in the bar. of Tireragh, in the co. of Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 15 miles to the S.W. of Dromore.

BUNTINGFORD, a chplry. in the pars. of Aspeden, Layston, Throcking, and Wyddiall, hund. of Edwinstree, in the co. of Hertford, 13 miles to the N. of Hertford, and about 33 miles from London. It is situated in a pleasant spot on the river Rib, and was formerly a market town. The business of the town is chiefly agricultural. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in the leather trade. Buntingford is the seat of a Poor-law Union, and a polling place for the county elections. Petty sessions are held in the town. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of Layston, in the dioc. of Rochester. The church, erected in 1626, is dedicated to St. Peter. There are chapels belonging to the Independents and the Society of Friends; a free grammar school founded about 1630, with a revenue from endowment of £50 per annum, and four scholarships at Christ's College, Cambridge; a girls' free school; National and British schools; almshouses for eight poor persons, founded and endowed by Seth Ward, Bishop of Salisbury; and a savings-bank. Buntingford was the birthplace (1618) of Bishop Ward, who also received his early education at the grammar school. Annual fairs are held here on the 29th June and 30th November.

BUNWELL, a par. in the hund. of Depwade, in the co. of Norfolk, 3 miles to the N.E. of New Buckenham. Some of the inhabitants are employed in making bombazin. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, of the annual val. of £644, in the patron. of Sir R. J. Buxton, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There are charitable endowments for the poor amounting to £30 a year.

BUOLICK, a par. in the bar. of Slievardagh, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 9 miles to the E. of Thurles, which is a station on the Great Southern and Western railway. It is situated on the borders of Kilkenny, in a boggy district, near the Bog of Allen, and was the site of an ancient castle, a seat of the Butlers, of which some remains are still to be seen. Coal is found in the vicinity. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore. The church is in ruins. The principal seat is Littlefield.

BURARCHES HUNDRED. *See* BURLEIGH-ARCHES HUNDRED, Sussex.

BURASTON. *See* BORASTON, Shropshire.

BURBAGE, or BURBACH, a chplry. in the par. of Aston-Flamville, hund. of Sparkenhoe, in the co. of Leicester, 1 mile from Hinckley, and 6 E. of Nuneaton railway station. It is crossed by Watling Street, and contains the hmlt. of Sketchley. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of hosiery, about 450 frames being in operation. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the rect. of Aston-Flamville, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church, dedicated to St. Catherine, is an old Gothic building, with a square tower surmounted by a spire. It was thoroughly repaired in 1843, at a cost of £2,000. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have chapels, and there are National schools for boys and girls.

BURBAGE, a par. in the hund. of Kinwardstone, in the co. of Wilts, 6 miles to the S.E. of Marlborough, and 10 S.W. from Hungerford. The Kennet and Avon canal passes through a tunnel in this parish a quarter of a mile in length, under the old Roman road, and has on its margin several wharfs and brickworks. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £257, in the patron. of the bishop. The Marquis of Ailesbury is the lay rector. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has been entirely rebuilt, except the tower. There is a Wesleyan chapel. The charitable endowments of the parish amount to £100 per annum, the bequest of Philip Pearce, Esq., of which £10 is for educational purposes, and £90 to be distributed to the poor. About half a mile west of the village of Burbage is the small hmlt. of Herapath, or Harepath, so named from the Roman military road which traversed this district, having on one side the bleak Plain of Salisbury, and on the other the Forest of Savernake. In the Norman times it belonged to the De Herapaths.

BURBEACH HUNDRED, one of the 11 hunds. or subdivisions of the rape of Bramber, in the co. of Sussex, situated in the western parliamentary div. of the co., and bounded on the N. by the hund. of Tipnoake, on the E. by the rape of Lewes, on the S. by the hund. of Fishersgate, and on the W. by the hund. of Steyning. It contains the pars. of Beeding and Ifield (the latter being in a detached part of the hund.), with part of Edburton, and has an area of about 8,630 acres.

BURCOMBE, a par. in the hund. of Cawden Cadworth, in the co. of Wilts, 2 miles to the W. of Wilton, and 5 from Salisbury. It is situated near the Great Western and London and South-Western railway, and contains the tythgs. of North and South Burcombe, and part of the hmlt. of Ditchampton. Carpet-making is carried on in the village, which is built on the site of a Roman settlement. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £52, in the gift of the Master of St. John's Hospital, Wilton. The church, dedicated to St. John, is very ancient, and bears traces in the early end of Saxon workmanship. It was completely restored in 1860, and a new aisle added on the north side. The register commences from the year 1682.

BURCOTT, a hmlt. in the par. of Wing, hund. of Cottesloe, in the co. of Buckingham, 3 miles to the S.W. of Leighton Buzzard. It is near the London and North-Western railway.

BURCOTT, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Dor-

chester, in the co. of Oxford, 4 miles to the E. of Abingdon. It is pleasantly seated on the banks of the Thames, near the Oxford branch of the Great Western railway. There are some charities of trifling value. Burcott House is one of the chief residences.

BURCOTT, a tnshp. in the par. of Worfield, hund. of Brimstree, in the co. of Salop, 2 miles to the N.E. of Bridgnorth. It is situated on a branch of the river Severn.

BURCOTT, a tythg. in the city of Wells, locally in the hund. of Wells-Forum, in the co. of Somerset, 1 mile from Wells.

BURDEN'S HALL, a tythg. in the par. of South Newton, hund. of Branch and Dole, in the co. of Wilts, 2 miles to the N. of Wilton.

BURDIEHOUSE, a hmlt. in the par. of Libberton, in the co. of Edinburgh, Scotland, 4 miles to the S. of Edinburgh. French Protestant refugees settled here after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and are supposed to have named the place Bordeaux House. It is, however, said by some that this name was given by the attendants of Queen Mary. Here are extensive beds of limestone, which are largely burnt for lime, and are remarkably rich in fossil remains. The *Megalichthys*, a species of fossil fish, with remarkable teeth and scales, was discovered in the quarries here in 1833.

BURDON, a tnshp. in the par. of Bishop-Wearmouth, ward of Easington, in the co. palatine of Durham, 4 miles to the S. of Sunderland. It lies near the sea-coast and the Durham and Sunderland branch railway.

BURDON, a hmlt. in the par. of High Hampton, hund. of Black Torrington, in the co. of Devon, 4 miles to the W. of Hatherleigh.

BURDON, GREAT, a tnshp. in the par. of Haughton-le-Skerne, ward of Darlington, in the co. palatine of Durham, 2 miles to the N.E. of Darlington. It is near the Darlington and Stockton branch railway.

BURE, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Christchurch, in the co. of Southampton, 2 miles to the E. of Christchurch. It is situated on the coast of Christchurch Bay.

BURES, MOUNT, a par. in the Colchester div. of the hund. of Lexden, in the co. of Essex, 8 miles to the N.E. of Colchester. It is situated on the S. bank of the river Stour, on the border of Suffolk, near the Sudbury branch of the Great Eastern railway. Near the village is a lofty artificial mound, covering above an acre of ground. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £400, in the patron. of the Rev. P. Brett, incumbent. The church is dedicated to St. John.

BURES, ST. MARY, a par. in the hund. of Babergh, in the co. of Suffolk, but extending also into the hund. of Hinckford, in the co. of Essex, 5 miles to the S. of Sudbury. It is situated on the banks of the river Stour, over which there is a bridge, and is a station on the Sudbury branch of the Great Eastern railway. The coronation of Edmund, King of East Anglia, is said by some writers to have taken place here. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ely, worth £273, in the patron. of O. Hanbury, Esq. The church, which is situated in Suffolk, is dedicated to St. Mary. It is an ancient building, and contains several interesting old monuments, among which are an effigy of one of the Cornards, and a monument to Sir Richard Waldegrave, who died in 1400. The steeple was destroyed by a thunderstorm. The parochial charities produce about £10 a year.

BURFA, a joint tnshp. with Evenjobb and several others, in the par. of Old Radnor, hund. and co. of Radnor, South Wales. The hmlt. is situated on the river Borva.

BURFORD, a par. and market town in the hund. of Bampton, in the co. of Oxford, 18 miles to the W. of Oxford, and 73 miles from London by road. It is about 10 miles from the Charlbury station of the West Midland railway. The par. is situated on the banks of the river Windrush, a branch of the Thames, and contains the hmlts. of Upton and Signett. Burford is a town of great antiquity. Its Saxon name was *Beorford*, and it was the seat of a synod held in the year 682. A spot called Battle Edge, near the town, was the scene of a battle in which Ethelbald, King of Mercia, was vanquished by Cuthred, King of Wessex, and the banner of the former, which bore the device of a golden dragon, was taken. A festival was long held on Midsummer Eve to commemorate this conflict. A small priory was early founded in this parish. Burford is a nominal borough, having received a charter of incorporation from Henry II. Most of its privileges were revoked in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. In the town are many very old houses, ill-built, but possessing interest for the antiquarian. The principal business is in agricultural produce. A good trade in saddle-making was formerly carried on here. Petty sessions are held by the county magistrates. There are a parish library and a savings-bank. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, of the val. with the cur. of Fulbrook annexed, of £294, in the patron. of the bishop of the diocese. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. It is a large edifice in the form of a cross, exhibiting various styles of architecture, with a central tower and fine spire. The tower and western doorway are Norman, and the spire is of the perpendicular style. The south porch is much admired. In the church are two side chapels, a sculptured hexagonal font, a brass of the date 1437, and several old monuments. There are chapels belonging to the Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists; a free school founded and endowed by Simon Wisdom, in 1751, with a revenue of £85 per annum; and National and boys' schools. The free school is held in the townhall. The town contains several almshouses: one founded and endowed by the Earl and Countess of Warwick, in 1457, for eight widows, the endowment of which is £24 a year; another, for four widows, endowed by Simon Wisdom; and a third, for the same number of widows, by John Castle, in 1726. The poor have the benefit of various charities, the principal of which are the Church Estate and Pool's Estate. The celebrated Peter Haylin, author of "Microcosmos," was a native of this town, and received his education at the grammar school. Wilmot, Earl of Rochester, and Lord Liverpool were also educated here. Sir William Beechey, the painter, was born here in 1753. Burford Priory, a mansion in the Tudor style, built on the site of the old priory, is the seat of the Lenthalls. It was the residence of Lenthall, Speaker of the Long Parliament, who purchased it of Lord Falkland. It contains some valuable paintings, which formed part of the collection of Charles II. Among them are the famous picture, attributed to Holbein, of "Sir Thomas Moore and Family;" a portrait of Charles I. by Jansen, and those of Lord Falkland, and Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I., by Vandyck. Burford gives the title of earl to the Duke of St. Alban's. Saturday is the market day. Fairs for cattle and cheese are held on the last Saturday in April; for horses on the 5th July; and for horses, sheep, and cheese on the 25th September.

BURFORD, a par. in the hund. of Overs, in the co. of Salop, 1 mile to the W. of Tenbury, 5 miles from Wooferton railway station, and 8½ miles from Ludlow. It is situated on the confines of Worcestershire, on the banks of the river Teme, near the Shrewsbury and Hereford railway, and contains the tnshps. of Boraston, Burford, Greet, Nash, Stoke, Tilsop, Weston, Whatmore, and Whitton. It was formerly a market town under a grant obtained from Henry III. The parish is crossed by the Kington canal, and is partly laid out in hop-grounds. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, in three portions: the first, val. with the perpet. curs. of Boraston and Nash, £460; the second, val. with the perpet. cur. of Whitton, £286; and the third, val. £335, all in the patron. of Lord Northwick. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains a brass and several monuments to the Cornwalls, who long had their seat here. Besides the parish church there are two chapels of ease, viz., Boraston and Nash; also two schools, one at Burford and the other at Nash. The parochial charities are worth £10 a year. Burford House is the chief residence.

BURFORD. *See* BRITFORD, Wiltshire.

BURGAGE, or BURRIDGE, a district in the par. of

Southwell, wap. of Thurgarton, in the co. of Nottingham, 11 miles to the N.E. of Nottingham.

BURGAGE, a par. in the bar. of Lower Talbotstown, in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles to the S.W. of Blessington. It is the estate of the Marquis of Downshire. The principal seats are Rushborough, belonging to the Earl of Miltown, and Russ-town.

BURGATE, a par. in the hund. of Hartismere, in the co. of Suffolk, 4 miles to the N.W. of Eye, its post town. The Eastern Union railway passes near it. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £560, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains a monumental brass of Sir William Burgate, who died in 1409.

BURGATE, MIDDLE, NORTH and SOUTH, tythgs. in the par. and hund. of Fordingbridge, in the co. of Southampton, 1 mile from Fordingbridge. Burgate House is the chief residence.

BURGEDIN, a tnshp. in the par. of Guilsfield, and hund. of Pool, in the co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 2 miles to the N. of Welshpool.

BURGER STREET, a hmlt. in the par. of North Stoneham, hund. of Mainsbridge, in the co. of Southampton, 3 miles to the N. of Southampton.

BURGESBEG, or BURGESS, a par. in the bar. of Owney and Arra, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles to the S.W. of Nenagh. The living is a rect. united with that of Castletownarra, in the dioc. of Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh. The church is decayed.

BURGH, a par. in the hund. of Carlford, in the co. of Suffolk, 4 miles to the N.W. of Woodbridge, its post town, which is also a station on the Great Eastern railway. Here were anciently a castle, of which some traces remain, and a preceptory of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £247, in the patron. of M. Barnes, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for an annual rent-charge of £356 10s. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is a small old building, and has been recently restored. The parochial charities amount to £11 a year, the produce of the town lands.

BURGHAM, a vil. and tythg. in the par. of Worplesdon, and hund. of Woking, in the co. of Southampton, 3 miles to the N W. of Guildford.

BURGHAPTON, a par. in the hund. of Clavering, in the co. of Norfolk, 8 miles to the S.E. of Norwich, its post town, and 3½ N.W. of Loddon. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, of the val. with that of Holverstone, of £573, in the patron. of the Earl of Abergavenny. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is neatly built, with a lofty tower and peal of six bells. The clock was presented by Lady Amelia Pelham, in 1838, and the register dates from the year 1556. Here was formerly another church, dedicated to St. Martin, but it fell into decay, and was taken down in 1834. The National school is supported by subscription. There are charitable endowments for the poor, amounting annually to about £115.

BURGH-BY-SANDS, a par. in the ward and co. of Cumberland, 5 miles to the N.W. of Carlisle, its post town. It is situated near the S. coast of the Solway Frith, and is a station on the Carlisle and Silloth Bay railway. The par., which is very extensive, comprising an area of 7,839 acres, is crossed by the ship canal from Carlisle to the Solway Frith, and contains the tnshps. of Boustead Hill, Burgh-by-Sands, Longburgh, and Moorhouse. This place was the site of the Roman *Axelodunum*, one of the stations on the line of the great wall of Severus. The *vallum* constructed by Adrian terminated here. Roman relics have been found, and remains of the ramparts still exist. Here was formerly a castle, which is said to have been taken by William, King of Scotland, in 1174, and the ruins of which existed till the reign of Henry VIII. During the border wars this place was the scene of several contests between the Scots and English; and in 1307 Edward I., on his last expedition against the Scots, died here. An obelisk was erected in commemoration of this event on Burgh Marsh, the site of the English camp, by Henry, Duke of Norfolk, in 1685. This monument was restored in 1803 by the Earl of Lonsdale. Burgh is the head of a barony which belonged to De Morville, one of the murderers of Thomas-à-Becket, and was given by him as an endowment to the abbey of Holme-Cultram. It was subsequently held by the Dacres and Howards. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, worth £120, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. Like that of Annan, on the opposite side of the Solway, it was strongly fortified as a place of defence, the walls of the tower being from 6 to 7 feet thick, and the basement story vaulted. The parochial charities, including a bequest for education, produce £10 a year.

BURGH CASTLE, a par. in the hund. of Mutford and Lothlingland, in the co. of Suffolk, 4 miles to the S.W. of Great Yarmouth, its post town. The village, which is one of the most romantic and ancient in the county, is situated on the E. side of the river Waveney, which here meets the Yare, and expands N. of the village into Breydon Water. The Great Eastern and Norfolk railway runs near the village. This place was the site of an extensive Roman station, called *Garianonum*, some ruins of which still exist. Coins, weapons, and other relics have been found. Here was also a small monastery, founded before the Conquest by an Irish monk, named Fursaeus. The manor was anciently held by the crown. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £400, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The tithes have been commuted. The church, which is a small ancient edifice, with thatched roof and an embattled tower, is dedicated to St. Peter, and has been recently restored. It is said to have been built of the materials of the Roman fortress, and the interior is fitted with a handsome pulpit and reading desk of carved oak. The schools were built by subscription in 1836. There is an allotment for the benefit of the poor, worth about £30 a year.

BURGHCLERE, a par. and vil. partly in the lower div. of the hund. of Evingar, and partly in the hund. of Kingsclere, Kingsclere div. of the co. of Southampton, 7 miles to the N. of Whitchurch, and 5 S. from Newbury, its post town and railway station. It is situated in a fine country near the borders of Berkshire, at the foot of a range of hills on which are several barrows and remains of ancient military works. The par. contains the hmlt. of Earlstone. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. with the perpet. cur. of Newton annexed, £829, with a residence and 120 acres of glebe, in the patron. of the Earl of Carnarvon. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient fabric, of Norman architecture, now in ruins. The new church, erected in 1838, stands on an elevation, and is a handsome building with square tower in the Gothic style. The Earl of Carnarvon and the Rev. George Wallace, the rector, were the principal donors. There is a free school supported partly by an endowment of £10 a year, the gift of Elizabeth Cornwallis. The other parochial charities produce about £30 per annum. This place is close by Highclere Park, the fine seat of the Earl of Carnarvon, who is lord of the manor. To the W. of the village is a large Roman encampment, called Beacon Hill; and to the S. are the Seven Barrows.

BURGHFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Theale, in the co. of Berks, 4 miles to the S.W. of Reading, its post town. It is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Kennet, near the Hungerford branch of the Great Western railway. The Kennet is crossed by a very old bridge. A stratum of sand with cockle shells was discovered some time since at Hose Hill, several yards below the surface. The par. contains a tract of common land. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, of the annual val. of £700, in the patron. of the Earl of Shrewsbury. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It is an ancient building, and has a wooden monument to a crusader. There are charitable endowments for the poor, producing about £20 per annum.

BURGH-HEAD, or BROUGH-HEAD, a promontory

and a vil. in the par. of Duffus, in the co. of Elgin, Scotland, 8 miles to the N.W. of Elgin. It is seated on the S. coast of the Moray Frith, on Burgh Bay, under the promontory, near the Inverness and Aberdeen Junction railway. It has a small but excellent harbour, subordinate to the port of Inverness, and a coastguard station. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the herring and salmon fisheries. The village is regularly built and is frequented as a watering-place. It contains a Free church and an United Presbyterian church. In the vicinity is a Roman bath or well of brackish water, and also the remains of an ancient fortification.

BURGHILL, a par. in the hund. of Grimsworth, in the co. of Hereford, 4 miles to the N.W. of Hereford, its post town, and 1¾ W. from Moreton railway station. It is situated in a pleasant country, near the Shrewsbury and Hereford railway, and contains the tnshp. of Tillington. Hops are cultivated in the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £94, in the patron. of B. Biddulph, Esq. The rectorial tithes are commuted for £481 12*s.* 11*d.* The church is approached through a beautiful avenue of yew-trees, and is dedicated to St. Mary. It is an ancient stone edifice, with square tower and four pinnacles, in the Norman style of architecture. The interior is supported by ten fine stone pillars, and contains a curious metal font, which stands on a stone pedestal, carved with figures of the Twelve Apostles. There is also a richly carved oak screen, and a handsome marble altar tomb to the memory of the family of Sir John Milbourne, formerly of Tillington Court. The church was entirely repaired in 1824, at a cost of £2,000, and again in 1854. The parochial charities, including a bequest for a school, amount to £20 per annum. The school-house, a handsome stone building, was erected in 1850. On the top of Burghill are remains of a square encampment. The Portway, leading to the Roman station *Kenchester*, passes a little to the N. of this village. Burghill Court is the chief mansion.

BURGH-IN-THE-MARSH, a par. and market town in the Marsh div. of the wap. of Candleshoe, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 8 miles to the E. of Spilsby, and 124 miles from London by the Great Northern railway, on which it is a station. It is situated in a rich tract of pasture land, about 4 miles from the sea-coast, and was the site of a Roman fort. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, of the val. with that of Winthorpe united, of £121, in the gift of the bishop. The church, which is in the perpendicular style, with a good tower, is dedicated to St. Peter. It contains two side chapels and some good screen-work. It had formerly a chantry attached to it. There are chapels belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists and Baptists; a free school, endowed by Jane Palmer in 1726, the income of which is £60 per annum; and a day-school founded by the Wesleyans in 1856. The other charities produce about £70 a year. Near the village are two tumuli. The market is on Thursday, and fairs are held for the sale of cattle, &c., on the 13th May and the 2nd October. A large cattle market is held once a fortnight.

BURGH, LITTLE, a par. and hmlt. in the hund. of Holt, in the co. of Norfolk, 4 miles to the S.W. of Holt, its post town. It is now joined to the par. of Melton Constable.

BURGH MATTISHALL. *See* MATTISHALL BURGH, Norfolk.

BURGH, SOUTH, a par. in the hund. of Mitford, in the co. of Norfolk, 2 miles to the N.W. of Hingham. Watton is its post town. It is situated on the river Yare, not far from its source. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £249, in the patron. of B. Gurdon, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

BURGH, ST. MARGARET and ST. MARY, a par. in the hund. of West Flegg, in the co. of Norfolk, 7 miles to the N.W. of Yarmouth. Acle is its post town. It is situated near the river Bure, and comprises the two consolidated pars. of St. Margaret and St. Mary. It was formerly a market town under a grant obtained from Henry III. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £424, in the gift of the Rev. W. Lucas, incumbent. The church dedicated to St. Margaret has been entirely repaired. The parish church of St. Mary is decayed, and has fallen, except a portion of the tower, which stands like a solitary beacon in the centre of a field. The ancient registers were accidentally burnt about 100 years ago. There is a chapel, built in 1841, and a charity school. The charitable endowments for the poor produce about £80 a year.

BURGH, ST. PETER, or WHEATACRE BURGH, a par. in the hund. of Clavering, in the co. of Norfolk, 4 miles to the W. of Lowestoft, and 12 S.W. from Yarmouth. Beccles is its post town. It is situated on the banks of the river Waveney, near the East Suffolk railway. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £330, in the patron. of the Rev. W. Boycatt. The tithes have been commuted for £374 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a peculiarly built edifice, with brick tower. The register dates from the year 1558. There are a Wesleyan chapel and Sunday-school, also a charity of £16 per annum, which is distributed in coals.

BURGH-UPON-BAINE, a par. in the eastern div. of the wap. of Wraggoe, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 6 miles to the W. of Louth, its post town, which is also a station on the Great Northern railway. The par. is situated on the Wolds, near the head of the river Baine, a branch of the Witham, and contains the hmlt. of Girsby. The South Wold hounds meet here. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £133, in the patron. of J. W. Fox, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Helen.

BURGH-WALLIS, a par. in the upper div. of the wap. of Osgoldcross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 7 miles to the N.W. of Doncaster, its post town. The Great Northern railway passes near it. Sutton and Haywood are hmlts. of this par. Here is Robin Hood's Well, near which the bishop is said to have been robbed by the outlaw. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, of the val. of £275, in the gift of M. Tasburgh, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Helen. The charities are of small value. Burgh-Wallis Hall, the seat of the Tasburghs, is a modern mansion erected on the site of an older one, the seat of the Anns.

BURHAM, a par. in the hund. of Larkfield, lathe of Aylesford, in the co. of Kent, 4 miles to the N.W. of Maidstone. Rochester is its post town. It is on the banks of the river Medway, at the foot of Burham Downs, near the North Kent branch of the South-Eastern railway. The par. contains some hop-grounds. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £191, in the patron. of C. Milner, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The charitable endowments for the poor amount to about £25 per annum.

BURIAN, ST. *See* BURYAN, ST., Cornwall.

BURITON, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Finch-Dean, Petersfield div. of the co. of Southampton, 2 miles to the S.W. of Petersfield, its post town, and 54 from London. It lies near the border of Sussex, at the foot of Butser Hill, and contains the hmlts. of Nurstead and Weston. Butser Hill rises to the height of 900 feet, and commands an extensive and beautiful prospect. Limestone is quarried in the par. The London and South-Western railway passes through it. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, of the annual val. with the perpet. cur. of Petersfield annexed, of £1,194, in the patron. of the Bishop of Winchester. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a plain, ancient edifice, with ivy-mantled tower. There is a chapel belonging to the Primitive Methodists, erected in 1848, and a National school, built in 1845. The historian Gibbon resided at Buriton manor-house, and his father is buried in the churchyard there. There is an endowment for the poor by Bishop Lanney, amounting to £16 a year.

BURKSTOWN, a vil. in the bar. of Shelbourne, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 9 miles to the S.E. of New Ross.

BURLAND, a tnshp. in the par. of Acton, and hund.

of Nantwich, in the co. palatine of Chester, 3 miles to the N.W. of Nantwich. It is not far from the Crewe and Shrewsbury branch of the London and North-Western railway, and is crossed by the Ellesmere canal.

BURLEIGH-ARCHES, or BURARCHES HUNDRED, one of the 19 hunds. or subdivisions of the rape of Pevensey, in the co. of Sussex, situated in the eastern parliamentary div. of the co., and bounded by the rape of Lewes on the N., S., and W., and by the hund. of Rushmonden on the E. It contains the par. of Lindfield, and has an area of about 5,350 acres.

BURLESCOMBE, a par. in the hund. of Bampton, but extending also into the hund. of Halberton, in the co. of Devon, 5 miles to the S.W. of Wellington. Tiverton is its post town. It lies on the borders of Somersetshire, in a hilly district near Blackdown, and is intersected by the Grand Western canal. The Bristol and Exeter railway passes near this place. The parish contains the tythgs. of Appledore, Ashford, and Westleigh. Canonsleigh is so named as the site of a priory founded in the 12th century and afterwards converted into an abbey, which flourished till the Dissolution, and was valued at £203. There are extensive quarries of limestone, and a mineral spring of a like character to the Harrogate waters. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £255, in the patron. of E. A. Sandford, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It is in the perpendicular style, and contains a carved screen and several ancient family monuments. Aysford Court, now a farmhouse, was the seat of the Ayafords, who held the manor, now belonging to E. A. Sandford, Esq.

BURLESTONE, a par. in the hund. of Piddletown, Dorchester div. of the co. of Dorset, 6 miles to the N.E. of Dorchester, its post town. It is situated on the banks of the river Piddle. The living is a rect. united with that of Athelampstone, in the dioc. of Salisbury.

BURLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Minchinhampton, hund. of Longtree, in the co. of Gloucester.

BURLEY, an ext. par. lib. in the par. and hund. of Ringwood, in the co. of Southampton, 5 miles to the E. of Ringwood, and 2 N.W. of Christchurch Road railway station. It contains the ville of Bistern Closes. A church is said to have existed here before the Conquest, and to have been destroyed when the New Forest was made. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £100, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a neat brick building in the modern Gothic style. The Dissenters have a chapel and school; there is also a school attached to the church. The lib. comprises, with the adjacent lib. of Burley Lodge, an area of 2,500 acres.

BURLEY, or BURLY-ON-THE-HILL, a par. in the hund. of Alstoe, in the co. of Rutland, 2 miles to the N.E. of Oakham, its post town. It is situated in the fertile valley of Catmose, near the Syston and Peterborough branch of the Midland railway. The manor was anciently held by the Seagraves, De Lisles, and Spencers—to which last family belonged Henry Spencer, Bishop of Norwich, who acquired the title of the "fighting bishop," and defeated at this place a party of insurgents under one of the followers of Wat Tyler. The manor afterwards passed to the Harringtons, and was purchased of them by George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, the favourite of James I. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £350, in the patron. of G. Finch, Esq. The church stands in a pleasant spot, embosomed in trees, and is dedicated to the Holy Cross. The parochial charities are worth £10 a year. Burley House, the seat of the Earl of Winchilsea, is a magnificent structure of stone, of the Doric order of architecture, with a front nearly 200 feet in length. It stands on the site of the old mansion in which James I. and Charles I. were several times entertained with the court by the Duke of Buckingham. On one of these royal visits Ben Jonson's masque of "The Gypsies" was performed here. During the Civil War, Burley House was taken and garrisoned by the parliament, and the troops, fearing an attack by the royalists, set fire to it. Nothing escaped destruction except the fine range of stables, which were detached from the house and remain to this day. The park is about 6 miles in circuit, and is surrounded by a stone wall. It is richly wooded, and though flat contains much pleasing scenery. The house commands a wide and beautiful prospect. It contains many old and interesting family portraits and other paintings; among which are a "Dead Christ and Madonna," by Carlo Dolci; and frescoes on the staircase and in the saloon by Landscroon. There are also some good tapestry, and fine specimens of inlaid spar.

BURLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Culmington, hund. of Munslow, in the co. of Salop, 4 miles to the N. of Ludlow. It is near the Shrewsbury and Hereford railway.

BURLEY, a hmlt. and chplry. in the par. and borough of Leeds, wap. of Skyrack, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles to the N. of Leeds, its post town, and close to the Headingley station of the Leeds and Stockton section of the North-Eastern railway. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £150, in the gift of trustees.

BURLEY, a chplry. and tnshp. in the par. of Otley, wap. of Skyrack, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles to the N.W. of Otley, its post town. It is seated on the banks of the river Wharfe, and contains several large cotton and worsted manufactories. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £89, in the patron. of the Vicar of Otley. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here.

BURLEY-DAM, a chplry. in the par. of Acton, hund. of Nantwich, in the co. palatine of Chester, 4 miles to the S. of Whitchurch. It is situated on the border of Shropshire, near the Crewe and Shrewsbury branch of the London and North-Western railway. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £100, in the patron. of Viscount Combermere.

BURLEY LODGE, an ext. par. lib. in the par. and hund. of Ringwood, in the co. of Southampton, 4 miles to the S.E. of the village of Ringwood.

BURLINGHAM ST. ANDREW, a par. in the hund. of Blofield, in the co. of Norfolk, 9 miles to the E. of Norwich. Acle is its post town. It is about 2 miles from the Brundall station of the Great Eastern railway. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. with that of Burlingham St. Edmund united to it, £550, in the patron. of Mrs. Burroughes. Burlingham House is the principal mansion.

BURLINGHAM ST. EDMUND, a par. in the hund. of Blofield, in the co. of Norfolk, adjacent to Burlingham St. Andrew. The living is a rect. united with that of the latter par. The church is a very small old building with thatched roof and chancel.

BURLINGHAM ST. PETER, or SOUTH BURLINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Blofield, in the co. of Norfolk, close to Burlingham St. Andrew. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £145, in the patron. of H. N. Burroughes, Esq. The church stands a quarter of a mile from the adjoining parish church of St. Andrew, and contains a stone pulpit adorned with sculpture. The rect. was held in the reign of Queen Elizabeth by the antiquary Robert Talbot, author of the earliest commentary on the Itinerary of Antoninus. There are some charities of trifling value.

BURLINGJOBB, a tnshp. and hmlt. in the par. of Old Radnor, in the borough, hund., and co. of Radnor, South Wales, 2 miles to the S.E. of New Radnor. It is not far from Kington, the terminus of the branch railway from the Shrewsbury and Hereford line.

BURLINGTON. *See* BRIDLINGTON, Yorkshire.

BURLTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Loppington, hund. of Pimhill, in the co. of Salop, 4 miles to the S.W. of Wem, which is a station on the Crewe and Shrewsbury branch railway.

BURMARSH, a par. in the hund. of Worth, in the lib. of Romney Marsh, lathe of Shepway, in the co. of Kent, 4 miles to the S.W. of Hythe, its post town. It is situated on the sea-coast. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Canterbury, of the val. of £220, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

BURMINGTON, a par. in the Brailes div. of the hund. of Kington, in the co. of Warwick, 2 miles to the S.E. of Shipston-on-Stour, its post town. It lies on the banks of the river Stour. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £220, in the patron. of the Warden and Fellows of Merton College, Oxford, and is at present held conjointly with the vic. of Wolford. The church, rebuilt in 1693, is dedicated to St. Nicholas. A free school has recently been built by John Staunton, Esq., lord of the manor.

BURN, a tnshp. in the par. of Brayton, wap. of Barkstone Ash, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles to the S.W. of Selby. It is on the Selby canal, connecting the Aire and Calder navigation with the river Ouse.

BURNAGE, a tnshp. in the par. of Manchester, in the hund. of Salford, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 4 miles to the S. of Manchester. It is situated near the London and North-Western railway, and contains some pleasant residences.

BURNASTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Etwall, hund. of Appletree, in the co. of Derby, 5 miles to the S.W. of Derby. The North Staffordshire and South Staffordshire railways pass near it.

BURNBANK, a small fishing vil., in the par. of Nigg, in the co. of Kincardine, Scotland, not far from Aberdeen.

BURNBRIDGE, a vil. in the par. of Muiravonside, in the co. of Stirling, Scotland, 5 miles to the S.E. of Falkirk. It is on the river Avon, near the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway.

BURNBY, a par. in the Wilton Beacon div. of the wap. of Harthill, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles to the S.E. of Pocklington. Hayton is its post town. It is situated on a branch of the river Derwent, and is a station on the Market Weighton branch of the North-Eastern railway. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £318, in the patron. of Lord Londesborough. The church is dedicated to St. Giles.

BURNCHURCH, or KILTRANEEN, a par. in the bar. of Shillelogher, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles to the S. of Kilkenny. The par. is very extensive, comprising an area of 3,364 acres, and includes the vils. of Ballymack, Booly, and Knockham. Limestone is found here. The living is a vic., the head of a union comprising six other benefices, in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, of the annual val. of £1,334, in the alternate patron. of the crown and the bishop. Farmly, in this parish, was the residence of the noted Henry Flood, a member of the Irish House of Commons, who died here in December, 1791. There is an old castle, still nearly perfect, in the village.

BURNCOURT, a vil. in the par. of Shanrahan, and bar. of West Iffa and Offa, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles to the N.W. of Clogheen. Here are the remains of an old seat of the barons of Ikerron, which was captured by Cromwell.

BURNCROSS, a hmlt. in the par. of Ecclesfield, wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles to the N. of Sheffield.

BURNESIDE, or BYRNESHEAD, a chplry., vil., and railway station in the par., union, and ward of Kendal, in the co. of Westmoreland, 2 miles to the N.E. of Kendal, its post town. It is seated on the banks of the river Kent, here crossed by an ancient bridge of three arches, and is a station on the Windermere branch of the Lancaster and Carlisle railway. The chplry. comprises the tnshps. of Strickland Kettle and Strickland Roger. The manor is held by the Earl of Lonsdale. The paper manufacture is carried on here in several large mills. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £120, in the patron. of the landowners. The church was rebuilt in 1825. Here is a small free school, with an endowment worth about £22 a year. The parochial charities produce about £30 a year. Burneside Hall was the seat of the Braithwaite family, one of whom wrote the book called "Drunken Barnaby's Journal." Godmond Hall is an old mansion, formerly a fortified seat of the family of that name.

BURNESS. *See* BYRNESS, Northumberland.

BURNESS, a joint par. with Cross, in Sanda, one of the Orkney Islands, Scotland.

BURNESTON, a par. in the wap. of Hallikeld, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles to the S.E. of Bedale, its post town. It is crossed by the Bedale and Leyburn branch of the North-Eastern railway, and there are stations at Newton and Leeming Lane. The par. comprises the chplry. of Leeming-with-Exelby, and the tnshps. of Carthorp, Gatenby, Newton, and Theakstone. Leeming Lane, on the E. side of the par., is a branch of the ancient Iknield Street. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ripon, of the annual val. of £546, in the patron. of the Duke of Cleveland. The church is dedicated to St. Lambert. There is also a district church at Leeming, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £120, in the patron. of the vicar. In the vil. are a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists, a free school, founded in 1852, and an almshouse for six aged persons, founded and endowed about 1688 by Matthew Robinson. The other charities produce about £20 a year.

BURNETT, a par. in the hund. of Keynsham, in the co. of Somerset, 6 miles to the W. of Bath. Pensford is its post town. It is situated on the river Chew, and is about 2 miles from Keynsham station, on the Great Western railway. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £125, in the patron. of the Rev. J. B. Doveton, incumbent. The church is dedicated to St. Michael, and contains a monumental brass of John Cutte (mayor of Bristol) and his lady, of the date 1575. The par. contains 608 acres.

BURNFOOT, a vil. in the par. of Upper Fahan, and bar. of Inishowen, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 6 miles to the N.W. of Londonderry. It is seated on the E. coast of Lough Swilly.

BURNHAM, a par. in the hund. of the same name, in the co. of Buckingham, 2 miles to the N.E. of Maidenhead, its post town, and 4 N.W. of Eton. It is situated on the E. side of the river Thames, near the Great Western railway, and contains the chplry. of Lower Boveney, and the libs. of Upper Boveney, Britwell, East Burnham, Cippenham Town and Wood. This par., which gave name to the hund., is a very ancient place, as attested by the moated site of a palace, said to have been a seat of the kings of Mercia, and also an occasional residence for the kings of England after the Conquest. Here was an abbey of the Augustine order, founded in the 12th century by Richard Earl of Cornwall, which was valued at the Dissolution at £91. Some remains of the buildings still exist at a farm about a mile from the village. Burnham was anciently a market town, but the privilege has long been disused. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, of the annual val. with the perpet. cur. of Boveney annexed, of £505, in the patron. of the Provost and Fellows of Eton College. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a spacious edifice partly in the early English style, and contains several monumental brasses to the families of Eyre, Evelyn, Aldriche, &c., and a handsome monument to Chief Justice Willes. There is a chapel for Dissenters, and a National school with a small endowment. The parochial charities produce about £150 a year. At this village was born Robert Aldrich, Bishop of Carlisle, who died in 1556. Burnham Grove is the seat of Sir W. Johnson, Bart. An annual fair is held on the 2nd October.

BURNHAM, a par. in the hund. of Dengie, in the co. of Essex, 10 miles to the S.E. of Maldon. It is situated in a marshy country, on the N. bank of the estuary of the Crouch, and contains the hmlt. of Ostend. It has a convenient quay, and is subordinate to the port of Maldon. Near this place are some valuable oyster-beds. The inhabitants are chiefly fishermen. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, of the annual val. of £558, in the patron. of Lady St. John Mildmay. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is situated on a hill 1 mile to the N. of the village, and serves as a sea-mark. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here.

BURNHAM, a tnshp. and hmlt. in the par. of Haxey, and wap. of Manley, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 2 miles to the S. of Epworth.

BURNHAM, a hmlt. in the par. of Thornton-Curtis, and wap. of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 3 miles to the S.E. of Barton-on-Humber.

BURNHAM, a par. in the hund. of Bempstone, in the co. of Somerset, 8 miles to the S.W. of Axbridge. Bridgwater is its post town It is situated on the coast of Bridgwater Bay, near the mouth of the river Brue, and is connected with the Bristol and Exeter railway by a short branch line from Highbridge. The par., which is very extensive, comprising an area of 4,302 acres, includes the hmlt. of Edithmead, and the tythg. of Huish-juxta-Highbridge, with parts of the tythg. of Aston Morris, and of the hmlt. of Highbridge. It is mentioned in the will of Alfred the Great, who is said to have been wrecked on the Gore, a dangerous sandbank at the entrance of the river Parret. Here is a good sandy beach, and two lighthouses for guiding vessels over the bar at the mouth of the Parret. They stand about 500 yards apart, and have elevations of about 90 feet and 23 feet respectively. This village is frequented as a watering-place. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, of the annual val. of £559, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Wells. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. It is a large ancient edifice, with a lofty tower, and possesses a fine altar-piece of white marble, originally designed by Inigo Jones for the chapel in Whitehall, and presented to this parish by Dr. King, who once held the vicarage, and was afterwards Bishop of Rochester. There is also a district church at Highbridge, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £193, in the patron. of Mrs. Luttrell. There are several charitable bequests for the poor, which amount yearly to about £70.

BURNHAM-DEEPDALE, a par. in the hund. of Brothercross, in the co. of Norfolk, 2¼ miles N.W. of Burnham-Westgate, 4 miles to the W. of Wells-juxta-Mare, which is the terminus of the Dereham, Fakenham, and Wells branch of the Great Eastern railway. It is situated on the sea-coast, and contains extensive tracts of salt marsh, part of which have been drained and reclaimed. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £257, in the patron. of Blyth's Trustees. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and is an ancient structure of flint, in the Norman style of architecture, with a round tower at the west end; the interior contains an ancient Saxon font, with pillars and sculpture. There are chapels and a day-school, erected in 1844. Near the shore are vestiges of an old encampment, supposed to have been thrown up by the Saxons after their victory over the Picts and Scots at Stamford, in Lincolnshire. Here are extensive brick and tile works. The shoals, called the Burnham Flats, extend about 15 miles along this coast, and there are about 250 acres of marsh lately enclosed from the sea.

BURNHAM, EAST, or ALLARD'S, a lib. in the par. and hund. of Burnham, in the co. of Buckingham, 4 miles to the N. of Eton.

BURNHAM HUNDRED, one of the 8 hunds. or subdivisions of the co. of Buckingham, situated in the S.E. part of the co., and bounded on the N. by Hertfordshire, on the E. by that co. and the hund. of Stoke, on the S. by the river Thames, which separates it from Berkshire, and on the W. by the hunds. of Aylesbury and Desborough. It contains the pars. of Amersham, Beaconsfield, Burnham, Chalfont St. Giles, Chalfont St. Peter, Chenies, Chesham, Chesham Bois, Dorney, Farnham Royal, Hitcham, Penn, and Taplow. The hund. extends over an area of about 51,000 acres.

BURNHAM-NORTON, a par. in the hund. of Brothercross, in the co. of Norfolk, 3 miles to the W. of Wells-juxta-Mare railway station, and near Burnham-Westgate, its post town. It lies near the sea-coast, including the large and pleasant village of Overy Staith. A Carmelite priory was founded here about the middle of the 12th century, by Sir Ralph de Hemenhale or Hampnall, and Sir William de Calthorpe. Its value at the Dissolution was very small. The site was given to William Lord Cobham. The historian, Robert Bale, died prior of this house in the reign of Henry VII. The living is a rect. held with that of Burnham-Westgate, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret, and contains an ancient screen, but the figures have been obliterated. The register dates from the year 1559. There is a day and Sunday school held in a cottage. The Earl of Orford is lord of the manor and sole proprietor.

BURNHAM-OVERY, a par. and small seaport in the hund. of Brothercross, in the co. of Norfolk, 1 mile E. of Burnham-Westgate, its post town, and 5 miles W.S.W. of Wells-juxta-Mare railway station. It is situated near the coast, and has a small harbour, formed by a creek of the river Burn. The chief business of the place is in the corn trade and the fisheries. There are also a limestone quarry and extensive brick and lime kilns. The living is a vic. united with the rect. of Burnham-Sutton, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, an ancient building situated on an eminence, is dedicated to St. Clement, and has a square tower, surmounted by a turret, rising from between the nave and the chancel. It contains several family monuments, and an old painting of St. Christopher bearing our Saviour in his arms. The register dates from the year 1653. Near the church is an ancient cross. The children of this parish have access to the National schools of Burnham-Market. The parochial charities amount to £5 a year. Burnham Hall is the principal residence. The chief landowners are the Earls of Orford and Leicester, the latter being lord of the manor. Extensive meadows have been reclaimed from the sea by embankment.

BURNHAM-SUTTON and ULPH, joint pars. in the hund. of Brothercross, in the co. of Norfolk, close to the town of Burnham-Westgate, which is partly situated within these pars. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, of the annual val. with the vic. of Burnham-Sutton, of £700, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church of Sutton is dedicated to St. Albert, or Ethelbert, and is now an ivy-mantled ruin; but the church of Ulph, dedicated to All Saints, is in good repair, and accommodates the inhabitants of the united parishes. The register dates from 1653. The Wesleyans have a chapel here.

BURNHAM-THORPE, a par. in the hund. of Brothercross, in the co. of Norfolk, 1 mile to the S.E. of Burnham-Westgate, its post town, and 5 from Wells railway station. It was anciently a market town under a grant of Henry III., obtained by Sir William de Calthorpe, who held the manor. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, of the val. of £475, in the patron. of the Earl of Orford, who is chief landowner and lord of the manor. The church, which is in the perpendicular style of architecture, is dedicated to St. Peter, and contains a fine monumental brass of Sir W. Calthorpe, who died in 1420, and a monument to the father of Lord Nelson. It was entirely repaired and redecorated in the year 1842. In the village is a boys' free school, with an income from endowment of about £10 per annum. There are some other charities of small value. Burnham-Thorpe was the birthplace (29th September, 1758) of the great admiral Lord Nelson, whose father then held the rectory. From this place he took the title of Viscount Nelson of Burnham-Thorpe. There is an extensive brick and tile yard in this parish belonging to the Earl of Leicester.

BURNHAM-WESTGATE, or BURNHAM-MARKET, a par. in the hund. of Brothercross, in the co. of Norfolk, 6 miles to the W. of Wells-juxta-Mare, and 36 miles to the N.W. of Norwich, or 47 miles by the Wells and Fakenham branch of the Great Eastern railway. It is situated in a pleasant and fertile district, near the sea-coast, on the small river Burn, and was formerly a market town. It contains some good houses, and has a thriving trade, chiefly in corn, malt, and other agricultural produce. There are two iron foundries, besides extensive establishments for the manufacture of agricultural implements, and several corn, wind, and steam-mills. It is within the district of Walsingham county court, and only 2 miles S.W. from the harbour and extensive sands of Burnham-Overy. Petty sessions

are held here once a month. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, of the annual val. with medieties of Burnham-Norton and Burnham-Ulph, of £768, in the patron. of the Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It is built of flint and freestone, with an embattled tower at the west end, and contains several monuments; amongst others the cypher of the Virgin, and figures representing the events from the Salutation of the Virgin Mary to the Crucifixion. The interior is much encumbered by the high pews, which are appropriated by the wealthy inhabitants, leaving scarcely any place for the labouring population, which is very numerous. The register dates from the year 1538. The church of Burnham-Ulph, which is dedicated to All Saints, stands in the town. Here was formerly a third church, dedicated to St. Margaret, of which there are no remains. There are chapels belonging to the Independents and Primitive Methodists. The parochial charities amount to £5 a year, the produce of a bequest for education by John Wilmot. The rectory is a handsome Elizabethan building, erected by the Rev. Dr. William Bates, who was presented to the living in 1849. The National schools are spacious and well arranged, with infant school, and residences for the teachers. There is a subscription library, and depôts for the Christian Knowledge and National societies. About 1 mile to the E. of the town is Holkham Park, the noble seat of the Earl of Leicester. Pleasure fairs are held on Easter Monday and Tuesday, and on the first two days of August.

BURNHAVEN, a fishing vil. in the par. of Peterhead, in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland, near the mouth of the burn of Invernettie.

BURNHEAD, a vil. in the par. of Penpont, in the co. of Dumfries, Scotland, 1¼ mile W. of Thornhill. Here is an United Presbyterian church.

BURNHOUSE, a vil. in the par. of Beith, in the co. of Ayr, Scotland, 11 miles to the N.W. of Kilmarnock. It is not far from the Glasgow and South-Western railway.

BURNISTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Scalby, wap. of Pickering Lythe, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles to the N.W. of Scarborough.

BURNLEY, a chplry. and market town in the par. of Whalley, hund. of Blackburn, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 28 miles to the N. of Manchester, and 217 miles to the N.N.W. of London, by the London and North-Western and the Lancashire and Yorkshire railways, with the latter of which it is connected by a branch line of 9 miles from Todmorden. There are three railway stations in the town. It is situated in a pleasant, fertile, and wooded valley, on the banks of the river Burn, a branch of the Calder, into which it runs about a mile below the town. It is an ancient town, and is thought to have been the site of a Roman station, numerous Roman relics having been found in the vicinity. A spot named *Saxifield*, near the town, is noted by tradition as the scene of a battle about the end of the 6th century. Burnley is an important seat of manufacturing industry, and has made rapid progress in population and prosperity during the present century. The cotton manufacture has become the staple business of the place, which was formerly the woollen and worsted manufacture. There are many large mills, some print-works, several flour-mills, besides iron and brass foundries, engine manufactories, several breweries, rope-walks, and tanneries. Coal is obtained in abundance in the neighbourhood, and there are quarries of good freestone and slate. The greater part of the town is of modern date; the houses are mostly built of stone, and the streets are paved and lighted with gas. The water supply is abundant. The Leeds and Liverpool canal passes by the town, winding nearly round it, and greatly promotes its trade by opening easy communication with both the North and Irish Seas. Burnley is the seat of a Poor-law Union, and the head of a County Court district. It is also a polling-place for the north division of the county. Petty sessions are held weekly in the court-house, the chief public building. In the town are the Union poorhouse and a savings-bank. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, of the annual val. of £1,400, in the patron. of R. T. Parker, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has been recently repaired. It is a large and very ancient edifice of stone, exhibiting the early English and several later styles of architecture, but much altered by enlargement and repairs at various times. In a side chapel are monuments of the Townley family, of Townley Hall, near Burnley, among which is one to Charles Townley, the accomplished scholar and antiquary, who formed the valuable collection of marbles bearing his name, now in the British Museum. He died in 1805. Two new churches have been erected, dedicated to St. James and St. Paul respectively; the latter is situated at Lane Bridge. The livings of both are curs., each worth £150, in the patron. of the crown and the bishop of the dioc. alternately. A spacious Roman Catholic chapel was erected in 1849. There are two chapels belonging to the Independents, four each to the Baptists and Wesleyans, and two to the Primitive Methodists. The free grammar school, founded about 1650, has an income, from various endowments, of £150 a year, and an interest in thirteen scholarships at Brasenose College, Oxford. Dr. Whitaker, Master of St. John's, Cambridge, and author of a history of the parish of Whalley, was educated at this school. There are several charitable endowments for the relief of the poor, the principal of which is that founded in the year 1800 by Elizabeth Peel. The various charities are worth about £220 per annum. The town has literary and mechanics' institutes, a reading-room, National, British, and other schools. Markets are held on Monday and Saturday, the latter in the new market-place. There is a cattle market every other Monday. The fairs are on the 6th March, Easter Eve, the 9th and 13th May, the 10th July, and the 11th October.

BURNMOUTH, a vil. in the par. of Ayton, in the co. of Berwick, Scotland, 5 miles to the N. of Berwick. It is seated on the coast, and is a station on the North British railway. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the fishery. They were once noted for smuggling.

BURNOP, a tnshp., joined with Hamsteels, in the par. of Lanchester, Chester ward, in the co. palatine of Durham, 6 miles to the N.W. of Durham. It is situated in a hilly country on the river Browney, a branch of the Wear. The Wesleyans have a meeting-house in the village.

BURNS, a vil. in the par. of Markinch, Kirkcaldy district of the co. of Fife, Scotland, 2 miles to the W. of Leven.

BURNSALL, a par. in the eastern div. of the wap. of Staincliff and Ewcross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 8 miles to the N.E. of Skipton, its post town. It is situated in the romantic valley of the Wharfe, and comprises no less than 31,331 acres. It contains the chplries. of Coniston-with-Kilnsay and Rylstone, and ten tnshps. It is said to have been formerly part of the par. of Linton. There is a bridge over the Wharfe. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ripon, with the perpet. curs. of Coniston and Rilston annexed. It is in two portions, of which the first, val. £315, is in the patron. of the trustees of the late Rev. J. Graham, and the second, val. £276, in the patron of the Earl of Craven. The church, dedicated to St. Wilfred, was repaired by Sir William Craven in 1612, and contains a pulpit and desk for each portionist. Here is a grammar school, founded by Sir William, and endowed by him and other persons. The founder was born at Appletreewick, and became Lord Mayor of London in 1611. Burnsall bridge and three others in the neighbourhood were rebuilt by him.

BURNTISLAND, a par., royal and parliamentary burgh and seaport, in the Kirkcaldy district of the co. of Fife, Scotland, 8 miles to the N. of Edinburgh, and about 20 miles to the S.W. of Cupar, or 24 miles by railway. It is situated on the N. shore of the Frith of Forth, and is a station on the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway, which crosses the Frith by a floating

bridge. It is an old town, and was formerly one of the possessions of the abbey of Dunfermline. It was raised into a royal burgh in 1568. The trade of the port was very considerable in the 17th century, and 12 ports were subordinate to it. In 1601, a General Assembly was held here, at which the Covenant was accepted by James VI. The town was afterwards fortified, and was twice besieged and taken, first by Cromwell, and subsequently by the Earl of Mar. The district is hilly, except next the sea, rising at Dunearn Hill, northward, to the height of nearly 700 feet above the level of the sea. Limestone and freestone are abundant, the former containing numerous fossils. The harbour, formed by a pier, is at the western extremity of the town, and is one of the best and safest havens in the Frith. There is a regular steam ferry to Granton, on the S. coast of the Frith. The town has two principal streets, which are parallel, and run E. and W. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the fisheries, the coasting trade, shipbuilding, and the neighbouring distilleries. There are an excellent dry-dock, a market-place, a townhouse, a gaol, and baths. The government of the burgh is vested in a provost, 2 bailies, and 10 councillors. It is contributory with two other towns to Kirkcaldy in returning one member to the imperial parliament. The revenue of the burgh is about £1,020. The living, val. £186, is in the presb. of Kirkcaldy, and in the gift of the crown. Besides the parish church, erected about 1590, there are in the town places of worship belonging to the Free Church, the United Presbyterians, and the Episcopalians. There are burgh and parish schools. Some remains of the old fortifications still exist. Dunearn and the neighbouring hills exhibit basaltic columns and other distinct evidences of volcanic action. At the W. end of the town is Rossend Castle, situated on a hill, and built by the Duries in the 15th century. A lighthouse was erected on the eastern pier in 1845, which has a fixed light, visible about 8 miles off. A fair is held on the 10th July. The par. extends about 2½ miles in length and the same in breadth, and is bounded on the S. by the Frith of Forth, and on the other sides by the pars. of Kinghorn and Aberdour. The town, at the census of 1861, contained 381 houses, and had a population of 3,146 persons, of whom 642 were children at school.

BURNTWOOD, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Michael, Lichfield, hund. of Offlow, in the co. of Stafford, 3 miles to the W. of Lichfield. The South Staffordshire railway passes near it. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £78, in the gift of the Vicar of St. Mary's parish. Races take place here in the month of October.

BURNT YATES, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Clint, and par. of Ripley, wap. of Claro, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 1 mile from Ripley.

BURPHAM, a par. in the hund. of Poling, rape of Arundel, in the co. of Sussex, 2 miles to the N.E. of Arundel, which is a station on the London, Brighton, and South Coast railway. It is pleasantly situated on the E. side of the river Arun. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £145, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, which is chiefly Norman, is dedicated to St. Mary.

BURRA, or BURRAY, a *quoad sacra* par. joined to Quarff, in the par. of Bressay, Shetland Islands, Scotland, comprising the islands of East Burra, West Burra, Halvera, or Haveray, and Papa.

BURRADON. *See* BORROWDON, Northumberland.

BURRADON, or BRIERDEAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Earsdon, Castle ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 8 miles to the N.E. of Newcastle. It is situated near the coast and the Newcastle and Berwick railway. The neighbouring coal-works and quarries give employment to the workpeople.

BURRALS, a tnshp. in the par. of Appleby St. Lawrence, East ward, in the co. of Westmoreland, 1 mile from Appleby. The walls of Appleby are said to have crossed this tnshp., and to have given rise to its name, which is supposed to be a corruption of "borough walls."

BURRELL-CUM-COWLING, a united tnshp. in the par. of Bedale, and wap. of East Hang, in the North Riding of the co. of York, near Bedale.

BURRELTON, a vil. in the par. of Cargill, in the co. of Perth, Scotland, 7 miles to the N.E. of Perth. It is in a hilly district near the river Tay and the Scottish Midland Junction railway. Fairs are held on the first Tuesday in July and November.

BURREN, a vil. in the par. of Abbey, and bar. of Burren, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 22 miles to the N. of Ennis, and about 130 miles from Dublin. It is seated on the coast of Galway Bay, on a small harbour, and carries on a thriving coasting trade. The oysters obtained near this place are of excellent quality.

BURREN BARONY, one of the 11 bars. or subdivisions of the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, situated in the northern part of the co., and bounded on the N. and W. by Galway Bay, on the E. by the co. of Galway and the bar. of Inchiquin, and on the S. by the bar. of Corcomroe. It contains the pars. of Abbey, Carran, Drumcreehy, Gleninagh, Kilcorney, Killeany, Killonaghan, Kilmoon, Nonghaval, Oughtmanagh, and Rathborney. It extends over an area of about 74,36[illegible] acres.

BURRINGHAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Bottesford and wap. of Manley, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 8 miles to the W. of Brigg. It is situated on the river Trent, over which is a ferry to Althorp. The nearest railway station is Keadby, on the South Yorkshire line. The Wesleyans have a chapel in the village. Brick-making is carried on to a considerable extent.

BURRINGTON, a par. in the hund. of North Tawton with Winkley, in the co. of Devon, 8 miles to the S.W. of South Molton. Chulmleigh is its post town. It lies near the river Taw and the North Devon railway. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter, worth £276, in the gift of the Rev. J. Buckingham, incumbent. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. There are some charitable bequests for the poor, producing about £3 a year.

BURRINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Wigmore, in the co. of Hereford, 4 miles to the S.W. of Ludlow. Lein[illegible] wardine, in the co. of Salop, is its post town. It is situated on the banks of the river Teme, at a short distance from the Shrewsbury and Hereford railway. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £146, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. George.

BURRINGTON, a parochial chplry. in the hund. of Brent-with-Wrington, in the co. of Somerset, 5 miles from the N.E. of Axbridge. Wrington is its post town. It is situated at the foot of the Mendip Hills, and contains the hmlt. of Langford. In the side of the hills is a rock ravine, called Burrington Combe, the rocks in some places being 250 feet high. Two remarkable caverns exist here, each of which, when discovered, contained a large number of human skeletons. Higher up the Combe is another extensive cavern, the windings of which have not been traced. The scenery of the neighbourhood is romantic. Limestone is obtained here. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £14[illegible] in the gift of the inhabitants. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, contains a stained-glass window with the arms of the Capels of Langford Court, and some beautiful screen-work. The charitable endowments of the par. amount to £18 per annum.

BURRISCARRA, a par. in the bar. of Carra, in the co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 10 miles to the S. of Castlebar. It is situated in a fertile country on the eastern side of Lough Carra, and was the site of a Carmelite monastery, founded at a very early period and of which some ruins remain. The living is a rectory in the dioc. of Tuam, Killala, and Achonry, val. with those of Ballyhane and Ballyovey united, £346. The principal seats are Moore Hall, Tower Hill, and Castlecarra. There is a good mineral spring in the vicinity.

BURRISHOOLE, a par. in the bar. of Burrishoole in the co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, co

taining the vil. of Newport, which is 10 miles to the W. of Castlebar. It is situated in a mountainous and boggy country, on the N. coast of Clew Bay, and includes several small islands, some of which are inhabited, and two loughs, Lough Feagh and Lough Furnace. The Burrishoole river, the outlet of the lakes, has a good salmon fishery. This par. was the site of a Dominican monastery, founded about 1486 by Richard de Bourke, of which there are some ruins. A castle also was erected here, which was the seat of the O'Malleys. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Tuam, Killala, and Achonry, val. £328, in the patron. of the bishop of the dioc. Besides the parish church, there are chapels belonging to the Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, and Wesleyan Methodists. There are both national and parochial schools. Newport House is the seat of Sir R. O'Donnell, Bart. The other residences are Melcomb, Burrishoole, Treenlong and Roigh. In the parish are remains of furnaces connected with the iron-works formerly carried on here.

BURRISHOOLE BARONY, one of the 9 bars. or subdivisions of the co. of Mayo, in the prov. of Connaught, Ireland, situated in the western part of the co., and bounded on the N. by the Atlantic Ocean and the bar. of Erris, on the E. by the bars. of Trawley and Carra, and on the S. and W. by Clew Bay and the ocean. It contains the pars. of Achill, Burrishoole, Kilmaclasser, and Kilmeena, with parts of those of Aghagower, Ballintober, and Islandeady. The bar. extends over an area of about 147,000 acres.

BURROUGH, or BURROUGH-ON-THE-HILL, a par. in the hund. of Gartree, in the co. of Leicester, 5 miles to the S. of Melton Mowbray, its post town. The vil. is situated near Burrough Hill, one of the loftiest eminences in Leicestershire. The prospect from the hill is of considerable extent, and on the summit are traces of an ancient camp, which covered an area of about 18 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, of the val. of £433, in the patron. of the Rev. G. Barnaby. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains a round font with sculpture, a piscina, and an old monument.

BURROUGH GREEN, or BURGH, a par. in the hund. of Radfield, in the co. of Cambridge, 6 miles to the S. of Newmarket, its post town, and 2¼ from the Dullington station on the Cambridge and Newcastle railway. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £705, in the patron. of Charles Porcher, Esq. The church, an ancient stone building with a tower, is dedicated to St. Augustine. It contains several ancient monuments, and the register dates from 1570. There is an endowed school and a free school for infants. The manor belonged to Queen Editha, consort of Edward the Confessor, and the site of her palace is supposed to be indicated by a moat. At the time of the Norman survey a deer park existed here.

BURROW, or BURROW BRIDGE, a tythg. in the par. of Kingsbury Episcopi, hund. of Kingsbury, in the co. of Somerset, 2 miles to the N.W. of South Petherton. It is seated on the banks of the river Parret. A church has been erected here. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £95, in the gift of the bishop.

BURROW-ASH, or BORROWASH, a hmlt. in the par. of Ockbrook, hund. of Morleston and Litchurch, in the co. of Derby, 5 miles to the E. of Derby. It is situated near the N. bank of the river Derwent, and is a station on the Midland railway. The Roman road from *Derventio*, or Little Chester, to *Verometum*, passed by this place. The manufacture of hosiery is carried on here. Burrow-Ash is within the honour of Tutbury, in the duchy of Lancaster.

BURROWS NORTHAM. *See* NORTHAM, Devonshire.

BURROW-WITH-BURROW, a tnshp. in the par. of Tunstall, hund. of Lonsdale, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 2 miles to the S.E. of Kirkby Lonsdale South of the Sands. It is situated on the river Lune, where the Leck brook falls into it. Numerous Roman remains, consisting of pavements, altars, coins, &c., have been discovered. The tnshp. is near the north-eastern extremity of Lancashire, where it adjoins the counties of York and Westmoreland.

BURRY, a par. in the bar. of Upper Kells, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles to the S.W. of Kells. It is situated in a fertile district, and contains the vil. of Springville. Limestone and greenstone are quarried here. The living is a rect., united to that of Kells, in the dioc. of Meath. The principal seat is Balrath, situated in a large and wooded park, well stocked with deer.

BURSCOUGH, a tnshp. in the par. of Ormskirk, hund. of West Derby, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 4 miles to the N.E. of Ormskirk. It gives name to two stations, Burscough Bridge and Burscough Junction, on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. The Leeds and Liverpool canal passes near the town. Burscough was the site of an Augustine priory, founded in the reign of Richard I. by Robert Fitz-Henry, lord of Latham, which had a revenue at the Dissolution of £129. For a long time previous to the Reformation this priory was the burial-place of the Stanley family. Nothing remains of the buildings except a small portion of the conventual church. There is a new church at Burscough Bridge, the living of which is a perpet. cur., in the gift of the Vicar of Ormskirk. In the vicinity is Latham House, the seat of Lord Skelmersdale, rendered famous in history by the heroic defence made by the Countess of Derby against the parliamentary forces, who besieged it for three months during the Civil War. The inhabitants of the village are chiefly employed in the cotton manufacture.

BURSLEDON, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Mainsbridge, Southampton div. of the co. of Southampton, 4 miles to the S.E. of Southampton. It lies on the estuary of the river Hamble, which is here crossed by a bridge. The depth of the estuary makes this a commodious place for shipbuilding, which is carried on to some extent. The living is a perpet. cur., val. £110, annexed to the vic. of Hound, in the dioc. of Winchester. The church is dedicated to St. Leonard. There are charitable endowments worth £5 a year.

BURSLEM, a par. and market town in the northern div. of the hund. of Pirehill, in the co. of Stafford, 3 miles to the N.E. of Newcastle-under-Lyme, 17 miles to the N. of Stafford, and 148 miles from London by the London and North-Western and North Staffordshire railways, on the latter of which it is a station. This place was constituted a separate par. in 1807, having previously been a chplry. in the par. of Stoke-upon-Trent. It is situated on the Grand Trunk canal, connecting the Trent and the Mersey, and contains the vils. of Longport, a suburb of Burslem, Abbey Hulton, Corbridge, Dale Hall, Rushton Grange, and Sneyd. These were united into one district in 1850, under the Public Health Act, and now form part of the parliamentary borough of Stoke-upon-Trent.—Burslem is mentioned in Domesday Book by the name of *Barcardeslim*. It is in the district called the Potteries, and has been noted from an early period for the manufacture of earthenware. The district is marked by the presence of extensive beds of clay of various kinds, beneath which coal is found. Burslem had become the chief of the pottery towns in the 17th century, but the rapid and extensive development of its manufacture dates from about the middle of the following century, chiefly owing to the genius and enterprise of Josiah Wedgwood, who was born here in 1730. He invented and obtained patents for several new kinds of earthenware and porcelain, among which were the Queen's ware, a terra-cotta, white porcelain, biscuit, &c. He projected and executed a road, 10 miles long, through the Potteries, and in 1766 cut the first sod of the Trent and Mersey canal, which he had also projected, and by means of which the clays and flints of Devonshire and Dorsetshire became easily procurable by the Staffordshire manufacturers. Great improvements have been since made in the art of pottery, and the population and trade of the town have increased to an extraordinary degree. The number of

manufactories is now about forty. There are also extensive coal-mines and iron-works. Burslem bears the title of "Mother of the Potteries," and produces in the greatest perfection, parian, porcelain, white and black ware, lustre, granite, and all kinds of china and earthenware. There are besides colour-mills, glass manufactories, steam-boiler foundries, smelting furnaces, tile-kilns, rope-walks; coopers, curriers, and various other trades, more or less connected with the iron and pottery trades.—The town is pleasantly situated on rising ground, and consists almost entirely of the pottery works and the residences of the manufacturers, their workpeople, and the general tradesmen. The streets are now well paved and lighted with gas. In the centre of the town is the market-place, with a handsome townhall, built of stone, and a covered market erected in 1836; this latter building is extremely elegant, having a handsome Doric portico. The inhabitants are supplied with water by the Staffordshire Potteries Waterworks Company, the reservoir of which is near the town. The market is managed by trustees; the police, lighting, and local affairs of the town are entrusted to a body of commissioners. There are a board of health, a mechanics' institute, and barracks.—Wolstanton and Burslem constitute a Poor-law Union of themselves. Petty sessions are held in the town, and polling for the north div. of the co. takes place here.—The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £525, in the gift of the Rev. Dr. Armstrong, the incumbent. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a brick building, with a very ancient tower of stone. A spacious new church, dedicated to St. Paul, was founded in 1828, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £150, in the patron. of the Rector of Burslem. Christ Church, Corbridge, is a small brick building, erected in 1843; the living is a perpet. cur.,* val. £100, also in the patron. of the rector. There is besides a handsome stone church, with tower and spire, erected at Sneyd in 1852, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £150, in the gift of the crown and bishop alternately. There are four chapels belonging to the Wesleyans, two to the Primitive Methodists, and one each to the Roman Catholics, Baptists, Independents, New Connexion and Association Methodists. A free school was founded and endowed in 1748 by John Bourne, with which the National school, established in 1817, has been incorporated. There are some other charities worth about £30 per annum.—Monday and Saturday are the market days. Fairs were formerly held on the Saturdays before Shrove Sunday, Easter Day, Whit Sunday, and Midsummer Day, and on the day after Christmas Day; but they have lately much declined.

BURSTALL, a par. in the hund. of Samford, in the co. of Suffolk, 4 miles to the W. of Ipswich. Hadleigh is its post town. It is pleasantly situated on a small stream, a branch of the river Orwell. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of Bramford, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

BURSTALL GARTH, a manor in the par. of Skeffling, wap. of Holderness, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles to the S.E. of Patrington. It is at the mouth of the river Humber.

BURSTEAD, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Barstable, in the co. of Essex, 10 miles to the S. of Chelmsford. It includes the chplry., post and market town of Billericay. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £188, in the patron. of the Rev. Edward Evans. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. In addition to the parish church there is a district church at Billericay, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £120, in the patron. of the bishop of the dioc. There is a free school for the parish, founded at Billericay in 1654, by the Rev. J. Bailey, which has an endowment of £60 per annum. There are other charitable endowments producing about £40 a year. Near the village are remains of an old encampment, now called Blunt's Walls.

BURSTEAD, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Barstable, in the co. of Essex, 2 miles to the S. of Billericay, its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £356, in the patron. of the bishop of the dioc. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The charitable bequests for the benefit of the poor amount to about £40 per annum.

BURSTOCK, a par. in the hund. of Whitchurch-Canonicorum, in the Bridport div. of the co. of Dorset, 1 mile to the N.W. of Beaminster, its post town. It lies near the border of Somersetshire. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £155, in the patron. of J. Bragge, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The parochial charities are worth £14 a year.

BURSTON, a par. in the hund. of Diss, in the co. of Norfolk, 3 miles to the N. of Diss, its post town, and 97 from London. It is a station on the Eastern Union railway. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £418, in the gift of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It is built of flint, and has a round tower, surmounted by an octagonal turret of later erection. The Wesleyans have a chapel here. There are charitable endowments amounting to £5 a year. This par. contains several manors—that of Winfarthing, belonging to the Earl of Albemarle; Hayden Hall, to the trustees of the late Charles Layton; and Brockaist and Milden halls, to the trustees of Meadow Taylor.

BURSTON, a joint tnshp. and chplry. with Aston, in the par. of Stone, hund. of Pirehill, in the co. of Stafford, 4 miles to the S.E. of Stone, its post town. It is near the river Trent and the North Staffordshire railway.

BURSTOW, a par. in the second div. of the hund. of Reigate, in the co. of Surrey, 8 miles to the S.E. of Reigate. Crawley is its post town. It lies near the border of Sussex, and the London and Brighton railway. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £511, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. John Flamstead, the astronomer, once held the rect. of this par. The charities are of small value. Near the vil. is Burstow Lodge, or Smallfield Place, built in the reign of James I., and afterwards the seat of the Bysshe family, one of whom, Sir Edward Bysshe, was Garter King-of-Arms to Cromwell. This old seat is now a farmhouse.

BURSTWICK, a par. in the southern div. of the wap. of Holderness, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 8 miles to the E. of Hull, its post town. It is a station on the Hull and Holderness railway. The par. includes the tnshp. of Ryhill with Camerton. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York, val. £280, in the patron. of Sir T. A. C. Constable. The church is chiefly in the perpendicular style, and is dedicated to All Saints.

BURSWICK. *See* BURWICK, Orkney Islands.

BURT, or BERT, a par. in the bar. of Innishowen, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 5 miles to the S. of Buncrana. The par., which is extensive, comprising an area of 10,673 acres, lies on the south-eastern shore of Lough Swilly, opposite Inch Island. Burt Hill, in the vicinity, rises to the height of 800 feet, and is the site of an old castle founded by Sir Cahir O'Doherty, of which some ruins remain. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Derry and Raphoe, val. £68, in the gift of the Dean of Derry. Burt House is one of the chief residences.

BURTERSETT, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Hawes, par. of Aysgarth, in the wap. of Hang, North Riding of the co. of York, 1 mile from Hawes.

BURTHOLME, a tnshp. in the par. of Lanercost, ward of Eskdale, in the co. of Cumberland, 3 miles to the N.E. of Brampton. It is seated on the banks of the river Irthing.

BURTLE, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Edington, and par. of Moorlinch, hund. of Whitley, in the co. of Somerset, 5 miles to the E. of Bridgwater.

BURTOFT, a hmlt. in the par. of Wigtoft, wap. of Kirton, parts of Holland, in the co. of Lincoln, 2 miles to the S.E. of Swineshead.

BURTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Tarvin, hund. of Eddisbury, in the co. palatine of Chester, 4 miles to the W. of Tarporley.

BURTON, a par. in the higher div. of the hund. of Wirrall, in the co. palatine of Chester, 9 miles to the N.W. of Chester, its post town. It is situated on the N.E. side of the estuary of the river Dee, and contains the tnshps. of Puddington and Burton. The Birkenhead railway passes about 3 miles to the N.E. of the vil. Burton was formerly a market town, under a grant obtained by Bishop Langton about the end of the 13th century. A hospital was at an earlier date founded at Denwall, and endowed by Alexander de Savensby, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. The estate and endowments were given by Henry VII. to the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, at Lichfield. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, worth £54, in the patron. of W. W. Congreve, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. Here is a free school, founded and endowed by Bishop Wilson in 1724, the income of which is about £35 per annum. Burton was the birthplace (1663) of Bishop Wilson. Burton Hall is the principal seat.

BURTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Charminster, hund. of George, in the co. of Dorset, 1 mile to the N. of Dorchester.

BURTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Gresford, hund. of Bromfield, in the co. of Denbigh, North Wales, 5 miles to the N. of Wrexham. The Shrewsbury and Chester railway passes near it.

BURTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Marnhull, hund. of Sturminster-Newton-Castle, in the co. of Dorset, 3 miles to the E. of Stalbridge. Marble is quarried here.

BURTON, a tythg. in the par. of Winfrith Newburgh, hund. of Winfrith, in the co. of Dorset, 6 miles to the W. of Wareham.

BURTON, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Christchurch, in the co. of Southampton, 1 mile to the N. of Christchurch.

BURTON. *See* BARTON, Isle of Wight, Hampshire.

BURTON, a vil. in the par. of Penmark, hund. of Dinas Powis, in the co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 6 miles to the S.E. of Cowbridge. It is near the coast of the Bristol Channel.

BURTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Bambrough, Bamborough ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 5 miles to the E. of Belford.

BURTON, a par. in the hund. of Roose, in the co. of Pembroke, South Wales, 3 miles to the N. of Pembroke. Haverford West is its post town. It is pleasantly situated on the N. bank of Milford Haven, and contains the vil. of Houghton. Within the par. are the remains of Benton Castle, which stand in a striking situation by the haven, and command a beautiful prospect. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. David's, worth £202, in the patron. of the Earl of Cawdor. There are chapels belonging to the Wesleyans and Baptists. The charitable endowments amount to £8 a year. Near the vil. is the ferry across the haven.

BURTON. *See* BOURTON, Shropshire.

BURTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Stogursey, hund. of Cannington, in the co. of Somerset, 6 miles to the N.W. of Bridgwater. It is seated near the coast of the Bristol Channel.

BURTON, or BODEXTON, a par. in the hund. of Rotherbridge, rape of Arundel, in the co. of Sussex, 3 miles to the S. of Petworth, its post town. It is situated on the river Rother, here crossed by a bridge, and near the Mid-Sussex branch of the London, Brighton, and South Coast railway. The living is a rect. consolidated with that of Coates, in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £113, in the patron. of George Wyndham, Esq. Burton Park is the principal seat, and has a Roman Catholic chapel attached. Some bones of elephants were dug up at this place about 1740. The par. contains 809 acres, with only two houses.

BURTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Warcop, East ward, in the co. of Westmoreland, 2 miles E. of Warcop, where is a station on the Eden Valley railway, and 4 miles to the S.E. of Appleby. It is a place of great antiquity, as proved by the old entrenchments near the hall, and the remains of a Romano-British camp. After the Norman Conquest it became the property of the Heltons, in whose possession it continued till 1720, when it passed, by marriage of the heiress of that ancient family, to Thomas Wybergh, of Clifton, whose descendant is the present lord of the manor and proprietor of the soil. It is seated at the Foot of Rutman Fell, and contains only six houses and some lead-works at Kirsty Bank, in which the inhabitants are chiefly employed. Christopher Bainbridge, Archbishop of York, and a cardinal in the reign of Henry VIII., was a native of this village. He was murdered in Italy in 1511. The old hall is now occupied as a farmhouse, and has over the staircase the bust and coat of arms of the notorious freebooter John Armstrong.

BURTON, a par. joined with Hornsea, in the wap. of Holderness, East Riding of the co. of York.

BURTON. *See* BRETTON MONK, Yorkshire.

BURTON, or WEST BURTON, a tnshp. united with Walden, in the par. of Aysgarth, wap. of West Hang, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles to the S.E. of Askrigg. It is situated in a picturesque country, on a branch of the river Ure, noted for its abundance of salmon. There is a chapel belonging to the Wesleyans, and charitable endowments for the poor amounting to £9 a year.

BURTON-AGNES, a par. in the wap. of Dickering, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles to the S.W. of Bridlington. Hull is its post town. It is a station on the Scarborough, Bridlington, and Hull branch of the North-Eastern railway. The par. comprises the tnshps. of Burton-Agnes, Gransmoor, Haisthorpe, and Thornholm-on-the-Wolds. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. with the perpet. cur. of Harpham annexed, £897, in the gift of the Hon. and Very Rev. A. Duncombe. The church is dedicated to St. Martin. The charitable endowments of the parish amount to about £60 a year, and consist chiefly of the produce of a bequest by Richard Green in 1563, one-third of which is applied to the support of a free school. The schoolhouse is an ancient building adjoining the church. There is an endowed almshouse for four widows. Burton House, a mansion erected by Inigo Jones, is the seat of the Boynton family.

BURTON, BISHOP. *See* BISHOP-BURTON, Yorkshire.

BURTON, BLACK. *See* BURTON-IN-LONSDALE, Yorkshire.

BURTON-BRADSTOCK, a par. in the lib. of Frampton, Bridport div. of the co. of Dorset, 2 miles to the S.E. of Bridport, within the parliamentary franchise of which it is included. It is situated on the coast of the English Channel, at the mouth of the small river Bridy, or Bride. Lofty cliffs, rich in fossils, extend along the beach. In the parish are flax-mills, giving employment to some of the inhabitants. In 1864 the village was nearly destroyed by fire. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val., with the perpet. cur. of Shipton-George, £336, in the patron. of Lord Rivers, who is lord of the manor. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities are of small value. A little to the S.E. of the village are the remains of an ancient castle.

BURTON-BY-LINCOLN, a par. in the wap. of Lawress, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 2 miles to the N. of Lincoln, its post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £419, in the patron. of Lord Monson. The church is dedicated to St. Vincent. There are charitable endowments for the poor, amounting to about £40 per annum. Burton House, situated in a well wooded park, is the seat of Lord Monson, who holds the manor.

BURTON, CHERRY, a par. in the Hunsley Beacon div. of the wap. of Harthill, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles to the N.W. of Beverley, its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, of the annual val. of £887, in the patron. of the Rev. H. Ramsden. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The charitable endowments are of trifling amount. Cherry-Burton Hall, an old mansion with an embattled front, was probably erected in the reign of James I.

BURTON-COGGLES, a par. in the wap. of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 2 miles to the

W. of Corby, which is a station on the Great Northern railway. Colsterworth is its post town. A branch of the river Glen runs through the parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, worth £664, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket. There is an endowed free school, founded by John Speight in 1734, the income of which is about £25 per annum. The other parochial charities produce £10 a year.

BURTON-CONSTABLE, a chplry. in the par. of Pingall, wap. of West Hang, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles to the E. of Leyburn. Studdow is a hmlt. of this chplry.

BURTON-CONSTABLE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of West Newton, par. of Aldbrough, in the wap. of Holderness, East Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles to the N. of Hedon. In this hmlt. is a spacious ancient mansion, the seat of Sir T. A. C. Constable, Bart., standing in a small but pleasant park, with fine prospects, and containing a lake which is crossed by a bridge of five arches. The hall has a large picture gallery and a library, with many valuable MSS. relating to the history and topography of the district. The west front extends about 190, and the east 133 feet in length.

BURTON-DASSETT, a par. in the Burton-Dassett div. of the hund. of Kington, in the co. of Warwick, 4 miles to the E. of Kington. Rugby is its post town. Little Dassett, Knightcott, and Northend are hmlts. of this par., which was formerly a market town. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £167, in the patron. of Lord Willoughby de Broke and R. W. Blencowe, Esq. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The charitable endowments of the par. produce about £70 per annum.

BURTON-EXTRA, a tnshp. in the par. of Burton-upon-Trent, hund. of Offlow, in the co. of Stafford, adjoining the town of Burton.

BURTON-FLEMING, or NORTH BURTON, a par. in the wap. of Dickering, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles to the N.W. of Bridlington, its post town. It is intersected by a stream called the Gipsy Race. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £84, in the patron. of Admiral Mitford. The Wesleyans have a chapel in the village.

BURTON-GATE, a par. in the wap. of Well, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 6 miles to the S. of Gainsborough, its post town. It lies on the borders of Nottinghamshire, on the E. bank of the river Trent, not far from the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £88, in the patron. of W. Hutton, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Helen. Burton Hall is the principal residence.

BURTON-GRANGE, a vil. in the tnshp. of Monk-Bretton, and par. of Royston, wap. of Staincross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 1 mile to the N.E. of Barnsley. It was the site of a monastery, founded about 1186 by Fitz-Swain.

BURTON-HASTINGS, a par. in the Kirby div. of the hund. of Knightlow, in the co. of Warwick, 4 miles to the S.E. of Nuneaton, its post town. It is situated on the borders of Leicestershire, close to the Trent Valley branch of the London and North-Western railway, which has a station at Bulkington, 1 mile to the N.E. of the village. The Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal passes near the village, and the parish is crossed by the Roman way, Watling Street. It acquired the suffix of Hastings from William Lord Hastings, who held the manor in the reign of Edward IV., and from whom it passed, by marriage, to the Cotton family, the ancestors of Sir Thomas Cotton, the founder of the Cottonian Library in the British Museum. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, worth £87, in the patron. of W. Bucknill, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Botolph. There are charitable bequests for the poor producing about £28 per annum.

BURTON, HIGH, a vil. in the par. of Kirk-Burton, wap. of Agbrigg, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles S.E. of Huddersfield.

BURTON-HILL, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Malmesbury, in the co. of Wilts, adjoining Malmesbury.

BURTON-IN-KENDAL, a market town and par. partly in the wards of Lonsdale and Kendal, in the co. of Westmoreland, but chiefly in the hund. of Lonsdale South of the Sands, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 1 miles to the N. of Lancaster, and 251 miles to the N.W. of London. It gives name, with Holme, to a station on the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, from which it is distant about 1 mile. The par. is situated in the valley of the river Ken, and is crossed by the Kendal and Lancaster canal, which opens a communication with the west coast, through the Mersey and the Dee, and with the east through the Humber. The par. comprises the market town of Burton-in-Kendal, the chplries. of Holme and Preston-Patrick, the tnshp. of Dalton, and the hmlt. of Claythorpe. This place is of considerable antiquity and is mentioned in the Norman survey by the name of *Burton* (Boro'-town). Farlton Knot and Haverbrack Fell are lofty eminences within this parish. There is a tract of peat, but of less extent than formerly, part having been brought under cultivation. The pursuits of the inhabitants are chiefly agricultural, a few only being employed in flax dressing. Many of the houses are old, but the town is well built. There is a large market-place, with a stone cross in the centre, surrounded by spacious shops. Petty sessions are held and polling for the county election takes place in the town. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, worth £199, in the patron. of the trustees of the Rev. C. Simeon. The church, an ancient edifice with a square tower, is dedicated to St. James. It has two side chapels, the burial places of the Dalton and Preston families. The church was restored a few years ago. The churchyard contains a monument to William Cockin, author of a book called the "Rural Sabbath." There are also two district churches, one at Holme and the other at Preston-Patrick; both livings are perpet. curs.,* val. respectively £120 and £67. The town of Burton contains a chapel for Independents; a grammar school, with an income from endowment of about £50 a year; National and infant schools, and a parish library. The charitable endowments of the parish produce about £170 per annum. The market, chiefly for corn, is held on Tuesday, but is of much less importance than formerly. A cattle fair is held on Easter Monday; which is also a statute fair. Captain Atkinson is lord of the manor, and holds his court on Whit Monday.

BURTON-IN-LONSDALE, or BLACK BURTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Thornton-in-Lonsdale, wap. of Staincliff and Ewcross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles to the S.E. of Kirkby Lonsdale. It is seated on the confines of Lancashire, on the banks of the river Greta. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, in the gift of the Vicar of Thornton.

BURTON-JOYCE, a par. in the southern div. of the wap. of Thurgarton, in the co. of Nottingham, 5 miles to the N.E. of Nottingham, its post town. It is situated in a pleasant country, on the banks of the river Trent, and is a station on the Midland (east branch) railway. The par. includes the hmlt. of Bulcote. The manufacture of hosiery is carried on in the village, about 100 frames being employed. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, worth £145, in the patron. of the Earl of Chesterfield. The church is dedicated to St. Helen. It is a large ancient edifice, with a tower and spire, and contains several monuments of ancient families, to whom the manor belonged. The principal are a figure of a knight erect upon a lion, and two altar tombs with Saxon inscriptions. The former is supposed to represent one of the Joax family; the latter are the tombs of the Stapletons. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel in the village. The parochial charities are of very trifling value.

BURTON, KIRK, a par. in the upper div. of the wap. of Agbrigg, in the West Riding of the co. of York, miles to the S.E. of Huddersfield, its post town. The Huddersfield branch of the Manchester, Sheffield, and

Lincolnshire railway crosses the par., with stations at Shepley and Stocksmoor, in Thurstonland, two of its tnshps. The par., which touches the confines of Cheshire, is very extensive, comprising an area of 15,990 acres. It includes the chplries. of Hepworth, Holmfirth, Newmill, Shepley, and Thurstonland, with the tnshps. of Cartworth, Cumberworth-Half, Foulston, Shelley, and Wooldale, in the last of which is the populous vil. of Holmfirth. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in manufactures. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £301, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, which was founded in the reign of Edward III., is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. Besides the parish church, there are four district churches named after their respective chplries. The livings of all are perpet. curs.,* in the gift of the Vicar of Kirk Burton. There are in the village chapels belonging to the Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists; and a free school, founded in 1714.

BURTON-LATIMER, a par. in the hund. of Huxloe, in the co. of Northampton, 4 miles to the S.E. of Kettering, its post town. It gives name with Isham to a station on the Midland (south-east branch) railway. Some of the inhabitants are employed in a silk factory. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, of the annual val. of £1,000, in the patron. of D. B. Bevan, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The charitable endowments consist chiefly of the revenue of a free school, and amount to about £185 per annum. Burton Hall is the chief residence.

BURTON-LAZARS, a par. in the hund. of Framland, in the co. of Leicester, 2 miles to the S.E. of Melton Mowbray, its post town, which is also a station on the Syston and Peterborough branch of the Midland railway. This parish takes the addition to its name from a leper's hospital founded here chiefly by Roger de Mowbray, in the reign of Stephen. It is said to have been the chief lazar-house in England, and was subordinate to the hospital of St. Lazarus, at Jerusalem. It had a revenue at the Dissolution of £265. This spot was selected as a site for the hospital on account of a mineral spring, the waters of which were highly esteemed in cases of leprosy. The hospital was dedicated to SS. Mary and Lazarus. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of Melton Mowbray, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church is dedicated to St. James.

BURTON-LEONARD, a par. in the lower div. of the wap. of Claro, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles to the N. of Knaresborough, its post town. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £140, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of York. The church is dedicated to St. Helen. The parochial charities produce about £30 per annum. There is a chapel belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists.

BURTON, LONG. *See* LONGBURTON, Dorsetshire.

BURTON, NORTH. *See* BURTON-FLEMING, Yorkshire.

BURTON-ON-THE-WOLDS, a tnshp. in the par. of Prestwold, hund. of East Goscote, in the co. of Leicester, 4 miles to the E. of Loughborough. There is a chapel for Wesleyans. The charitable endowments amount to about £17 a year, and are chiefly the bequests of Miles Newton and John Kirk. The chief residence is Burton Hall.

BURTON-OVERY, a par. in the hund. of Gartree, in the co. of Leicester, 7½ miles to the S.E. of Leicester, its post town, and 9 miles N.W. of Market Harborough. The par. contains a mineral spring. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £497, in the patron. of Captain W. Thorp, R.N. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is in the perpendicular and decorated styles, and has recently been repaired. At the east end are two large Gothic windows, and the chancel is separated from the nave by a richly-carved screen. In front of the rectory, which stands on rising ground near the church, is a noble oak tree, planted at the Restoration, by the Rev. Mr. Burdet, from an acorn of the Royal Boscobel Oak. The Independents have a chapel, and there is a Sunday-school. There are charitable bequests for the poor, worth about £24 per annum.

BURTON-PEDWARDINE, a par. in the wap. of Aswardhurn, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 4 miles to the S.E. of Sleaford, its post town. The Boston, Sleaford, and Grantham branch of the Great Northern railway passes within a short distance of the village. This place received the addition to its name from the family of the Pedwardines, who once held the manor, which had previously belonged to Alan de Craon, one of the followers of William the Conqueror. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, worth £339, in the patron. of H. Handley, Esq. The church, which has a very ancient tower, is dedicated to St. Andrew, and contains a monumental brass of the year 1631. The parochial charities amount to £4 a year.

BURTON-PIDSEA, a par. in the middle div. of the wap. of Holderness, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 12 miles to the E. of Hull, its post town. It is situated, as its name indicates, not far from the sea-coast, and on rising ground, commanding a fine view. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, worth £42, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of York. The church is in the perpendicular style, and is dedicated to SS. Peter and Mary.

BURTON-PYNSENT, a tythg. in the par. of Curry-Rivell, but extending into those of Drayton and Fivehead, hund. of Abdick and Bulstone, in the co. of Somerset, 2 miles to the S.W. of Langport. On the summit of a wooded hill, commanding a very extensive view, stands the large irregularly-built mansion which was once the seat of the Earl of Chatham, and where the early years of Lady Hester Stanhope were spent. There are several good portraits in the apartments. On an elevated spot near the house is a column, 140 feet high, erected to the memory of Sir William Pynsent.

BURTON-SALMON, a tnshp. in the par. of Monk Frystone, wap. of Barkstone Ash, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles to the N.E. of Pontefract. It is a station on the North-Eastern railway.

BURTON-UPON-STATHER, a par. in the northern div. of the wap. of Manley, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 12 miles to the N.W. of Glanford Brigg, its post town. It is situated on the eastern bank of the river Trent, on a *staith* or creek near its mouth, and contains the hmlts. of Normanby and Thealby, and part of the hmlt. of Coleby. This place was formerly a market town, and of larger extent than it is at present. There are several flour-mills on the river, and the corn trade forms the principal business of the village. The living is a vic. with the rect. of Flixborough consolidated, in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. Fairs are held here on the first Monday in May, and the first Monday after Martinmas.

BURTON-UPON-TRENT, a par. and market town, chiefly in the northern div. of the hund. of Offlow, in the co. of Stafford, but partly also in the hund. of Repton and Gresley, in the co. of Derby, 24 miles to the E. of Stafford, and 123 miles from London by the London and North-Western and Midland (west branch) railways. It is a station on the Midland railway, which is here joined by the North Staffordshire line. The parish is situated on the banks of the river Trent, in a pleasant and fertile country, sheltered on the N. and E. by gently sloping hills, from the summits of which there are extensive prospects over the rich valleys of the Trent and Dove, with the noble forest of Needwood and the ruins of Tutbury Castle in the distance. It extends over an area of 7,730 acres, comprising, besides the market town of Burton-upon-Trent, the tnshps. of Branstone, Burton Extra, Horninglow, Stretton, Stapenhill, and Winshill, the two last named being in Derbyshire.—Burton is a place of very great antiquity. Its Saxon name was *Byrtune*—and it was the site of one of the most important and wealthiest abbeys in the country. The abbey was founded in 1004, by Wulfric, one of the earls of Mercia, for monks of the Benedictine order. It was a mitred abbey, and some of the abbots sat in parliament. Various and valuable privileges were conferred on it by several kings, and its revenue amounted at the Dissolution to about £357. The church

was then made collegiate, and the lands and endowments of the abbey were given to Sir William Paget, an ancestor of the Marquis of Anglesea, to whom the manor now belongs. The lord of the manor exercises the privileges granted to the abbots. The Trent, which here divides into two channels, is crossed by a fine old bridge nearly a third of a mile in length, built of stone, with thirty-six arches. Its foundation is believed to have been coeval with that of the abbey. It was repaired in the reign of Henry II., and a chapel was erected at the west end by Edward II., in commemoration, it is said, of his victory over the Earl of Lancaster, who attempted to hold the passage of the river against the king. During the civil war in the reign of Charles I., Burton was several times taken and retaken by the royalists and parliamentarians; and the old church and the manor-house were much damaged.—The town has two principal streets, one of which runs parallel with the river, and is crossed at right angles by the other. The streets are paved and lighted with gas, the houses mostly well built, and the town abundantly supplied with water. There is a handsome townhall with assembly rooms, erected by the Marquis of Anglesea. In the 16th century this place was noted for its alabaster works. It is now chiefly celebrated for its ale, which is named after the town, and is brewed in enormous quantities in several extensive breweries, especially those of Messrs. Bass and Co. and Messrs. Allsopp. It was not till about 1700 that the first brewery was established here, and it is only within the last fifteen years that the town has assumed its present aspect of one vast brewery. Besides several minor establishments, Messrs. Allsopp have just erected a colossal brewery adjoining the railway station, which is constructed to convert no less than 130,000 quarters of malt annually into ale; and Messrs. Bass and Co. have facilities for brewing 4,000 barrels a day, for which they pay to the excise near £150,000 a year in malt and hop duty. The latter firm has also extensive malting establishments and a steam cooperage recently constructed. There are also cotton-mills and iron-works. The conveyance of goods is facilitated by the Grand Trunk canal, which meets the Trent near the town.—The government of the town is administered, under a recent Act of Parliament, by commissioners elected by the different wards. Henry VIII. conferred on the townsmen the privilege of exemption from serving in the office of sheriff or on juries. Burton is the seat of a Poor-law Union, the head of a County Court district, and a polling-place for the north division of the county of Stafford. The Union poor-house is in the township of Horninglow.—The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £192, in the patron. of the Marquis of Anglesea, who is lay impropriator. The church, a modern edifice in the Italian style, with a tower, is dedicated to SS. Mary and Modwen, and was erected in 1720, on the site of the ancient church, which was taken down on account of the injury it had sustained in the Civil War. St. Modwen, the patron saint of the abbey, was an abbess expelled from one of the Irish monasteries in the 9th century. She came to England, and is said to have performed a skilful or miraculous cure on Alfred the Great, and thereby earned the privilege of an asylum from Ethelwolf, his father. Two new district churches have been erected in the town: one in 1823, dedicated to the Holy Trinity; the other in 1843, called Christ Church. The former is situated in Horninglow-street, and is considered a good example of the florid Gothic style: the latter is in the form of a cross, and in the early English style. The livings are both perpet. curs.,* the former in the patron. of the Marquis of Anglesea; the latter, val. £150, in the patron. of the Incumbent of Burton. There are chapels belonging to the Baptists, Independents, Roman Catholics, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists. There is a free grammar school, founded by William Beane, Abbot of Burton, in 1520, the revenue of which, from endowment, is about £460 per annum, and was readjusted by order of Chancery in 1859. Another free school, for 30 boys, was established and endowed in 1728 by Richard Allsopp, and has an income from the original and subsequent endowments of about £30 a year. There are also National and British schools; almshouses for six poor women, founded by Ellen Parker in 1634, with a revenue of £55 per annum; and others for five poor women, founded by Elizabeth Pawlett in 1591, with a revenue of about £90. There are several other charities. The annual value of the charitable endowments of the parish is above £1,100. The town possesses a subscription library and reading-room, a dispensary, and a savings-bank.—Of the abbey nothing remains but some arches of the cloisters near the church, part of the gateway, and the manor-house, or abbot's apartments, which is, however, much altered. Besides these ruins and the venerable bridge, Burton has several other objects of interest for their antiquity. The principal are the old house of the prebendary, the ancient seat of the Every family, and, near the town, the water-mill erected before the Norman Conquest, and mentioned in Domesday Book. Isaac Hawkins Browne, a poetical writer, who obtained some note in the 18th century, was born at Burton in 1706.—Thursday is the market day. Fairs, chiefly for the sale of cattle and cheese, are held on the 5th February, the 5th April, Holy Thursday, the 16th July, and the 29th October. The last is a noted horse fair, and continues about a week.

BURTON-UPON-URE, a tnshp. in the par. of Masham, wap. of East Hang, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 1 mile to the N. of Masham. A castle anciently existed here, which was the seat of the Earls of Albemarle, who held the lordship of Holderness. Its site is now called Aldborough.

BURTON, WEST, a par. in the North Clay div. of the wap. of Bassetlaw, in the co. of Nottingham, 3 miles to the S.W. of Gainsborough, its post town. It lies on the border of Lincolnshire, on the W. side of the river Trent, not far from the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £65, in the patron. of John Barrow, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Helen. The parochial charities are of small amount.

BURTON, WEST, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Bury, rape of Arundel, in the co. of Sussex, 4 miles to the N. of Arundel. It is near the river Arun.

BURTONWOOD, a chplry. in the par. of Warrington, hund. of West Derby, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 4 miles to the N.W. of Warrington, its post town. The Liverpool and Manchester railway passes near it. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, worth £96, in the gift of the Rector of Warrington. There is an endowed school with an income of £12 a year.

BURWARDSLEY, a chplry. in the par. of Bunbury, hund. of Broxton, in the co. palatine of Chester, 5 miles to the S.W. of Tarporley. Tattenhall is its post town. The Crewe and Chester branch of the London and North-Western railway runs a little northward of this place. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £50, in the patron. of trustees. The church, erected about 1735, is dedicated to St. John. There are charitable endowments producing about £10 per annum.

BURWARTON, a par. in the hund. of Stottesden, in the co. of Salop, 10 miles to the N.E. of Ludlow Bridgnorth is its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £128, in the patron. of the Rev. J. Churton, incumbent. The church is dedicated to St Lawrence. The principal residence is Burwarton Hall, the seat of Viscount Boyne.

BURWASCOT. *See* Burscot, Berkshire.

BURWASH, a par. in the hund. of Hawkesborough, extending also into the hunds. of Henhurst and Shoyswell, rape of Hastings, in the co. of Sussex, 7 miles to the N.W. of Battle. Hurst Green is the post town. It is situated in a hilly district on the river Rother, near the Hastings branch of the South-Eastern railway. The par. contains some 200 acres of hop-grounds. A chalybeate spring was discovered a few years back, and an attempt was made to render Burwash a fashionable watering-place, but without success. Petty sessions, though still called Burwash Petty Sessions, were transferred to Hurst Green some twenty years ago. The

living is a rect. and vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, of the annual val. of £699, in the patron. of the Rev. J. Gould, incumbent. The church, which is partly in the early English style, is dedicated to St. Bartholomew, and was thoroughly restored in 1856. The Calvinists, Independents, and Wesleyans have chapels here. The charitable endowments amount to £40 per annum, the greater part of which is the income of the National schools, which are attended by 250 boys and girls. The poet Hurdis resided in the village, and was frequently visited by Cowper, who composed here some of his minor poems. The Earl of Ashburnham is lord of the manor, and the Earl of Chichester has manorial rights.

BURWELL, a par. in the Wold div. of the hund. of Louth-Eske, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 5 miles to the S. of Louth, its post town. It is situated on the Wolds, near the Boston and Grimsby section of the Great Northern railway. An alien priory of the Benedictine order was early founded at this place by John de Hay, subordinate to the abbey of St. Mary, near Bourdeaux.. It was given at the Reformation to Charles Duke of Suffolk. Slight remains of the buildings still exist. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. with the perpet. cur. of Walmsgate, £51, in the patron. of H. Lister, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. Burwell Park, well-wooded and stocked with deer, is the seat of H. Lister, Esq. Sarah, the celebrated Duchess of Marlborough, long the favourite and confidant of Queen Anne, was born at Burwell in 1660.

BURWELL, a par. in the hund. of Staploe, in the co. of Cambridge, 5 miles to the N.W. of Newmarket, its post town. It is situated in a fenny country, crossed by a navigable cut from the river Cam, and contains part of the hmlt. of Reach, which was once a market town. The soil is very fertile. The village consists of one long irregular street, and the houses are built of stone quarried in the neighbourhood. In the parish are the vestiges of a very ancient moated fortress, said to have been founded before the Norman Conquest. Geoffrey de Mandeville besieged it in the reign of Stephen, and fell before the walls. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £335, in the patron. of the University of Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It was erected about 1460, and is a very beautiful example of the decorated English style. It was restored in 1861, and its repair is provided for by an endowment. The tower is crowned with pinnacles; the church has an elaborately carved oaken roof, and contains two monumental brasses of the early part of the 16th century, and several family tombs. Another church formerly stood in this parish, which was dedicated to St. Andrew; it has long been demolished, but a new church, to be called St. Andrew's Mission Church, is now being erected, as well as a teacher's residence. Here are chapels belonging to the Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans. In the year 1860 a new endowed boys' school was erected to the west of the church, by the proceeds of a charity, and on the east of the church is a girls' school and residence, built in 1859 by voluntary contributions. The parochial charities consist of the church and town estate, the produce of which is about £160 per annum, and an allotment of fen for the poor, comprising nearly 200 acres, but this last has been swallowed up in legal expenses. In 1727, by an accidental fire which broke out in a barn here during an exhibition, 78 persons lost their lives. A horse fair is held at Reach on Rogation Monday. The crown is lord of the manor, and owns the greater part of the property.

BURWICK, a vil. in the island of South Ronaldshay, Orkney Islands, Scotland. It is about 7 miles to the N. of Huna, on the coast of Caithness, with which there is communication by ferry.

BURY, a par. in the hund. of Hurstingstone, in the co. of Huntingdon, 1 mile to the S. of Ramsey. It is situated on a branch of the river Nen, over which is an ancient stone bridge of two arches, said to have been erected by one of the abbots of Ramsey, to which monastery the manor then belonged. A barrow in the neighbourhood has probably given name to the parish. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £167, in the patron. of Lady O. B. Sparrow. The church, which stands on a hill near the village, is dedicated to the Holy Cross. It is a large structure with an eastern transept, partly in the Norman and partly in the early English style of architecture, and contains a carved wooden screen.

BURY, a hmlt. in the par. of Brompton Regis, hund. of Williton and Freemanners, in the co. of Somerset, 2 miles to the E. of Dulverton. There is a Roman entrenched camp near this village, which is called Bury Castle.

BURY, a par., market town, and parliamentary borough, partly in the hund. of Salford, and partly in the higher div. of the hund. of Blackburn, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 9 miles to the N. of Manchester, and 198 miles from London, by the London and North-Western (*viâ* Trent Valley), and the Lancashire and Yorkshire railways, on the latter of which it is a station. It is situated in a fertile but partly hilly district, on the banks of the rivers Irwell and Roche, which meet a little below the town. The par. extends over an area of 24,320 acres, and comprises the tnshps. of Bury Coupe with Lench, Newhall-Hey, Hall-Carr, Elton, Heap, Henheads, Heywood, Musbury, Higher Tottington, Lower Tottington, and Walmersley-cum-Shuttleworth. —Bury is a very ancient place, and was anciently the site of one of the twelve baronial castles of Lancashire, the last remains of which were destroyed during the civil war of the 17th century. It stood by the Irwell, the course of which has since changed. The site of the fortress is still called Castle Croft.—Bury is an important and flourishing manufacturing town. Its original staple was the woollen manufacture, which was first established here in the reign of Edward III., and had attained such importance in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, that an aulnager (or measurer) was stationed here to stamp the cloth produced. This manufacture is still carried on in several large establishments, employing a great number of hands. But the present staple of the town is the cotton manufacture in all its branches. To the ingenuity of the Kays, of this place, several valuable inventions and improvements in the manufacture are owing, especially the picking-peg, or flying shuttle, the drop box, and the card engine. The establishment of the great print-works of Sir Robert Peel, father of the late statesman, gave a great impulse to the trade of the town and neighbourhood. Besides numerous large cotton-mills, there are also extensive print-works, bleach-grounds, several iron foundries, fulling-mills, hat and other factories. The district abounds in coal; and good stone for building purposes is quarried in the hills.—The town has increased in extent, and been considerably improved during the present century. A large proportion of the houses are modern and well built; the streets are mostly paved and lighted with gas, and the drainage has been improved. There is a good water supply. A townhall has been erected by the Earl of Derby, which contains assembly rooms, a police-office, and court-rooms. It is a handsome structure of stone, in the Italian style. Close to it is the athenæum, a handsome new building, comprising a large hall, a museum, reading and other rooms.—The local government, formerly entrusted to three constables, appointed yearly by the lord of the manor, is now vested in the county magistrates and a body of commissioners, appointed under a Local Improvement Act. Bury was constituted a parliamentary borough by the Reform Act, and returns one member to parliament. The borough limits include the tnshp. of Bury, and part of the tnshp. of Elton, extending over an area of 3,360 acres. It comprises 7,241 houses, inhabited by a population of 37,564, against 31,262 in 1851, showing an increase of 6,302 in the decennial period. Petty sessions are held regularly twice a week in the town. Bury is the seat of a Poor-law Union, the head of a County Court district, and one of the polling places for the south division of the county. The town contains a dispensary, founded

in 1829, and a savings-bank, established in 1822. The Union poorhouse is in the neighbouring tnshp. of Birtle.—The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Manchester, of the annual val. of £1,937, in the patron. of the Earl of Derby. The church, which was rebuilt with the exception of the tower in 1776, is dedicated to St. Mary. A new tower and spire were erected about 1845. A chapel of ease, dedicated to St. John, was built in 1770,—the living is a perpet. cur., worth £170, in the patron. of the Rector of Bury. A new church, dedicated to St. Paul, was erected about 1848, the living of which is a perpet. cur.* in the patron. of trustees. There are eleven other district churches in the parish, situated respectively at Edenfield, Elton, Holcombe, Heywood, Heap St. James, Musbury, Ramsbottom, Shuttleworth, Tottington, Walmersley, and Waterfoot. The livings of all are perpet. curs., varying in val. from £345 to £110. There is in the town a Roman Catholic chapel, an elegant Gothic structure, erected about 1840. There are three chapels belonging to the Independents, and one each to the Unitarians, Wesleyans, Association, New Connexion, and Primitive Methodists. A free grammar school was founded and endowed by Roger Kay in 1726, the revenue of which is now about £500 per annum. Two exhibitions at the universities are attached to it. The school is under the management of trustees. The National school was established in 1815, and is partly supported by the endowment of a previously existing free school for 80 boys and 30 girls, founded in 1748 by the Hon. and Rev. John Stanley; most of the children are clothed out of the funds of the charity. There are in the town various other schools.—There is a branch canal, formed about 1790, connecting Bury with the Manchester and Bolton canal.—North of the town is Chamber Hall, the property of the Peels, and the residence of the first Sir Robert Peel. The late statesman was born at this mansion, or in a cottage close by it, in 1788.—Thursday was the day fixed by the original grant for holding the market, which is now held on Saturday. Annual fairs are held on the 8th March, the 3rd May, and the 18th September.

BURY, a par. in the hund. of the same name, rape of Arundel, in the co. of Sussex, 4 miles to the N. of Arundel. Petworth is its post town. It is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Arun, and includes the tythg. of West Burton. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £110, in the patron. of trustees. There are charitable endowments for the poor amounting to £40 per annum.

BURYANSE, or BURIAN, ST., a par. in the hund. of Penwith, in the co. of Cornwall, 5 miles to the S.W. of Penzance, which is the terminus of the West Cornwall railway. It is situated in a hilly and wild district, within 4 miles of the Land's End, and contains the vil. of Bolleit. The village of St. Burian is of great antiquity, and was the site of a collegiate church, founded and endowed soon after the commencement of the 10th century by King Athelstan, in honour of St. Burian. It had the privilege of sanctuary, and was afterwards made a deanery. No remains of the collegiate buildings exist. Granite is the prevailing rock in the district. Numerous remains of primitive stone circles exist in the neighbourhood, among which are the Merry Maidens, two stones called the Pipers, and the Boscawen-un, being a circle of 19 stones surrounding a central one. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, of the annual val. with St. Levan and Sennen, which together constitute the Deanery of St. Burian, of £1,004, in the patron. of the Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall. The church is built of granite, and stands on a hill about 470 feet above the level of the sea, forming a conspicuous sea-mark. There is a national school.

BURY BLUNSDON, a tythg. in the par. of Highworth, in the co. of Wilts, 2 miles to the W. of Highworth.

BURY HUNDRED, one of the 6 hunds. or subdivisions of the rape of Arundel, in the co. of Sussex, situated in the western parliamentary div. of the co., and bounded on the N. and W. by the hund. of Rotherbridge; on the E. by the hund. of West Easwrith, and on the S. by the hund. of Avisford. It contains the pars. of Bignor, Bury, Coates, Cold Waltham, Fittleworth, Hardham, Houghton, and Wisborough Green, with part of the par. of Alford. The hund., part of which lies detached in West Easwrith hund., comprises an area of about 18,000 acres.

BURY LANE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Culcheth, or Newchurch, and par. of Winwick, hund. of West Derby, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 3 miles to the S. of Leigh. It gives name to a station on the Liverpool and Manchester railway. The living is a perpet cur. annexed to the rect. of Newchurch Kenyon, in the dioc. of Chester.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S, a market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, and county town of Suffolk, 14 miles to the E. of Newmarket, 26 miles to the N.E. of Ipswich, 43 miles S.W. of Norwich, and 71 miles by road from London, or 94½ miles by railway *viâ* Ipswich, and 86½ *viâ* Cambridge. It is a station on the Great Eastern and Eastern Union railway.—Bury, the principal town in West Suffolk, is situated in an open and highly-cultivated country, on the banks of the river Larke, a branch of the Ouse, and is a place of very high antiquity. It is not ascertained by whom or at what time it was founded, but from the number of Roman antiquities found, and from the quantity of Roman bricks and tiles employed in the building of the abbey church, it is considered to have been an important place under the dominion of the Romans, probably the station *Villa Faustini*. It was subsequently named by the Saxons *Beodrics-worthe*, *i.e.* "house of Beodric," to whom the manor belonged in the early part of the 9th century. It was a royal burgh at that period, and was bequeathed by Beodric to Edmund, who succeeded Offa as King of East Anglia. Here Edmund was crowned in 856. During an irruption of the Danes, in 870, he was captured and barbarously slain. The device of the corporate seal commemorates a miraculous circumstance attending his death. The remains of the martyr and king, after being interred at Hoxne, where miracles were reported to have been wrought by them, were removed and deposited at this town in 903, which thenceforth bore the name of St. Edmund's Bury. A church was erected to his memory, which was made collegiate by King Athelstan about the year 925, who also incorporated the six secular priests, who had founded a monastery, at the same time. The town and monastery having suffered greatly from the Danes under Swegn, were rebuilt by Canute, about 1020. The secular priests were expelled, and monks of the Benedictine order were then established in their place. Bishop Aylwin took part in the foundation of the new abbey, which was richly endowed, and subsequently attained a degree of magnificence and privilege unrivalled by any monastery in Great Britain, with the exception of the abbey of Glastonbury. The abbot was mitred and sat in parliament. He had jurisdiction over all causes within the liberty of Bury, which comprised seven hundreds and part of an eighth. He had the power of inflicting capital punishment, and the privilege of coining. The number of monks, chaplains, and servants in the abbey exceeded 200, and the revenue of the establishment, according to the estimate made at the Dissolution, was £2,337, which was probably below the real value. Thirty-three abbots in succession ruled the monastery during a period of 519 years from the time of its restoration by Canute, till the 4th of November, 1539, when this magnificent establishment was broken up, and the site and endowments surrendered to Henry VIII. The abbey was visited by Henry I. on his return from France, and in 1214 King John held a conference with the barons here. Parliaments were held at Bury by Henry III. in 1272, by Edward I. in 1296, and by Henry VI. in 1446. The shrine of St. Edmund was visited by Henry VII. and his Queen Elizabeth. In 1327 a violent attack was made on the abbey by the people of the town and the surrounding villages, the aldermen and burgesses taking the lead, and many o

the parochial clergy sanctioning and abetting it. After the destruction of a large part of the buildings and the pillage of their rich and valuable contents, the riot was quelled by the soldiery, many of the rioters were captured and imprisoned, and 19 were sentenced to death. Bury was the rendezvous of the forces of the Duke of Northumberland, when the Lady Jane Grey was proclaimed queen. The site and estates of the abbey were chiefly given by Henry VIII. to the Eyre family, but part of them were granted to Sir Nicholas Bacon. They have passed through many hands in succession, and now belong to the Marquis of Bristol.—The town of Bury St. Edmund's is pleasantly situated on the W. bank of the river Larke. Destructive fires having occurred in 1608 and 1644, the houses are mostly of modern date, well and uniformly built. The streets are spacious and regular, well paved and lighted with gas, and the water supply is abundant. The surrounding district is dry and healthy, and contains much agreeable scenery.—The spinning of woollen yarn was formerly carried on here, and the old Wool Hall still remains, though no longer used as such. The principal business of the place is the corn trade and pursuits connected with agriculture, Bury being a grand market for agricultural produce of all kinds.—The public buildings are :—the shirehall, a modern edifice in which the assizes are held, built on the site of the old church of St. Margaret; the guildhall, a handsome building with an ancient porch, in which the borough courts are held, and county business transacted: it contains some curious old portraits, including one of Admiral Hervey, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and the left wing is appropriated to the West Suffolk library; the county gaol, an extensive building on Southgate Green, with accommodation for 140 prisoners, built about 1805 at a cost of £30,000, and surrounded by a lofty wall; the bridewell, an ancient edifice in the Norman style, with round windows, formerly occupied as a synagogue, but now used as the police-station; the athenæum, a spacious edifice, erected about 1853, containing a noble hall, library of 5,000 volumes, reading-room, museum, &c.,—the ground-floor, comprising the news-room and billiard-room, is occupied by the Gentlemen's Club; the Suffolk Hospital, a plain but commodious structure, recently enlarged by adding to the wings; the theatre, erected in 1819; a concert-room, which was originally the theatre; handsome subcription-rooms, mechanics' institute, library, &c. The Botanic Garden, established in 1820, is a great acquisition to the town, and is entered by that magnificent ruin, the Abbey Gate, which has been judiciously repaired.—Bury is a borough by prescription, but a charter of incorporation was granted by James I., about 1606, the provisions of which were afterwards extended. The elective franchise was exercised on one occasion by the burgesses in the reign of Edward I., but not subsequently until the 4th of James I., since which time the borough has regularly sent two representatives to parliament. Under the Municipal Corporations Act it is divided into three wards, and is governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors. The limits of the municipal and parliamentary borough are co-extensive, and comprise, according to the census of 1861, 2,847 houses, inhabited by a population of 13,316 against 13,900 in 1851, thus showing a falling off in the decennial period of 584. It has a revenue of about £2,670. Quarter sessions for the borough and the spring assizes are held at Bury, which is also the head of a County Court district, a polling place, the election town for the western division of Suffolk, and the headquarters of the West Suffolk Militia.—The borough comprises the two pars. of St. Mary and St. James. The living of St. Mary's is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ely, in the patron. of trustees. The church, which was erected about 1430, is a large and beautiful structure of freestone, in the perpendicular style, with a low tower of more ancient date. It has a fine porch on the north side, and an exquisitely carved roof of genuine Suffolk oak, but which is erroneously said to have been brought from Normandy. In the chancel is a monument to Mary, daughter of Henry VII., queen to Louis XII. of France, and afterwards married to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. She died in 1533, and was interred in the Abbey church. Here are also a monument to John Reeves, last Abbot of Bury, who died in 1540, and two fine altar-tombs, one to Sir William Carew, who died in 1501, and the other to Sir Robert Drury, privy councillor to Henry VIII. This fine church has been tastefully restored, at the cost of £7,000, under the direction of the late architect Cottingham. The living of St. James's is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ely, in the patron. of H. Wilson, Esq. The church is a spacious and handsome building of freestone, also in the perpendicular style, erected partly by Abbot Sampson, and completed in the reign and partly at the expense of King Edward VI. It was thoroughly repaired in 1820, when a new gallery was added. It contains a monument to Chief Baron Reynolds, who died in 1736, and has 2,000 sittings, of which 250 are free. The two churches stand in one very spacious and pleasant churchyard, adorned with lime-tree avenues, from which there is a good view of the town. There are several buildings besides the churches in this churchyard, among which are the venerable church gate, Clopton's Hospital, the old residence of Lydgate, the poet, &c. Besides the parish churches there are two district churches. That of St. John is an elegant structure, built by subscription in 1841; it contains 850 sittings, of which half are free. The living is a perpet. cur., val. £113, in the patron. of the bishop. The other, only just finished, is dedicated to St. Peter. Towards its construction the munificent sum of £3,000 was sent by an unknown benefactor. There are two chapels belonging to the Independents, two to the Baptists, and one each to the Wesleyans, Unitarians, Roman Catholics, and the Society of Friends. The Roman Catholic chapel is a building of considerable pretensions, dedicated to St. Edmund, and erected in 1837 from designs by C. Day.—Bury has a free grammar school, founded by Edward VI., which has attained a high standing, and at which several men of eminence have received their education; as Archbishop Sancroft, Lord Keeper North, Richard Cumberland (the dramatist), Sir Samuel Romilly, and Dr. Blomfield, late Bishop of London. Several exhibitions at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge are connected with the school, and its revenue from endowment is above £1,500 per annum. The charitable endowments of the town are valuable, amounting to nearly £4,000 per annum. Of these the principal is the Guildhall Feoffment, a fund belonging to the corporation, and applicable to various purposes. Several free schools, on a large scale, for boys and girls have been founded and are partly supported out of this fund, the annual produce of which exceeds £2,000. There are also National, industrial, and infant schools. Clopton's Asylum, for six widowers and six widows, has a revenue from endowment of about £700 per annum. The Suffolk General Hospital was founded in 1825. The building was originally built for an ordnance depôt. Bury contains nearly a hundred almshouses, established and endowed by various persons, which are managed by trustees.—Of the magnificent abbey, which was twelve years in building, and was of great extent, the remains are few. The church was 505 feet in length, 212 feet broad through the transepts, and had a west front of 240 feet. It had twelve chapels attached to it. The abbey walls enclosed, besides this church and the monastery, three other churches, the palace of the abbot, the chapter-house, cloisters, offices, &c. The walls were embattled, and the entrance was by four grand gates. The western or abbey gate is still standing, and in good preservation. It is about 60 feet high, and is an interesting specimen of the decorated Gothic style. It was built in 1327, after the great riot already mentioned. Close to St. James's church is the church gate, a massive quadrangular structure 80 feet in height, and a very fine example of Saxon architecture. It was restored and strengthened by Cottingham. Numerous churches,

hospitals, and charitable institutions existed in the town, of only a few of which any portions remain. Among these are the hospitals of St Saviour, St. Thomas, St. Edmund, St. Nicholas, St. Stephen, St. John, and the chapel of St Petronilla. In St. Saviour's Hospital the parliament of Henry VI. was held, and the "good" Duke of Gloucester was believed to have been murdered. Several arches of the abbey bridge, called Eastgate Bridge, may still be seen. Four colossal antique heads, cut out of blocks of freestone, were discovered amongst some old foundations, and are supposed to represent heathen divinities. In the reign of Queen Mary twelve martyrs suffered death at the stake in this town for their religious faith. The plague broke out here in 1636. A few years afterwards forty persons were hung at Bury on the charge of witchcraft, and in 1664 Sir Matthew Hale here sentenced two others to death on the same charge. —Bury is the birthplace of many distinguished men, among whom may be named Lord Chancellor Aungerville, Bishop Gardiner, Sir Nicholas Bacon, Battely, the antiquarian, Capel Lofft, the friend of the young poets Kirk White and Robert Bloomfield, Repton, the landscape gardener, Bishop Tomline, and Dr. Bloomfield, the late Bishop of London. Lydgate, the poet, was connected with the abbey.—Two newspapers, called the *Bury and Norwich Post* and *Bury Free Press*, are published in the town. The Keppels, Earls of Albemarle, take the title of viscount from this place.—Wednesday and Saturday are market days, the former for corn, the latter for provisions. A pleasure fair is held on Easter Tuesday, and a great fair, lasting three weeks, opens on the 10th October; fairs for cattle, horses, &c., are held on the 2nd October and the 1st December.

BURY-STREET, a ward and hmlt. in the par., union, and hund. of Edmonton, in the co. of Middlesex, 1 mile distant from the vils. of Winchmore Hill, Southgate, and Enfield Chase respectively, and 8 miles N. of London. It is situated near the New River.

BURYTHORPE, a par. in the wap. of Buckrose, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles to the S. of Malton, its post town. It lies near the York and Scarborough branch of the North-Eastern railway, and includes the hmlt. of Thornthorpe. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of York, val. £270, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The Wesleyans have a chapel in the village.

BUSBY, a vil. partly in the par. of East Kilbride, Middle ward, in the co. of Lanark, and partly in the par. of Mearns, in the co. of Renfrew, Scotland, 4 miles to the N. of Eaglesham. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in manufactures. Here is an United Presbyterian church.

BUSBY, GREAT and LITTLE, tnshps. in the par. of Stokesley, in the lib. of Langbaurgh, North Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles to the S. of Stokesley, which is a station on the North Yorkshire and Cleveland branch of the North-Eastern railway.

BUSCOT, or BURWASCOT, a par. in the hund. of Shrivenham, in the co. of Berks, 2 miles to the S.E. of Lechlade, in Gloucestershire, its post town. It is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Thames, which is crossed at Buscot Wick by St. John's Bridge. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £457, in the patron. of Pryse Pryse, Esq. The church, a small ancient building, is dedicated to St. Mary, and has several monuments of the Lovedens, whose seat is Buscot Park. The mansion was built in 1783 by Edward Loveden, Esq., one of the chief promoters of the Thames and Severn canal, which terminates at Lechlade. The parochial charities produce about £35 a year. The village is a meet for the Old Berks hounds.

BUSHBURY, a par. partly in the eastern div. of the hund. of Cuttlestone, and partly in the northern div. of the hund. of Seisdon, in the co. of Stafford, 3 miles to the N. of Wolverhampton, its post town. It is a station on the London and North-Western railway. The par. contains the tnshp. of Essington and the hmlt. of Moseley, and is crossed by the Stafford and Worcester canal. Coal is abundant in Essington, and many of the inhabitants are employed in working the mines. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £159, in the patron. of — Phillips, Esq., and others. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It is ancient, and formerly belonged to the priory of St. Thomas, near Stafford. It contains a monument to Hugh Bushbury, who erected the chancel. The charitable endowments of the parish amount to £35 per annum. At Moseley Hall Charles II. took shelter for several days, after his defeat at the battle of Worcester. It was at that time the seat of Thomas Whitgreave, whose tomb is in Bushbury church.

BUSHBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Thurnby, hund. of Gartree, in the co. of Leicester, 4 miles to the E. of Leicester.

BUSH-END, a hmlt. in the par. of Takeley, hund. of Uttlesford, in the co. of Essex, 1 mile S. of the vil. of Takeley, and 4 W. of Dunmow.

BUSHEY, a par. in the hund. of Dacorum, in the co. of Hertford, 1 mile to the S.E. of Watford, its post town, and 16 miles to the N.W. of London by rail, or 13¼ by road. It is a station on the London and North-Western railway, and is situated in a detached part of the hund., surrounded by the hund. of Cashio. This place is mentioned in the Norman survey by the name of *Bissei*, and the manor was granted after the Conquest to Geoffrey de Magnaville. Bushey was once a market town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Rochester, of the annual val. of £765, in the patron. of the Rector and Fellows of Exeter College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. James. A new church, dedicated to St. Peter, has been erected at Bushey Heath. It is a chapel of ease to the parish church, and the curacy, val. £100, is in the gift of the Rector of Bushey. The Independents have a chapel; and there are National and British schools. There is a bequest of £5 a year, left by Mrs. Elizabeth Fuller, of Watford, to be expended in bread, which is distributed to the poor on the tomb of the giver every Sunday morning. There are several pleasant seats of the gentry in the neighbourhood, among which are Bushey Manor House, Bushey Grove, Merry Hill, and Bushey Grange. From Bushey Heath, which rises to a considerable height, there is a magnificent prospect over the valley of the Thames, embracing St. Alban's, Westminster Abbey, Hampton Court, and Windsor, with the Thames winding through the most beautiful parts of Middlesex and Surrey.

BUSH-HILL, a small hmlt. in the par., union, and hund. of Edmonton, in the co. of Middlesex, about half a mile from the vils. of Winchmore Hill, Southgate, and Lower Edmonton, and 8 miles N. of London.

BUSHLEY, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Pershore, in the co. of Worcester, 5 miles to the S. of Upton, and 2 miles to the N. of Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire, its post town. It lies on the W. bank of the river Severn, not far from the Bristol and Birmingham railway. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £58, in the patron. of J. E. Dowdeswell, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. There is a small free school, and endowments for the poor producing about £12 a year. Pull Court, pleasantly seated by the Severn, is the seat of the Dowdeswells. It was formerly a possession of the abbey of Tewkesbury.

BUSHMILLS, a small market town in the pars. of Billy and Dunluce, bar. of Cary, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 8 miles to the N.E. of Coleraine, which is a station on the Belfast and Northern Counties and Londonderry and Coleraine railway, and 150 miles to the N. of Dublin. It is pleasantly seated on the sea-coast, near the Giant's Causeway, at the mouth of the Bush rivulet, which has given name to the village. It is much frequented by visitors to the Giant's Causeway, and has greatly improved of late years. There are in the village two extensive distilleries, a manufactory of farming implements, flour and flax-mills, and a factory for spinning situate about 4 miles from the town. A great part of the younger female population are profitably employed in embroidery and the worked muslin trade. The parish church of Dunluce stands in this village, where are also chapels for Presbyterians and Wesleyans.

A police force is stationed here, and petty sessions are held once a fortnight. There is a handsome courthouse, erected by the late Sir F. W. Macnaghten, Bart., and two hotels for the accommodation of the numerous tourists who come to enjoy the bold and beautiful scenery of the coast, including the Giant's Causeway, with Dunluce and Dunseverick castles. A free school is established under the governors of Smith's Foundation, and there is a handsome schoolhouse for boys and girls, built by the late Sir F. W. Macnaghten, whose seat was Bushmills House, now the residence of Mrs. Anderson. His son, Sir E. W. Macnaghten, Bart., the present proprietor of the place, resides at the new mansion, called Dundarane. Tuesday is the market day, and fairs are held on the 28th March and June, the 24th August, 21st October, and the 12th December.

BUSHWOOD, a hmlt. in the par. of Old Stratford, hund. of Barlichway, in the co. of Warwick, not far from Stratford-on-Avon.

BUSHYHILL, a vil. in the par. of Cambuslang, Middle ward, in the co. of Lanark, Scotland, 6 miles to the S.E. of Glasgow. It is seated in a hilly district, near the river Clyde, and the Clydesdale branch of the Caledonian railway, on which Cambuslang is a station.

BUSLINGTHORPE, a par. in the wap. of Lawress, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 3 miles to the S.W. of Market Raisen, its post town. The Market Raisen and Lincoln branch of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway passes through it. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £244, in the patron. of the Governors of the Charterhouse, London. The church is very ancient, and contains a monumental brass of Sir Richard Buslingthorpe, who died in 1310.

BUSLINGTHORPE, a vil. in the par. and borough of Leeds, wap. of Skyrack, in the West Riding of the co. of York, not far from Leeds. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £150, in the patron. of five trustees.

BUSSAGE, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Bisley, in the co. of Gloucester, 4 miles to the E. of Stroud, which is a station on the Great Western railway. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £30, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

BUSSEX, a hmlt. in the par. of Weston Zoyland, hund. of Whitley, in the co. of Somerset, 3 miles to the S.E. of Bridgwater. It is near the river Parret, on the Bristol and Exeter railway.

BUSTABECK BOUND, a tnshp. in the par. of Castle-Sowerby, Leath ward, in the co. of Cumberland, 3 miles to the S.E. of Hesket Newmarket.

BUSTON, HIGH and LOW, tnshps. in the par. of Warkworth, ward of Coquetdale, in the co. of Northumberland, 5 miles to the S.E. of Alnwick. They are situated on the sea-coast, not far from the mouth of the river Coquet. The Newcastle and Berwick railway passes by them.

BUTCOMBE, a par. in the hund. of Hartcliffe, in the co. of Somerset, 10 miles to the S. of Bristol. Wrington is its post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £248, in the patron. of the Rev. R. P. Hassell. The church is ancient, and is dedicated to St. Michael.

BUTE, an island forming part of Buteshire, Scotland, situated in the Frith of Clyde, between the coasts of Argyleshire and Ayrshire. Although it gives name to the county, it is considerably smaller than the Isle of Arran, being in length from N. to S. 16 miles, and in breadth from 3 to 4 miles. In circuit it is about 40 miles. It is only separated from Argyleshire by a very narrow and winding channel, called the Kyles of Bute, the scenery along which is very picturesque. The breadth of the Frith, separating the island from Ayrshire, is about 6 miles. The Northmen held possession of Bute and the neighbouring islands for centuries before they were finally annexed to the kingdom of Scotland. The island was for a time in the power of the English monarch, Edward II., and subsequently fell into the hands of Bruce. The inhabitants were sometimes named *Brandini* by ancient authors. Some of the Scottish kings occasionally resided in the island, among whom were Robert III. and James III. It was on this island that the Earl of Argyle landed in 1685, when acting in concert with the Duke of Monmouth against the Stuarts, whose favourite seat, Rothesay Castle, was then burnt by the insurgents. The coast is irregular and rocky, with many small bays, and the whole island is hilly. The most elevated ground is in the northern part of the island, which is very rugged and barren. Kames Hill, the loftiest in the island, rises to the height of about 830 feet above the level of the sea. Some fertile and cultivated tracts occur in the southern parts. There is another lofty hill, named Suidhe Chatain, about 500 feet high. Primary rocks, traversed by veins of trap and quartz, are found in the N., and sandstone, limestone, and trap in the S. The island also contains some superficial deposits of coraline, sand, and shells, proving that the low-lying valleys of the centre of the island have at a recent period been overflowed by the sea. There are several small lakes and streams, the former containing perch, trout, and pike, and the latter salmon. The climate is genial, and Rothesay is much frequented as a watering-place. The Marquis of Bute is proprietor of most of the island, and under his auspices great improvements have been made in agriculture. There is a considerable tract of woodland. The remains of ancient castles, forts, and other works, attributed to the Northmen, are numerous. The existing castles are those of Rothesay and Kames, which belonged to the Bannatynes; Kilmorie, the seat of the Jamiesons; and Spence's Castle. Dungyle, a vitrified fort on a lofty rock in the south of the island, is supposed to be a Danish work. In the same district is a curious round structure, called the Devil's Cauldron; and near it are the ruins of an ancient chapel, dedicated to St. Blaine. Rothesay is a royal burgh, and anciently gave the title of duke to the prince royal of Scotland. The Prince of Wales now takes the title of Duke of Rothesay. The island of Bute comprises an area of about 30,000 acres.

BUTELAND, a tnshp. in the parochial chplry. of Birtley, Tindale ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 4 miles to the S.E. of Bellingham. It is a joint tnshp. with Broomhope.

BUTESHIRE, a co. in the S.W. part of Scotland, consisting of the islands of Arran and Bute, with the smaller ones of Great Cumbray, Little Cumbray, Inch Marnock, Lamlash, and Pladda. It is situated in the Frith of Clyde, between the cos. of Argyle, on the N. and W., and Ayr on the E., and is estimated to comprise an area of 257 square miles. But a small part of the surface is under cultivation, although much has been done to improve the methods of farming and the condition of the farmers, and to drain the lands, by the principal proprietors, the Marquis of Bute and the Duke of Hamilton. Land is commonly let on lease for 19 years. The climate is damp, but temperate and healthy. The herring fisheries employ between 2,000 and 3,000 persons, and about 550 boats. The cotton manufacture is carried on to some extent at Rothesay, which is the county town. It returns one member to the imperial parliament for the county and the royal burgh of Rothesay, which is the place of election. Before the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832, this county returned one member alternately with the county of Caithness. Buteshire contains six pars., five of which are in the synod of Argyle, and one in the synod of Glasgow and Ayr. There are places of worship belonging to the Establishment, Free Church, United Presbyterian Church, Reformed Presbyterian Church, Scottish Episcopal Church, Congregational Union, and the Roman Catholic Church. Sheriff courts are held weekly at Rothesay. Quarter sessions are held on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and on the last Tuesday of October. Population in 1851, 16,608; in 1861, 16,188. The principal seats in the county are Mount Stewart, that of the Marquis of Bute, situated on the S. coast of Bute; Kames, of the Hamiltons; Braes, of the M'Kinleys; Millport, and Ascog. [*See* ARRAN, BUTE, ROTHSAY, CUMBRAY, &c.

BUTLEIGH, a par. in the hund. of Whitley, in the co. of Somerset, 4 miles to the S.E. of Glastonbury, its post town, which is also a station on the Somerset Central railway. The par. includes the hmlt. of Butleigh-Wootton. Blue lias is abundant in the neighbourhood. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. with the perpet. cur. of Baltonsborough annexed, £380, in the patron. of the Hon. R. N. Grenville. The church is dedicated to St. Leonard, and contains a monument to the Hood family, who hold the manor of Wootton. Butleigh House is the principal residence.

BUTLEIGH-WOOTTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Butleigh, hund. of Whitley, in the co. of Somerset, 3 miles to the N.E. of Somerton. Here is the seat of the Hon. A. Hood, lord of the manor.

BUTLERSBRIDGE, a vil. in the par. of Castleterra, bar. of Upper Loughtee, in the co. of Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles to the N.E. of Cavan. It is seated on the banks of the river Annalee. Fairs are held monthly throughout the year.

BUTLERS-MARSTON, a par. in the hund. of Kington, in the co. of Warwick, 1 mile to the S.W. of Kington. It is watered by a small stream, a branch of the river Avon. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £88, in the patron. of the Dean and Canons of Christ Church College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. The Warwick hounds meet at this village.

BUTLERSTOWN. *See* KILRONAN, Waterford.

BUTLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Prestbury, hund. of Macclesfield, in the co. palatine of Chester, 3 miles to the N. of Macclesfield. Prestbury is a station on the Macclesfield branch of the London and North-Western railway. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the silk manufacture. The Wesleyans have a chapel and a large school in the village. Butley Hall is the chief residence. Roman antiquities have been discovered in the neighbourhood. Thomas Newton, author of a history of the Saracens, was born at Butley.

BUTLEY, a par. in the hund. of Loes, in the co. of Suffolk, 6 miles to the E. of Woodbridge, its post town, which is also a station on the East Suffolk railway. A projected branch from Woodbridge to Oxford will pass near Butley. The par. is situated on the W. bank of the Butley river, or creek, a branch of the Alde, and was the site of a priory of the Dominican order, founded about 1171 by the great lawyer and Lord Chief Justice of England, Ranulph de Glanville. This monastery, subsequently rebuilt by William de Auberville, a descendant of the founder, was richly endowed, and had a revenue at the Dissolution of £319. There are some remains of the buildings, which covered about 12 acres of ground. The gatehouse is almost perfect, and a part is occupied as a residence. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. with that of Capel St. Andrew annexed, £135, in the patron. of the trustees of P. J. Thellusson, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. John Baptist. There are some charities of trifling value.

BUTSASH, a hmlt. in the par. of Fawley, lib. of Dibden, in the co. of Southampton, 6 miles to the S. of Southampton. It is seated near the Southampton Water.

BUTSFIELD, a tnshp. in the par. of Lanchester, ward of Chester, in the co. palatine of Durham, 11 miles to the W. of Durham. Remains of Roman aqueducts connected with the station *Glannibanta* (Lanchester), on Watling Street, may be traced in the neighbourhood. Till within a few years the land in this district was unenclosed and uncultivated.

BUTTER BUMP, a hmlt. in the par. of Willoughby, wap. of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 3 miles to the S. of Alford. It is near the Boston and Grimsby section of the Great Northern railway, on which Willoughby is a station.

BUTTER CRAMBE, a tnshp. in the par. of Bossall, wap. of Bulmer, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 9 miles to the N. of York. It is situated in a pleasant country, on the banks of the navigable river Derwent, here crossed by a stone bridge, and near the York and Scarborough railway. On the summit of a neighbouring eminence is Aldby Park, the site of the Roman station *Derventio*, and afterwards of a fortified seat of the Saxon earls of Northumberland. Many Roman relics have been found in the vicinity. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of Bossall, in the dioc. of York.

BUTTERDEAN, a vil. in the par. of Oldhamstocks, in the co. of Berwick, Scotland, 10 miles to the S.E. of Dunbar. It is seated among the Lammermuir Hills.

BUTTERGASK, a vil. in the par. of Dumblane, in the co. of Perth, Scotland, 2 miles to the N. of Dumblane. It is seated on the river Allan, a branch of the Forth.

BUTTERLAW, a tnshp. in the par. of Newburn, Castle ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 5 miles to the W. of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

BUTTERLEIGH, a par. in the hund. of Cliston, in the co. of Devon, 3 miles to the S. of Tiverton. The Tiverton branch of the Bristol and Exeter railway passes near it. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £170, in the patron. of the lord chancellor.

BUTTERLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Pentrich, hund. of Morleston and Litchurch, in the co. of Derby, 2 miles to the S. of Alfreton. This place is the site of very extensive iron-works, which were founded in 1792. The district abounds in coal, iron, and limestone. Conveyance of coal, ore, &c., is provided for by various railways and the Cromford canal, the latter being carried under the works through a tunnel, nearly 1¼ mile in length. In the vicinity is Butterley Hall.

BUTTERLEY, a joint par. with Edvin-Ralph, in the hund. of Wolphy, in the co. of Hereford, 2 miles to the N. of Bromyard.

BUTTERMERE, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Brigham, and ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, in the co. of Cumberland, 9 miles to the S.W. of Keswick, and 10 S.E. of Cockermouth. The district is mountainous, and abounds in romantic and magnificent scenery. The hamlet is picturesquely seated in a deep valley, encompassed by lofty mountains, which reflect themselves on the surface of the lakes below. To the S.E. of the village is the lake from which it takes its name, along the margin of which are the peaks called High Crag, High-Style, and Red Pike. The lake is a mile and a quarter long and about half a mile broad, and is connected by a short stream with Crummock Water, N.W. of the village. This lake is 3 miles long, and lies between the lofty hills named Grasmoor and Melbreak. Both lakes contain trout and char. About 2 miles from the village is the fine waterfall called Scale Force, said to be unrivalled in the lake district. It has a perpendicular fall of nearly 200 feet, precipitating itself into a deep chasm between rocks of syenite, adorned with trees rooted in their crevices. There are extensive quarries of blue slate in the neighbourhood. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £56, in the patron. of the Earl of Lonsdale. The church, a singularly small building, with a bell-turret, was erected in 1841, by the Rev. V. Thomas, at a cost of £300, on the site of the old chapel.

BUTTERMERE, a par. in the hund. of Kinwardstone, in the co. of Wilts, 5 miles to the S. of Hungerford, its post town. It lies on the confines of Berkshire and Hampshire. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £229, in the patron. of the Bishop of Winchester. The church is dedicated to St. James.

BUTTERSHAW, a chplry. in the par. of Bradford, wap. of Morley, in the West Riding of the co. of York, not far from Bradford. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £200, in the patron. of Charles Hardy, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. John.

BUTTERTHWAITE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. and par of Ecclesfield, wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles to the N. of Sheffield. It is near the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway.

BUTTERTON, a chplry. and vil. in the par. of May-

field, hund. of Totmonslow, in the co. of Stafford, 8 miles to the E. of Leek, its post town, and 11 N.W. of Mayfield. The village is situated on a steep declivity, commanding extensive prospects. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £95, in the gift of the vicar. The church, a small stone structure with a tower, is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. There is a Wesleyan chapel and a small free school, established and endowed in 1754 by William Mellor, the annual income of which is about £17. The other charitable endowments of the parish amount to £20 per annum. Butterton is in the honour of Tutbury, in the duchy of Lancaster, and by a recent Act is incorporated with the tnshp. of Alstonfield, and the pars. of Grindon and Wetton, for the maintenance of its poor.

BUTTERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Trentham, hund. of Pirehill, in the co. of Stafford, 2 miles to the S. of Newcastle-under-Lyme. The North Staffordshire railway, on which Trentham is a station, passes near this place. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, in the gift of Sir W. and Lady Pilkington. Butterton Hall is the seat of the Pilkingtons.

BUTTERWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Sedgefield, ward of Stockton, in the co. palatine of Durham, 8 miles to the N. of Stockton. It is situated near the river Skerne, a branch of the Tees.

BUTTERWICK, a par. in the wap. of Skirbeck, parts of Holland, in the co. of Lincoln, 4 miles to the E. of Boston, its post town, which is a station on the Great Northern railway. The parish is situated near the seacoast. The living is a vic. united with that of Frieston, in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. Here is an endowed National school, founded by A. Pinchbeck in 1665, with a revenue of about £300 per annum. There are also charitable endowments for the poor, amounting to £160 a year.

BUTTERWICK, a hmlt. in the par. of Bampton, West ward, in the co. of Westmoreland, 1 mile N.W. of Bampton, and 8 miles to the S. of Penrith. It is situated in a pleasant valley, surrounded by lofty and rugged mountains, near the confluence of the river Lowther with Hawes Water Beck, a stream that flows from the beautiful lake of that name.

BUTTERWICK, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Foxholes, wap. of Dickering, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 10 miles to the N. of Great Driffield, its post town. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, worth £47, in the patron. of the Rector of Foxholes.

BUTTERWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Barton-le-Street, wap. of Ryedale, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles to the N.W. of New Malton. It lies near the Thirsk, Malton, and Driffield branch of the North-Eastern railway, on which Barton is a station. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the rect. of Barton-le-Street, in the dioc. of York.

BUTTERWICK, EAST, a tnshp. in the par. of Messingham, but partly also in the par. of Bottesford, in the wap. of Manley, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 8 miles to the W. of Brigg. It is situated on the E. bank of the river Trent.

BUTTERWICK, WEST, a joint tnshp. with Kelfield, in the par. of Owston, wap. of Manley, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 2 miles to the N.E. of Epworth. It is on the W. bank of the river Trent, opposite East Butterwick. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £117, in the patron. of the Vicar of Owston. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The Wesleyans have a chapel in the village.

BUTTERWORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Rochdale, hund. of Salford, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 4 miles to the E. of Rochdale. It is on the border of Yorkshire. The inhabitants are employed in the great cotton and woollen manufactories of the neighbourhood. At Milnrow, now a chapelry, is an endowed free school, founded in 1720 by Alexander Butterworth, the revenue of which is about £90 per annum. There are other charitable endowments, producing yearly above £30. In this tnshp. is Clegg Hall, an old seat of the Asshetons, built in the reign of James I. It is the scene of a traditional story given by Mr. Roby in his "Traditions of Lancashire."

BUTTEVANT, or BOTHON, a par. in the bar. of Orrery, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 28 miles to the N.W. of Cork, and 137 miles to the S.W. of Dublin, by the Great Southern and Western railway, on which it is a station. It is situated in a fertile and cultivated country on the banks of the river Awbeg, and was formerly a market town. Its name is said to be a corruption of the phrase *Boutez en avant* (equivalent to "Forwards!"), a war-cry of its ancient lords, the De Barrys, earls of Barrymore. The grant of a market was obtained in the reign of Henry III. A priory of the Franciscan order was founded, or perhaps refounded, here about the end of the 13th century, by one of the De Barrys. A nunnery also existed here at an early period. The manor belonged to the De Barrys, who had a castle in the parish. The town, consisting chiefly of one street, is on the W. bank of the Awbeg, and has a market and court-house, extensive barracks, police station, and large flour-mill. Petty sessions are held once a fortnight. The living is a union of two vics. and two perpet. curs., of the gross val. of £129. It is in the dioc. of Cloyne, and in the patron. of the bishop. The church, which stands by the river, on the site of an earlier one, is a handsome building in the perpendicular style, with a tower and beautiful spire. It was erected in 1826. A handsome new Roman Catholic chapel has been built. It is a stone structure in the form of a cross, in the perpendicular style, with a central embattled tower. There are also a fever hospital, a dispensary, and two schools—one for boys, the other for girls. In the town are the ruins of an old fortress, called Lombard's Castle, and on the banks of the river, the "Gentle Mulla" of Spenser's poem, are the fine remains of the priory, with many monuments to the Barrys, Fitzgeralds, and other families. The bones of those who fell at the battle of Knocknanoiss, in 1647, are piled up in great heaps in the crypt of the priory. In the vicinity is Kilcolman Castle, where Spenser lived, and wrote the "Faerie Queene." Buttevant gave the title of viscount to the earls of Barrymore. The manor is now held by Lord Doneraile. Buttevant Castle, formerly part of the fortifications of the town, is situated on a rock by the Awbeg, and is the property of the Lloyd family. There are several pleasant seats of the gentry. Fairs for the sale of cattle are held on the 27th March, and the 14th October.

BUTT GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Clavering, in the co. of Essex, 1½ mile N.W of the vil. of Clavering, and 3 S.W. of Newport railway station.

BUTTINGHILL HUNDRED, one of the 12 hunds. or subdivisions of the rape of Lewes, in the co. of Sussex, situated in the eastern parliamentary div. of the co., and bounded on the N. by the co. of Surrey, on the E. by the rape of Pevensey and the hund. of Street, on the S. by the hund. of Poynings, and on the W. by the rape of Bramber. It contains the pars. of Ardingley, Balcombe, Bolney, Clayton, Crawley, Cuckfield, West Hoathly, Hurstperpoint, Keymer, Slaugham, Twineham, and Worth. The hund. extends over an area of about 58,200 acres.

BUTTINGTON, or TAL-Y-BONT, a par. in the borough and hund. of Pool, in the co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 2 miles to the N.E. of Welshpool. It is situated in a fertile and partially hilly district on the borders of Shropshire, on the E. bank of the river Severn, over which is a very ancient wooden bridge, and contains the tnshps. of Cletterwood, Hope, and Trewern. This place was called by the Saxons *Butdigingtun*, or *Buttingdun*, and was the scene, about the end of the 9th century, of a great defeat of the Danes, who had encamped here, by the Saxons. The Breidden hills extend into this parish, and on Craig Vreddin, one of their principal peaks, stands the pillar erected in honour of Admiral Lord Rodney in 1781. The prospect from this hill is extensive and richly diversified. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £107, in the gift of the Vicar of Welshpool. The church, which is in the

early English style, is dedicated to All Saints. Offa's Dyke crosses part of this parish, and traces of ancient camps are found on the neighbouring hills.

BUTTOLPH'S, or BOTOLPH'S, a par. in the hund. of Steyning, rape of Bramber, in the co. of Sussex, 1 mile to the S. of Steyning. It is pleasantly situated on the W. bank of the navigable river Adur, not far from the London, Brighton, and South Coast railway. The living is a rect., united with that of Bramber, in the dioc. of Chichester.

BUTTON-HILL, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Ecclesall-Bierlow, par. and borough of Sheffield, in the wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, West Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles to the S.W. of Sheffield.

BUTTSBURY, a par. in the hund. of Chelmsford, in the co. of Essex, 7 miles to the S. of Chelmsford. Ingatestone is its post town. It is watered by a small stream, a branch of the river Chelmer. The Great Eastern railway passes close by this village. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the rect. of Ingatestone, in the dioc. of Rochester. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There are some charities of small amount.

BUXHALL, a par. in the hund. of Stow, in the co. of Suffolk, 3 miles to the W. of Stowmarket, its post town, which is a station on the Great Eastern railway. A small branch of the river Gipping or Orwell runs through the parish. The corn trade forms the chief business of the place. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, of the annual val. of £578, in the patron. of the Rev. C. Hill, incumbent. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

BUXLOW, a hmlt. in the par. of Knodishall, hund. of Blything, in the co. of Suffolk, 2 miles to the S.E. of Saxmundham. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the rect. of Knodishall, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church was dedicated to St. Peter, and has long been in ruins.

BUXTED, a par. in the hund. of Loxfield-Dorset, rape of Pevensey, in the co. of Sussex, 2 miles to the N. of Uckfield, its post town. It is situated in a pleasant district, containing some hop-grounds, on a branch of the river Ouse. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £403, in the patron. of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is small but very ancient. It is in the early English style, and contains a sculptured tomb, inscribed 1308, and several monumental brasses, one of which is that of a priest who died in 1370. At Hadlow Down is a district church, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £126, in the alternate patron. of the Rector of Buxted and the Vicar of Mayfield. Here is a small free school endowed by Anthony Sanders in 1718, for six children of each sex. This parish has also a share in the benefits of the free school established and endowed at Rotherfield by Sir Henry Fermor. The charitable endowments of the parish amount to about £140 per annum. William Wotton, the philologist, author of several learned works, held the rectory of Buxted, and died here in February, 1726. This living was also held by the father and grandfather of Dr. Clarke, the celebrated traveller, who died in 1822. Buxted Place is the seat of the Earl of Liverpool, who has greatly improved and enlarged it. In 1844, he received here a visit from her Majesty Queen Victoria. A cattle and sheep fair is held on the 31st July.

BUXTON, a celebrated watering-place, chplry., and market town, in the par. of Bakewell, hund. of High Peak, in the co. of Derby, 38 miles to the N.W. of Derby, and 160 miles from London by road. An extension of the Midland railway from Rowsley has just been completed, which gives the town the advantage of uninterrupted railway communication both from the south and the north. The High Peak railway, for coals and goods, passes within 1½ mile, and there are coaches during the summer months to all parts.—Buxton is situated in a deep dell, in the midst of a hilly and moorland district, near the head of the small river Wye, a feeder of the Derwent, which flows through a deep ravine nearly parallel with the high road leading to Bakewell. It is 1,020 feet above the sea level, although in a valley, which forms as it were the N.W. margin of the mountain limestone formation, abounding in fossils and geological specimens. It is noted for its mineral waters and the romantic scenery of its environs. From some remains of walls, existing till 1709, and from the discovery of Roman coins, it appears that the Romans were acquainted with these springs, and had baths here. Two of their great roads crossed each other near this place. Buxton was much resorted to as a watering-place before the Reformation, and had a shrine of St. Anne connected with the baths, at which many devout offerings were made. The baths were closed for a short time after the dissolution of monasteries by Henry VIII., but were soon re-opened and frequented as before. Buxton was several times visited by Mary Queen of Scots, while in the custody of the Earl of Shrewsbury. The old hall in which she lodged, built by the earl, is still standing, and is now converted into an hotel. There is also a fine column of stalagmite in the great cavern named Poole's Hole, which is called by her name, and extends for nearly three-quarters of a mile in length, the walls being hung with grotesque and beautiful stalactites.—The baths have lost none of their old renown, as is shown by the number of visitors, who average from 1,500 to 2,000 at one time during the season, which extends from May to October. The numerous baths are supplied from St. Anne's Well, a spring enclosed in an elegant Grecian building near the Crescent. This spring rises into a marble basin, and yields 60 gallons a minute. The water is saline and sulphureous, being charged with nitrogen gas and calcareous matter, and has a temperature of 82° Fahrenheit, which never varies at any season of the year. This spring is considered one of the wonders of the Peak, for by means of a double pump both hot and cold water are obtained within a few inches of each other. The waters are especially of service in cases of gout and rheumatism, diseases of the skin, and nervous disorders. There are numerous baths in the town, and one free for the use of the sick poor, who receive liberal assistance from the Devonshire Hospital. This noble institution has been converted to its present use from the buildings formerly known as the "great stables," which were presented to the charity by the munificence of the late Duke of Devonshire. It is supported by subscriptions and voluntary contributions, and offers to each of its patients board and lodging, baths and medical advice for three weeks, constituting the usual period for a course of bathing. Attached to the hospital is a resident chaplain. Near the town is a chalybeate spring, now enclosed in a neat building erected by the Duke of Devonshire.—Buxton consists of an upper and lower town; the former being the old, and the latter the new part of the town. The character of the buildings in the modern is far superior to that of those in the old town, and new streets and houses are springing up in all directions. The main street and market-place are wide and well paved, and in the centre are the ruins of an ancient stone cross. The principal range of buildings, however, is the fine Crescent, erected about 1780 by the Duke of Devonshire, from designs by Carr, of York. It is built of stone, and has a front, including the two wings, of nearly 320 feet in length. The architecture is partly of the Doric order. This stately pile includes three large hotels, a ball-room, library, baths, lodging-houses, &c. Behind the Crescent are the spacious stables, now converted into a hospital, and in front are shrubberies and pleasant walks laid out on a hill. Near the Crescent is the Square, with pleasant promenades and an arcade 280 yards long.—The chief trade of the town is the manufacture of various articles from the beautiful spar and other minerals found in the Peak. The prevailing rock in the district is the mountain limestone, which is quarried to a great extent, and many labourers are employed as lime-burners, residing in dwellings cut in the rocks. In the market-place are the water-works, which were constructed about 1840 by the Duke of Devonshire.—The neighbourhood of Buxton abounds in romantic scenery;

steep rocks, wild chasms, wooded hills, with various and wide prospects. The cutting for the new line of railway is a very wonderful work, both on account of its tunnels and the height at which it has to be carried across roads and valleys at several points. Among the favourite places of resort are Ashwood Dale, in which is the rock called the Lover's Leap; Shirbrook Dale, a fissure in the rock with a small cascade; Diamond Hill, so called from the crystals of quartz, or Buxton diamonds, found there; Chee Tor, a huge limestone rock, rising about 350 feet high, from the bed of the Wye, which washes its base; Axedge, 3 miles to the S.W. of Buxton, rising to the height of about 1,800 feet above the level of the sea, and commanding a prospect of very great extent, embracing the mountains of North Wales to the westward, and Lincoln Cathedral eastward; from the sides of this rock issue four rivers in opposite directions—the Dove and the Wye, which ultimately fall into the Humber, and the Dane and the Goyte, which join the Mersey.—The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, and in the patron. of the Duke of Devonshire. The church, a spacious edifice of the Tuscan order of architecture, was erected by the duke in 1812. It is situated in Fairfield, on the N. side of the Wye, and is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. The old church of St. Ann is situated in the higher town, and is only used for evening service. There are chapels for Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians, and an endowed free school, which was formerly held in the church of St. Ann. Both churches are under one incumbency, of the val. of about £90 a year, partly from land and partly from money in the funds. The Gisborne Charity amounts to £7 5*s.* per annum.—There is a racecourse near the town, but the races are discontinued. Two weekly newspapers are published during the season, called the *Buxton Herald* and the *Buxton Advertiser*. Buxton is one of the polling places for the county elections. It is within the honour of Tutbury, in the duchy of Lancaster. The market is held on Saturday, and fairs on the 3rd February, the 1st April, the 2nd May, the 8th September, and the 28th October. The last two are cattle fairs.

BUXTON, a par. in the southern div. of the hund. of Erpingham, in the co. of Norfolk, 4 miles S.E. of Aylsham, and 8 miles to the N. of Norwich, its post town. The projected railway from Norwich to Cromer will pass near this village, which is seated on the banks of the river Bure. Various Roman antiquities have been dug up in this parish. The living is a vic.* united with the rects. of Oxnead and Skeyton, in the dioc. of Norwich, collectively of the val. of £646, in the patron. of Sir H. Stracey, Bart. The tithes of Buxton have been commuted for £358 15*s.* 6*d.*; and there is a newly-built vicarage-house. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient building lately restored, with square tower. The register commences in the year 1663, and the chalice bears date 1567. There are chapels belonging to the Baptists and Wesleyans. The charitable endowments, consisting partly of the revenue of some almshouses founded by Sir John Picto, produce about £170 per annum. There is a school-house, erected in 1833 by the trustees of the charity left by the late John Wright; also a National school. Buxton water corn-mill stands upon the Bure, at the E. end of the village, near to which are two artificial fish-ponds. The par. has an area of 1,274 acres, chiefly the property of Sir Henry Stracey, Bart., who is lord of the manor.

BUXTON. *See* BUCKTON, Herefordshire.

BWLCH-COEDEG, a hmlt. in the par. of Mallwyd, hund. of Talybont, in the co. of Merioneth, North Wales, 1 mile to the E. of Dinas Mowddwy.

BWLCH-TREWYN, a tnshp. in the par. of Cwmyoy, hund. of Ewyas-Lacy, in the co. of Hereford, 5 miles to the N. of Abergavenny. It is seated on the river Monnow, a branch of the Wye.

BWLCH-Y-CERNAN, a hmlt. in the hund. of Rhayader, in the co. of Radnor, South Wales, 6 miles to the N. of Rhayader.

BWLCH-Y-CLATT, a hmlt. in the hund. of Llanidloes, in the co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 3 miles to the N.W. of Llanidloes. It is at the foot of Plinlimmon, near one of the sources of the river Severn.

BWLCH-Y-FRIDD, a hmlt. in the hund. of Newtown, in the co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 3 miles to the N.W. of Newtown.

BWLCH-Y-GYFNYNG, a hmlt. in the hund. of Estimaner, in the co. of Merioneth, North Wales, 6 miles to the N.E. of Towyn.

BYALL FEN, an ext. par. district, in the hund. and Isle of Ely, in the co. of Cambridge, 7 miles to the N.W. of Ely.

BYCHTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Whitford, hund. of Coleshill, in the co. of Flint, North Wales, 2 miles from Holywell.

BYCKNACRE, a hmlt. partly in the par. of Danbury, and partly in that of Woodham Ferris, in the hund. of Dengie, co. of Essex.

BYERS GREEN, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Andrew Auckland, ward of Darlington, in the co. palatine of Durham, 4 miles to the N. of Bishop Auckland. It is a station on the West Hartlepool harbour railway. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Durham, in the patron. of the bishop.

BYFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Chipping Warden, in the co. of Northampton, 7 miles to the S.W. of Daventry, its post town. It lies near the border of Warwickshire. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, of the annual val. of £917, and in the patron. of the President and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to the Holy Cross. The parochial charities, which include some small bequests for education, amount to about £80 per annum.

BYFLEET, a par. in the first div. of the hund. of Godley, in the co. of Surrey, 4 miles to the S. of Chertsey. Cobham is its post town. It is situated on a branch of the river Wey, near the London and South-Western railway, and is crossed by the Wey and Arun Junction canal. The manor of Byfleet was given to Piers Gaveston, the favourite of Edward II. The Black Prince is said to have erected the old mansion called Byfleet Park, which is now a farmhouse. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £295, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains a monumental brass of a priest who died in 1480. There is a chapel belonging to the Baptists. The parochial charities produce about £24 a year. The rect. of Byfleet was held by the noted Stephen Duck, who, beginning life as a farm labourer, became a poet, was appointed by Queen Caroline one of the yeomen of the guard, obtained the living of this parish, and was named Keeper of the Queen's Library at Richmond Gardens. He died at Byfleet in 1756.

BYFORD, a par. in the hund. of Grimsworth, in the co. of Hereford, 6 miles to the W. of Hereford, its post town. It is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Wye, here crossed by a ferry. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, worth £195, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. There are some charitable bequests producing £5 a year.

BYGRAVE, a par. in the hund. of Odsey, in the co. of Hertford, 2 miles to the N.E. of Baldock, its post town, which is a station on the Hitchin and Cambridge branch of the Great Eastern railway. The ancient Icknield Street passes near this village. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £377, in the patron. of the Marquis of Salisbury.

BYKER, a tnshp. in the par. of All Saints, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Castle ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 2 miles from Newcastle. It is situated on the N. bank of the Tyne, and is included within the borough. It contains several manufactories of glass, pottery, &c. The inhabitants are also employed in working the coal-mines and the stone-quarries of the vicinity. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Durham, val. £130, in the patron. of the crown and the bishop. There is a chapel belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists.

BYLAND ABBEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Coxwold, wap. of Birdforth, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles to the N. of Easingwold. It is near the Thirsk, Malton, and Driffield branch of the North-Eastern railway, on which Coxwold is a station. This tnshp. is the site of an abbey founded by Roger de Mowbray, in the year 1177, for monks of the Cistercian order, which flourished till the Dissolution, when it had a revenue of £295. The ruins of the abbey church stand in a secluded spot at the foot of a hill. They consist of the west front, with its three fine doorways, lancet and circular windows, the south transept, and parts of the aisles. It was a noble structure, of large dimensions, in the early English style of architecture, and, according to tradition, was the burial-place of the founder, whose remains were said to be contained in a stone coffin dug up among the ruins in 1818.

BYLAND, OLD, a par. in the wap. of Birdforth, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles to the N.W. of Helmsley, its post town. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £55, in the patron. of G. Wombwell, Esq.

BYLAUGH, a par. in the hund. of Eynsford, in the co. of Norfolk, 5 miles to the N.E. of East Dereham, its post town. It is watered by the river Wensum. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £75, in the patron. of C. Lombe, Esq. The church, an ancient building, is dedicated to St. Mary, and was entirely repaired by Sir John Lombe, Bart., in 1810. It contains several old family monuments. There has lately been erected, in accordance with the will of the late Sir John Lombe, Bart., a handsome mansion, from the designs of Messrs. Banks and Barry.

BYLEY-CUM-YATEHOUSE, a tnshp. in the par. of Middlewich, hund. of Northwich, in the co. palatine of Chester, 1 mile from Middlewich. The Trent and Mersey canal passes near it. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £40, in the patron. of the Vicar of Middlewich.

BYNWESTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Worthen, hund. of Chirbury, in the co. of Salop, 7 miles to the N.E. of Montgomery.

BYRNESS, BURNESS, or BERENESS, a chplry. in the par. of Elsdon, ward of Coquetdale, in the co. of Northumberland, 12 miles to the N. of Bellingham. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Durham, val. £75, in the patron. of the Rector of Elsdon. The church was rebuilt in 1793.

BYROME, a tnshp. united with Poole, in the par. of Brotherton, wap. of Barkstone Ash, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles to the N.E. of Pontefract. It is situated on the banks of the river Aire, not far from the Great Northern railway. The chief residence is Byrome Hall, the seat of Sir J. W. Ramsden, Bart.

BYSHOTTLES, a hmlt. in the par. of Brancepeth, ward of Darlington, in the co. palatine of Durham, 3 miles to the S.W. of Durham. It is a joint tnshp. with Brandon and Langley, and was formerly a very insignificant place, but has lately much increased in population, owing to the extensive collieries, and the large paper-mill at Langley. There is a National school at Brandon, in which Divine service is performed on Sundays.

BYSICH, a parcel of the par. of Llanbedr, in the hund. of Crickhowell, and co. of Brecon, South Wales, 2 miles to the N.E. of Crickhowell.

BYSTOCK, a hmlt. in the par. of Colyton-Rawleigh, hund. of East Budleigh, in the co. of Devon, 2 miles to the W. of Sidmouth. It is seated on the sea-coast. Bystock House is the principal residence.

BYTH, NEW, a *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of King Edward, Turriff district, in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland, 8 miles to the N.E. of Turriff. The living is in the presb. of Turriff, and in the patron. of the Society for the Diffusion of Christian Knowledge, and of the congregation. Byth House is the seat of B. C. Urquhart, Esq. Annual fairs are held here in April, May, June, October, and November.

BYTHAM, CASTLE, a par. in the wap. of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 5 miles to the S. of Corby. Stamford is its post town. It is situated on the river Glen, near the Great Northern railway, and comprises the hmlt. of Counthorpe and the chplry. of Holywell with Aunby. It was the site of a castle, which was given after the Norman Conquest to Odo, Earl of Albemarle, and which, after being destroyed by Edward III., was rebuilt and long held by the baronial family of the Colvilles. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church is dedicated to St. James. The Wesleyans have a chapel in the village. There is an endowed free school, with an annual income of £40, and some other charities worth about £5 a year.

BYTHAM, PARVA, a par. in the wap. of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 1 mile to the E. of Castle Bytham. It is situated on the river Glen, and is a station on the Great Northern railway. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Medardus. The parochial charities consist of the church estate, producing about £16 per annum.

BYTHORN, a par. in the hund. of Leightonstone, in the co. of Huntingdon, 6 miles to the N. of Kimbolton. Thrapstone is its post town. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the rect. of Brington, in the dioc. of Ely. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. The charitable endowments amount to £16 per annum.

BYTON, a par. in the hund. of Wigmore, in the co. of Hereford, 4 miles to the E. of Presteign, in Radnorshire, its post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £105, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There are charitable endowments for the poor, producing £9 a year.

BYWELL, ST. ANDREW, a par. in the eastern div. of Tindale ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 11 miles to the W. of Newcastle, its post town. It is pleasantly situated in a wooded district, on the bank of the river Tyne, and is crossed by the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, on which Stocksfield, one of its tnshps., is a station. The par. comprises the tnshps. of Bearl, Broomhaugh, Riding, Stocksfield Hall, and Styford. Bywell was the head of an ancient barony, which was held soon after the Conquest by Guy de Balliol, and subsequently by the Nevilles, by whom it was forfeited in 1571. It then passed into the possession of the Fenwicks. Remains of the castle and a chapel still exist near the river. The village of Bywell is partly in this parish and partly in that of St. Peter. The manufacture of saddlers' ironmongery was once carried on here to considerable extent. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Durham, val. £169, in the patron. of W. B. Beaumont, Esq. The church, which has a lofty tower, is dedicated to St. Andrew. The church of St. Peter stands near it. The Tyne is here crossed by a handsome new bridge, erected at a cost of £15,000. Bywell Hall, the seat of Wentworth B. Beaumont, Esq., M.P., is an elegant mansion, built by the Fenwicks, and stands in a pleasant spot near the river. There is a waterfall near the village, and a corn-mill.

BYWELL, ST. PETER, a par. in the eastern div. of Tindale ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 1 mile to the N.W. of St. Andrew Bywell. It is situated on the banks of the Tyne, and comprises an area of 17,784 acres, including the tnshps. of East Acomb, Apperley, Broomley, Bywell St. Peter, Espershields, with Millshields, Hagg, Fotherley, Healey, Newlands, Newton, Newton Hall, and Stelling, with the chplry. of Whittonstall, and part of the tnshp. of St. Andrew Bywell. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Durham, val. £119, in the patron of the Dean and Chapter of Durham. There is also a district church at Whittonstall, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £45, in the patron. of the trustees of Lord Crewe. The Wesleyans, Quakers, and Baptists have chapels in the village. The parochial charities are worth £6 a year.

BYWORTH, a hmlt. in the par. of Petworth, hund. of Rotherbridge, rape of Arundel, in the co. of Sussex, 1 mile to the E. of Petworth.

C

CABAS, or CABUS, a tnshp. in the par. of Garstang, hund. of Amounderness, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 3 miles to the N. of Garstang, which is a station on the Manchester and Carlisle section of the London and North-Western railway. The railway and the Lancaster canal pass by this place.

CABILLO, a vil. in Garth parcel of the par. of Ystradgynlais, hund. of Devynnock, in the co. of Brecon, South Wales, 8 miles to the N. of Neath.

CABINTEELY, a vil. in the pars. of Tully and Killiney, bar. of Rathdown, in the co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles to the S. of Kingstown. It is seated near the coast of Killiney Bay. A police-force is stationed here. At Glen-Druid, in the vicinity, is a cromlech, consisting of one massive stone supported by six upright ones. Cabinteely House is a pleasant seat, in well-planted grounds, with a beautiful prospect. There are several other gentlemen's seats.

CABOURN, a par. in the wap. of Bradley Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 2 miles to the E. of Caistor, its post town. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £150, in the patron. of the Earl of Yarborough. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas.

CABRACH, a par. partly in the co. of Aberdeen, and partly in the co. of Banff, Scotland. It is situated on the banks of the rivers Doveran and Blackwater, and contains abundance of limestone and slate. The surface is mountainous, and chiefly pasture-land. On the S.W. of the parish is the mountain called the Buck of the Cabrach, which has an elevation of about 2,380 feet. The living, worth £158, is in the presb. of Alford, and in the gift of the Duke of Richmond. There is an United Presbyterian church, and four private schools. Fairs for cattle are held in July and October.

CABRAGHKEEL, a hmlt. in the bar. of Tieragh, in the co. of Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles to the S.W. of Easky. It is seated near the coast of Killala Bay.

CADAMSTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Carbury, in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 12 miles to the N. of Robertstown. The living is a vic. forming part of the union of Castle-Carbury, in the dioc. of Dublin, Glendalagh, and Kildare. The principal seat is Balyna House, the residence of the Right Hon. R. M. O'Ferrall.

CADBURY, a par. in the hund. of Hayridge, in the co. of Devon, 6 miles to the S.W. of Tiverton, its post town. The Bristol and Exeter railway passes within a short distance. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £163, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There are some charities of small amount. Roman coins have been discovered here, and on the top of a neighbouring lofty hill are the remains of an ancient entrenchment called Cadbury Castle.

CADBURY, NORTH, a par. in the hund. of Catsash, in the co. of Somerset, 5 miles to the W. of Wincanton, Castle Carey is its post town. It is situated in a picturesque and fertile country, near the Yeovil and Weymouth section of the Great Western railway, and contains the hmlts. of Galhampton and Woolston. Soon after the Conquest the manor formed part of the barony of Newmarch, and afterwards came to the Botreaux family, and through them to the Hungerfords, Courtneys, and Hastings. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, of the annual val. of £700, in the patron. of the Master and Fellows of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. The church, which was rebuilt by Elizabeth Lady Botreaux in the year 1427, is dedicated to St. Michael. It stands on a hill, and is a large and handsome edifice, with an embattled tower. It contains a monument with effigies of Sir Francis Hastings, who died in 1596, and his lady. License was obtained in the reign of Henry V. to make the church collegiate, but this injunction was not executed. Near the church is the old manorhouse, a large mansion built in 1581.

CADBURY, SOUTH, a par. in the hund. of Catsash, in the co. of Somerset, 1 mile to the S. of North Cadbury. Wincanton is its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, in the patron. of J. Bennett, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket. Near this village, on a ridge of hills, is the extensive ancient camp called Camalet, or Cadbury Castle, which was partly hewn out of the solid rock (blue lias), and defended by four trenches. Within the area is another entrenchment, called King Arthur's Palace, which has but one entrance, and is surrounded by six or seven trenches. The centre camp, the form of which is irregular and determined by the shape of the hill, covers an area of 30 acres. Its origin is unknown, but from the Roman relics discovered here it appears certain that it was at one time occupied by the Romans, if not first formed by them.

CADDER, or CALDER, a par. in the lower ward of the co. of Lanark, Scotland. It is situated on the banks of the river Kelvin, and contains the vils. of Cadder, Auchenairn, Auchinloch, Chryston, Muirhead, Mollenburn, and Bishop bridge. The latter is a station on the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, which crosses the parish. The Forth and Clyde canal also passes through Cadder. The district is mostly under cultivation, and contains some coal-beds, ironstone, limestone, freestone, and extensive beds of fire-clay. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the mines and quarries. The living, val. £280, is in the presb. of Glasgow, and in the patron. of the heritors and the Kirk session. Remains of the Roman wall built by Antoninus exist near the church. It was in a house at Robroystone, in this parish, that, according to tradition, Sir William Wallace was betrayed by Sir John Monteith in 1303. No traces of the house are now to be seen. Cadder House is the principal seat. The parish is about 13 miles in length and between 3 and 4 miles in breadth.

CADDINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Dacorum, in the co. of Hertford, but extending into the hund. of Flitt, in the co. of Bedford, 2 miles to the W. of Luton, its post town. The Dunstable branch of the Great Northern railway passes near it. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £319, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London. The church, which stands in Bedfordshire, is dedicated to All Saints, and contains two monumental brasses. There is a district church at Market Street, the living of which is a cur., worth £227, in the gift of D. G. Ady, Esq. Market Street, on the Hertfordshire side of the parish, was the site of a Benedictine priory, called Markgate Cell, founded by Geoffrey, Abbot of St. Alban's, about the middle of the 12th century, and which was valued at the Dissolution at £115. The charitable endowments of the parish, consisting chiefly of the revenue of the grammar school, amount to about £150 per annum.

CADEBY, a par. in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, in the co. of Leicester, 1 mile to the S.E. of Market Bosworth. It contains part of the tnshp. of Osbaston. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £223, in the patron. of the Rev. Sir Alexander Dixie, Bart. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The charitable endowments produce £21 per annum. Bosworth House is the seat of the Dixies. The Atherstone hounds meet at Cadeby.

CADEBY, or CATEBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Sprotbrough, wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles to S.W. of Doncaster. It lies near the South Yorkshire railway, and contains limestone and freestone.

CADER, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanrhaidr, hund. of Isaled, in the co. of Denbigh, North Wales, 3 miles to the S. of Denbigh. It lies near the mountain Cader Gwladus, from which there is a fine prospect.

CADER IDRIS, one of the principal mountains in Wales, situated in the co. of Merioneth, to the S. of Dolgelly, from which the summit is distant about 5 miles. The ridge, which is about 10 miles long from

N.E. to S.W., consists chiefly of basalt, with trap-rock, felspar, &c. It is of a very rugged and precipitous character. The summit is bare of vegetation and divides into three peaks, the loftiest of which is called Pen-y-Cader, and has an elevation of about 2,900 feet above the level of the sea. The others are called Mynydd Moel, or the "bald mountain," and Craig-y-Cae. On the S. side of the mountain, in a lovely spot, is a small lake called Tal-y-Llyn, and on the same side, half way up, is another lake or tarn, called Llyn-y-Cae, shadowed by steep and lofty rocks. The northern base of the mountain touches the sea and the beautiful estuary of Barmouth. The view from the summit is of great extent, and in some respects rivals that from Snowdon. In clear weather it embraces the whole coast of Cardigan Bay to the S.; and Bala Lake to the N.E.; the Snowdon mountains to the N., and Plinlimmon to the S. The beautiful Vale of Dolgelly immediately below, and the estuary of Barmouth, forming a charming relief and set-off to the wild grandeur of the environing mountains. One of the finest views of the Cader Idris is had in approaching it from Machynlleth, along a fine wooded valley, watered by a branch of the river Dovey. The name of this mountain signifies "Chair of Idris:" Idris being a fabulous personage, variously represented as a giant, poet, or prince.

CADISHEAD, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Barton-on-Irwell, and par. of Eccles, hund. of Salford, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 4 miles to the W. of Manchester.

CADLAND, a hmlt. in the par. of Fawley, lib. of Dibden, in the co. of Southampton, 5 miles to the W. of Fareham. It is seated on the western side of Southampton Water. Cadland Park is the seat of Lady M. Drummond.

CADLEIGH, or CADELEIGH, a par. in the hund. of Hayridge, in the co. of Devon, 4 miles to the S.W. of Tiverton, its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £198, in the patron. of Mrs. Moore. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. There are charitable endowments for the poor which produce £16 per annum.

CADLEY, an ext. par. district with North and South Savernake in the hund. of Kinwardstone, in the co. of Wilts. It is in Savernake Forest, an extensive tract between Marlborough and Ludgershall.

CADNAM, a tythg. in the par. of Minstead, hund. of Redbridge, in the co. of Southampton, 4 miles to the N. of Lyndhurst. The Wesleyans have a chapel here.

CADNEY, a par. in the southern div. of the wap. of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 3 miles to the S. of Brigg, its post town, which is a station on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway. The par. extends over an area of 4,860 acres, and contains the tnshp. of Housham, and the ext. par. district of Newstead. It was the site of a small priory of the Cistercian order, founded in the first half of the 13th century, part of which still remains and is converted into a farmhouse. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £230, in the patron. of Lord Yarborough. The church is dedicated to All Saints, and contains a screen and an ancient font.

CADOXTON, or LLANGATWG, a par. in the hund. of Neath, in the co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, close to Neath, its post town. The South Wales and Vale of Neath railways pass through a large portion of the parish, and there is also a line in course of construction from Neath to Brecon, through Crynant. The par., which extends over an area of 32,060 acres, is situated in a picturesque and beautiful country on the banks of the river Neath. It contains the hmlts. of Blaenhonddau, Coed-Frank, Dyffryn-Clydach, Upper Dylais, Lower Dylais, Upper Neath, Middle Neath, Lower Neath, and Ynis-y-mond. The hmlts. of Coed-Frank and Dyffryn-Clydach form the district of Skewen. There is another district, formed under Sir Robert Peel's Act, called Aberpergwm District, composed of the hmlt. of Neath Higher and part of Neath Middle. The parish is rich in mineral wealth, containing numerous mines of coal and iron, besides copper, zinc, and tin works, which employ a large number of the inhabitants. The Neath and Tennants canals pass through the parish. A small part of Cadoxton is included within the limits of the borough of Neath. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £340, in the patron. of Richard H. Miers, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Cadog, and contains among its mural monuments a curious pedigree of the Williams family. It commences with Jestyn ap Gwrgan, who lived in the time of William Rufus, and is engraved on copper tablets. There are also two district churches, one at Aberpergwm, and the other at Skewen, and a chapel of ease called Crynant, besides a handsome new memorial church, built by N. E. Vaughan, Esq. The church of Skewen was built by the present vicar, who has been most zealous in promoting the welfare of his parish, having erected four schools at his own cost, and purchased a very handsome Baptist Chapel, which has been licensed for the performance of Divine service. The Roman way, called the Sarn Helen, passes near the village of Dylais. Here are many seats of the gentry, the principal of which are Dyffryn, the residence of H. Gwyn, Esq., who purchased the property of the Williamses, rebuilt the house, and now resides there. Cadoxton Lodge, Rheola, and Aberpergwm. In the vicinity are the fine ruins of Cadoxton Abbey, belonging to the Cistercian monks.

CADOXTON-JUXTA-BARRY, a par. in the hund. of Dinas-Powis, in the co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 7 miles to the S.W. of Cardiff, its post town. It is situated on the coast of the Bristol Channel, and was the site of a castle, some remains of which are still seen. Limestone is quarried here for burning. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £100, in the patron. of R. F. Jenner, Esq., and others. The church is dedicated to St. Cadog. The Wesleyans, Baptists, and Calvinistic Methodists have chapels in the village.

CADWELL, a hmlt. in the par. of Tathwell, hund. of Louth Eske, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 2 miles to the S. of Louth. It is near the Great Northern railway.

CADWELL, a tythg. in the par. of Brightwell-Baldwin, hund. of Ewelme, in the co. of Oxford, 3 miles to the W. of Watlington.

CAE-GORLAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangelynin, hund. of Isaf, in the co. of Carnarvon, North Wales, 2 miles to the S. of Conway. It is near the coast and the Chester and Holyhead railway.

CAE-GURWAIN, a hmlt. in the par. of Llangynwyd, hund. of Llangafelach, in the co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 9 miles to the N. of Neath. It is seated in a rugged district on the border of Carmarthenshire, on the small river Twrch.

CAELWYNGRYDD, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanllechid, hund. of Uchaf, in the co. of Carnarvon, North Wales, 3 miles to the S.E. of Bangor. It is near the river Ogwen.

CAENBY, a par. in the eastern div. of the wap. of Aslacoe, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 7 miles to the W. of Market Rasen, its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £304, in the patron. of Sir C. M. L. Monk, Bart., lord of the manor. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. Caenby Hall is the chief residence.

CAENYNION, a tnshp. in the par. and hund. of Oswestry, in the co. of Salop.

CAEREINION-FECHAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Mallwydd, hund. of Mathrafel, in the co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 2 miles to the S. of Dinas-Mowddwy. It is on the banks of the river Dovey.

CAER-FALLWCH, a tnshp. in the par. of Northop, hund. of Coleshill, in the co. of Flint, North Wales, 3 miles to the S. of Flint. It is situated near the mountain Moel-y-Gaer, which is 1,050 feet in height, and on which are remains of an old camp. Lead is obtained in the neighbourhood, and is said to have been worked by the Romans.

CAERFEDWYN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llandyrnog, hund. of Ruthin, in the co. of Denbigh, North Wales, miles to the E. of Denbigh.

CAERGELIOG, a tnshp. in the par. of Llandderfel, hund. of Penllyn, in the co. of Merioneth, North Wales, 3 miles to the E. of Bala.

CAERGWRLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Hope, or Estyn, hund. of Maylor, in the co. of Flint, North Wales, 11 miles to the S. of Flint, and 186 miles from London. It is situated on the W. of the river Alen, a branch of the Dee, not far from the Chester and Shrewsbury railway. The vil. of Hope, a mile off, is a station on the Mold branch of the Chester and Holyhead railway. It has been conjectured that this place was an outpost of the Roman station at Chester, which was the headquarters of the 20th legion. Traces of Roman roads have been observed, and Roman relics found in the neighbourhood; and the name of the tnshp. is easily derived from *Caer gawr Lleon*, signifying "camp of the great legion." On a steep and rugged rock are some remains of a British fortress, which was called Hope Castle, and connected with which is a tradition of a visit of Queen Eleanor after it had been captured by Edward I. Caer Estyn, near this village, is another British fort. Wat's Dyke crosses the parish of Hope. Caergwrle is a borough incorporated by a charter of the Black Prince, and is governed by a mayor and two bailiffs. It is contributory with six other towns to the borough of Flint in returning one member to parliament. Limestone is quarried for burning at Caergwrle Hill. Cattle fairs are held here on Shrove Tuesday, the 10th May, the 12th August, and the 27th October.

CAERHÊN, or CAERRHUN, a par. in the hund. of Isaf, in the co. of Carnarvon, North Wales, 4 miles to the S. of Conway. Llanrwst is its post town. It is situated on the banks of the river Conway, and extends over an area of 13,402 acres. It was the site of the Roman station *Conovium*, the foundations of which are still traceable. Many interesting Roman remains have been found, among which is a brick inscribed "Leg. XX." In 1801 a villa was discovered, and in 1824 a pottery with good specimens of highly ornamented ware. Traces of copper and manganese have been found in this parish. The living is a rect. united with that of Llanbedr, in the dioc. of Bangor. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and stands in a pretty spot near Caerrhun Hall. There are several chapels for Dissenters in the parish. The charitable endowments are worth £5 a year. Caerrhun Hall is the chief residence.

CAERLANRIG, a district 16 miles long and 6 broad, formerly in the par. of Cavers, but now in the recently erected par. of Teviothead, in the co. of Roxburgh, Scotland.

CAERLAVEROCK, or CARLAVEROCK, a par. in the co. of Dumfries, Scotland, 6 miles to the S.E. of Dumfries. It is situated in a fertile district on the coast of the Solway Frith, between the river Nith and Lochar Water, and contains the small ports of Glencapel and Kelton, and the vils. of Bankend and Quay. It is chiefly interesting as the site of a castle, the massive and picturesque ruins of which stand on a level spot on the E. side of the Nith. It was besieged and taken by Edward I., in 1300, and after many subsequent sieges and captures, was finally taken and dismantled by Cromwell. In 1357 it was the scene of a terrible tragedy, which has furnished the subject of one of the ballads published in the "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border." This castle was the seat of the family of the Maxwells of Nithsdale, who are still proprietors of the district. There are remains of an ancient chapel dedicated to St. Columba, and of a castle. The living, worth £177, is in the presb. of Dumfries, and in the gift of the Marquis of Queensberry. There are several free schools, and some charitable endowments founded by Dr. Hutton, a native of the parish, and first physician to William III. and Queen Anne. He died in 1712. The annual produce of the charities is nearly £200. The par. extends about 6 miles in length and between 1 and 2 miles in breadth.

CAERLEON, a market town in the par. of Llangattock, lower div. of the hund. of Usk, in the co. of Monmouth, 21 miles to the S. of Monmouth, and 148 miles from London. It is 3 miles from Newport, which is a station on the South Wales railway. — Caerleon is situated on the N. bank of the river Usk, which here receives the Afon Lwyd, and is crossed by a stone bridge of three arches of modern date, built near the site of an ancient one of wood. This place, the name of which is British, and signifies "camp," or "city of the legion," is of very great antiquity, and possesses no ordinary interest by reason both of its legendary and historical associations. It was one of the most important cities of Roman Britain, and the metropolis of that division called *Britannia Secunda*. At different periods of the Roman dominion it was variously named *Isca Legionis Secundæ* (the second legion being at one time stationed here), *Isca Colonia*, and *Isca Silurum*. It contained a great number of public buildings — baths, temples, amphitheatre, &c. — and was strongly fortified. Several great roads connected the city with other important towns. The British way Akeman Street ran from hence to Bath; the *Via Julia Maritima* to Neath and St. David's; and the *Via Julia Montana* to Abergavenny and Monmouth. Caerleon became famous as a seat of learning and for its religious houses. It has a high place in the Arthurian legends as the metropolis of Wales, under the "flower of kings," and as the burial-place of that national hero. It was long the seat of an archbishopric, which was founded, it is said, soon after the introduction of Christianity into the island, and was removed by St. David to Menevia, from that time called St. David's. Its last archbishop was Dubricius, who distinguished himself as an opponent of the doctrine of Pelagius. A castle existed here at an early period, which was probably of Norman origin, and became the seat of the princes of Wales, lords or kings of Gwent. In 1171 this castle and the town were taken by Henry II., who deposed Iorwerth ap Owain, then lord of Gwent. The latter retook it after two years, and it remained in the power of the Welsh until their final subjugation by Edward I.—Caerleon is now a town of small importance. The houses are chiefly old and irregularly built. There are two main streets, and till lately an old market-house, supported on four ancient Roman pillars, which are now placed in the crypt of the new museum. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the iron and tin-plate works. Many cinders, the refuse of ancient smelting-furnaces, are scattered in the neighbourhood.—The parish church of Llangattock, dedicated to St. Cadoc, stands in the town, and greatly needs a thorough restoration. It is partly in the early English and partly in the perpendicular style. There are chapels belonging to the Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists; a free school, founded by Charles Williams in 1724, for 50 children of both sexes, who are clothed as well as educated, the income from endowment amounting to about £800 per annum; National and infant schools, and almshouses for widows, which last are about being sold for the benefit of the pensioners, as they are in ruins, and have no repair fund belonging to them. The charitable endowments of the town produce altogether about £830 a year. Petty sessions are held in the town. There is a museum of antiquities.—Portions of the walls of the Roman city, which stood a little to the S.W. of the present town, still mark its site, now mostly covered with orchards or corn-fields. The walls are 12 feet thick. The amphitheatre generally called King Arthur's Round Table is plainly traceable, including an area of 222 feet by 192 feet. Many interesting Roman relics have been discovered, consisting of altars, pavements, columns, tiles with the inscription "Leg. II. Aug.," remains of baths and aqueducts, and coins of various emperors from Augustus to Valentinian. Some inconsiderable ruins of the castle and monastery still exist. St. Aaron and St. Julian, natives of Caerleon, are said to have suffered martyrdom here in the reign of Domitian. Near the town is St. Julian's, the seat of Lord Herbert of Cherbury. A market is held on the first Monday in every month. Fairs are held on the 1st May and the 5th September.

CAERPHILLY, a market town in the par. of Eglw-

ysilan, hund. of Caerphilly, in the co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 8 miles to the N. of Cardiff, and 160 miles from London. It is situated in a broad flat valley, between the rivers Rhymney and Taf, sheltered by mountains on the N. and S., and is a station on the Rhymney railway. A new line is now making, giving access to Newport by a junction with the Machen railway. The inhabitants are employed in agriculture, and in the manufacture of coarse and fine woollens. Coal is found and worked for exportation, a new pit having been recently opened. Caerphilly was formerly a borough. Petty sessions are now held in the town by the county magistrates. The living is a consolidated chplry. including the hmlt. of Van, from the par. of Bedwas, in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £200, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, a small edifice in the perpendicular style, is dedicated to St. Martin. The Wesleyans, Baptists, and Calvinistic Methodists have chapels here, and there is a free school for girls endowed by Ann Aldworth, of Bristol. The trustees of this charity are now establishing two new schools in Eglwysilan, and one in Bedwas, on account of an increase of income. Caerphilly derives its chief interest and importance from the ruins of its stately and magnificent castle, which was probably built in the 13th century on the site of a smaller and more ancient one; the origin and early history of the latter being unknown. The castle was in the possession of Gilbert de Clare about 1280, and afterwards passed to the Mortimers, lords of Glamorgan. In the reign of Edward II. it was seized by Hugh Despenser, and long held by him against Roger Mortimer, who besieged it. It was ultimately taken by the royal forces, and remained thenceforth in the possession of the lords of Glamorgan. The venerable ruins are unrivalled in extent and magnificence by any others in Wales. They consist of the outer walls, with buttresses and towers; the great gateway to the inner ward; the great hall, 70 feet long and 30 feet wide, with four lofty and richly decorated windows; a round tower, called the armoury; a leaning tower, much damaged, and probably thrown out of the perpendicular by the last siege; and a fine corridor. In the vicinity are remains of two old camps, and many coins have been found. Several old mansions are near the town. Energlyn, formerly the seat of the Goodrichs; Ruperrah, that of the Morgans; Cefn Mabley, and others. The market is held on Thursday, and fairs on the 5th April, Trinity Thursday, the 19th July, the 25th August, the 9th October, and the 16th November.

CAERPHILLY HUNDRED, one of the ten hunds. or subdivisions of the co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, situated in the eastern part of the co., and bounded on the E. by Monmouthshire, on the S. by the hund. of Kibbor, and on the W. by the hund. of Miskin. It contains the pars. of Eglwys-Ilan, Gelligaer, Llanfabon, and Merthyr-Tydfil, with parts of Bedwas, Machen, and Michaelstone-y-Vedw.

CAERRA. *See* CAIRA, Glamorganshire.

CAERSEDDFAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Darowen, hund. of Machynlleth, in the co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 6 miles to the E. of Machynlleth. It is in a mountainous district, and contains some lead mines.

CAERSWS, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanwnog, hund. of Llanidloes, in the co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 6 miles to the W. of Newtown. It is seated on the river Severn, which is here crossed by a bridge of three arches of modern erection. Caersws is believed to be the site of a Roman station on the road to Chester, called the *Sarn Swa*. Near the village are remains of two ancient encampments, and Roman bricks with inscriptions have been found. The Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, and the Baptists, have chapels here.

CAERTON-ULTRA-PONTEM, a hmlt. in the par. of Christchurch, hund. of Caldicott, in the co. of Monmouth, near Caerleon. It is seated on the S. bank of the river Usk, at Caerleon Bridge.

CAERWENT, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Caldicott, in the co. of Monmouth, 5 miles to the S.W. of Chepstow, its post town. It is not far from the South Wales railway and the river Severn, and contains the hmlt. of Crick. Caerwent is a very ancient place, and was the site of the Roman station called *Venta Silurum*, on the *Via Julia*. Parts of the walls still remain. They are from 9 to 12 feet thick, and enclose an area of 505 by 390 yards. Besides numerous coins, and parts of columns and statues, some large and beautiful tesselated pavements have been discovered here. Near the village are the ruins of Caldicott Castle, a moated seat of the Bohuns, earls of Hereford. The living is a vic.* with the perpet. cur. of Llanvair-Discoed annexed, in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £258, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St. Stephen. The Baptists have a chapel here.

CAERWYS, a par. in the hund. of Rhuddlan, in the co. of Flint, North Wales, 5 miles to the E. of St. Asaph. Holywell is its post town. It was anciently a place of some importance, and received from Henry III. a charter of incorporation, and the grant of a market and fairs. From the Roman remains found in the vicinity it is supposed to have been a Roman station. The town was, however, chiefly celebrated for the *Eisteddvodau*, assemblies in which the most distinguished of the bards and minstrels competed, in poetry and music, for prizes. One of the most celebrated of these congresses was that held in May, 1568, under a commission from Queen Elizabeth. A small silver harp was the usual prize assigned to the best harper. Another important Eisteddvod was held here in 1798, at which prizes were awarded to Robert Dhu o' Nantglyn, and T. Edwards o'r Nant, for poems; to Robert Foulkes, as best vocalist; and to W. Jones, as chief harper. Caerwys is now a small village, and has little trade. Woollen cloth is manufactured on a small scale. Limestone, lead, and iron ores exist in the neighbourhood, but are not worked. The borough is nominally governed by two bailiffs, appointed at the court-leet of the manor, now held by Lord Mostyn, and contributes with Flint and seven other boroughs to return one member to the imperial parliament. There are remains of the old townhall and the gaol. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph val. £425, in the patron. of the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There are chapels belonging to the Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists and a National school. The parochial charities are worth £3 a year. The living was held by John Lloyd the antiquary, a friend of Pennant. The market has long been disused. Fairs for cattle, horses, sheep &c., are held here on the first Tuesday after the 13th January, the 5th March, the last Monday in April Trinity Thursday, the first Tuesday after the 7th July the 29th August, the 5th November, and the second Tuesday in December. These are the largest and most important fairs in Flintshire.

CAHER, or CAHIR, a par. in the bar. of Iveragh, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, about 3 miles to the S.W. of Tralee. It is situated on the coast near Dowlas Head, opposite the island of Valencia, and includes the market town of Cahersiveen and the island of Beg Innis. A large part of the parish, which extends over an area of 19,100 acres, is mountain and bog. Good slate is found in the mountains. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in the fishery. The living is a rect. united with those of Glenbegh and Killinane, in the dioc. of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe, of the annual val. of £597, in the patron. of the crown. There are several gentlemen's seats, among which are Baheas, Hillgrove and Cashen. The latter is the old seat of the O'Connells and the birthplace of the late Daniel O'Connell, who owned a large part of the district.

CAHER, or CAHIR, a par. and small market town in the bars. of Iffa and Offa, East and West, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 10 miles to the W. of Clonmel, and 110 miles from Dublin. It is situated in a pleasant and picturesque country, near the eastern extremity of the Galtee mountains, on the bank of the river Suir, and is a station on the Waterford and Limerick railway. It is a place of considerable antiquity, and was the site of a castle, founded in the 12th centur

and of a priory of the Augustine order, founded in the 13th. The lordship was held by the Butlers, earls of Glengall. The linen manufacture was carried on here for a time, and after its decline the manufacture of various kinds of straw-plait was introduced, and has been successfully carried on. Many persons are employed in the large corn-mills near the town. Extensive cavalry barracks are established about a mile from Caher. There are a market-house, a bridewell, a police station, a dispensary, and a fever hospital. The river is crossed by an ancient bridge. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lismore, worth £398, in the patron. of the crown. The church, rebuilt in 1817, from designs by Nash, is a large and handsome edifice in the perpendicular style, with a good tower and spire. There are also chapels for Roman Catholics and Quakers. There is an endowed free school and a National school. Cahir House, formerly the seat of the Earl of Glengall, is now in the possession of Robert Malcomson, Esq. It stands near the town; and the park, a picturesque and wooded demesne, extends along the banks of the Suir for above 2 miles. Other seats are Cahir Lodge, the residence of the Countess of Glengall, Cahir Abbey, Garnavella, and Killemley. The interesting remains of the castle are on a small island in the river. Caher gives the titles of viscount and baron to the earls of Glengall. The market, chiefly for corn, is on Friday. Fairs are held on the 8th February, the 12th April, the 26th and 27th May, the 20th July, the 18th and 19th September, the 20th October, and the 7th December.

CAHER, two hmlts. in the bar. of Burren, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles to the S.W. of Burren. They are distinguished as Upper and Lower.

CAHERAGH, a par. in the western div. of the bar. of Carbery West, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles to the S.E. of Bantry. It lies near the coast, in a district of moorland and bog, on the banks of the river Ilen, and was the site of a castle, the seat of the M'Carthys, of which some ruins remain. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cork, Ross, and Cloyne, worth £564, in the gift of the bishop. The par. extends over an area of 23,526 acres.

CAHERAKILLEEN, a vil. in the bar. of Leitrim, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 6 miles to the N.E. of Loughrea.

CAHERAVALLY, a par. in the bar. of Clanwilliam, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles to the S. of Limerick. The living is a rect. united with that of St. Patrick's, in the dioc. of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe. The church is decayed. The principal mansion is Roxborough, the seat of the Hon. J. P. Vereker.

CAHERBANNAGH, a vil. in the bar. of Burren, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles to the S.W. of Burren.

CAHERBULLIGAN, a vil. in the bar. of Dunkellin, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 8 miles to the E. of Galway.

CAHERCONLISH, a par. in the bar. of Clanwilliam, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 8 miles to the S.E. of Limerick. It is crossed by the Waterford and Limerick railway. The district is fertile, and the town was anciently a place of importance, being a borough and fortified. A field near it, called College Field, is said to have been the site of an ancient college. A police force is established here. The living is a vic. united with those of Luddonbeg and Carrigparson, in the dioc. of Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore, val. £385, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is in the early English style, with a tower and spire. There is a handsome parish school-house. The chief residence is Caherconlish House, the seat of the Wilson family. Traces of several old fortresses exist in the vicinity. Fairs are held on the 16th May, the 20th August, the 17th October, and the 5th December.

CAHERCORNEY, a par. in the bar. of Small County, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 9 miles to the S. of Limerick. It is situated near the banks of the river Comogue, a branch of the Maigue, and on Lough Gur. The living is a vic. with that of Kilkellane united, in the dioc. of Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore, val. £85, in the gift of the Earl of Kenmare. The church is old, and contains a monument to the Crokers, who had a splendid mansion at Raleighstown in this parish. There are remains of a very ancient structure of stone, probably a fort, on a hill near Raleighstown. The old seat of the Crokers is dilapidated. Cahir is the seat of the Hon. S. O'Grady.

CAHERDUGGAN, a par. in the bar. of Fermoy, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles to the S.W. of Doneraile. It is situated in a fertile country, on the S. bank of the river Awbeg, and was the site of a castle, the seat of the Roches. Limestone is abundant here, and is quarried extensively. The living is a perpet. cur. united with that of Buttevant, in the dioc. of Cork, Ross, and Cloyne. There are several seats of the gentry, among which are Clogheen, Hazlewood, Elmvale, &c. In the parish are several old Danish forts or raths. A horse fair is held at Cahirmee on the 12th July.

CAHERELLY, a par. in the bar. of Clanwilliam, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 9 miles to the S. of Limerick. It lies on the N. side of the river Comogue, a branch of the Maigue, and is a place of great antiquity. Good limestone is found here. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore, val. £67, in the patron. of the bishop. In the parish are remains of an abbey and of two castles. A third castle formerly stood here, but is demolished. The chief residences are Cahir Castle and Cahir Cottage. Fairs are held on the 14th May, the 26th August, the 6th November, and the 21st December.

CAHERGAL, a hmlt. in the par. and bar. of Ross, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 8 miles to the N. of Oughterard. It is near the shore of Lough Corrib.

CAHERKEEN, a vil. in the par of Kilcathernie, bar. of Bear, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles to the N.W. of Castletown-Bearhaven. It is seated near Coulagh Bay.

CAHERLAG, a par. in the bar. of Barrymore, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles to the E. of Cork. It is situated in a fertile district on the river Glanmire, a branch of the river Lee, and is crossed by the Cork and Youghal railway, on which Dunkettle is a station. The par. contains the vil. of New Glanmire, and much fine pasture-land. The living is a rect. united with that of Rathcooney, in the dioc. of Cork, Ross, and Cloyne. There are numerous residences of the gentry, and some "Druidical" stones.

CAHERLANE, a hmlt. in the par. of Abbeyfeale, bar. of Glenquin, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles to the S. of Abbeyfeale. It is seated on the confines of Kerry, on the banks of the river Feale.

CAHERLOUGHLIN, a hmlt. in the bar. of Burren, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles to the S.W. of Burren.

CAHERMACUN, a hmlt. in the bar. of Burren, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles to the S.W. of Burren.

CAHERMORE, a hmlt. in the par. of Kilnamanagh, bar. of Bear, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles to the S.W. of Castletown-Bearhaven. It is on the coast of Bantry Bay.

CAHERNARRY, a par. partly in the co. of the city of Limerick, and partly in the bar. of Clanwilliam, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles to the S.E. of Limerick. It lies in a fertile country, near the Waterford and Limerick railway, and contains the vil. of Ballyneety. Limestone of excellent quality is quarried in the parish. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe, val. £91, in the gift of the Dean of Limerick. The chief residences are Cahernarry, Ballyneguard, and Ballyneety House.

CAHERNATINNA, a hmlt. in the bar. of Burren, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 8 miles to the N.E. of Kilfenora.

CAHERSIVEEN, or CAHERCIVEEN, a small market town in the par. of Caher, bar. of Iveragh, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 32 miles to the S.W. of Tralee, and 227 miles from Dublin. It is situated near the Iveragh mountains and Valencia Harbour, and is chiefly of recent growth. The chief business of the town is the coasting trade in corn, salt, timber, &c. Many persons are employed in the fishery. There is a small quay. Petty sessions are held and a police force is stationed here. The parish church and a Roman Catholic chapel are in the town, which has a bridewell, a fever hospital, a news-room, and a National school. Cahersiveen is the head of a Poor-law Union, and contains the Union poorhouse. Saturday is the market day, and fairs are held on the 5th January, the 8th February, the 22nd March, the 10th May, the 12th June, the 12th July, the 8th August, the 1st September, the 22nd October, the 13th November and December.

CAHIR, a vil. in the bar. of Upper Bunratty, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 8 miles to the N.E. of Clare.

CAINHAM, a par. in the hund. of Stottesdon, in the co. of Salop, 3 miles to the E. of Ludlow. It is situated near the Shrewsbury and Hereford railway, and contains the tnshp. of Bennett's End. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £338, in the patron. of C. K. Mainwaring, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is another church dedicated to St. Paul, and situated in the village of Knowbury, the living of which is a cur., worth £100, in the gift of the Bishop of Worcester. The chief residence is Cainham Court, the seat of Captain B. Calcot.

CAIN'S-CROSS, a hmlt. in the pars. of Stroud, Stonehouse, and Randwick, hunds. of Bisley and Whitstone, in the co. of Gloucester, 2 miles to the W. of Stroud. It is near the Great Western railway. Petty sessions are held, and there is a savings-bank in the village. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, in the patron. of T. C. Croome, Esq. The church, situated at Ebley, in the par. of Stonehouse, is dedicated to St. Matthew.

CAIRA, CAERRA, or CAIRAU, a par. in the hund. of Kibbor, in the co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 3 miles to the W. of Cardiff. It lies near the South Wales railway, and was the site of a Roman station on the *Via Julia*, covering about 12 acres. Part of the camp still remains. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff, worth £60, in the gift of the bishop of the dioc. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and stands within the area of the old camp.

CAIRN. *See* CAIRNRYAN, Wigtonshire.

CAIRNBEDDIE, a vil. in the par. of St. Martin's, in the co. of Perth, Scotland, 4 miles to the N. of Perth. It is near the Scottish North-Eastern railway.

CAIRNBULG, a headland and a fishing vil. in the par. of Rathen, Buchan district, in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland, 1 mile to the S.E. of Fraserburgh. It is seated on the sea-coast, near Cairnbulg Castle, an old seat of the Frasers, the estate now belonging to a branch of the Gordon family. The village of Cairnbulg adjoins that of Inverallochie.

CAIRNDOW, a hmlt. in the par. of Lochgoilhead, in the co. of Argyle, Scotland, 10 miles from Inverary, and 36 from Dumbarton. It is on the E. shore of Loch Fyne, near the head of the loch.

CAIRNEY, or CAIRNIE, a par. partly in the co. of Banff, and partly in the Strathbogie district of the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland. It is situated in a hilly district between the river Doveran on the E., and the Isla on the N., and comprises the united pars. of Rathven, Botary, and part of Drumdelgy. The living, val. £210, is in the presb. of Strathbogie, and in the patron. of the Duke of Richmond. Here is also a Free church. The par. is about 7 miles long and 3 miles broad.

CAIRNEYHILL, a vil. in the par. of Carnock, in the co. of Fife, Scotland, 3 miles to the W. of Dunfermline. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the linen manufacture. Here is an United Presbyterian church.

CAIRNGORM, one of the loftiest mountains of the Grampian range, situated on the borders of Inverness-shire and Banffshire, Scotland, about 55 miles to the W. of Aberdeen. It is at the southern extremity of Glen Avon, on the N. side of Ben Mac Dhu, and rises to the height of 4,050 feet above the level of the sea. The river Avon takes its rise in Loch Avon, more than half way up the mountain. The rock crystals, brown and yellow, for which Cairngorm is noted, have considerably declined in value, by reason of the importation of large numbers of similar stones from South America. The name *Cairngorm* signifies "blue mountain." The sides and base are well-wooded with fir-trees, and the summit is covered with snow during a great part of the year.

CAIRNHILL, a vil. in the co. of Ayr, Scotland, not far from Galston.

CAIRNRYAN, a vil. in the par. of Inch, in the co. of Wigton, Scotland, 5 miles to the N. of Stranraer. It is seated on the E. shore of Loch Ryan. The harbour is good, and vessels of any size can find shelter in the bay. Here is a chapel of ease and a Free church.

CAISTER-NEXT-YARMOUTH, a par. in the eastern div. of the hund. of Flegg, in the co. of Norfolk, 2 miles to the N. of Yarmouth. It is situated on the sea-coast, and is believed to be the site of a Roman camp opposite *Garianonum*, or Burgh Castle, in Suffolk. Roman coins have frequently been found. Here was also a mediæval mansion or castle, erected about the middle of the 15th century by Sir John Fastolf, a native of Caister, and a distinguished soldier in the French wars, to whose family the manor belonged. Before his death, in 1459, he is said to have founded a chantry or college in connection with a chapel in the Hall. The ruins of the castle, which was twice besieged, consist of part of the walls, a lofty round tower, and part of the gatehouse. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £942, in the patron. of the Rev. G. W. Steward, incumbent. The church, which is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is an old building with a lofty square tower. The registers date from the year 1563. Before 1608 Caister formed two parishes, which were then consolidated. Part of the tower is all that now remains of St. Edmund's. There are also a chapel of ease, and chapels belonging to the Wesleyans, Reformed Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists. The National and infant schools are constructed for 200 children. There are charitable endowments for the poor amounting to about £95 per annum.

CAISTOR, or CASTOR, a par. and market town, in the southern div. of the wap. of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 23 miles to the N.N.E. of Lincoln, and 153 miles from London by road, or 159 miles by the Great Northern, and Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railways. Caistor is 3 miles from the Moortown station on the latter line. This par. is situated on the Wolds, and comprises the hmlts. of Audleby, Fonaby, and Hundon. Holton-le-Moor and Clixby are separate parishes, though annexed to the vicarage; they formed part of the prebend of Caistor, and the first-named is included in the wap. of Walshcroft. Caistor is a town of very ancient origin. It is believed to have been a Roman station, and many Roman antiquities have been found in the neighbourhood. Its British name was *Caer Egarry*, and its Saxon *Thang Caestre*. It was the site of a castle founded at a very early period, and the scene of a battle in 827, in which the King of Mercia was defeated by Egbert. The town stands on the side of a hill overlooking a wide extent of country, and is well supplied with water from several springs, which unite their streams and flow into the Ancholme. The streets are now lighted with gas, and the canal which joins the Ancholme and the Humber approaches within 3 miles of the town. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of chairs of elm and ash. There is a mechanics' institute with a good library, founded in 1850. Caistor is the seat of a Poor-law Union, the head of a County Court district, and a polling place for the northern division of the county. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln of the val. with the perpet. curs. of Holton-le-

Moor and Clixby annexed, of £215, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, has been recently restored, under the direction of Mr. Butterfield. It stands on Castle Hill, the site of an old fortress, of the materials of which it was partly built. It is chiefly in the early English style, with a fine tower in the Norman style, and contains several ancient monuments, including a brass of the year 1460. There are chapels belonging to the Wesleyan, Free, and Primitive Methodists; a free grammar school, founded in 1630 by Francis Rawlinson, which has an income from endowment of about £300 per annum, and one exhibition at Jesus College, Cambridge; and a new parochial school, called the Dixon Testimonial School, founded in 1859. The other charities are of trifling value. There is a savings-bank in the town. Caistor church was formerly the scene of a curious ceremony on Palm Sunday, constituting the tenure by which an estate at Broughton was held. The holder, or his agent, had to crack a whip thrice in the porch, and then to hold it over the vicar's head during the reading of the second lesson; affixed to the stock was a purse containing some pieces of silver. Saturday is the market day. Large and important fairs are held on the Fridays and Saturdays before Palm Sunday and Whit Sunday, and on Old Michaelmas Day.

CAISTOR, or CASTOR, ST. EDMUND'S, a par. in the hund. of Henstead, in the co. of Norfolk, 4 miles to the S. of Norwich, and 2 from Swainthorpe railway station. It is situated on the small river Tees, or Tase, a branch of the Yare, near the Eastern Union railway. It is a place of very great antiquity, having been a chief city among the ancient Britons, and the site of the important Roman station *Venta Icenorum*. Its antiquity and early greatness are asserted in an old rhyme, which also affirms that the city of Norwich was built of its ruins. The Roman camp contained an area of 30 acres. Traces of the walls and part of a tower still remain. Numerous roads ran from Caistor to other important towns and stations, among which were London, Colchester, Bury, Brancaster, &c. Many Roman coins, chiefly of the Emperor Constantine, have been dug up within and near the camp. In 1844 a pure gold coin, bearing a fine impression of Nero, was picked up in a turnip field, and ten years previously a bronze figure of a satyr, and another resembling a foot, were found near the same spot. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. with the perpet. cur. of Markshall annexed, £447, in the patron. of Mrs. H. Dashwood, of Caistor Hall, who is also lady of the manor. The church, which appears to have been built of the materials of the Roman rampart, stands within the area of the camp. The register dates from the year 1565. The charitable endowments produce about £40 a year.

CAISTRON, a tnshp. in the par. of Rothbury, ward of Coquetdale, in the co. of Northumberland, 4 miles to the W. of Rothbury. It is in a moorland district on the river Coquet.

CAITHNESS, a maritime co. of Scotland, situated at the north-eastern extremity of Great Britain, and bounded on the N. and E. by the North Sea, and on the S. and W. by Sutherlandshire. It is of irregular form, and extends in length from Duncansby Head in the N. to the Ord of Caithness in the S., about 40 miles; and in breadth from E. to W., at the widest part, about 30 miles. It is in circuit about 150 miles, including a coast-line of above 100 miles, and comprises an area which is variously estimated at 600 or 700 square miles. The county lies between 58° 5′ and 58° 40′ N. lat., and between 3° 0′ and 3° 53′ W. long.—In the earliest ages this district appears to have been occupied by the tribes called *Logi*, *Cornabii*, and *Catini*, which were probably Celtic; and it has been suggested that the present name, Caithness, may contain a relic of the name of the last-mentioned tribe. The county was part of the Roman division of Britain called *Vespasiana*, or *Caledonia*. At an early period the original inhabitants were attacked and subdued by the northern pirates; and the Scandinavian Jarls of Orkney, in the 10th century, reduced Caithness and Sutherland under their dominion. In the 14th century this county had become the seat of an extensive and important trade with the countries on the shores of the Baltic. A striking illustration of this is furnished in the fact that the weights and measures used in Caithness were at that period made the standards for all Scotland. Many ruined forts and names of places attest the presence and dominion of the Danes and Norwegians. The Keiths, Sutherlands, and Sinclairs became powerful families here in the middle ages, and the latter family is now represented by the Earl of Caithness.—The general aspect of Caithness is dreary and uninteresting. A range of hills separates it from Sutherlandshire, but the surface of the county is mostly flat. To the S. are the Morven or Morbhein mountains, and another range running parallel with them to the Ord of Caithness and the sea. The former range contains the Maiden Paps, and its highest summits rise above 2,000 feet. In the valley between these ranges of hills runs Langwell Water. Granite prevails near the Ord, and limestone in the northern range. The Old Red sandstone underlies the greater part of the county, which is almost entirely moorland, with scattered low hills. Spittle Hill, near the centre of the county, is the highest of these. There are about 30 lakes of small size and without the charm of beauty, and some rivers, none of which are navigable. Forss Water and Thurso Water, rising in the hills on the W. and S.W., run northward to the sea. The latter has a course of about 30 miles. Wick Water runs eastward from Loch Watten to Wick Bay; and Dunbeath, Berridale, and Langwell waters run in the same direction to the sea. Trout, salmon, and eels are found in the principal streams and lakes. The coast-line of Caithness is mostly rocky, with numerous bays, headlands, and caves. The N. coast terminates in two bold promontories—that to the W. called Dunnet Head, and that to the E. Duncansby Head, called by Ptolemy *Berubium*. Off the coast, in the Pentland Frith, is the island of Stroma, and near it the Swalchie whirlpool and the so-called "Merry Men of Mey," which are breakers caused, like the vortex, by the strong currents of the Frith. Off Duncansby Head are the Stacks, two detached rocks of freestone, swarming with sea-birds. Near this headland is the traditional site of John o'Groat's House, but of the house itself not a vestige is to be seen. From Houna Inn is the ferry to Stroma and the Orkneys. There are remains of numerous castles along the coast. A harbour was constructed at Wick in 1831, at a cost of £40,000, and its defect of being exposed to easterly winds is now being remedied. There are also convenient harbours at Thurso and Sandside Bay, besides several smaller ones. Dunnet Head, on which there is a lighthouse, is the most northerly point of Scotland and Great Britain. Granite, slate, flagstones, limestone, sandstone, and freestone are quarried at various places, and copper and lead ore have been obtained.—The climate is damp and cold, and the soil mostly a heavy clay or marl. Little wheat is grown, the chief crops being oats, beans, turnips, &c. Great advance has been made in the methods of cultivation, and in the condition of the farmers, under the auspices of Sir John Sinclair, who possessed 100,000 acres, being near a sixth of the county. Before his time there were no roads through the estate. He introduced Cheviot sheep farming, established fisheries, banks, &c., and improved the country to such an extent that the estate of Langwell, which he purchased for £8,000, has sold for £40,000. Many of the small farmers are also fishermen. Besides the native cattle and sheep, there are many of the Argyle and Cheviot breeds, and Leicester sheep. Farming, fishing, and stone-quarrying form the main occupations of the people. The herring fishery is the most important, employing about 700 boats (besides a large number from other districts), and about 12,000 persons. Salmon, cod, ling, and lobsters are also taken. The county contains large beds of peat, which is cut in the summer for fuel.—Caithness comprises ten parishes, and forms a presbytery in the synod of Sutherland and Caithness. Wick is the county town and the only royal and parliamentary borough. Thurso is a burgh of barony and a market

town. These are the only towns in the county. There are several villages, chiefly fishing stations. Some of the inhabitants still speak Gaelic. Caithness returns one member to the imperial parliament, and Wick unites with Cromarty, Dornoch, Dingwall Tain, and Kirkwall in returning one. Until the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832, this county returned a representative to parliament alternately with Buteshire. The sheriff court for the county and the commissary court are held at Wick every Thursday during the session. Quarter sessions are held at Wick and Thurso, and small debt courts at Wick, Thurso, and Lybster. Population in 1851, 38,709; in 1861, 41,216. No important manufactures are carried on in the county.—The antiquities consist of the remains of castles, which are numerous along the coasts. One of the most remarkable ruins is Braal Castle, supposed to have been an episcopal residence, or a seat of the earls of Caithness. It is near Halkirk, on Thurso Water. There are stone circles at Bower and Steinster Loch. The rude structures called Picts' Houses are found in various places.—Barrogill Castle, on the coast of the Pentland Frith, is an old seat of the Sinclairs, earls of Caithness. The other principal seats are Watten, the residence of Sir R. A. Anstruther, Bart.; Thurso Castle, of Sir G. Sinclair, Bart.; Barrock, of Sir J. Sinclair, Bart.; Ackergill, of Sir G. Dunbar, Bart.; Castle Hill, of G. Traill, Esq., M.P., besides Hempriggs, Toftengall, Langwell, &c. The chief roads run from Wick along the coast, northward to Houna Ferry, and thence to Thurso; and southward to Lybster, Berridale Castle, Helmsdale, &c. There are also roads direct from Wick to Thurso and Castletown. Steamboats ply regularly between Wick and the Forth twice a week, and between Thurso and the Forth weekly through the summer.

CAKEMORE, a tnshp. in the par. of Hales Owen, formerly in the hund. of Brimstree, in the co. of Salop, but now in the hund. of Halfshire, in the co. of Worcester, not far from Hales Owen.

CALARY, a par. in the bars. of Newcastle, Rathdown, and Ballinacor, in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles to the W. of Newtown-Mount-Kennedy. It lies in a mountainous district, near the source of the river Liffey. There is a large tract of bog, and the surface rises at Douce Mountain to the height of 2,384 feet. Calary, which extends over an area of 19,584 acres, was made a separate parish in 1831. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Dublin, Glendalagh, and Kildare, val. £33, in the patron. of the incumbents of the four contiguous parishes. The church, erected in 1834, is in the perpendicular style, with an embattled and pinnacled tower. There is much striking scenery, and fine prospects are obtained from several points in the neighbourhood. The chief residences are Luggela and Tithower.

CALBECK-HALTCLIFF, a tnshp. in the par. of Caldbeck, ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, in the co. of Cumberland, 3 miles to the S. of Hesket-Newmarket.

CALBOURNE, a par. in the lib. of West Medina, Isle of Wight, in the co. of Southampton, 5 miles to the S.W. of Newport. It includes the chplry. and borough of Newtown, situated on the N. coast. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. with the cur. of Newtown, £464, in the patron. of the bishop of the dioc. The church, which is in the early English style, is dedicated to All Saints, and contains an old monument, with a brass of a knight who died in 1480. Near the village is Westover House, formerly the seat of the Holmes family. The bishops of Winchester, who formerly held the manor of Calbourne, had a seat at Swainston, 2 miles to the N.E., from which there is a good view over the western part of the island, the Solent, and the coast of Hampshire.

CALCEBY, a par. in the Marsh div. of the hund. of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 5 miles to the W. of Alford, which is a station on the Great Northern railway. The living is a vic. united with the rect. of South Ormsby, in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

CALCETHORPE, a par. in the Wold div. of the hund. of Louth-Eske, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 6 miles to the W. of Louth, which is a station on the Great Northern railway. The living is a sinecure rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, and in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Faith, is decayed.

CALCEWORTH HUNDRED, one of the 18 subdivisions of the parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, situated in the northern parliamentary div. of the co., and bounded on the N.W. by the hund. of Louth-Eske, on the E. by the German Ocean, on the S. by the wap. of Candleshoe, and on the W. by the hund. of Hill. It is in two divs. The Marsh div. contains the pars. of Aby, Anderby, Belleau, Calceby, Little Cawthorpe, Cumberworth, Gayton-le-Marsh, Hogsthorpe, Huttoft, Legbourne, Maplethorpe St. Mary, Maplethorpe St. Peter, Mumby, South Reston, Sutton-in-the-Marsh, Swaby, Theddlethorpe All Saints, Theddlethorpe St. Helen, South Thoresby, Tothill, and Trusthorpe, with the ext. par. lib. of Haugh. This div. comprises about 33,000 acres. The Wold div. contains the pars. of Alford, Beesby-in-the-Marsh, Bilsby, Claxby, Farlsthorpe, Hannah, Maltby-le-Marsh, Markby, Rigsby, Saleby, Strubby, Ulceby, Well, Willoughby, and Withern. This div. extends over an area of about 25,600 acres.

CALCOT, a tnshp. in the par. of Holywell, hund. of Coleshill, in the co. of Flint, North Wales, 2 miles to the S.W. of Holywell. It is near the river Dee and the Chester and Holyhead railway.

CALCOTT, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Chad, in the borough of Shrewsbury, co. of Salop, 3 miles to the N.W. of Shrewsbury. It is near the Shrewsbury and Chester railway, and is a joint tnshp. with Bicton.

CALCUTT, a hmlt. in the par. of Lower Heyford, hund. of Ploughley, in the co. of Oxford, 5 miles to the W. of Bicester. It is near the Oxford and Birmingham section of the Great Western railway.

CALCUTT, a hmlt. in the par. of Grandborough, hund. of Knightlow, in the co. of Warwick, 5 miles to the N.E. of Southam.

CALDBECK, a par. in the ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, in the co. of Cumberland, 6 miles S. of Curthwaite, and 8 miles to the S.E. of Wigton, which are both stations on the Carlisle and Maryport railway. The parish, which is 14 miles from Carlisle, is situated in a wild and mountainous country, on the river Caldew, and contains the tnshps., or *graves*, of High Caldbeck, Low Caldbeck, Caldbeck-Haltcliff, and Mosedale, and the small market town of Hesket-Newmarket. It was the site of a hospital for travellers, founded soon after the Conquest by Ranulph d'Engaine, chief forester of Inglewood. The manor was anciently held by the Lucys, Percys, and Whartons. Only a small part of the parish is under tillage, the rest consisting chiefly of moors and sheepwalks. High Pike is the loftiest hill, rising to the height of about 2,000 feet. Coal, limestone, lead, copper, and other minerals are found and worked here; and some of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of woollens and ginghams. Paper making, dyeing, and fulling are also carried on to a small extent. There are a manufactory for blankets and a small brewery. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £540, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, which is at Low Caldbeck, is dedicated to St. Kentigern. It is a very ancient structure, having been founded in 1112, but its original aspect is effaced by modern alterations. The rectory house is a fine building with a hall 16 feet wide by 32 feet long; it is supposed to be the old hall of the ancient hospital of Caldbeck. The rector is lord of the manor of Kirkland. There is a chapel belonging to the Wesleyans, and a meeting house of the Society of Friends, one of the oldest in the country. George Fox, the founder of the society, once lived at Woodhall in this parish. The parochial charities amount to £8 a year. Near the village the river Caldew runs through a fine glen, called the Hawk, passing under a natural arch of rock, and fl

forming a double cascade by the hollows called the Fairies' Kirk and Fairies' Kettle. It afterwards takes an underground course for about 4 miles. The parish is of very great extent, comprising an area of 24,280 acres, of which not more than a third part is enclosed. Lord Leconfield is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

CALDBRIDGE, or CALDBERGH, a tnshp. in the par. of Coverham, wap. of West Hang, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles to the S.W. of Middleham, It includes the hmlt. of Little, or East Scrafton.

CALDECOT, or COCKET, a par. in the southern div. of the hund. of Greenhoe, in the co. of Norfolk, 4 miles to the N.E. of Stoke Ferry, its post town. The living is a sinecure rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £6, in the patron. of Sir H. R. P. Bedingfield, Bart., who is sole proprietor of the parish. The church, long in ruins, was dedicated to St. Mary. There is no village.

CALDECOTE, a par. in the hund. of Longstow, in the co. of Cambridge, 4 miles to the E. of Caxton, and 8 W. of Cambridge, its post town. It is watered by a branch of the river Cam. The living is a vic. united with the rect. of Toft, in the dioc. of Ely, of the joint val. of £287, in the patron. of the Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Cambridge; the impropriate tithes having been given by Picot de Cambridge to the monks of Barnwell. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The register dates from 1728, previous to which year the church was a chapel to Bourn. There are charitable endowments worth £4 a year.

CALDECOTE, a par. in the hund. of Norman Cross, in the co. of Huntingdon, 7 miles to the S. of Peterborough. Stilton is its post town. The Great Northern railway passes near it. The manor was anciently held by the Hallidays, followers of the Earl of Huntingdon. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £156, in the patron. of William Wells, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. The parochial charities consist of a small bequest for a school, and the Poor's Estate, the latter worth £6 a year.

CALDECOTE, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Towcester, in the co. of Northampton, 2 miles from Towcester.

CALDECOTE, a par. in the Atherstone div. of the hund. of Hemlingford, in the co. of Warwick, 2 miles to the N. of Nuneaton, its post town. It is situated on the border of Leicestershire, near the Trent Valley line of the London and North-Western railway, on which Nuneaton is a station. The par. is crossed by the Coventry canal. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £155, in the patron. of Kirkby Fenton, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to SS. Theobald and Chad, was completely restored about five years ago; it contains several monuments of the Purefoy family, and one of Nathan Wright, Lord Keeper. The charitable bequest, amounting to about £9 a year, was left by George Abbot, for the support of a school for poor children and for providing books. Caldecote House, a fine old mansion, formerly the seat of the Purefoys, was attacked during the Civil War by Prince Rupert and Prince Maurice, but was bravely and successfully defended by George Abbot (a son of Archbishop Abbot, who had married the heiress of the house of Purefoy), with only eight retainers and the ladies of his family, against the royalist forces. A tablet to his memory is still preserved in the chancel of the church, enumerating "his eminent parts, graces, and virtues," and recording the valorous defence of Caldecote House.

CALDECOTT, a tnshp. in the par. of Shocklach, hund. of Broxton, in the co. palatine of Chester, 5 miles to the N.W. of Malpas. It lies near the river Dee, and contains about 430 acres.

CALDECOTT, a par. in the hund. of Odsey, in the co. of Hertford, 3 miles to the N. of Baldock, which is its post town, and a station on the Hitchin and Cambridge branch of the Great Eastern railway. The par., which contains only 318 acres, lies on the border of Bedfordshire. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £75, in the patron. of C. C. Hale, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. Icknield Street passed a little to the S. of this place, and in 1724 some Roman urns were found here.

CALDECOTT, a hmlt. in the par. of Chelveston, hund. of Higham-Ferrers, in the co. of Northampton, 2 miles from Higham-Ferrers.

CALDECOTT, a par. in the hund. of Wrangdike, in the co. of Rutland, 4 miles to the S. of Uppingham, its post town. It is situated on the confines of Northamptonshire, on the banks of the rivers Welland and Eye. The living is a vic. united with the rect. of Liddington, in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church is dedicated to St. John.

CALDER, or CALDER-BRIDGE, a vil. and chplry. in the par. of Beckermet St. Bridget's, ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, in the co. of Cumberland, 4 miles to the N.W. of Ravenglass, and 9¾ from Whitehaven. Egremont is its post town. It is pleasantly situated near the sea-coast, on the banks of the river Calder, 1½ mile from the Whitehaven and Furness Junction railway, which has a station at Sellafield. The Calder flows along a beautiful and wooded valley to the sea, and is at this place crossed by a bridge. In a secluded spot on its banks are the picturesque ruins of an abbey founded about 1134 by Ranulph de Meschines. It was for monks of the Cistercian order, and was dedicated to the Virgin. At the Dissolution it was valued at £64, and given to Dr. Thomas Leigh. The remains of the buildings, which were in the Norman style, consist of part of the tower of the church, supported on clustered columns of excellent workmanship, about 24 feet in height, with capitals ornamented by a roll, whence spring the beautiful pointed arches which formed the cupola or lantern; five arches of the nave similarly supported; and portions of the western entrance. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, and in the patron. of Captain Irwin. The church, dedicated to St. Bridget, is a cruciform stone building, in the early English style of architecture. It has an embattled tower with pinnacles, and was erected in 1842 at the sole expense of Captain Thomas Irwin. Near the abbey ruins is a modern mansion called Calder Abbey, the seat of Captain Thomas Irwin, who is chief landowner. Vestiges of a Roman camp exist in the neighbourhood. Ponsonby Hall is near Calder Bridge. General Wyndham is lord of the manor.

CALDER. *See* CADDER, Lanarkshire.

CALDER, a river of Yorkshire, rising near Burnley, in Lancashire, and running in an easterly direction through Todmorden Valley, by Dewsbury and Wakefield, to Castleford, where it falls into the Aire. It receives several small tributaries in its course. This river is one of considerable importance, as forming part of a great system of inland water communication, having numerous canals connected with it. Among these are the Rochdale, Barnsley, and Ramsden canals, and the Calder and Hebble navigation. Near Leeds, the Leeds and Liverpool canal joins the Aire.

CALDER-BANK, a vil. in the par. of Old Monkland, in the co. of Lanark, Scotland, 5 miles to the E. of Glasgow. It is seated on the banks of the North Calder, a branch of the Clyde, near the Caledonian railway, which is here carried over the valley by a long viaduct, at the height of about 120 feet. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the coal-mines and iron-works.

CALDER-BRAES, a vil. in the par. of Old Monkland, in the co. of Lanark, Scotland, 5 miles E. of Glasgow. It adjoins the vil. of Calderbank.

CALDERBROOK, a joint tnshp. with Blatchinworth in the par. of Rochdale, hund. of Salford, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 4 miles to the N.E. of Rochdale.

CALDERCRUIX, a hmlt. in the northern div. of the co. of Lanark, Scotland. It is a station on the Edinburgh, Bathgate, and Airdrie railway.

CALDER, EAST, a par. united with Kirknewton, in the co. of Edinburgh, Scotland, 1 mile E.N.E. of Mid Calder, and 11 miles S.W. of Edinburgh. Here is an

United Presbyterian church, and E. of the vil. is a large limestone quarry.

CALDER, MID, a par., containing a vil. of its own name, also the vil. of Bellsquarry, in the co. of Edinburgh, Scotland, 12 miles to the S.W. of Edinburgh. The vil. is 2 miles from the Calder station of the Caledonian railway. The par. lies in a fertile and pleasant district on the banks of the Almond Water, under Calder Wood, which is of considerable extent. Linhouse Water runs through the par. Coal and lead are found, and there are beds of limestone of immense thickness. This parish, with West Calder, was formerly the estate of the earls of Fife. The living, worth £158, is in the presb. of Linlithgow, in the patron. of Lord Torphichen. The church, which is very old, and apparently unfinished, is an elegant Gothic structure. There is a chapel belonging to the United Presbyterians. Calder House, pleasantly situated near the Almond Water, is the seat of Lord Torphichen. The gallery of this house contains a good portrait of Knox, and one of Queen Mary. Greenbank in this parish was the birthplace (1565) of John Spottiswoode, Archbishop of St. Andrew's, the church historian, whose father was at that time minister here. Two annual fairs are held in the village in March and October.

CALDER, WEST, a par. in the co. of Edinburgh, Scotland, containing a vil. of the same name, 16 miles to the S.W. of Edinburgh. It lies in a hilly country on the S. side of the Breich Water, a branch of the Almond Water. Limestone is quarried extensively, and there is abundance of coal and ironstone. The living, worth £158, is in the presb. of Linlithgow, in the patron. of John Drysdale, Esq. There is a Free Church preaching station and an United Presbyterian church. Castle Craig is the site of a Roman camp, and Roman antiquities have been found there. There are also remains of an ancient fort. The par. is about 10 miles in length and 5 in breadth.

CALDEWGATE, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Mary, locally in the ward of Cumberland, in the co. of Cumberland, but forming part of the city of Carlisle.

CALDICOTT, a par in the upper div. of the hund. of Caldicott, in the co. of Monmouth, 5 miles to the S.W. of Chepstow, its post town. It is situated in a fertile district on the N. bank of the river Severn, near the South Wales railway, and is crossed by the Pill, a small stream which falls into the Severn. The whole level tract extending westward from this place to the mouth of the Usk is called Caldicott Level, and was first reclaimed, drained, and cultivated by the monks of Goldcliff. It was formerly called the Moors, and was frequently inundated. In this parish are the ruins of a castle, said to have been founded by the Bohuns, earls of Hereford, and long held by them as High Constables of England. The walls with towers at the angles, the principal gatehouse flanked by square towers, and part of the great hall, still remain. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £260, in the patron. of M. H. Noel, Esq. The Wesleyans have a chapel in the village, and there are charitable endowments, partly for education, worth £17 a year.

CALDICOTT HUNDRED, one of the 6 hunds. or subdivisions of the co. of Monmouth, situated in the south-eastern part of the co., and bounded on the N. by the hunds. of Usk and Ragland; on the E. by Gloucestershire; on the S. by the Bristol Channel, and on the W. by the hund. of Wentlooge. It is in two divs. The upper div. contains the pars. of Caerwent, Caldicott, Chepstow, Itton, Llanvair Discoed, Matherne, Mounton, Newchurch, Penterry, St. Pierre, Portscuett, and Shire-Newton, with part of St. Arvan's, and the ext. par. district of Howick. This div. extends over an area of 23,850 acres. The lower div. contains the pars. of Bishton, St. Bride's Netherwent, Christchurch, Goldcliff, Itton, Llangstone, Llanmartin, Llanvaches, Llanvihangel, Llanwern, Magor, Nash, Penhow, Roggiett, Undy, Wilcrick, and Witston. This div. comprises an area of about 28,700 acres.

CALDICOTT, UPPER and LOWER, a hmlt. in the par. of Northill, hund. of Wixamtree, in the co. of Bedford, 1 mile to the N.W. of Biggleswade. It is near the Great Northern railway.

CALDRAGH, UPPER and LOWER, hmlts. in the par. of Clongesh, in the bar. and co. of Longford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, not far from Newtown-Forbes.

CALDWELL, a tnshp. in the par. of Stanwick St. John, wap. of West Gilling, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 8 miles to the N. of Richmond. It was formerly an important town on one of the Roman military ways. There is a small endowed school.

CALDWELL, a chplry. in the par. of Rothley, in the co. of Leicester, near Melton-Mowbray, its post town.

CALDY, or CALDEY, a tnshp. in the par. of West Kirby, hund. of Wirral, in the co. palatine of Chester, 7 miles to the N. of Great Neston. It is situated near the mouth of the river Dee..

CALDY ISLAND, an ext. par. district to the borough of Tenby, hund. of Narberth, in the co. of Pembroke, South Wales, 3 miles to the S. of Tenby. It lies off the W. coast of Carmarthen Bay, and was the site of a priory, founded by Robert de Tours in the first half of the 12th century, as a cell to the abbey of St. Dogmell's. The tower of the conventual church and other portions of the buildings still remain. A lighthouse was erected on the island in 1829, with a fixed light at an elevation of 210 feet above the level of the sea, and visible at a distance of nearly 20 miles. Its Welsh name is *Faye Pyr*.

CALEDON, a small market town in the par. of Aghaloo, bar. of Dungannon, in the co. of Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 8 miles to the S.E. of Aughnacloy, and 86 miles from Dublin. It is seated on the banks of the river Blackwater, near the Ulster and Portadown, Dungannon and Omagh Junction railway, to a station on which, jointly with Tynan and Middleton, it gives name. The Ulster canal passes near Caledon. It was formerly called Kennard, and was the site of a castle belonging to one of the O'Nials. The town, which belongs to the Earl of Caledon, is a well-built and thriving place. The houses are mostly of stone, and the town contains parochial, National, and other schools, a dispensary, a police station, and militia barracks. There are large corn-mills near the town, employing many persons. The parish church of Aghaloo, which stands in the town, is a handsome edifice in the perpendicular style, with a tower and spire; there are also chapels belonging to the Roman Catholics and Wesleyan Methodists. Petty sessions are held in the town. No remains are left of the old castle. Caledon Hill, the seat of the Earl of Caledon, who takes his title from the town, stands in a large and beautiful park, on the banks of the Blackwater. There are several other pleasant seats, among which are Tynan Abbey, Glasslough, Crilley, &c. Saturday is the market day. Fairs are held on the second Saturday of each month.

CALEDONIA, the ancient name for the northern part of Scotland, subsequently comprising the country lying to the N. of the Wall of Antonine, and in more recent times applied to the whole of Scotland. It formed that division of Britain called by the Romans *Vespasiana* and was inhabited by variously named tribes of Picts, Gaels, or Britons, all belonging essentially to the same race. The name Caledonia is conjectured, by some writers, to be derived from the root, *Cal* or *Col*, signifying "a wood;" and to refer to the extensive hilly and wooded districts included in the region so designated.

CALEDONIAN CANAL, the name given to the great chain of lochs and canals extending across Scotland in a north-easterly and south-westerly direction, from the Moray Frith, along Glenmore, to Loch Eil, and connecting the North Sea with the Atlantic Ocean. The work was commenced in 1803, under the direction of Thomas Telford, the distinguished engineer by whom the district had previously been surveyed. Its completion occupied twenty years, and the whole line was opened in 1824. Of the entire length, which is nearly 60 miles, the cuts extend about 23 miles, the passage through the remaining 37 being by the natu-

rous lakes. There are 28 locks in the whole line, 14 on each side of Loch Oich, which is the highest point, and 94 feet above the level of the eastern sea. The canal is 110 feet wide at the surface and 17 deep. It was projected to save the circuitous and dangerous navigation by the Orkneys and Cape Wrath, and large sums were expended on the works. The cost to the state, between 1803 and 1830, was £987,000, which had increased by 1849 to nearly a million and a quarter sterling. The revenue derived from canal dues is about £4,000 a year. The number of vessels passing through the canal has been increased by the use of steam-tugs, and many steamers conveying tourists and pleasure-seekers use this line of communication. About 30 years before the work was commenced, James Watt had been employed in a survey of the district, and entertained a favourable opinion of the project.

CALEHILL HUNDRED, one of the 16 hunds. or subdivisions of the lathe of Scray, in the co. of Kent, situated in the eastern parliamentary div. of the co., and bounded on the N. by the lathe of Aylesford and the hund. of Faversham, on the E. by the hund. of Felborough, on the S.E. by the hund. of Chart and Longbridge, on the S. by the hunds. of Barclay and Blackborne, and on the W. by the lathe of Aylesford. It contains the pars. of Charing, Little Chart, Egerton, Pluckley, Smarden, and Westwell, and extends over an area of about 21,980 acres.

CALF OF MAN, a small island at the southern extremity of the Isle of Man, 6 miles to the S.W. of Castletown. It forms part of the sheading of Rushen, and is about 4 miles in circuit. The coast is rocky and elevated, at some points rising more than 400 feet above the sea. The island abounds in rabbits and solan geese, the pursuit and capture of which is the occupation of the islanders. Two lighthouses were erected here in 1818, with revolving lights, visible the one at 23, the other at 25 miles' distance.

CALHANCE, a hmlt. in the par. of Killybegs, and bar. of Bannagh, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, not far from Killybegs.

CALHARNISH, CALLERNISH, or CARLOWAY, a district in the par. of Uig, island of Lewis, in the Hebrides, or Western Islands. It is on the western coast, and is the site of a Danish fort and a remarkable Druidical circle. A central stone, 13 feet high, is surrounded by a circle of 12 stones, each 7 feet high. On the N. side is a double row of stones, forming an approach to the circle, from the other three sides of which single rows radiate.

CALKE, or CAULK, a par. in the hund. of Repton and Gresley, in the co. of Derby, 4 miles to the N. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch station on the Burton and Leicester branch of the Midland railway. Derby is its post town. The par. lies on the edge of Leicestershire, and was the site of a priory of the Augustine order, founded before 1161, and endowed by Ranulph Earl of Chester, and his wife Maud. It was subsequently made a cell to the priory of Repton. Lead is found in the parish. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £34, in the patron. of Sir John Harpur Crewe, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a handsome Gothic structure with embattled tower, and elegant Gothic windows of cast-iron, erected by Sir George Crewe, Bart., in 1826, on the site of the former structure. In the interior is a marble monument, with the busts of Sir John and Lady Harpur. Calke Abbey, the seat of Sir John Harpur Crewe, was erected at the beginning of the 18th century. It is a noble mansion, surrounded by a park of 500 acres, well-stocked with deer. Harpur's Hospital, at the neighbouring village of Ticknall, is open to the inhabitants of Calke.

CALKERTON, a tythg. in the par. of Rodmarton, hund. of Longtree, in the co. of Gloucester, 3 miles to the N.E. of Tetbury.

CALLALY, or CALLALEY, a tnshp. united with Yethington, in the par. of Whittingham, ward of Coquetdale, in the co. of Northumberland, 6 miles to the N. of Rothbury. Castle Hill, or Callaley Crag, is the site of a Roman encampment. A castle formerly stood here, some portions of which are included in the present mansion, Callaley Hall.

CALLAN, a par. and market town, in the bar. of Callan, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 9 miles to the S.W. of Kilkenny, and 82 miles from Dublin. It is on the borders of Tipperary, in a cultivated district on the Owenree, or King's River, a branch of the Nore. The town is very old, and was anciently walled, being a place of some importance. It was the site of several castles belonging to the O'Gloherneys, O'Callans, Butlers, and Comerfords. It is a borough by prescription, and returned two members to the Irish parliament from the reign of Queen Elizabeth till the Union, when it was disfranchised. The town was formerly governed by a corporation, composed of a sovereign, burgesses, and freemen, but is now under the Towns' Commission Act. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. There is a large corn-mill. Callan is the seat of a Poor-law Union and a chief police station. Limestone is abundant in the neighbourhood, and is quarried and burnt for farming purposes. The town chiefly belongs to Viscount Clifden, and gives the title of viscount to the Fieldings, earls of Denbigh. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, of the annual val. with five other rects. and vics. united, of £1,845 gross, or £1,200 net, in the patron. of the Marquis of Ormond. The church was formerly part of a monastery of the Augustine order, founded in the 15th century by James Earl of Ormond. It has a monument to the Comerfords, and some very old sculptured tombstones. A friary was founded here in 1810, for monks of the Augustine order. The chapel is a stone structure in the early English style, with a groined roof, and an altarpiece copied from a work of Domenichino. It stands by the river, opposite the ruins of the old abbey. There are parochial and National schools, a loan fund, a dispensary, and the Union poorhouse. The chief residence is West Court, formerly the seat of Viscount Callan, now of H. C. Gregory, Esq. Tuesday and Saturday are the market days, but the pig market is discontinued. Fairs are held on the 4th May, the 13th June, the 10th July, the 21st August, the 10th October, the 4th November, and the 14th December.

CALLAN BARONY, one of the 11 bars. or subdivisions of the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, situated in the western part of the co., and bounded by the bars. of Shillelogher and Kells on the N., E., and S., and by the bar. of Kells and the co. of Tipperary on the W. It comprises the par. of Callan, with part of Killaloe, and has an area of about 5,650 acres.

CALLAUGHTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Much Wenlock, borough of Wenlock, in the co. of Salop, 2 miles from Much Wenlock.

CALLENDER, or CALLANDER, a par. and market town, in the Monteith district of the co. of Perth, Scotland, 15 miles to the N.W. of Stirling. It is situated on the edge of the Highlands, at the head of the river Teith, and contains the vil. of Kilmahog. The Dunblane, Doune, and Callander railway, a branch of the Scottish Central, has a station in the town. The scenery of the neighbourhood is singularly beautiful and varied. The Teith, rising in lochs Lubnaig and Vennachar, flows through a charming valley, and is crossed at Callander by a bridge of three arches. The mountain Ben Ledi, about 3,000 feet high, rises near the village. Within a mile is the Pass of Leny, commanding fine prospects. Loch Katrine is within the parish. The lands along the valley are fertile and cultivated; the higher grounds are chiefly sheep-walks. Slate, limestone, and some lead, are found. The river and lakes contain abundance of salmon and pike. The living, which is in the presb. of Dunblane, and in the gift of the crown, varies with Fear's prices, but is worth about £200. The church, which forms one side of a small square, is a handsome edifice. There is a chapel of ease at the Trosachs, and a Free church at Callender; there is also an Episcopal chapel. In the vicinity of the village are many seats of the gentry. Bruce, the African traveller, had a hunting-seat at

Ardchullery, in this parish. Thursday is the market day. Fairs for cattle are held on the 21st March and the 16th May. The par. is 24 miles in length and from 6 to 12 miles broad. From the village there is daily communication with Stirling by rail, and ample facilities for visiting the Trosachs and other localities in the neighbourhood.

CALLERTON, BLACK. *See* BLACK CALLERTON, Northumberland.

CALLERTON, HIGH, a tnshp. in the par. of Ponteland, Castle ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 7 miles to the N.W. of Newcastle.

CALLERTON, LITTLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Ponteland, Castle ward, in the co. of Northumberland, close to High Callerton.

CALLIAGHISTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Rathcoole, bar. of Newcastle, in the co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 10 miles to the S.W. of Dublin.

CALLINGTON, or KELLINGTON, a par. and market town, in the middle div. of the hund. of East, in the co. of Cornwall, 11 miles to the S. of Launceston, 9 miles from the Saltash and Liskeard stations on the Cornwall railway, and 213 miles from London. It is situated under Kit Hill, on Hengeston Down, which is 1,067 feet above the sea, and commands a magnificent prospect. Granite, greywacke, and trap are the prevailing rocks, and there are mines of tin, copper, lead, and manganese in the neighbourhood. The town, which consists chiefly of one broad street, is lighted with gas, and of late years has been much improved, containing some good shops and private houses. A few persons are employed in the woollen manufacture, which was once carried on extensively. There is a convenient courthouse, bank, market-place, and an excellent hotel with assembly-room. Petty sessions are held, and polling for the county elections takes place in the town. Callington was formerly a borough, having obtained the elective franchise in the reign of Elizabeth (1585), from which time it continued to send two representatives to parliament until disfranchised under the Reform Act in 1832. A portreeve is still annually appointed at the court-leet of the lord of the manor, Lord Ashburton, who retains in his possession, as a badge of authority, the ancient silver mace, inscribed with the armorial bearings of the Assheton family, and the date 1583. The magistrates hold petty sessions on the first Thursday in every month. There is a literary institution, with reading-room, and lectures are delivered weekly during the season. The living is a rect. united to the mother church of Southill, in the dioc. of Exeter. There are glebes in both parishes, and the tithes have been commuted at £750; Lord Ashburton is pat. The church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, has been tastefully restored under the direction of J. P. St. Aubyn, Esq., and was reopened for Divine service on May 12th, 1859. It is a large edifice, almost wholly rebuilt by Nicholas de Assheton, one of the justices of the Court of King's Bench, who died in 1465, and was interred here. The church contains monuments to the founder and to Lord Willoughby de Broke, to whom the manor belonged, and who died in 1502. There are in the town chapels for Wesleyans, Independents, and other Dissenters, and a free school for boys, founded by Lord Clinton. In the churchyard is part of an ancient cross, sculptured with the Crucifixion, St. Mary with the Holy Child in her arms, and monks praying. About 1 mile to the S. of the town is an ancient oratory and baptising well, called Dupath Chapel, of the 15th century. King Arthur is related to have had his palace here, and to have kept his court at Callington under the name of "Killywich." There is a large National school for boys and girls. Markets for corn and provisions are held on Wednesday, and one much frequented by dealers, called Regraters, from Plymouth and Devonport. A large cattle market is held on the first Wednesday in every month, and there are four annual fairs, viz. on the second Thursday in March, first Thursday in May, first Thursday after October 19th, and the second Thursday in November.

CALLIS COURT, and CALLIS GRANGE, a hmlt. and tnshp. in the par. of St. Peter, Isle of Thanet, hund. of Ringslow, lathe of St. Augustine, in the co. of Kent, 2 miles to the N. of Ramsgate.

CALLIVER, a tnshp. united with the hmlts. of Berrach and Bryngwyne, in the par. of Llanfihangel-Aberbythych, hund. of Iskennen, in the co. of Carmarthen, South Wales, 2 miles to the W. of Llandeilofawr. It is near the river Towy.

CALLOES. *See* KELLAWAYS, Wilts.

CALLOW, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Wirksworth, in the co. of Derby, 2 miles to the S.W. of Wirksworth. Near the village is Callow Hall.

CALLOW, a par. in the hund. of Webtree, in the co. of Hereford, 4 miles to the S. of Hereford. It is near the Newport section of the West Midland railway, being 2½ miles E. of the Tram Inn station. The living is a perpet. cur. united to the vic. of Dewsall, val. £80, in the dioc. of Hereford. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, has a square parapeted tower, and was rebuilt in 1830. On a hill are remains of two Roman camps. The par. contains 621 acres, principally belonging to the governors of Guy's Hospital, who are lords of the manor.

CALLOWHILL, a chplry. in the par. of Knockninny, in the co. of Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 6 miles to the S.W. of Lisnaskea. Fairs are held in March, August, and December.

CALLWEN, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Glyntawe, par. and hund. of Devynnock, in the co. of Brecknock, South Wales, 7 miles to the W. of Brecknock.

CALMSDEN, a tythg. in the par. of North Cerney, hund. of Rapsgate, in the co. of Gloucester, 5 miles to the N. of Cirencester.

CALNADULACH, a vil. in the Muckairn district of the par. of Ardchattan, in the co. of Argyle, Scotland, not far from Lorn. It is on the S. shore of Loch Etive.

CALNE, a par., market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, in the hund. of Calne, in the co. of Wilts, 30 miles to the N.W. of Salisbury, and 87 miles W. from London by road, or 99 miles by the Great Western railway, which has a station at Chippenham, 6 miles from Calne. The parish is crossed by a small stream called the Marlan, a branch of the Avon, and contains the tythgs. of Beversbrook, Blackland, Calstone, Eastmead-Street, Quemerford, Stock, Stockley, Studley, Whetham, and Whitley. The town has water communication with London and Bristol, by means of a branch of the Wiltshire and Berkshire canal, and a branch railway to join the Great Western line at Chippenham is designed.—Calne is a very ancient town, and is conjectured to have been connected, in its origin, with a Roman station in the vicinity. It was the site of a palace or castle of the kings of Wessex, of which there are no remains; some local names, however, indicate its existence. A grand synod, over which the famous Archbishop Dunstan presided, was held at Calne in 977, for the settlement of a dispute between the monks and the clergy. The controversy was closed by an irresistible argument: the floor of the room giving way, some of the clergy being killed, and Dunstan and his monks escaping by miracle. In the Norman survey this town is named *Calne*, and is spoken of as a royal demesne.—The town is pleasantly situated in a valley, the ground rising eastward towards the chalk downs. It consists chiefly of one long street, with a few smaller ones branching from it. It is paved and lighted with gas; the houses, mostly of stone, presenting a pleasant aspect. There is a convenient townhall with market-house.—The woollen cloth manufacture, formerly an important part of the trade of Calne, is no longer carried on. Some of the factories are converted into flour-mills. There are also flax-mills and paper-mills.—Calne is a borough by prescription, and returned members to parliament in the reign of Edward I. From the reign of Richard II the borough was regularly represented by two members to the passing of the Reform Act in 1832. Under that Act it returns one member. The limits of the parliamentary borough include the parish and old borough, with

parts of Blackland and Calstone-Wellington; containing together a population of 5,151, according to the census of 1861, against 5,195 in 1851, showing a decrease of 44 in the decennial period. The local government is vested under the Reform Act in a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors, with the style of the "guild, stewards, and burgesses of the borough of Calne." Calne is the seat of a Poor-law Union, and the head of a County Court district. There are a Local Board of Health, established by Act of Parliament, 15 and 16 Vict., cap. 42; two branch banks, and a savings-bank. The Union poorhouse is at Northfield; it is a handsome structure in the Italian style.—The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £769, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It is a large and handsome structure partly in the early English style, but exhibiting also the Norman and other styles, with a fine embattled and pinnacled tower on the N. side. The latter was erected by Inigo Jones. In the church are several monuments, including one to a gipsy king. The register dates from the year 1529. There is a chapel of ease, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, the cur. of which is annexed to the vic. Christ Church is a new district church, founded about 1840, at Derryhill, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,*worth £130, in the gift of the vicar of the parish. The Society of Friends, Baptists, and Wesleyan Methodists have chapels in the town. There is a free school, founded and endowed by John Bentley in 1660, in connection with which are two exhibitions at Queen's College, Oxford, founded in 1730 by Sir Francis Bridgman. The income of the school is about £50 per annum. A training school for domestic servants is established, and there are also National and infant schools, and a children's hospital. The parochial charities amount altogether to about £160 a year. A literary institute has been founded in the town, and a friendly society, under the patronage of the Marquis of Lansdowne.—Bowood, adjoining this parish, contains the fine seat of the Marquis of Lansdowne, who holds the manor of Calne, anciently belonging to the Cantilupes and the Zouches. Cherhill, with the gigantic figure of a horse, cut about 1780 on the side of a chalk hill, is 3 miles from Calne. In the neighbourhood many interesting fossils are found.—Tuesday is the market day, and fairs for the sale of cattle and sheep are held on the 6th May and the 29th September.

CALNE HUNDRED, one of the 29 hunds. or subdivisions of the co. of Wilts, situated in the north parliamentary div. of the co., and bounded on the N. by the hund. of Kingsbury, on the E. by the hund. of Selkley, on the S. by the hunds. of Swanborough and Potterne, and on the W. by the hund. of Chippenham. It contains the pars. of Berwick-Bassett, Blackland, Calne, Calstone-Wellington, Cherhill, Compton-Bassett, Heddington, and Yatesbury. The hund. comprises an area of about 21,540 acres.

CALOORT, a hmlt. in the par. of Clonca, bar. of Innishowen, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 5 miles to the N.W. of Malin. It is on the seacoast, near Malin Head.

CALOW, a tnshp. in the par. of Chesterfield, hund. of Scarsdale, co. of Derby, 2 miles E. of Chesterfield, which is a station on the Midland railway. The inhabitants are employed in the neighbouring coal-works.

CALRY, a par. in the bar. of Carbury, in the co. of Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, not far from Sligo. It lies in a fertile district, near Lough Gill, on the banks of the river Garvogue, and contains part of the town of Sligo, and the vils. of Ballytivnan and Newtown Anderson. It formed part of the old district called by the Irish *Calruidhe*. Limestone is quarried in the par. The living is a vic. united with that of St. John's, Sligo. There are several pleasant residences of the gentry.

CALSHOT CASTLE, an ext. par. district, in the lib. of Dibden, Southampton div. of the co. of Hants, 6 miles to the S. of Southampton. The castle, which stands on a point of land running out into Southampton Water, was built by Henry VIII. There are a lighthouse and a coastguard station.

CALSTOCK, a par. in the middle div. of the hund. of East, in the co. of Cornwall, 5 miles to the E. of Callington. Tavistock is its post town. It is pleasantly situated on the borders of Devonshire, on the banks of the navigable river Tamar, across which is a ferry, and is crossed by the Tavistock canal. Granite is the prevailing rock in the neighbourhood, and there are mines of copper, tin, lead, and manganese. The Tamar contains abundance of salmon trout. Calstock is a port subordinate to the port of Plymouth. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £510, in the patron. of the Prince of Wales. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. It is built of granite, with a lofty pinnacled tower, and contains a chapel of the Edgecumbe family, and several old monuments. The Baptists have a chapel in the town. The rect. was held by Launcelot Blackburn, afterwards Archbishop of York, by whom the parsonage was built in 1720. There is a mineral spring near the church. In this parish is Cothele, or Cotehele, a curious and interesting old mansion, the seat of the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe. It stands on a slope near the Tamar, and was in part built about the time of Henry VII. The structure is quadrangular, with a gatehouse on the S. side, and a lofty massive tower at one of the angles of the N. front. It contains a hall with a lofty arched roof of timber, and a chapel with a fine turret and an ancient font. The house is stored with curiously carved furniture, old armour and weapons, and various antiquities. Charles II. once visited it, and the bed is shown in which he slept; in August, 1788, it was visited by George III. and Queen Charlotte, with several of the royal children. Other seats in the neighbourhood are Harewood and Sandhill.

CALSTONE, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Calne, in the co. of Wilts.

CALSTONE-WELLINGTON, or CALSTONE-WILLINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Calne, in the co. of Wilts, 3 miles to the S.E. of Calne, its post town. The manor was anciently held by the Cantilupes, Zouches, and Willingtons. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £192, in the patron. of the Marquis of Lansdowne. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

CALTEGFA, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfwrog, hund. of Ruthin, in the co. of Denbigh, North Wales.

CALTHORPE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Neithrop, par. and hund. of Banbury, in the co. of Oxford. The principal residence is Calthorpe Hall, originally part of an ancient hospital.

CALTHORPE, a par. in the southern div. of the hund. of Erpingham, in the co. of Norfolk, 3 miles to the N. of Aylsham, its post town, and 7 S. of Cromer. It is situated on the banks of the river Bure. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £143, in the patron. of Sir W. Foster, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. The register dates from the year 1544. The Earl of Orford is lord of the manor, and impropriator of the rectory. The charitable endowments consist of the produce of the town lands, amounting to £23 a year, given by unknown donors for the payment of the war tax in former times.

CALTHWAITE, a tnshp. in the par. of Hesket-in-the-Forest, Leath ward, in the co. of Cumberland, 7 miles to the N. of Penrith. It is seated on the W. bank of the river Petterill, here crossed by a bridge, and is a station on the Lancaster and Carlisle railway.

CALTON, a district par. formed out of the pars. of Blore, Croxden, Mayfield, and Waterfall, hund. of Totmonslow, in the co. of Stafford, 8 miles to the N.E. of Cheadle. Leek is its post town. It is near the river Dove. The living is a don. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £86, in the patron. of the Vicar of Mayfield. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and is situated within the parish of Mayfield.

CALTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkby-Malham, wap. of Staincliff and Ewcross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 7 miles to the N.W. of Skipton. It is on the E. bank of the Aire, near the north-western branch

of the Midland railway. There is a small endowed school in the village. Lambert, the parliamentary general in the Civil War, was born at Calton in 1619.

CALTON, MID, a *quoad sacra* par. in Barony par., in the co. of Lanark, Scotland, in the eastern suburbs of Glasgow. The living is in the presb. of Glasgow, and in the gift of the crown.

CALTRA, a vil. in the par. of Killoselan, bar. of Tiaquin, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, near Castle-Blakeney. Fairs are held on the 14th May, the 16th July, the 21st September, and the 14th December.

CALTRAGH, a hmlt. in the par. of Cam, bar. of Athlone, in the co. of Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 10 miles to the N.W. of Athlone.

CALTRAGH, a hmlt. in the bar. of Clare, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, not far from Headford, and the eastern shore of Lough Corrib.

CALTRAGH, a hmlt. in the bar. of Ratheline, in the co. of Longford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles to the S. of Lanesborough. It is on the eastern shore of Lough Ree.

CALVELEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Bunbury, hund. of Eddisbury, in the co. palatine of Chester, 13 miles to the S.E. of Chester. It is a station on the Crewe and Chester branch of the London and North-Western railway. The Chester canal passes near the township. Calveley was the seat and the estate of the famous Sir Hugh Calveley, who distinguished himself in the French wars of Edward III. and Richard II. Calveley Hall is now the property of the Davenports of Capesthorne.

CALVER, a hmlt. in the par. of Bakewell, hund. of High Peak, in the co. of Derby, 4 miles to the N. of Bakewell. It is on the banks of the river Derwent. Limestone is quarried and burnt here, and some of the inhabitants are employed in the cotton trade.

CALVERHALL, CORRA, a chplry. in the par. of Prees, hund. of North Bradford, in the co. of Salop, 6 miles to the S.E. of Whitchurch, 6 N. of Market Drayton, and 160 N.W. of London. It is near the Crewe and Shrewsbury branch of the London and North-Western railway, on which Prees is a station. It includes the hmlts. of Millenheath and Willaston. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £65, in the patron. of J. W. Dod, Esq., M.P. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a Gothic edifice, recently erected by J. W. Dod, Esq., who is chief landowner, and resides at a noble mansion called Cloverly. Viscount Hill is lord of the manor.

CALVERLEIGH, a par. in the hund. of Tiverton, in the co. of Devon, 2 miles to the N.W. of Tiverton, its post town, which is a station on the Bristol and Exeter railway. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £161, in the patron. of G. W. Owen, Esq. There are some charities of trifling value. The principal residence is Calverleigh Hall.

CALVERLEY, a par. in the wap. of Morley, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles to the N.W. of Leeds, its post town. It is situated near the river Aire and the Liverpool canal, and is a station on the Leeds, Bradford, and Skipton branch of the Midland railway. The par., which extends over an area of about 9,000 acres, includes the populous districts of Farsley, Idle, and Pudsey, and the tnshp. of Bolton, comprising together a population of near 30,000. The inhabitants are employed in the woollen and worsted manufactures, which are carried on extensively in this part of the country. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £230, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Wilfrid, and contains monuments of the Calverley family and others. There are charitable endowments for the poor, amounting to £54 per annum. At Apperley Bridge, a vil. partly in the tnshp. of Calverley, is a large school, founded in 1812 for the sons of Wesleyan ministers. Calverley Hall, an old mansion of the time of Henry VI., was the scene, in 1604, of a double murder by Walter Calverley, which was the subject of the old play called the "Yorkshire Tragedy." The chplries. of Farsley, Idle, and Pudsey now form district pars. with their separate ecclesiastical establishments and schools.

CALVERLEY-WITH-FARSLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Calverley, wap. of Morley, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles to the N.E. of Bradford. It is situated in Airedale, near the Midland railway, and contains the vil. of Calverley Moor and the hmlts. of Bagley, Rodley, Woodhall Hill, and Wolmersley Row. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £150, in the patron. of the Vicar of Calverley. The church is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist.

CALVERT HOUSE, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Muker, par. of Grinton, in the wap. of Gilling, North Riding of the co. of York, near Muker.

CALVERTON, a par. in the hund. of Newport, in the co. of Buckingham, 1 mile to the S. of Stony-Stratford, its post town. It lies on the border of Northamptonshire, on the banks of the river Ouse, near the Buckinghamshire canal, and not far from the London and North-Western railway. The inhabitants are employed in the lace manufacture and in lime burning. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £346, in the patron. of the Earl of Egmont. The church is dedicated to All Saints. It was erected in 1818 by Lord Arden, and stands near the site of a Roman camp. The parochial charities amount to £17 a year.

CALVERTON, a par., tnshp., and vil. in the southern div. of the wap. of Thurgarton, in the co. of Nottingham, 7 miles to the N. of Nottingham, its post town. The manufacture of hosiery is carried on extensively here, and some of the workpeople are employed in the stone-quarries. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £127. The church is dedicated to St. Wilfrid. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Baptists have chapels, and there is a free school endowed with £42 a year. The charities for the poor produce about the same amount. The stocking-frame was invented about the end of the 16th century by the Rev. William Lee, a native of Calverton, and for a time curate of this parish. There are at present about 400 frames at work in this village alone. Calverton Hall is the seat of Lady Sherbrooke.

CALWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Ellastone, hund. of Totmonslow, in the co. of Stafford, 7 miles to the N. of Uttoxeter. It is situated on the confines of Derbyshire, on the banks of the river Dove. This tnshp. was the site of a priory of the Dominican order, founded before 1148, and given by Henry VIII. to the monks of Merton, in Surrey. Calwick Abbey is the seat of C. Granville, Esq., and contains a good collection of paintings, including some family portraits by Sir Thomas Lawrence.

CAM, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Berkeley, in the co. of Gloucester, 1 mile to the N. of Dursley, its post town. It is situated on the small river Cam, a feeder of the Severn, and is a station on the Dursley branch of the Bristol and Birmingham railway. This district, which lies low and is liable to inundations, contains much rich pasture land, and is noted for its cheese. The woollen manufactories give employment to some of the inhabitants. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. with the perpet. cur. of Lower Cam, £150, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. George. Here are free schools for boys and girls, founded by Frances Hopton in 1730, the income of which is about £160 per annum, and a National school. The other charitable endowments are worth about £60 a year.

CAM, a par. in the bar. of Athlone, in the co. of Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 9 miles to the N.W. of Athlone. It lies in a fertile and cultivated district on the W. side of Lough Ree, and contains the hmlts. of Curraghboy and Caltragh, the former of which was a seat of the Dillons. Limestone is found in the parish. The living is a vic. united with that of Kiltoom, in the dioc. of Kilmore, Ardagh, and Elphin.

CAMAGH-BRIDGE, a hmlt. in the bar. of Fore, in the co. of Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles to the N.W. of Castle Pollard.

CAMAGHTAGH, a hmlt. in the par. of Clonca, bar.

of Innishowen, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, near Malin.

CAMAROSS, a hmlt. in the bar. of West Shelmaliere, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles to the N.W. of Taghmon.

CAMBERFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Tamworth, hund. of Hemlingford, in the co. of Warwick, 2 miles to the N. of Tamworth. The Midland West Branch railway, on which Tamworth is a station, passes by this place.

CAMBERWELL, a par. in the eastern div. of the hund. of Brixton, in the co. of Surrey, 3 miles to the S. of St. Paul's, London. The original par. of Camberwell extended over an area of about 4,342 acres, including within its limits the pleasant suburban districts of Dulwich, Herne Hill, and Peckham, with a considerable extent of open country.—This place is mentioned in Domesday Book as *Cambrewell*, and a church appears to have existed here before that survey was made. The Grand Surrey canal, which joins the Thames opposite Shadwell, terminates near Camberwell-road; and the South-Eastern railway touches the southern extremity of the parish. As one of the most pleasant suburbs of the metropolis, Camberwell contains many seats of the gentry and residences of wealthy merchants and citizens. The streets are lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are supplied with water by the South London company. The par. constitutes a Poor-law Union by itself. Camberwell is one of the polling places for the eastern div. of the co.—The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, of the val. with the perpet. cur. of Forest Hill, of £1,820, lately in the patron. of the Rev. J. Williams. The church is dedicated to St. Giles. It is a spacious and handsome edifice in the form of a cross, in the perpendicular style of architecture, with a tower and lofty spire, and was erected about 1844 from designs by Scott and Moffatt. It stands on the site of the old church, which contained several interesting monuments and brasses, but was burnt down in 1841. There are nine other churches of modern date. The living of St. George's is a cur., val. £500, in the patron. of Sir W. B. Smyth, Bart. The church, built about 1824, stands near the canal, and is of the Doric order of architecture, with a portico of six columns at the west front. The cur. of Camden church is of the annual val. of £900, and that of Emmanuel church of £300, both in the gift of trustees. Christ Church, situated in the Old Kent-road; St. Mary Magdalene, Peckham; and St. Paul's, Herne Hill, are also perpet. curs., the first two of the val. of £300 each, in the patron. of trustees; and the last, val. £500, in the gift of W. Stone, Esq. In addition to these churches, which have their several districts, schools, and ecclesiastical establishments as distinct parishes, there are three other places of worship belonging to the Established Church, viz. Peckham Proprietary chapel, East Dulwich chapel, and Dulwich College chapel. This last forms part of the munificent endowment called "God's Gift College, in Dulwich," which was endowed by E. Alleyn, the celebrated actor, in 1619. Adjoining it are the college and masters' apartments, and a gallery containing a fine collection of portraits and pictures, chiefly of noted actors, poets, and literary celebrities, recently thrown open to the public through the generosity of the trustees. In the charter chest of the college are preserved the diary and account book of Philip Henslowe, one of the most valuable documents extant in illustration of the drama and stage in the time of Queen Elizabeth. Here too are preserved the Shakspeare documents, recently of such thrilling interest in connection with the Collier question. The chapels belonging to the Independents, Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists, and other Dissenters are numerous, and several of them handsome structures. Here are a grammar school, founded and endowed by Edward Wilson in 1618, a green-coat school, and several other endowed schools. The Surrey literary institution is in Union-row. The par. contains almshouses for 60 aged persons, and the Union poorhouse. The charitable endowments for the relief of the poor, consisting of bequests by Sir Edmund Bowyer, Abigail Bowles, and Harriet Smith, and the produce of the poor's land, amount to nearly £300 per annum. There are a savings-bank and police stations.—Among the interesting spots in Camberwell, are the house in which Sir Christopher Wren lived, situated in Camberwell-road; St. Thomas' Watering, where pilgrims used to rest on their way to the shrine of St. Thomas-à-Becket, at Canterbury; Oak of Honour Hill, where Queen Elizabeth is said to have once dined under an oak; the curious old manor-house at Denmark Hill, with its fine hall and painted apartments; Grove Hill, formerly the seat of the eminent physician, Dr. Lettsom; near which is the site of the old house in which lived the uncle of George Barnwell, the murderer, and hero of a once celebrated tragedy. The spring from which Camberwell derived its name is near Grove Hill, and in many places the ancient Ermine Street may be traced. Camberwell cemetery is on high ground near Oak of Honour Hill. It has two chapels, and is pleasantly laid out. The seat of Sir J. Key, Bart., is on Denmark Hill; and that of Lady de Crespigny at Champion Hill. A pleasure fair is held annually in August on Camberwell Green.

CAMBLESFORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Drax, and wap. of Barkstone-Ash, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles to the N. of Snaith. It lies near the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, on which Snaith is a station. Here are a small endowed free school and six endowed almshouses. The tnshp. shares the benefit of the free school at Drax. The chief residence is Camblesforth Hall, the seat of Sir C. Blois, Bart.

CAMBO, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Hartburn, Tindale ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 11 miles to the W. of Morpeth, its post town. It is situated on a branch of the Wansbeck river. The branch railway from Morpeth to meet the Border Counties section of the North British railway passes near this place. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Durham, val. £118, in the patron. of the vicar. There is a small endowed school. Brown, the landscape gardener, was a native of this village.

CAMBOIS, or CHAMBOIS, a tnshp. in the par. of Bedlington, Chester ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 7 miles to the E. of Morpeth. It is seated on the coast, at the mouth of the Wansbeck, and is joined to North Blyth.

CAMBORNE, a par. and market town in the hund. of Penwith, in the co. of Cornwall, 4 miles to the W. of Redruth, and 266 miles from London by road, or 315 miles by the Great Western, Cornwall and West Cornwall railways, on the latter of which it is a station. The par. lies near the sea-coast, in the centre of an important mining district, and contains the populous districts of Tuckingmill, Treslothan, and Penponds. Granite and slate are the principal rocks in the neighbourhood. The mines of copper and tin are in a range of granite hills, extending westward from Redruth to Crowan. Dolcoath was formerly a copper-mine, but it is now worked for tin, of which rich lodes are found underneath the copper. It is about 2 miles to the W. of the lofty Carnbrea Down, and is sunk to the depth of above 2,000 feet. The various passages of this mine extend above a mile in length, and 2,000 persons are employed in working it. Of the other mines, which have been long worked and are of great depth, may be mentioned the East Wheal Croft, Cook's Kitchen, Wheal Gons, and Great Wheal Prosper—the last being a tin-mine and also yielding china-clay. The town, which has 14,000 inhabitants, contains some good houses, and has a neat appearance. Scattered over the parish are many cottages of the miners, and the residences of the owners, and directors of the works. There is a market-house, built by Lord de Dunstanville. Petty sessions are held regularly in the town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, of the annual val. of £600, in the gift of J. F. Bassett, Esq. The church is a fine old granite edifice in the perpendicular style, dedicated to St. Martin, and has been recently restored. It contains a sculptured altar-piece of marble, a carved oak pulpit, and several monuments of the Pendarves family. The Norman font,

which was some time since removed to Tehidy, the seat of the Bassetts, has been replaced by a handsome one of Cornish granite and serpentine. In addition to the mother church there are three district churches, situated respectively at Tuckingmill, Treslothan, and Penponds; the livings are all perpet. curs., val. from £130 to £200, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. There are also chapels belonging to the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, Roman Catholics, Bible Christians, and others, and a free school for 20 children, founded and endowed by Grace Percival in 1763, the income of which is £21 per annum. The parochial charities, including another bequest for a school, amount to £70 a year. The principal seats in the neighbourhood are Tehidy, Rosewarne, Mendarva (the residence of the Bassetts), and Rudarnes. In the parish are a holy well and a cromlech. Richard Trevithick, the engineer, inventor of the locomotive steam-engine and various machines, was a native of Camborne. Saturday is the market day. Fairs for cattle are held on the 7th March, Whit Tuesday, the 29th June, and the 11th November.

CAMBRIDGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Slimbridge, hund. of Berkeley, in the co. of Gloucester, 3 miles to the N. of Dursley. It was the scene of a battle in the reign of Edward the Elder between the Saxons and the Danes.

CAMBRIDGE, the county town of Cambridgeshire, seat of a university, municipal and parliamentary borough, and market town, forming a hund. of itself, 51 miles to the N.N.E. of London, or 57½ miles by the Great Eastern railway, on which it is a chief station. A branch line from Hitchen, on the Great Northern railway, joins the Great Eastern line here. The town is connected by other branch lines with St. Ives and Huntingdon to the N.W., and with Newmarket, Bury St. Edmund's, and Ipswich to the E. The East Anglian, meeting the Great Eastern railway at Ely, connects Cambridge with Lynn Regis; and a branch line from Ely connects it, through March, with Peterborough.—Cambridge is a very ancient town, and is seated in a level country, on the banks of the river Cam, anciently called the Granta, a branch of the Ouse. It was the site of a Roman station—most probably that named *Camboricum*, on the *Via Devana*. Traces of old entrenchments exist in the northern part of the town. The Saxon name which appears in Domesday Book is *Grantebrige*, or *Granta-brige*. At that time the town contained 373 messuages. The river is still called the Granta above Cambridge. In 871 the town was burned by the Danes, who had a station on its site for about 30 years. It was again burnt by them in 1010. Within one or two years after the Conquest, while the Isle of Ely was held by the Saxon nobles and prelates, a castle was founded here by the Conqueror. The town and county were laid waste in 1088 during the dissensions relating to the cause of Robert (surnamed Curthose) Duke of Normandy. In 1207 King John granted the town a charter, authorising it to choose a provost or mayor. During the wars of the barons the town fell alternately into the possession of each party, and suffered much from both. It was taken by the barons in 1215, and the following year was held by the king, who was there in September, about a month before he died. The barons speedily recovered possession, and held a conference here with Louis the Dauphin. During the reign of Henry III. the town was several times attacked, and once pillaged, by the inhabitants of the Isle of Ely. There were numerous dissensions between the townsmen and the university during the 13th and 14th centuries, the first grave one occurring in 1249. The jealousy of the townsmen at the privileges and pre-eminence of the university occasioned a rising in 1381, when they burnt the charters and records of the university; in consequence of which, the king (Richard II.) deprived the burgesses for a time of their charter, and withdrew from them their privileges. In 1388 Richard II. held a parliament here. Cambridge was occupied by the Duke of Northumberland after the death of Edward VI. He was then Chancellor of the University, and after failing in his attempt to capture the Princess Mary, and secure the throne for Lady Jane Grey, he proclaimed Mary queen, but was immediately after arrested as a traitor. During the civil war in the reign of Charles I., Cambridge was garrisoned by Cromwell (1643), and held for the parliament. Cromwell had previously twice represented the borough in parliament.—From the flatness of its situation the town presents no picturesque features, but is seen to advantage from a distance. Visible on all sides are the tower of Great St. Mary's church, the lofty spire of Trinity church, and King's College chapel; and, internally, the buildings and grounds of the various colleges form the real attraction and beauty of the place. These extend along both banks of the Cam, encompassing the town on the W. and N. The two leading lines of street are Trumpington-street and Bridge-street, with its continuation through Sidney to Regent-street. These streets run nearly parallel with the river, and meet not far from the principal bridge. The town is above a mile in length from N. to S., a small part of it lying on the N.W. side of the river. Most of the streets are narrow, and the houses irregularly built, nevertheless there are many good hotels and shops of every description. Many improvements have been made during the last 30 years. The streets are paved and lighted with gas, and there is a good system of drainage. Near the centre of the town is the spacious market-place, now one of the best in the country, in which stands the guildhall, erected in 1717, and partly rebuilt in 1782. Here, too, is the old conduit, founded in 1614, by the renowned carrier, Thomas Hobson, by which a good supply of water is furnished from a distant spring. He likewise founded the spinning-house, and his tomb may be seen in St. Benet's church. On his death, in 1630, Milton wrote his epitaph on the Universities' carrier, "who died for heaviness that his cart went light." The household saying of "Hobson's choice," interpreted "that or none," originated from Hobson's rule to let the horses in his livery-stable in successive order without deviation. His stable is at the present day of great note. The borough gaol is a large octagonal building, with castellated front and gateway. It was erected in 1829, and has 57 solitary cells. The county gaol is near Castle Hill at the N. end of the town. In the same quarter is the handsome building for the county assizes court. The Fitzwilliam Museum is in Trumpington-street; but this with the colleges and other buildings connected with the university, will be described in the following article. —The Cam is crossed by many bridges, the principal public one being the iron bridge, of one arch, connecting Bridge-street with Ely-road. The river is navigable up to Cambridge, and there is a good carrying trade in corn, coals, timber, and other goods with the port of Lynn. There is a large trade in corn, butter, cheese, bacon, &c., for the supply of the university and the London markets. A peculiar custom prevails here of making up butter in pounds, each a yard in length. There are iron and brass foundries, brick and tile works, a tobacco manufactory, breweries, malting, and several extensive flour-mills. Cambridge is a borough by prescription. Charters and privileges were conferred on the townsmen by Henry I., John, Henry III., and other kings. The borough, first incorporated by Henry I., is now divided into five wards, and the government is invested in a mayor, 10 aldermen, and 30 councillors, with the style of the "mayor, bailiffs and burgesses of the borough of Cambridge." It has returned two members to parliament regularly since the reign of Edward I. The limits of the borough remain unchanged by the Reform Act. The mayor is the returning officer. The revenue of the borough is about £6,500 per annum, and its population, according to the census of 1861, 26,351, against 27,815 in 1851, showing a decrease in the decennial period, of 1,464, while the number of inhabited houses has increased from 5,194 to 5,411. The assizes and quarter sessions are held, and the county elections take place, in the town. Cambridge constitutes of itself a Poor-law Union, and is the he

f County Court and excise districts. Two newspapers, alled the *Cambridge Independent* and *Cambridge Chronicle*, re published weekly. Cambridge gives the title of uke to George, prince of the blood-royal.—The town s divided into 14 pars., all in the dioc. of Ely. The iving of All Saints is a vic., val. £130, in the patron. of he Master and Fellows of Jesus College. The church, neat stone edifice, with square embattled tower, tands in St. John's-lane, near Trinity and St. John's Colleges, and has a monument, by Chantrey, to the poet, Henry Kirke White, who died in St. John's College, nd was buried in this church. The living of St. Andrew the Great is a vic., worth £120, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Ely. The church, a handsome modern structure, is situated in St. Andrew-street, opposite Christ's College. It was partly rebuilt by Christopher Rose in 1643, and again rebuilt about 1845; it contains a cenotaph to Captain Cook and his three sons, and the grave of his widow, who died in 1835. The register dates from 1564. St. Andrew the Less is a perpet. cur., worth £48, in the gift of the trustees of the Rev. C. Perry. The church, which stands in the Newmarket-road, is a small structure, erected probably out of the ruins of the priory of Barnwell. Another church was built in Barnwell about the year 1830, dedicated to St. Paul, the living of which is a cur., worth £120, also in the gift of Perry's Trustees. The population of this suburb has vastly increased of late years, from 420 in 1811, to 9,000 in 1851. The living of St. Bene't (or Benedict) is a perpet. cur., val. £151, in the patron. of the Master and Fellows of Corpus Christi College. The church, which stands near that college, has an old Saxon tower, containing six bells, and a monumental brass of 1442. It has recently been enlarged and repaired. The register dates from 1539. The living of St. Botolph is a rect., val. £122, in the patron. of the President and Fellows of Queen's College. The church stands in Trumpington-street, S. of Corpus Christi College. It contains several old monuments, and was thoroughly repaired a few years ago. Over the communion table is a fine painting of the Crucifixion. St. Clement's is a vic., val. £56, in the patron. of the Master and Fellows of Jesus College. The church, which stands in Bridge-street, contains a monument to John de Helsyngham, Mayor of Cambridge, who died in 1329, and an octagonal font. The register dates from 1567. In 1821 a handsome tower and steeple were added by Granado Pigott, from the bequest of Mr. Cole, inscribed with his motto, "Deum cole;" and in 1855 the church was restored by public subscription, and a new organ built. St. Edward's is a perpet. cur., val. £66, in the gift of the Master and Fellows of Trinity Hall. The church, situated in Union-street, is built of stone, in the early English style, and contains a fine font, several monuments, and an altar-piece of Christ and the two disciples at Emmaus. Bishop Latimer preached here. The register chest contains documents as early as 1527. The living of St. Giles is a vic., val. with the perpet. cur. of St. Peter's united, £170, in the patron. of the Bishop of Ely. The two churches are in Castle-street, nearly opposite each other. St. Giles's, a very old building, but recently restored, contains a monument to Nicholas Carre, professor of Greek, who died in 1569. St. Peter's, which has a Norman entrance, has been long disused. It is only 29 feet long by 16 wide. The living of St. Mary the Great is a perpet. cur., val. £104, in the patron. of the Master and Fellows of Trinity College. This fine church, usually called the University Church, stands in the centre of the town; its western front forming one side of a square, the other sides of which are formed by King's College Chapel, the University Library, and the Senate House. It was rebuilt between the years 1478 and 1519, and is a spacious structure, in the perpendicular style of architecture, with a lofty and well-proportioned tower surmounted by octangular turrets, and forming a conspicuous object for many miles round. The tower, which contains a peal of twelve bells, was not erected till 1608. The interior of the church is light and beautiful, being 120 feet in length by 68 broad; it contains a fine organ, font, and register chest, with documents as early as 1535. The chancel has been recently restored. Queen Elizabeth was present at some disputations held in this church in 1564. The university sermons are still preached here, and there is a gallery at the E. end for the accommodation of the vice-chancellor, heads of colleges, noblemen, and doctors. Side-galleries were provided for the masters of arts and undergraduates, by a bequest of William Worts in 1709. There are two side chapels and several monuments. The remains of Martin Bucer, the reformer, were interred here, but were dug up in the reign of Queen Mary, and burnt with those of Fagius. The tomb was afterwards restored. This church is the point from which distances are measured. The living of St. Mary the Less is a perpet. cur., val. £95, in the patron. of the Master and Fellows of St. Peter's College. The church, on the N. side of Peter House, in Trumpington-street, was erected in 1327, on the site of an older church, dedicated to St. Peter, and is in the perpendicular style. The east window is exquisitely enriched with tracery, and filled with ancient stained glass. It was used as a chapel to St. Peter's College until 1632. It contains a Norman font, and a register dating from 1558. The living of St. Michael is a perpet. cur., val. £95, in the patron. of the Master and Fellows of Trinity College. The church, situated in Trinity-street, opposite Caius College, was the burial-place of Fagius, and as such was laid under an interdict in 1556. After the burning of the remains of Bucer and Fagius at the Market Cross, the church was reconsecrated. In the church are a portrait of Charles I., with a Latin inscription, and the tomb of Dr. Conyers Middleton, principal librarian to the university, who died in 1750. This church was partly burnt down in 1849. The register chest contains documents dating from 1516. St. Sepulchre's is a vic., val. £123, in the gift of the parishioners. The church, which stands in Bridge-street, is a circular structure, erected in the reign of Henry I. in imitation of the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. It was founded by the Knights Templars, and is said to be the most ancient of four similar churches still remaining in this country. It is 41 feet in diameter, and has a peristyle of eight very massive pillars, from which spring circular arches with zigzag mouldings. The whole was carefully restored in 1843, under the direction of the Camden Society. It has a handsome painted window over the altar, representing the Crucifixion. The living of Holy Trinity is a perpet. cur., val. £96, in the patron. of the Bishop of Ely. The church, situated at the S. end of Sidney-street, is a handsome cruciform edifice, in the Gothic style of architecture, with a western tower, surmounted by four turrets with pinnacles, and a good spire. It was probably erected about the time of Henry VI. on the site of a much older church, and was repaired a few years ago. It has several handsome windows of stained glass, a fine-toned organ, and register chest containing documents from 1566. Among the numerous monuments is an altar-tomb to Sir Robert Tabor, the first physician who administered bark in fever cases. He died in 1681. Here is also a monument to the young missionary, Henry Martyn, who died in the East in 1812. The cur. of Holy Trinity parish was held by the Rev. Charles Simeon. There are in Cambridge three chapels belonging to the Baptists, two to the Wesleyans, two to the Primitive Methodists, one to the Independents, one to the Roman Catholics, and one to the Society of Friends, which last is also used as a free library. There are several endowed free schools. The grammar school, founded in 1615 by Dr. Perse, senior fellow of Caius College, has an income from endowment of £450 per annum, and was rebuilt in 1842. It is for 100 scholars, and the parishes of Chesterton, Barnwell, and Trumpington share its advantages. The charity schools founded by William Whiston in 1703, and afterwards endowed by William Worts, have a revenue of about £60 per annum, and were long ago united with the National schools, founded in 1808. There are also British,

industrial, infant, and ragged schools. A free library was founded in 1855, and a working men's college and reading-room have been more recently established. The lending library was opened in April, 1858, and received a munificent donation of books from the late lamented Prince Consort. The library is open daily from 12 to 4, and from 6 to 10 in the evening. A museum is attached to the library.—Among the numerous charitable institutions of the town, the principal is the general hospital, usually called from its founder, Addenbrooke's Hospital. It was founded by Dr. John Addenbrooke, and was opened for patients in 1766. Its governors are the chancellor, vice-chancellor, and two representatives of the university, the Bishop of Ely, the lord-lieutenant of the county, and several other official persons. The building, a handsome structure, faced with Roman cement, stands at the S. end of Trumpington-street. It was greatly enlarged after 1813, when John Botell bequeathed £7,000 for that purpose, and it is capable of accommodating 100 patients. Certificates of attendance on the lectures and practice of this hospital are admitted by the universities, the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and by the Society of Apothecaries. It is mainly supported by voluntary contributions. There are almshouses in various parts of the town, founded at different times, among which are those for widows of clergymen established by Captain Edward Story in 1692, with a revenue of about £800 per annum; Wray's almshouses, endowed with about £200 a year; besides Knight's, Perse's, Hobson's, &c. An asylum for infirm members of friendly societies was established in 1837. In the town are a mechanics' institute, a literary institution, a young men's Christian association, and a mendicity society, the object of which is to relieve deserving objects. The Union poorhouse, built in 1838 at the cost of £6,500, is in Mill-road, and is a plain brick building, capable of accommodating about 250 inmates.—The theatre is in Newmarket-road. It is a commodious building, and was re-decorated in 1854. The season usually commences at the end of August, and ends about the 10th October. Parker's Piece is a large cricket and pleasure-ground for the use of the public. The ground was laid out by Loudon, the botanist and landscape gardener. Near it is a spacious cemetery, recently formed, with an elegant chapel. The castle, situated at Castle Hill, from which there is a good view of the town, fell into decay at an early period, and there are now no ruins of it left; the gatehouse, which had been used as a prison, was taken down at the time of the erection of the County Court-house.—Cambridge was the site of nearly 80 religious houses, consisting of priories, convents, hostels, &c. Of these the most ancient was Barnwell Priory, founded by Picot, the sheriff, in 1092, for monks of the Augustine order, and afterwards enlarged by Payne Peveril, standard-bearer to Robert Duke of Normandy. At the Dissolution it had a revenue of £351. The remains of the priory are now used as farm buildings. Among the other religious houses were the Benedictine nunnery of St. Rhadegund, founded about 1130, and part of which forms the chapel of Jesus College; the Franciscan monastery, founded about 1225, on the site of which stands Sidney Sussex College; the Bethlemite friary, founded in 1257, and the only one of the order in England; the Dominican monastery, founded before 1275, on the site now occupied by Emmanuel College; the Augustine friary, founded about 1259; the Carmelite, or White Friars, in 1316, the site now forming the garden of King's College; the Gilbertine priory, about 1291; the friary *de Sacco*, St. Mary's friary, St. Anne's hospital, &c. In St. Giles's parish is a very curious old mansion called Merton Hall, or more commonly Pythagoras' School, erected in the 13th century, and now converted into a barn. The ancient custom of Plough Monday, with its begging and merry-making, is still observed by the peasantry of the neighbourhood.—The castle was occasionally a royal residence, and the town of Cambridge has frequently been honoured by royal visits. It was visited by Henry VII., Henry VIII., Queen Elizabeth, James I., Charles I., Charles II. (who was here on two occasions), William III., Queen Anne, George I., and George II. In 1843 it was visited by Queen Victoria and the late Prince Consort; and again in 1847, on the installation of Prince Albert as chancellor of the university. The British Association met here in 1833, and the Royal Agricultural Society in 1840.—Cambridge is the birthplace of several distinguished men; among whom are Sir John Cheke, tutor to Edward VI. (1514); Jeremy Taylor (1605); Richard Cumberland, the dramatist (1732); Orlando Gibbons, the organist and composer (1583); James Essex, the antiquary and architect (1723); Drake, author of a translation of Herodotus (1667); Bishops Goldsborowe, Thirlbye, and Townson; Thomas Bennett, a Protestant martyr, burnt at Exeter in 1530, &c.—Wednesday and Saturday are the principal market days, but markets are held daily. The corn exchange is a commodious building on St. Andrew's-hill, and is well attended on Saturday. The cattle market is at the back of St. Peter's-street, and is held on Saturday. There are two great annual fairs, the Midsummer, or Pot fair, and the Stourbridge fair. These are both held in the parish of Barnwell, and are proclaimed by the heads of the university and of the corporation. Midsummer fair commences on the 22nd June, and is for the sale of horses, cattle, pottery, &c.; Stourbridge fair, on the 8th September, for cattle, timber, wool, cheese, hops, &c.; it was formerly one of the greatest fairs in England, and lasted three weeks. The importance and duration of these fairs is considerably diminished. The races generally take place in July, on Midsummer Common.

Cambridge, The University of.—The foundation of this University, or of the school of learning out of which it ultimately grew, is a matter still involved in uncertainty. That in the 7th century a school on the model of some in France was established by Sigebert, King of the East Angles, is related by Bede in his "Ecclesiastical History." It has been conjectured that Cambridge was the seat of this school, and that Edward the Elder restored and extended it after the invasions of the Danes, building halls and appointing teachers. Although many students settled here at a very remote period, and had adopted the practice of living in community in inns or hostels, under the direction of a principal, it is believed that a systematic form was first given to their pursuits in 1109 by the learned monks sent to Cottenham by Joffred, Abbot of Croyland, the successor of Ingulph. These monks, four in number, going daily to Cambridge, at first taught in a barn, and when the number of their scholars became very great, began to give their instructions in different places, and at different hours. Such is the tradition. That the University was incorporated before 1231, the date commonly given, is inferred from the fact that its existence, with its chancellor and masters and various privileges, is recognised in royal letters of Henry III. of that year. The interference of the king was called for in consequence of the high rents demanded by the townsmen of the students for their lodgings. The same inconvenience had naturally arisen in other University towns, as at Naples and Bologna, and a similar remedy was resorted to in each case. By the king's letter it was appointed that the hostels, or students' lodgings, should be taxed by two masters of arts and two honest townsmen. This valuation was afterwards directed to be made every five years. Such was the origin of the *taxors*—officers till recently appointed, but with duties of another sort. The jealousies and contentions between "town and gown" showed themselves very early, and had to be suppressed by the civil power in 1249. In 1381 occurred the most serious outbreak between the townsmen and the University, excited by the increased and important privileges granted to the latter by Edward III. in 1333, and encouraged by the apparent success of Wat Tyler and his followers in the preceding year, 1380. It was on this occasion that the charters and records of the University were burnt. The riot was suppressed by the troops led by Spencer, the bishop militant of Norwich, and the town was for a time deprived of its charters. The exclusive ecclesiastical and spiritual jurisdiction of the University over its scholars was declared by Pope

Martin V. in 1430. The supremacy of the Pope was renounced by the University in 1534, and its charters were soon after surrendered to Henry VIII. They were restored in 1536. Of the numerous charters granted to the University, the earliest extant may be seen in Dyer's "Privileges of the University;" some of these, however, are certainly spurious. Preceding grants were confirmed by the great charter of Queen Elizabeth; in the 13th year of whose reign was passed the Act for the incorporation of both the Universities. Under this statute the style of this learned society is "The Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge." The elective franchise was first conferred by James I. in the first year of his reign, since which time the University has returned two members to parliament. The members of the Senate form the electoral body, and the vice-chancellor is the returning officer.—The University constitutes a literary federal republic, comprising 17 colleges or halls, each of which is a corporation governed by its own statutes, but bound also by the higher law of the University. The colleges, substitutes at first for the old hostels, are supported by the endowments of their founders and later benefactors. Each college has a share both in the legislative and executive department of the University. The place of assembly is the Senate House. All masters of arts and of laws, doctors in divinity, civil law, or medicine, whose names are on the college boards, or on the University Register, have votes in the Senate, to which belongs the supreme legislative authority. This body was till recently divided into two houses, or classes, denominated regents and non-regents. The former, or upper house, was composed of masters of arts of less than five years', and doctors of less than two years', standing, and was also called the white-hood house, from the white lining of the hoods worn by its members. The latter, or lower, also called the black-hood house, was composed of the masters of arts of above five years' standing. Liberty of voting in either house at pleasure was enjoyed by the doctors of more than two years' standing, and the public orator of the University. Now all members of the Senate vote as one body. An assembly of the Senate is called a congregation. There is a council, composed (under 19 & 20 Vict., c. 88) of the chancellor, vice-chancellor, 4 heads of colleges, 4 professors of the University, and 8 other members of the Senate. The business of the council is to consider and approve the graces, or projected laws, of the University, previous to their introduction to the Senate.—The executive body of the University consists of the following officers: the chancellor, usually a man of high rank, who presides over all cases relating to the University, and holds office for two years, or so much longer as shall be tacitly allowed; a high steward, to try cases of felony within the limits of the University, *i.e.* within 1 mile of the suburbs; a vice-chancellor, who (since the passing of the Act above mentioned) must be head of some college, and acts as magistrate for the University, town, and county; a commissary, who holds a court of record for all privileged persons and scholars under the degree of M.A.; an assessor, to assist the vice-chancellor; a public orator, the voice and pen of the Senate on all public occasions; two proctors, masters of arts of three years' standing, or bachelors of divinity, who attend to the discipline and behaviour of the students, and keep the peace of the University, in which they are assisted by two pro-proctors; a librarian; a registrary; two moderators, masters of arts, to superintend the general examinations for mathematical honours; three esquire bedells, who attend the vice-chancellor; a University marshal, and some other officers.—The University has a revenue of about £5,500 per annum, derived from various sources, including fees of the scholars, the profits of the University printing-press, the value of Burwell vicarage, Ovington rectory (in Norfolk), an estate at Barton, &c. The whole is managed by the vice-chancellor, and the accounts are examined by auditors annually appointed by the Senate.—The stipends of the professors are paid from the University chest, or by government, or from the estates with which the professorships have been endowed. These are the following: *Lady Margaret's Professorship of Divinity*, founded in 1502 by Margaret Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII., and foundress of St. John's College; the *Regius Professorships of Divinity, Civil Law, Physic, Greek, and Hebrew*, all founded in 1540 by Henry VIII.; the *Professorship of Arabic*, founded in 1632 by Sir T. Adams, Bart.; the *Lord Almoner's Reader and Professorship of Arabic;* the *Lucasian Professorship of Mathematics*, founded in 1663 by Henry Lucas, Esq.; the *Professorship of Casuistry*, or *Moral Philosophy*, founded in 1683 by Dr. Knightbridge; of *Music*, founded in 1684; of *Chemistry*, in 1702; of *Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy*, founded in 1704 by Archdeacon Plume; of *Anatomy*, in 1707; of *Modern History*, in 1724, by George I.; of *Botany*, in 1724; of *Geology*, in 1727, by Dr. Woodward; of *Astronomy and Geometry*, in 1749, by Thomas Lowndes, Esq.; the *Norrisian Professorship of Divinity*, founded in 1768 by John Norris, Esq.; the *Professorship of Natural and Experimental Philosophy*, founded in 1783 by the Rev. Richard Jackson; the *Downing Professorships of Medicine* and of the *Laws of England*, founded in 1800 by Sir George Downing, Bart.; the *Professorship of Mineralogy*, founded in 1808, and endowed by the government; that of *Political Economy*, in 1828; and the *Disney Professorship of Archæology*, founded in 1851 by John Disney, Esq. There are several endowed lectureships and preacherships, viz.:—*Lady Margaret's Preachership*, founded in 1503; the *Rede Lecturer*, who is annually appointed to deliver a single lecture in place of the *Barnaby Lectureship in Mathematics*, a very ancient foundation, and the *Barnaby Lectureships in Philosophy, Rhetoric, and Logic*, founded by Sir Robert Rede in 1524; the *Sadlerian Lectureships in Algebra*, 17 in number, founded about 1710 by Lady Sadler, which will shortly be amalgamated under a Sadlerian Professorship of Pure Mathematics; the *Hulsean Christian Advocate and Lecturer*—offices endowed in 1789 by the Rev. John Hulse, for the defence of the Christian religion and the illustration of Scripture, from which the *Hulsean Professorship of Divinity*, was established in 1850; and some others. Boards of the various studies were appointed in 1848, for the purpose of deliberating and reporting from year to year on the state of the studies and examinations in the University. The annual prizes of the University for the encouragement of learning amount to about £1,500; those of the separate colleges to about £800. Three-fourths of the former, and one half of the latter, are given for the classics and English composition. In addition to these there are the following:—two gold medals, worth 15 guineas each, given by the chancellor for the classics, and one for an English poem; four prizes of the same val. for Latin prose composition, given by the members for the University; three, worth 5 guineas each, for a Greek ode, a Latin ode, and epigrams, given by Sir Edward Browne, Knt.; the Porson prize, for a translation from English dramatists into Greek verse; two prizes, val. £25 each, for mathematics, &c., founded by Dr. Robert Smith; a gold medal, &c., val. £12, for an essay on some religious subject, given by John Norris, Esq.; a premium of £40 for a treatise on the truth of the Christian religion, given by the Rev. John Hulse; one of the same val. for an English poem, given by the Rev. Thomas Seaton; the prize for an essay on some mathematical subject, founded in honour of the astronomical discoveries of Mr. Adams, of St. John's; the Maitland, Le Bas, and Burney prizes.—The University scholarships are the following: five classical, founded by Lord Craven, the val. of which has been raised from £25 to £50; one classical, endowed by Dr. Battie, val. £40; one founded by Sir William Browne, val. £21; one classical, by Dr. Davies; eight scholarships for sons of poor clergymen, endowed in 1810 by Dr. Bell; the Pitt scholarship; six Hebrew (three at first), endowed in 1817 by the Rev. Robert Tyrwhitt, those of the first class val. £30, and those of the second, £20 each; and Crosse's scholarship

for theology and Hebrew.—The University Terms, three in number, are fixed by invariable rules. October or Michaelmas Term begins on the 1st October, and ends on the 16th December; Lent or January Term extends from the 13th January to the Friday before Palm Sunday; and Easter or Midsummer Term from the Friday after Easter Sunday to the Friday after the last Tuesday but one in June.—The several orders in the colleges are the following: the *Head*, usually a D.D., and called *Master* in all the colleges except King's College and Queen's College, the head of the former being styled *Provost*, and of the latter, *President*; *Fellows*, usually doctors in one of the three faculties, M.A.s or B.A.s, in the various faculties; *Fellow Commoners*, who have the privilege of dining at the fellows' table; *Pensioners*, *Scholars*, and *Sizars*; the latter usually have free commons and various emoluments.—After entering the University every undergraduate must write his name in the University Register, which is called "matriculation," and the undergraduate of the first year is a "freshman;" in his second year he is called a "junior soph," and in his third year a "senior soph." No declaration or oath is now required previous to matriculation or taking a B.A. degree. The first University examination, called the "previous," or "little-go," takes place in the second Lent Term after the commencement of residence. The second examination for the degree of B.A., takes place in the January of the fourth year of residence, *i.e.* after ten terms for those who are candidates for honours. Those who take only the ordinary degree are called οἱ πόλλοι, or familiarly "the poll," and may pass their examinations in the previous June, *i.e.* in the ninth term after commencing residence. The lists of the successful candidates for honours are called "triposes." The classical tripos was founded in 1824, and confined to those who had already obtained mathematical honours; now, however, any undergraduate may be a candidate for classical honours, and may obtain his degree in the same manner as by the mathematical tripos. The same is now true of the moral and natural sciences triposes, which were established in 1851. In the mathematical tripos, three classes of merit are distinguished—the first, wranglers; the second, senior optimes; and the third, junior optimes. The "senior wrangler" is the foremost mathematician of his year. The last of the junior optimes is familiarly called the "wooden spoon." There are three classes also in the classical tripos. The terms of residence, examinations, and other academical regulations, will be found in the "Cambridge University Calendar," which is published annually. Honorary degrees were formerly conferred on privy councillors, bishops, and various classes of noblemen; but this practice was abolished by the Senate in 1826. Honorary degrees are, however, frequently conferred by the University on persons illustrious by their birth or their public services.

A brief account must now be given of the Colleges, seventeen in number, composing the University, and of the public buildings and institutions connected with it. The colleges, nearly all extra parochial, were first founded to take the place of the hostels in which the students used to lodge at their own charges. Magdalene College and the new part of St. John's are the only buildings on the W. side of the Cam. Sidney College, Christ's College, Jesus College, Emmanuel College, and Downing College, stand detached in other parts of the town. Each college has a master's lodge, apartments for the fellows and students, library, chapel, hall, and combination (business) room. The most ancient of the colleges is St. Peter's, or Peter House, founded by Hugh de Balsham, afterwards Bishop of Ely. Although made a residence for students about 1257, it was not constituted a college till 20 years later. This college has a master, 14 foundation and 10 bye-fellowships, and 62 scholarships. The buildings, situated on the E. side of Trumpington-street, consist of three courts, one of which was erected in 1826, out of a bequest by the Rev. Francis Gisborne; and a small handsome chapel, built in 1632. It has a fine E. window of stained glass, with a representation of the Crucifixion, after Rubens; and six other painted windows of Munich glass have recently been inserted by subscription—three on the N. side, representing Abraham offering up Isaac, St. John in the Wilderness, and the Wise Men from the East; and three on the S. side representing the Resurrection, Healing the Sick, and Paul pleading before Felix. Among the students of Peter House were Cardinal Beaufort, Colonel Hutchinson, the eminent republican officer during the Civil War, Bishop Walton, editor of the Polyglot Bible, the Poet Gray, and Lord Ellenborough.—Clare Hall, at first called University Hall, was founded by Dr. Richard Badew in 1326, and having been burnt down, was refounded by Elizabeth, sister of Gilbert Earl of Clare, in 1344. The society is composed of a master, 19 foundation and 3 bye-fellows, and about 50 scholars. The buildings stand near the river, on the W. side of the town, between King's and Caius colleges, and are connected with pleasant grounds on the opposite side by a stone bridge. They form a spacious court, 160 feet long by 111 broad, and were rebuilt of Ketton stone in 1638. The chapel was rebuilt about 1763, from designs by Sir James Burrough. The college possesses portraits of Lady Elizabeth Clare, the foundress, Holles, Duke of Newcastle, and Archbishop Tillotson. Hugh Latimer, Dr. Burnet, Ralph Cudworth, the philosopher, Parkhurst, the lexicographer, Whiston, translator of Josephus, and Nicholas Ferrar, the friend of George Herbert, were students of Clare Hall.—Pembroke College (or Hall) was founded by Mary de St. Paul, Countess of Pembroke, in 1343, in memory of her husband, who was accidentally slain at a tournament on the day of their nuptials. It was munificently endowed by Henry VI., and at present consists of a master, 14 foundation and 2 bye-fellows, and about 30 scholars. The college buildings, on the E. side of Trumpington-street, comprise two courts opening into each other through the hall which stands between them. The chapel, designed by Sir Christopher Wren, and built in 1665 at the expense of Dr. Wren, Bishop of Ely, is an elegant and well-proportioned structure. In the inner court is a detached building containing the hollow sphere, 18 feet in diameter, devised by Dr. Long, professor of astronomy, with representations in colours of the principal constellations of the northern hemisphere. It is fitted up as a lecture-room. The college contains portraits of the foundress, of the poets Spenser and Gray, Ridley, the martyr, and others. Among the distinguished men educated here were, besides those just named, the poets Crashaw and Mason, archbishops Grindall and Whitgift, Bishop Andrews, Edward Calamy, and the great statesman William Pitt.—Gonville or Caius College was founded by Edmund Gonville in 1348, and took from him at first the name of Gonville Hall; but being enlarged and refounded in 1557 by Dr. John Caius, physician to Queen Mary, received its present name. It is usually called Caius (pronounced *Keys*) College. The society includes a master, 29 fellows, and 50 scholars. The buildings stand between Trinity College and the Senate House, and consist of two courts, with three gates called the gates of Humility, Virtue, and Honour. The gate of Honour and the internal court of Caius College are particularly deserving of observation, as the work of Theodore Have, or Havenius, who divides with Giovanni di Padua the honour of having introduced classic art into England. The chapel, rebuilt at the beginning of the 18th century, contains a brass of a knight, and a monument to Dr. Caius, with the brief epitaph, "*Fui Caius: vivit post funera Virtus.*" Here too, is interred Sir James Brough, who designed several of the University buildings, and died in 1774. The library has a good collection of works on Heraldry. The college has a large number of portraits, including those of Dr. Caius, and all the masters except one. Many eminent physicians have been educated at Caius College, among whom are Sir Charles Scarborough, and Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood. Sir Thomas Gresham, Jeremy Taylor, Jeremy Collier, Dr. Samuel Clarke, and Lord Chancellor Thurlow were

lso educated here.—Trinity Hall was founded by William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, in 1350, on the ite of an ancient hostel. It has a master, 12 fellows, nd 18 scholars, and is chiefly devoted to the study of he civil law. It stands near Clare Hall, on the banks f the Cam, behind the Public Library, and consists of wo courts, one of which is of modern date. The altar- iece of the chapel is a painting of the Presentation in he Temple. The chapel contains three monumental rasses. The hall has among its portraits those of Bishop ardiner, Archbishop Laud, and the Earl of Chester- ield, who studied here; as did also Bishop Horsley, homas Tusser, Bilney, the martyr, Sir Robert Naun- on, and Chief Justice de Grey.—Corpus Christi ollege, also called Bene't (Benedict) College, was ounded by the two guilds of Corpus Christi and the lessed Virgin Mary, in 1352. The society is composed f a master, 12 fellows, and 59 scholars. The buildings tand on the E. side of Trumpington-street, and com- rise two spacious courts, one of which is of modern rection. The front is 222 feet in length, with a fine entral gateway and lofty towers at each end. The new ortion of the college was erected about 1823, from esigns by Wilkins. The chapel, which has two ctagonal turrets, stained windows, and a fine west oorway, was built about 1579 by Lord-Keeper Bacon. The library contains a large and precious collection of ncient MSS., bequeathed by Archbishop Parker. Here re portraits of Erasmus, Cardinal Wolsey, Sir Thomas More, and Archbishop Parker. The latter, with arch- ishops Tenison and Herring, Lord-Keeper Bacon, Fletcher, the dramatist, Stukeley and Gough, the anti- quaries, were educated here.—King's College was founded by Henry VI. in 1441, as a small seminary, but was reconstituted in 1443 on a much larger scale, and made the greatest college of its time. The society consists of a provost and 70 fellows and scholars—the latter being supplied in regular succession from Eton College, which was also founded by Henry VI. about the same time. The college enjoys some peculiar privi- leges; the power of the provost being absolute within the precincts, and the proctors and other officers of the University having no authority within its walls. The buildings, which are on a grand scale, form a noble court between Trumpington-street and the river. On the S. side of the court are the provost's lodge, the library, the hall, and chambers for the fellows and scholars, present- ing a front of 509 feet. This range was built by Mr. Wilkins, and is in the perpendicular style of architec- ture. On the W. side are residences for the fellows, built by Gibbs in 1724; and the N. side is formed by the chapel. King's College Chapel is the glory of Cam- bridge, and the most magnificent and elaborately perfect example of the perpendicular style. The foundation stone was laid by Henry VI. in 1446, and the work was not completed till 1532, thus occupying nearly a century. It is built of blocks of stone of immense size, and is supported by eleven vast buttresses on each side, crowned with elegant pinnacles. Octagon towers, of exquisite proportions, rise from each corner of the chapel. Its ex- terior dimensions are—length, 316 feet; breadth, 84 feet; height to the battlements, 90 feet; to the pinnacles, 101 feet; and to the top of the towers, 146½ feet. The dimensions within are—length, 209 feet; breadth, 45⅓ feet; height, 76 feet. The roof, in 12 compartments, is of stone, vaulted and exquisitely carved, and unsup- ported by pillars. A splendid carved screen separates the choir from the ante-chapel, and on each side of the building are nine small chapels or chantries. The whole is lighted and delicately tinted by 24 lofty and magnificent stained windows, 12 on each side, a fine E. window also stained, and a plain one at the W. end. The height of the windows is nearly 50 feet. The whole vast structure is finely proportioned, light, aerial, and rich, being one of the finest pieces of ar- chitecture in the world. The chapel contains four monumental brasses, the earliest dated 1496. Among the distinguished men educated at King's College are bishops Aldrich, Pearson, and Fleetwood; Fryth, and other martyrs; Sir John Cheke, Sir Francis Walsingham, Sir William Temple, Sir Robert Wal- pole, Lord Walpole, Coxe, the biographer of Marl- borough, Jacob Bryant, and Edmund Waller, the poet. —Queens' College was founded by Queen Margaret of Anjou, wife of Henry VI., in 1448, and completed by Elizabeth Widville, consort of Edward IV., in 1465. The society is composed of a president, 20 fellows, and 21 scholars. The buildings, between Catharine Hall and the river, comprise three spacious courts, partly re- built about 30 years ago, with a tower, gateway, and cloisters in the inner court. A wooden bridge, built in 1746, leads to the beautiful grounds on the W. side of the river. In the chapel are four brasses, and in the hall are portraits of the second foundress of the college, of Erasmus, Sir Thomas Smith, General Monk, and others. Erasmus was student and afterwards professor of Greek here. Bishops Fisher and Patrick, Thomas Fuller, author of the "Church History" and "British Worthies;" Wallis, the mathematician; and Beaumont, the dramatist, were educated at this college.—Catharine Hall was founded by Dr. Woodlark, chancellor of the University, and provost of King's College, in 1475. It is composed of a master, 14 fellows, and 43 scholars. The buildings, on the W. side of Trumpington- street, form a spacious court, 180 feet long by 120 broad, open towards the street. It was rebuilt about 1700. The chapel contains monuments to Lady Dawes and Dr. John Addenbrooke, founder of the hospital named after him, who died in 1719. The college possesses portraits of the founder and of Bishop Sherlock, who fitted up the library and bequeathed his own books to it. Among the students of Catharine Hall were archbishops Sandys and Dawes, bishops Hoadley and Sherlock, Dr. Light- foot, the Orientalist, John Strype, the antiquary, and Ray, the naturalist.—Jesus College was founded by John Alcock, Bishop of Ely, in 1496, and endowed with the possessions of the nunnery of St. Rhadegund, on the site of which it was built. The society consists of a master, 16 fellows, and 49 scholars and exhibitioners. The buildings are pleasantly situated on the N.E. side of the town, and form two courts, with a S. front of 160 feet by 120 deep. The most interesting of them is the chapel, a cruciform structure, with large square tower, which was the conventual church of the nunnery. It has, however, been frequently altered, and was restored a few years ago. It has a good window of stained glass at the E. end, and contains the tombs of a nun, Berta Rosata, and of Prior John de Pykenham, and a monu- ment to Tobias Rustat, a benefactor to the college. Among the portraits in the college are those of Cran- mer, Archbishop Bancroft, the founder, Henry VIII., &c. Cranmer, Flamstead, the astronomer, Dr. Jortin, Lawrence Sterne, Hartley, the metaphysician, Dr. Clarke, the traveller, and Samuel Taylor Coleridge were students of Jesus College.—Christ's College, originally founded in the reign of Henry VI., under the name of "God's House," was refounded and en- dowed by Margaret Countess of Richmond and Derby, mother of Henry VII., in 1505, who changed its name to Christ's College. The college is chiefly for divinity, and the fellows are required to take priest's orders within a year after they have attained the proper age. It has a master, 15 fellows, and 53 scholars. The buildings consist of two courts, situated to the N. of Emmanuel College. In the chapel are two brasses, and in the E. window portraits of the foundress and Henry VII. At the N. end is a handsome monument of white marble and the grave of Ralph Cudworth, the philosopher. The gardens and grounds are extensive and beautiful, and contain a mulberry-tree planted by Milton, who was a student of this college. Other famous men educated here are Archbishop Sharp, Bishop Lati- mer, Henry More, the platonist, Dr. Paley, Dr. Thomas Burnet, and Francis Quarles.—St. John's College, which, with the exception of Trinity, is the largest col- lege in the University, was founded under the will of Margaret Countess of Richmond, the foundress of Christ's College, about 1511. It is for divinity, and is

composed of a master, 60 fellows, and 114 scholars, with a very large number of exhibitions. The buildings consist of three courts on the E. side of the Cam, and a new one on the W. side, connected by a handsome covered stone bridge. The ancient courts, whose length from E. to W. is about 500 feet, are mostly of red brick, and the entrance from St. John's-street is by a noble tower gateway. The new court was erected about 1830 from designs by Rickman, and is partly in the perpendicular and partly in the Tudor styles. Cloisters extend from wing to wing. The library is spacious, and contains a very valuable collection of books, including those bequeathed by Prior, the poet. The chapel contains a canopied brass, and a monument to Baker, the antiquarian. The college possesses portraits of the foundress, Queen Elizabeth, Mary Queen of Scots, Lord Falkland, the Earl of Strafford, &c. The two last mentioned, with Roger Ascham, bishops Fisher, Watson, and Beveridge, Sir Kenelm Digby, Lord Burleigh, General Fairfax, Soame Jenyns, Horne Tooke, William Wilberforce, Ben Jonson, and the poets Herrick, Otway, Henry Kirke White, and William Wordsworth were students of St. John's.—Magdalene College was founded by Stafford Duke of Buckingham in 1519, and completed, after his attainder, by Thomas Baron Audley, lord chancellor, in 1542. It is composed of a master, 4 foundation and 13 bye-fellows, and 43 scholars. This college stands at the N.W. end of the town, on the site of an ancient hostel, and consists of two courts, in the second of which is the Pepysian library, containing a valuable collection of MSS. and prints, and a very large collection of English ballads. This library was the gift of Samuel Pepys, author of the now well-known "Memoirs," the original MS. of which is preserved here. Among the portraits possessed by this college are those of the founders, Chief Justice Wray, Samuel Pepys, &c.; and among the most eminent students were Archbishop Grindall, Bishop Cumberland, Pepys, and Dr. Waterland.—Trinity College, which is the largest and most important in the University of Cambridge, was founded by Henry VIII., in 1546, on the site of two ancient colleges, St. Michael's Hall and King's Hall, and several hostels. St. Michael's Hall was founded in 1324, and King's Hall in 1337, and their united endowments were given to Trinity, which was afterwards augmented by Queen Mary. The society is composed of a master, 60 fellows, and 72 scholars. The mastership is in the gift of the crown. The college buildings are of great extent, situated between St. John's on the N., and Caius College on the S., filling the space between Trumpington-street and the river. They consist of three great courts, the first of which, nearly square, is about 1,900 feet in circuit, the largest quadrangle either at Cambridge or Oxford. The principal entrance to this college is from Trinity-street by a fine old turreted gateway. In this court are the chapel, the hall, and the master's lodge. The chapel, 200 feet in length, was built partly by Queen Mary and partly by Queen Elizabeth. It is in the perpendicular style, and contains an altar-piece by Benjamin West; statues of Sir Isaac Newton, by Roubiliac; of Barrow, by Noble, of Professor Porson, by Chantrey, and of Bacon, copied from that at St. Alban's; besides busts of Professor Porson, Dobree, and others. The ante-chapel contains also several good memorial windows of stained glass, one of them to Dr. Mill. The hall is a noble building, in the Tudor style, 100 feet in length and about 50 feet high, adorned with a very large number of portraits of eminent scholars. The master's lodge contains several spacious apartments, and is the residence of the sovereign on all royal visits to Cambridge. The second, or Neville's Court, is an elegant range of buildings, and includes the library, cloisters, and residences for the fellows and students. The library, built from a design by Sir Christopher Wren, is a magnificent apartment, containing, besides a large collection of books and highly interesting MSS., many busts and portraits. The MSS. include some of Milton's poems and many of Newton's letters respecting *Principia*. The busts of Newton, Bacon, Ray, and Willoughby are by Roubiliac. Here, too, is the fine statue of Lord Byron, by Thorwaldsen. The third, or King's Court, erected about 1825 from designs by Wilkins, is a noble quadrangle in the early English style of architecture, fronting the river and the gardens. It has a fine tower gateway. A new court has been recently built by Dr. Whewell, the present master, opposite the great gateway. Among the portraits in this college are those of the Earl of Essex, Sir Isaac Newton, Shakspeare, Cowley, Dryden, Isaac Barrow, &c.; all of whom, except Shakspeare, were students of Trinity, as were also the following eminent men: Lord Bacon, Sir Edward Coke, Sir Robert Cotton, Dr. Conyers Middleton, Professor Porson, Professor Dobree, and Dr. Mill; the poets Donne, George Herbert, George Crabbe, Andrew Marvell, Lord Byron, and Vincent Bourne.—Emmanuel College was founded in 1584 by Sir Walter Mildmay, privy councillor to Queen Elizabeth, on the site of a Dominican priory established about 1280. It consists of a master, 15 fellows, and about 100 scholars and exhibitioners. The buildings are pleasantly situated in St. Andrew-street, and command a good view over the country to the S.E. They are chiefly of modern date, and form two courts with spacious and pleasant gardens. The present library was formerly the chapel. The present chapel, designed by Archbishop Sancroft, was completed in 1677. Archbishop Sancroft, bishops Hall, Bedell, and Hurd, Matthew Poole, the commentator, Dr. Wallis, Dr. Farmer, the poet Akenside, and Dr. Parr, were educated at Emmanuel College.—Sidney Sussex College was founded by Frances Sydney, Countess of Sussex, who, by her will in 1588, left property for that purpose. It is for divinity, and consists of a master, 12 fellows, and 26 scholars. The buildings, in Sidney-street, occupy the site of the monastery of Grey Friars founded about the time of Henry III., and comprise two courts. They were completed in 1598. The chapel, which has an altar-piece painted by Francesco Pittoni, and the library were rebuilt in 1780, and the college was restored under the direction of Wyatt ille about 1830. Among the portraits are those of the foundress, Oliver Cromwell (by Cooper), and William Wollaston. Bernini's bust of Cromwell, from a cast taken soon after death, is in the library. Cromwell was a student of Sidney College.—Downing College, the most recent, was founded pursuant to the will of Sir George Downing, of Gamlingay Park, Cambridgeshire, dated 1717. The erection of the buildings was commenced in 1807, and the college was opened in 1821. It is for a master, 2 professors of Law and Medicine, 16 fellows, and 6 scholars. The buildings will form a very large quadrangle, of which two sides are completed from designs by Wilkins. The library contains the books, MSS., antiquities, &c., bequeathed by John Bowtell.—The various colleges hold the patronage of a very large number of livings in England and Wales, and have also the appointment to the masterships of several public schools. The different ranks of members of the University, and the several classes of students, wear a distinctive dress. The costume differs slightly also for each college.

The principal public buildings belonging to the University are:—the Senate House, the Public Schools and Library, the Pitt Press, the Fitzwilliam Museum, the Anatomical Museum, and the Observatory. The Senate House, a large and handsome stone building of the Corinthian order, was erected between 1722 and 1766, from a design by Sir James Burrough. The interior is 101 feet in length and 82 feet high. It has galleries of oak, and contains statues of George I. and George II., the Duke of Somerset and William Pitt. The Public Schools, where disputations are held and exercises performed, were commenced in 1443, and form a small court, and also the W. side of a great quadrangle, which has the Senate House on the N., Great St. Mary's Church on the E., and King's College Chapel on the S. The apartments over the schools form the library, which was rebuilt in 1775. The large and valuable collection of books and MSS. belonging to the University is partly kept here, and partly in the new building, erected in 1837 from a design by Cockerell,

In the latter is the collection of minerals presented to the University by Dr. John Woodward in 1727, by whom also the Professorship of Geology was founded. The Pitt Press, in Trumpington-street, was erected in 1833. It is in the perpendicular style, with a fine tower, and was designed by Blore. The Fitzwilliam Museum, the finest modern building in Cambridge, was founded by Richard Viscount Fitzwilliam, who, in 1816, bequeathed £100,000, and his fine collection of books, pictures, &c., for that purpose. The building was completed in 1847, having been commenced in 1837. Mr. G. Basevi had the direction of the work, and on his death it was carried on by Mr. Cockerell. The museum is a noble structure of the Corinthian order, 160 feet square, with a splendid portico, and contains a spacious and richly decorated hall, 100 feet long and 70 wide, and five apartments for the pictures, &c. The general management is directed by a syndicate, composed of the vice-chancellor and eight other members of the senate. It is open free to members of the University daily, and to the public on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, between the hours of 12 a.m. and 4 p.m.—The Observatory, built in 1822—1824, is pleasantly situated on rising ground on the road to Madingley. It is in the Grecian style, and was erected from the designs of J. Mead in 1825, at a cost of £20,000. The great telescope, made by Cauchoix, of nearly 12 inches aperture, and 20 feet focal length, was presented to the University by the Duke of Northumberland in 1835, and is placed under a revolving dome 27 feet in diameter. The other instruments possessed by the observatory are a transit instrument, 10 feet focal length, a mural circle of 8 feet diameter, an equatorial of 5 feet focal length, a declination circle, an hour circle, and a transit clock. The observatory is open every day but Saturday, from 12 to half-past 1, to members of the University and their friends. There are also Philosophical and Antiquarian societies; the former, occupying a spacious brick building in All Saints'-passage, was established in 1819, and incorporated by royal charter in 1832; the latter was established in 1840. The University Pitt Club, held at 74, Bridge-street, and supplied with all the London newspapers, is confined to members of the University, and is open daily from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. The Cambridge Free Library is situated in Jesus-lane, and was opened in June, 1855, under Mr. Ewart's Public Libraries Act. The Lending Library was instituted in April, 1858, and received a munificent donation of books from his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort, who was elected Chancellor of the University of Cambridge in 1847. The library is open daily between the hours of 12 to 4 and 6 to 10 p.m.—The Botanical Gardens were originally instituted by Dr. Richard Walker, vice-master of Trinity, but have been lately removed to a more commodious position on the S.E. side of the town. They now cover an area of about 21 acres, between the Hill's-road and the Trumpington-road. The garden is very rich in rare trees and plants from Australia and the Pacific Islands, and has several commodious hot-houses. The management is under the direction of a syndicate, of which the Vice-Chancellor of the University is the head. The gardens are open free to the public every day except Sunday, and the hothouses between 1 and 4 o'clock p.m.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, an inland co. of England, lying in the S.E. part of the island. It is situated between 52° 2′ and 52° 45′ N. lat., and between 0° 30′ E. and 0° 16′ W. long. It is bounded on the N. by Lincolnshire; on the E. by the cos. of Norfolk and Suffolk; on the S. by Essex and Hertfordshire; and on the W. by the cos. of Bedford, Huntingdon, and Northampton. In form it approaches an oblong, and extends in length from N. to S. about 50 miles, and in breadth in the southern part about 30 miles. It is about 200 miles in circuit, and comprises an area of 818 square miles, or about 523,861 statute acres, including within its limits 37,677 houses, inhabited by a population of 175,950 according to the census of 1861, against 185,405 in 1851, showing a decrease of no less than 9,455 in the decennial period, while the inhabited houses have augmented by 451, marking a progressive amelioration in the social condition of the people.—In the earliest period of our history this district belonged to the Iberians, and afterwards formed part of the British kingdom of the Iceni, which comprised also Norfolk, Suffolk, and Huntingdonshire. Under the Roman dominion it was included in that division of the island which was named *Flavia Cæsariensis*, and the Romans had a settlement near the site of the modern town of Cambridge, named Camboricum. The whole county is traversed by ancient roads, many of which are of Roman origin. After the withdrawal of the Romans the county became part of the kingdom of the East Angles, and subsequently of the district called the *Danelagh*. It was ravaged by the Danes in 870, who burnt the town of Cambridge, and destroyed several religious houses. The Isle of Ely, which early formed a district by itself, fell into their power, and Cambridge was long one of their military stations. In 921 the Danish army surrendered at Cambridge to Edward the Elder. The Isle of Ely was afterwards united to the kingdom of Mercia. In 1010 the county was again laid waste, and Cambridge burnt by the Danes. After the Norman Conquest the Fens of Cambridgeshire became the stronghold of the Anglo-Saxons, and the scene of a long and stout resistance to the Conqueror. The report of wrongs to his family and estates brought back the brave and banished Hereward le Wake from Flanders, to join in and direct the hostilities against the Normans. For seven years he held his ground in the Isle of Ely, where he erected a castle, against all the forces and all the attempts of William to defeat and drive him thence, till betrayed by the monks of Ely, who feared to lose the broad lands belonging to them, lying beyond the limits of the isle itself. The hero of the defence was afterwards reconciled to the Conqueror, and had his possessions restored to him. This county did not escape fearful sufferings during the war between Stephen and the Empress Maud, the horrors of famine and pestilence accompanying those of war. During the barons' wars in the reign of John, the Isle of Ely was wasted both by the baronial and the royal forces. Similar ravages were made in the succeeding reign, and the isle, after being some time held by the barons, was retaken for the king about 1266. In the civil war of the 17th century, Cambridgeshire heartily espoused the popular cause. The University of Cambridge, however, took the king's side, and testified its devotion by giving up its plate for the royal service. Cromwell was twice sent down with an army into this county: in 1643 to take possession of Cambridge, which was thenceforth held for the parliament; and in 1645 to secure the Isle of Ely. Two years later, the village of Kennett, near Newmarket, was made the head-quarters of the army under Fairfax. In June, 1647, the king, then at Childerley, was visited by Cromwell and Fairfax, and was soon after removed to Newmarket.—Cambridgeshire is for the most part a dead flat of fen land. The whole N. part of the county is included in the great district called the Bedford Level, and is crossed by an immense number of canals and ditches, which sometimes extend for many miles in a straight line. Trees and hedgerows are rarely seen, but scattered over the surface are numberless small windmills and some steam-engines, used for drawing off the water. Long lines of pollard willows, and occasional osier beds, break the monotony of the landscape. Large tracts here and there remain uncultivated, and yield only sedges and reeds for matting and thatching, and peat for fuel. [For a notice of the various attempts to drain the fens, see BEDFORD LEVEL.] The S. and S.E. quarters of the county present a different scene. Here are a range of low chalk hills, part of the extensive formation to which the Chiltern hills belong. The highest ground is at the Gogmagog hills, near Cambridge, on the S.E., which, in some places, rise to the height of 300 feet, and command extensive prospects. There is some woodland on the border of

Suffolk, and agreeable scenery along the course of the Cam, or Granta.—The principal rivers of Cambridgeshire are the Ouse, which is navigable for shipping up to Ely; with its tributary the Cam, navigable to Cambridge; and the Nen. The latter in its original course crossed the northern part of the county in a north-easterly direction from Benwick, on the edge of Huntingdonshire, to Outwell, there entering Norfolk. It has now two other channels, north of the old one: one called Morton's Leam, passing from Peterborough, nearly in a direct line, to Wisbeach and the Wash; the other, from Peterborough, along the N.W. border of the county, and falling with the former into the Wash. The latter channel is called the Catswater and the Shire Drain. The Ouse retains its ancient name, like the Nen, Thame, Dour, and Dee, being a very common epithet given to rivers by the Celts. There is an Ouse in Cambridgeshire, Buckinghamshire, Sussex, and Yorkshire, an Oise in France, and Auser and Æsar in Italy, and an Æolis in Greece. The Ouse forms the southern and south-eastern boundary of the Isle of Ely. It enters the county a few miles below St. Ives, at Hermitage Sluice, in the parish of Haddenham, whence it flows first to the S.E. and then N.N.E. past Ely into Norfolk. The New Bedford river is a navigable canal, cut right across the Isle of Ely from the Hermitage Sluice to Denver Sluice in Norfolk, where, with the Old Nen, it joins the Ouse. The Cam is formed by the union of several streams, one of which, the Rhee, rises near Ashwell in the S.W. corner of the county, and another in Essex. They join near Grantchester, and running northward through Cambridge, and thence north-eastward to Upware, fall into the Ouse. The Lark, a small river of Suffolk, navigable from Bury, skirts the county for a few miles and falls into the Ouse below Ely. The Wisbeach canal, cut in 1794, joins the Old Nen at Outwell, thus connecting the navigation of the Nen and the Ouse.—The climate of Cambridgeshire has become much more healthy than it was formerly by reason of the drainage of the fens and the increased extent of cultivated ground. Agues and fevers, once so common, are comparatively rare. The soil is various; but the greater part of the land is very fertile. In the fens a soft, rich, black mud is found with a very large proportion of vegetable matter. When properly treated, it produces immense crops of wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, and hay. Ely is particularly renowned for its asparagus and osiers. In the upland districts of the S. and S.E. the soil consists of clay, chalk, loam, &c., and yields good crops of wheat, beans, and turnips; the Burwell wheat bears a high reputation as seed. Beneath the chalk in this part of the county is found the stiff blue clay called "galt," in beds 200 feet thick. The hilly ground on which the city of Ely stands is of this formation. At Burwell and Isleham is found the so-called "clunch," a substance similar to but harder than chalk, and of which part of the cathedral of Ely is built. In the centre of the county, from Chatteris to Soham, Cottenham, Waterbeach, and Swavesey, is a large tract of valuable dairy land, famous for its butter and cheese; but the produce of Cottenham cheese has lately much diminished. The farms are generally of small size, and held from year to year, or on very short leases. Horses, cattle, and sheep are reared in large numbers in the fens. Hemp and flax are grown extensively in the district between Wisbeach and Wilney.—Cambridgeshire, or *Grantbridgeshire*, as it is named in the Domesday Survey, virtually includes two shires or separate jurisdictions—the shire proper and Ely. It is divided for civil purposes into 18 hunds., besides the borough of Cambridge and the city of Ely, the names and limits of which are but slightly changed since the Norman Survey, in which, however, the Isle of Ely was reckoned as two; but now comprehends the four hunds. of Ely, Wisbeach North and South, and Witchford, which are under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Ely, who is custos rotulorum, and appoints a chief justice, who holds a session of pleas above 40s., under the bishop's commission, and a session of oyer and terminer and jail delivery, under the queen's commission. The isle has also a bailiff, who acts as sheriff, a deputy-bailiff, and two coroners. The hunds. in Cambridgeshire proper are Royston, or Armingford (so called from the ford of Ermine Street), Chesterton, Cheveley (including Newmarket), Chilford, Flendish, Long Stow, North Stow, Papworth, Radfield, Staine, Staploe (anciently Stapleton), Triplow, Wetherley, and Whittlesford. The co. contains about 165 pars., and is almost wholly in the archdeac. of Ely, in the dioc. of Canterbury. It has 10 market towns, viz.: Cambridge, the county town and seat of a university; Ely, a city, and seat of a dioc.; Wisbeach, a shipping port, supplying a great part of the district with coals and timber; March, an ancient town and important railway station; Chatteris, in the Isle of Ely; also Linton, Thorney, Soham, Whittlesea, and Newmarket (the latter is partly in Suffolk), and Royston, more properly included in Hertfordshire. The markets of Whittlesea and Soham have long been disused. The county is divided into nine poor-law unions, viz., those of Cambridge, Caxton and Arrington, Chesterton, Ely, Linton, Newmarket, North Witchford, Whittlesea, and Wisbeach. There are six County Court districts: Cambridge, Ely, March, Newmarket, Soham, and Wisbeach. The county is in the Norfolk circuit, and the county and isle in the jurisdiction of the London Bankruptcy Court. The assizes and quarter sessions for the county are held at Cambridge, those for the Isle of Ely, at Ely and Wisbeach alternately. Cambridgeshire is joined with Huntingdonshire in the shrievalty. Three representatives are returned to parliament by the county, two by the university, and two by the borough of Cambridge. The county election takes place at Cambridge. The local government is vested in a lord-lieutenant, deputy-lieutenant, high sheriff, and about 50 magistrates. The university has separate jurisdiction over its own members and also exercises a superiority over the town of Cambridge, which has a separate court of quarter sessions.—Cambridgeshire is not the seat of any important manufactures and has no weaving trades. In some districts baskets and reed mats are made; but the chief occupations of the inhabitants are agriculture, cattle rearing, brewing, and malting. Brick-making is carried on to a considerable extent, the county being deficient of stone for building; and there are a considerable number of ship, boat, and barge builders, also millers, tanners, currriers, and shoemakers, who manufacture not only for home consumption but for exportation. There are paper-mills, parchment works, a needle factory, ball-cotton factory, and large printing establishments, chiefly at Cambridge, employing above 300 persons; a great number of erudite books being annually printed at the University press.—Cambridge is a grand railway centre, as are also Ely and March in this county. The lines mostly belong to the Great Eastern and Great Northern systems, including two trunk lines to London and a great East and West line. The Great Eastern railway, which enters the county from the S., near Chesterford, runs northward to Cambridge and Ely, and thence eastward into Suffolk and Norfolk. A branch line runs from Cambridge south-westward through Royston, to meet the Great Northern railway at Hitchin. Other branches run from Cambridge through St. Ives, in Huntingdonshire, re-entering the county near Chatteris, and thence passing to March and Wisbeach; and from Cambridge eastward to Newmarket and Bury St. Edmund's. It is connected with Peterborough by a direct line of 5 miles, through March and Whittlesea, and with Lynn, in Norfolk, by the East Anglian railway, of which only about 9 miles are in this county.—The principal roads are the great N. road from London, which crosses Cambridgeshire on the S.W. side from Royston to Papworth St. Agnes; the Cambridge road, which branches off at Royston to Cambridge, and through Newmarket to Norwich. From Cambridge the principal roads are those to St. Neot's, about 17 miles long; to St. Ives and Huntingdon, 16 miles; to Ely, 15 miles, and thence to Downham, in Norfolk; and to Newmarket and Bury St. Edmund's. A road connected with the great N. road at Papworth St. Agnes, after crossing the E. side of

Huntingdonshire, enters Cambridgeshire near Chatteris, and runs to March and Wisbeach, quitting the county near Tyd St. Giles. The principal canals are those formed for drainage and navigation in the Bedford Level. Vermuydens canal, or the Forty Foot, extends from Ramsey Moor to the Old Bedford river. There are several short cuts, besides the Wisbeach canal, previously mentioned, and one from Peterborough to the old course of the Nen.—The county contained eight or nine baronial castles, but no ruins of them are now left, the gateway of Cambridge Castle, the last relic, having been taken down. Earthworks at Ely and other places mark the site of former fortresses. The principal ancient roads were Icknield Street, Ermine Street, and the *Via Devana*, the great Roman road from Colchester to Chester. Icknield Street, which crossed the county from Newmarket to Royston, is traceable at several points. Ermine Street ran from Royston nearly in the line of the great N. road to Godmanchester, near Huntingdon. The *Via Devana* passed from Withersfield, in Suffolk, westward to Cambridge, and thence to Godmanchester, and is still traceable. One of the most remarkable earthworks is the Devil's Ditch, near Newmarket, several miles in length, and, including the ditch and rampart, about 100 feet broad. About 6 miles off, and parallel to it, is another great trench, called the Fleam Dyke. There are two other works, similar but smaller, near Linton and Foulmire. There is a large circular camp called Vandlebury on Gogmagog hills, which is probably of British origin, though apparently occupied once by the Romans. Arbury, Great Shelford, and Willingham are also sites of ancient camps. Roman coins, urns, and other remains have been discovered at Cambridge, Soham, Chatteris, Ely, and other places. The religious houses of Cambridgeshire were about 36 in number, including 4 abbeys, 11 priories, 2 houses of the Knights Templars, 2 of the Knights Hospitallers, and 9 hospitals. The most important monastic remains are at Ely, Cambridge, Thorney, Denny, Barham, and Isleham. Cambridgeshire is rich in examples of church architecture, for instance Ely Cathedral and King's College Chapel. Among the lesser churches, many of which have Norman entrances, may be named those at Sutton, Duxford, Swaffham, Thorney, and Whittlesea.—The seats of the nobility and gentry in this county are not numerous, the following are the most deserving of attention: Cheveley Park, the seat of the Duke of Rutland; Wimpole Hall, the seat of the Earl of Hardwicke; Gog-Magog Hills, that of Lord Godolphin; and Wratting Park, of Sir C. Watson, Bart.

CAMBUS, a vil. in the par. of Alloa, in the co. of Clackmannan, Scotland, 2 miles to the W. of Alloa, at the junction of the Forth and the Devon.

CAMBUS, AULD. *See* COCKBURNSPATH, Berwickshire.

CAMBUS-BARRON, a vil. in the par. of St. Ninian's, in the co. of Stirling, Scotland, 1½ mile S.W. of Stirling. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in wool spinning and tartan shawl weaving.

CAMBUS-KENNETH. *See* ABBEY DISTRICT, Clackmannanshire.

CAMBUSLANG, a par. in Middle ward, co. of Lanark, Scotland, 4 miles to the S.E. of Glasgow. It is situated in a pleasantly undulating and highly cultivated country on the S.W. bank of the Clyde. The Calder Water forms the eastern boundary of the parish, and falls into the Clyde about 3 miles N.E. of the village, which consists of the upper and lower town. The former has two districts—Kirkhill and Vicarland; and the latter three, viz. Chapelton, Bushyhill, and Cullochburn. East Cotes, West Cotes, Silverbanks, and Ridleywood are mining villages; besides which there are the weaving villages of Deans and Lightburn. The highest grounds are at Dechmont and Turnlaw Hills, the former rising 700 feet above the level of the sea, and commanding a magnificent prospect over parts of thirteen counties. Coal and freestone are abundant, and marble and iron are also found. Muslin weaving was formerly carried on extensively, but the numbers engaged in that trade are gradually decreasing. The living, val. £360, is in the presb. of Hamilton, and in the patron. of the Duke of Hamilton. Here was formerly a chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and a hospital which, before the Reformation, belonged to the prebend of Glasgow Cathedral. Cambuslang was the scene, in 1742, of a great religious revival, which is popularly designated the "Camb'slang wark." This parish was the birthplace (1783) of the distinguished botanist and landscape gardener, J. Loudon, as also of Dr. Claudius Buchanan, noted for his Asiatic researches. The par. is about 3⅛ miles in length and the same in breadth.

CAMBUSNETHAN, or CAMNETHAN, a par. in the Middle ward of the co. of Lanark, Scotland, 4 miles to the E. of Hamilton. It is situated in a pleasant and fertile country to the N.E. of the Clyde, which bounds it on the W., and includes the vils. of Bonkle, Stane, Stewarton, Cambusnethan, and Wishawton. There are many good orchards and beautiful plantations. Coal, ironstone, and freestone are obtained in abundance. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in the iron and coal-works. There is a large distillery at Wishawton; and at Coltness and Wishaw there are tile-works. The living, val. £350, is in the presb. of Hamilton. There are, besides the parish church, a *quoad sacra* church, a chapel of ease, a Free church, United and Reformed Presbyterian churches, and a Congregational chapel. The par. extends about 12 miles in length and 3 in breadth.

CAMBUS-WALLACE, a vil. in the par. of Kilmadock, in the co. of Perth, 1 mile to the N.W. of Doune. It is seated on the banks of the river Teith. The chief residences are Doune House, a seat of the Earl of Moray, and Cambusmore House.

CAMDEN TOWN, a suburban district in the par. of St. Pancras, and borough of Marylebone, in the co. of Middlesex, 3 miles to the N.W. of St. Paul's. It is situated on the E. side of Regent's Park, forming part of the north-western suburbs of London. Here is a station of the London and North-Western railway, and a very extensive depôt, with stationary engines, great ranges of workshops, coke-ovens, &c., covering more than 30 acres. Camden Town has two stations, one at Chalk Farm and the other at Camden-road, on the North London and Hampstead Junction railways, which meet here. It took its present name, about the end of the last century, from Marquis Camden, who held the manor of Cantelows, within which it stands. It contains now many spacious and regularly built streets, paved and lighted with gas, and is gradually spreading northwards towards Holloway. Camden-road extends above a mile between the Hampstead and Holloway roads, and contains a great number of handsome and pleasant villa residences, some of which have views towards Hampstead and Highgate hills. The inhabitants are supplied with water by the New River Company. In College-street is the Royal Veterinary College, instituted in 1791, and comprising a lecture-hall, school-room, museum, and infirmary. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of London, val. £260, in the patron. of the Vicar of St. Pancras. The church, which stands in Camden-street, was built in 1828, and has an Ionic portico at the W. end. An elegant new church has been erected in Camden-square, dedicated to St. Paul. The living is a perpet. cur., val. £350, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. In Camden-street are the cemetery and chapel and nine almshouses belonging to the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. There are also almshouses for 70 persons, founded and endowed by the late Mr. Cotterill, the revenue of which exceeds £1,700 per annum. There are chapels for Independents and Wesleyans, and large National schools. St. Martin's cemetery is the burial-place of Charles Dibden and Sir J. Barrow. Elm Lodge, near King's-road, is the seat of the Agars, by whom Agar Town was founded.

CAMELFORD, an ancient borough and market town in the par. of Lanteglos, hund. of Lesnewth, in the co. of Cornwall, 12 miles N.E. of Bodmin, 16 miles to the W. of Launceston, and 228 miles from London. It

is situated in a dreary country, near lofty hills, on the banks of the river Camel, or Alan, and was formerly a free borough, under a charter of Richard Earl of Cornwall, confirmed by Henry III. The present charter, granted by Charles II., places the borough under the government of nine aldermen, one of whom is annually elected mayor. It returned two members to parliament from the reign of Edward VI. till the passing of the Reform Act in 1832, by which it was disfranchised. The streets are broad and paved, and there is a town-hall, with a market-house built by the Duke of Bedford, about 1806. The town has of late years been considerably improved by new buildings. Camelford is the seat of a Poor-law Union, the head of a County Court district, and one of the polling places for the county elections. Petty sessions are held in the town. There are chapels for the Wesleyans, Association Reformers, and Bible Christians. In 1679 a free school was founded by Sir James Smyth, one of the members for the borough, which has an income of £40 per annum. In this school-house, which was rebuilt in 1854, Divine service is performed every Sunday evening, as the parish church is more than a mile distant from the town. There was formerly a chantry chapel, erected in 1311, and suppressed at the Reformation. There are no vestiges of it remaining. The neighbourhood of this town is supposed to have been the scene of the famous and fatal battle between King Arthur and his nephew Modred, in which both fell. A battle between the Cornish men and the Saxons under Egbert, in 823, is also supposed to have been fought here. The Pitts, of Boconnoc, took the title of baron from this place. Friday is the market day. Fairs, chiefly for cattle, are held on the Friday after the 10th March, the 26th May, the 17th July, and the 6th September.

CAMELON, a vil. in the par. of Falkirk, in the co. of Stirling, Scotland, 1 mile W. of Falkirk. It is seated on the N. side of the Forth and Clyde canal, not far from the Scottish Central railway. The nail manufacture is carried on here to a considerable extent. Old Camelon, situated a short distance N.W. of the village, was a Roman town, and a seaport at the eastern end of the wall of Antoninus. In 1707 an anchor was found here, and there is other evidence that the sea within the historical period reached to Falkirk.

CAMEL, QUEEN, a par. in the hund. of Catsash, in the co. of Somerset, 5 miles to the E. of Ilchester, its post town. It is situated on the small river Camel, a branch of the Yeo, and is crossed by the Somerset and Weymouth section of the Great Western railway. It was formerly a market town, and a place of some importance. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £222, in the patron. of P. St. J. Mildmay, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Barnabas. The Wesleyans have a chapel in the village. The parochial charities are worth about £10 a year. Near the village is a hill commanding a fine view over the rich surrounding country, including about 40 towns and villages. Close to the river is a sulphureous spring. Two annual fairs are held on Trinity Tuesday and the 25th October.

CAMEL, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Somerton, in the co. of Somerset, 3 miles to the E. of Ilchester, its post town. It is in a flat country, on a branch of the Ivel, near the Great Western railway, and contains the hmlts. of Downhead, Sterthill, and Urgashay. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £275, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There are some charities of small value.

CAMELY, a par. in the hund. of Chewton, in the co. of Somerset, 8 miles to the N. of Wells. Bath is its post town. Here are some quarries of flagstone. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £256, in the patron. of J. Hippesley, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. James. The parochial charities amount to £6 a year.

CAMERON, a vil. in the par. of Markinch, in the co. of Fife, Scotland, on the river Leven. It is near the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway, on which Markinch is a station.

CAMERON, a par. in St. Andrew's district, in the co. of Fife, Scotland, reaching to within 1 mile of St. Andrew's. The surface is partly moorland and partly cultivated. Coal, limestone, sandstone, and whinstone are worked and quarried in the neighbourhood. The living, worth £200, is in the presb. of St. Andrew's, and in the gift of the crown. There is also an United Presbyterian church at Lathones. Prior to 1645 this parish was united to that of St. Andrew's.

CAMERON BRIDGE, a vil. in the par. of Liberton, in the co. of Edinburgh, Scotland, 2 miles from Edinburgh, on the road to Dalkeith.

CAMERTON, a par. in the hund. of Wellow, in the co. of Somerset, 6 miles to the S.W. of Bath, its post town. The Radford canal crosses the parish. Coal is found here. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £481, in the patron. of J. Jarrett, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is partly covered with ivy, and stands in a churchyard very prettily laid out and planted. The Wesleyans and Baptists have chapels in the village. Camerton Park is the seat of the Jarrett family.

CAMERTON. *See* CAMMERTON, Cumberland.

CAMERTON, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Ryhill, par. of Burstwick, and wap. of Holderness, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles to the S.E. of Hedon.

CAMES-ASH, a tythg. in the par. of Bishops Lydeard, hund. of Kingsbury, in the co. of Somerset, 4 miles to the N.E. of Milverton.

CAM-HOUSES, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Hebden Lunds, tnshp. of High Abbotside, par. of Aysgarth, in the wap. of Hang, North Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles to the N.W. of Hawes. It is seated at the foot of Cam Fell, which rises to the height of 1,920 feet.

CAMLACHIE, a vil. and *quoad sacra* par., in the par. of Barony, Glasgow, in the co. of Lanark, Scotland, 1 mile from Glasgow. It forms part of the eastern suburbs, and adjoins the village of Parkhead. Here is an Extension church, the living of which is in the gift of the Church Building Society. There is also a Free church.

CAMLAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Mallwyd, hund. of Talybont and Mowddwy, in the co. of Merioneth, North Wales, 2 miles from Dinas-Mowddwy. It is situated in a mountainous district on the river Dyfi.

CAMLIN, a par. in the bar. of Upper Massareene, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 5 miles to the S. of Antrim. It lies in a fertile and cultivated country, on the banks of the small river Camlin, which falls into Lough Neagh. The par. includes the vil. of Crumlin, and part of the vil. of Glenavy. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, and in the linen and cotton manufactures. Limestone is obtained in the parish. The living is a vic. united with that of Glenavy, in the dioc. of Down, Connor, and Dromore. The church is decayed. The principal mansions are Glendaragh and Cherry Valley.

CAMLOUGH, a par. in the bar. of Upper Orior, in the co. of Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles to the W. of Newry, which is a station on the Dublin and Belfast Junction railway. It lies in a fertile district, partly mountainous, on the Cam Lough, and belongs to Viscount Mandeville. Some of the inhabitants are employed in spinning and bleaching. A police force is stationed here. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Armagh and Clogher, val. £146, in the gift of the Rector of Killery. The church was built in 1774, at the cost of Primate Robinson. The parish contains a remarkable cairn. The chief residence is Divernagh House.

CAMMERINGHAM, a par. in the western div. of the wap. of Aslacoe, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 7 miles to the N. of Lincoln, its post town. It was the site of an alien priory, founded in the reign of Henry II. Limestone is quarried in the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £160, in the patron. of Lord Monson. The church is dedicated to St Michael, and is of modern date.

CAMMERTON, or CAMERTON, a par. in the wap

of Allerdale-below-Derwent, in the co. of Cumberland, 5 miles to the W. of Cockermouth. Workington is its post town. It is a station on the Cockermouth and Workington railway. The par. is situated on the coast of the Solway Frith, on the N. bank of the river Derwent, which is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge of three arches. It contains the tnshps. of Camerton and Seaton. The inhabitants are employed in brick-making and in the collieries, also in the extensive works of the Derwent Tin Plate Company, and the Seaton Hematite Iron-works, which are both situated near the village of Seaton. There is an excellent fishery at Salmon Hall, in the tnshp. of Seaton, belonging to the Earl of Lonsdale. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £106, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church was rebuilt in 1794. It contains a curious monument to Black Tom of the North, who lived at Burrah Walls, and was buried at Shap Abbey in 1157. The chief residence is Cammerton Hall.

CAMMON, a tnshp. in the par. and hund. of Llanfyllin, in the co. of Montgomery, North Wales, not far from Llanfyllin.

CAMOLIN, a vil. in the par. of Tomb, and bar. of Scarawalsh, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles to the N.E. of Ferns. It is seated on the river Bann, and was the site of a monastery, of which there are some vestiges. Camolin Park is the seat of the Earl of Mountnorris. Fairs are held on the 9th February, the 4th April, the 9th June, the 28th September, and the 9th November.

CAMP, a hmlt. in the par. of Miserden, hund. of Bisley, in the co. of Gloucester, 5 miles to the N.E. of Stroud.

CAMPBELTON, or CAMPBELLTOWN, a vil. in the pars. of Arderseir and Petty, in the co. of Inverness, 10 miles to the N.E. of Inverness. It is seated on the coast of the Moray Frith, not far from Fort George. The Earl of Cawdor, from whose family name the village is named, owned the land on which the village is built. That part of the village in the parish of Petty is sometimes called Stuarton. Here is an United Presbyterian church, and on a neighbouring eminence the remains of a British fort, Here is also a chalybeate spring, and the village is frequented as a watering-place.

CAMPBELTOWN, a par. and market town, royal and parliamentary borough, in the Kintyre district of the co. of Argyle, Scotland, 65 miles to the S.W. of Glasgow, and 116 miles from Edinburgh *viâ* Ayr. It lies on the sea-coast, near the southern extremity of the peninsula of Cantire, and is interesting as the spot where the Scots first settled under Fergus, their first king. The ancient name of the town was *Dalruadhain*, a name which is pronounced *Dalaruan*, and still remains as the designation of a village or district near the modern town. This place continued to be a royal residence for several centuries, and it retained its ancient name till about 1700, when, on being raised to the rank of a royal burgh, it took its present name in compliment to the Duke of Argyle, on whose property it stood. The surrounding district is hilly and bleak, but there is some very fertile and well-cultivated land in the neighbourhood. Its braes are celebrated in the Scotch song, "Annie Laurie,"—"Campbeltown braes are bonnie."—The town is very pleasantly situated at the head of a bay or loch, formerly called Kilkerran, about 2 miles long and 1 broad, which is almost land-locked, the Island of Devar lying at its entrance. It forms a spacious and safe harbour, with quays on each side, and a lighthouse on the island, which was built in 1855. The herring fishery was formerly the staple trade of Campbeltown, but it has considerably declined. A new fishing company has just been formed, which promises to give a fresh impetus to this branch of trade. There are numerous distilleries in the town, and the production and export of whisky now forms the principal business of the place. There are several malthouses, two woollen factories, a net manufactory, and a tannery. The town has one principal and several smaller streets, which are lighted with gas. It contains a large townhall, with a spire, a market-house, custom-house, Union poorhouse, savings-bank, and three branch banks. The number of vessels belonging to the port is about 50, now chiefly engaged in the coasting trade. Islay and Tarbert are subordinate ports. Besides whisky, the exports are potatoes, wool, cattle, and dairy produce; the imports are timber, barley, iron goods, &c. There is regular communication by steam with Glasgow, Greenock, and Ayr. Coal, of poor quality, is found in the parish, and was, till within a few years, brought by canal to the town, but the canal is now dried up.—The government of the burgh is vested in a provost and 17 councillors. The burgh is contributory with Ayr, Irvine, Inverary, and Oban, in returning one member to the imperial parliament. Campbeltown is the head-quarters of the county militia.—There are two parish churches in the town, one of which is called the Castle Hill Church, and the other the Gaelic Church. The former was built about 1780, and stands on the site of the ancient castle. The latter was built in 1807, and occupies a commanding position to the S. of the town. The livings are collegiate charges in the presb. of Kintyre, each of the val. of £147, with manse and glebe, and both in the patron. of the Duke of Argyle. There are places of worship belonging to the Free Church, the United Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, Episcopalians, and Independents. The Roman Catholic chapel was built in 1849, and has a handsome stone font, with pinnacles. There are parochial, industrial, and endowed schools, and a school of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. There is a large and spirited body of volunteers, forming an artillery and a rifle corps. Many pretty residences of the gentry are built along the shores of the loch. In the principal street stands an ancient stone cross, with a Latin inscription in Saxon characters, and various sculptures. It bears no date, and is said to be a relic from Iona. Remains of ancient forts and chapels exist in the parish.—Thursday is the market day. Annual fairs are held in February, May, August, October, and November. The parish is about 16 miles in length, and varies in breadth from 6 to 10 miles, having an area of 90 square miles. Population of the town in 1861 was 6,042, inhabiting 802 houses; of the children, 1,104 attended school.

CAMPDEN, BROAD, a hmlt. in the par. of Chipping Campden, hund. of Kiftsgate, in the co. of Gloucester, 1 mile from Chipping Campden.

CAMPDEN, CHIPPING, a par. and market town in the upper div. of the hund. of Kiftsgate, in the co. of Gloucester, 28 miles to the N.E. of Gloucester, and 90 miles to the W. of London. It is a station on the West Midland railway. The parish is situated in a beautiful country, and contains the hmlts. of Broad Campden, Berrington, and Westington-with-Combe. The town is very ancient, and the traditional place of meeting of the Saxon kings who in 687 held a conference about the war with the Britons. It was made a staple town for wool in the 14th century, and carried on a good trade with Flanders. Campden was a nominal borough, under a charter granted or renewed by James I., which has been long forfeited. It is at present governed by 2 bailiffs, 24 burgesses, and 1 steward. The town, consisting of one long street, is seated in a valley between wooded hills, and contains many interesting ancient houses, a court-house, and market-house. Some of the workpeople were formerly employed in the silk manufacture, and in knitting hosiery, but these branches of industry are discontinued. Campden is one of the polling places for the eastern div. of the co.—The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £640, in the patron. of the Earl of Gainsborough. The church, which stands at Berrington, is dedicated to St. James. It was built about the end of the 14th century, chiefly at the cost of William Grevel, woolstapler, and is a noble edifice in the decorated style, with an embattled tower, 120 feet high, supported by massive buttresses, and crowned by 12 crocketed pinnacles. It has two side chapels, in one of which is a splendid monument to Sir Baptist Hicks, first Viscount Campden, who died in 1629, and his lady. In the same

chapel is one to the second viscount and his lady. The church contains also monuments to the Noel family, and four brasses, the earliest bearing date 1401, in memory of William Grevel, reputed founder of the church, and his wife. The Baptists and Wesleyans have chapels in the town. There is a grammar school, founded in 1487, and endowed by John Verbey with a revenue of £170 per annum, and a scholarship in Pembroke College, Oxford, endowed by George Townshend. A girls' free school was founded by James Thynne, which has an income of £130 a year. There are almshouses for 12 aged persons, endowed by the first Viscount Campden, the annual revenue of which is £140, and some other small charities. —The manor of Chipping Camden belongs to the Earl of Gainsborough, who takes from the town the title of Viscount. A splendid mansion was erected near the church by Sir Baptist Hicks, which was destroyed during the Civil War to prevent its falling into the hands of the parliament. Campden House, Kensington, was also built by Sir B. Hicks. Campden was the birthplace of the Saxon scholar, George Ballard, who died in 1755. Dover Hill, not far from the town, was the place of celebration of the games instituted by Robert Dover in the reign of James I., and soon after suppressed. Wednesday is the market day. Fairs are held on Ash Wednesday, the 23rd April, the 25th July, and the 30th November.

CAMPILE, a vil. in the bar. of Shelburne, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles to the N. of Arthurstown.

CAMPMUIR, a vil. in the par. of Kettins, in the co. of Forfar, Scotland, 11 miles to the N.W. of Dundee. The Newtyle branch of the Dundee, Perth, and Aberdeen Junction railway passes by it.

CAMPSALL, a par. in the upper div. of the wap. of Osgoldcross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 8 miles to the N. of Doncaster, its post town. It is crossed by the Great Northern railway, on which Askerne, one of its tnshps., is a station. The par. comprises the tnshps. of Askerne, Campsall, Fenwick, Moss, Norton, and Sutton. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £140, in the patron. of G. C. Yarborough, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. In addition to the parish church there are two district churches, one at Askerne, the other at Fenwick; the livings of which are perpet. curs., of the joint val. of £125, in the patron. of the Archbishop of York. Campsall Hall is the seat of the Frank family, one of whom was the antiquary, Richard Frank, Esq., F.R.S., who made a collection of documents for the history of the West Riding. The charitable endowments of the parish amount to about £12 a year.

CAMPSEY-ASH, a par. in the hund. of Loes, in the co. of Suffolk, 2½ miles to the E. of Wickham Market, its post town, which is a station on the Framlingham Junction of the East Suffolk railway. The par. lies on the E. side of the river Deben, and was the site of a nunnery of the order of St. Clare, founded in the latter part of the 12th century by Theobald de Valoines, and to which a chantry was attached by Maud de Lancaster. The nunnery, of which there are some remains, had a revenue at the Dissolution of £182 9s., and was given to Sir William Willoughby. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £350, in the gift of Lord Rendlesham. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and is a structure of comparatively modern date, with an ancient tower, repaired in 1792. The register dates from the year 1559. The parish estate for the benefit of the poor is worth £10 a year. Ash High House was built about 1600 for the Duke of Norfolk, but came into the possession of the Sheppard family before 1648. It stands in a large and finely-wooded park abounding in deer.

CAMPSIE, a par. in the co. of Stirling, Scotland, 4 miles to the N. of Glasgow. A branch of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway has its terminus at Lennoxtown, the largest village in this parish. The par. is situated in the district called the Lennox, on the northern banks of Kelvin Water, and contains the vils. of Lennoxtown, Milton, and Torrance, with part of Clachan. The surface is hilly, rising at Campsie Fells to the height of 1,500 feet. These fells form the central and loftiest part of a detached range of hills extending through Stirlingshire in a south-westerly direction into Dumbartonshire, the extremities of the range being marked by the castles of Stirling and Dumbarton. Coal, limestone, and ironstone are found in the parish. Alum, copperas, Prussian blue, and prussiate of potash are manufactured here. The inhabitants are employed in the mines and print-works. The chief buildings are—Lennox Castle, a fine modern specimen of the baronial Gothic; the parish church, an elegant and spacious edifice, seated for nearly 2,000 hearers; and the Oswald school, a pretty cruciform building, belonging to the kirk session. The living, worth £400, is in the presb. of Glasgow, and in the patron. of the crown. There are also places of worship belonging to the Roman Catholics and the United Presbyterians. There are remains of two ancient forts. The par. extends about 6 miles in length and the same in breadth.

CAMPTON, a par. in the hund. of Clifton, in the co. of Bedford, 7 miles to the S.W. of Biggleswade, its post town. It is situated on the banks of the river Ivel, and contains the tnshp. of Shefford, which is a station on the Midland (South-East branch) railway. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. with the perpet. cur. of Shefford annexed, £374, in the patron. of Sir G. Osborne, Bart. The church is dedicated to All Saints, and contains monuments to the Osbornes, and a brass of the year 1489. Here, too, lie the remains of Robert Bloomfield, the poet, who spent his last days here, and died in August, 1823. The old manor-house is now used as a school-house. The parochial charities consist chiefly of the Feoffment Estate, which produces about £140 per annum. The par. now forms part of the honour of Ampthill.

CAMROSE, or CAMRHOS, a par. in the hund. of Roose, in the co. of Pembroke, South Wales, 3 miles to the N. of Haverfordwest, its post town. It is watered by a small stream, a branch of the river Cleddy, and contains the vil. of Keston. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £80, in the patron. of H. W. Bowen, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Ismael. The Independents have two chapels here. The chief residence is Camrose House. An annual fair is held on the 13th February.

CAMUS, a par. in the bar. of Strabane, in the co. of Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 16 miles to the N. of Omagh. It is situated in a hilly and moorland country, on the banks of the river Mourne, and contains part of the vil. of Strabane. The Marquis of Abercorn is the chief proprietor. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry and Raphoe, val. £697, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected about 1620. The Presbyterians, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have chapels in the village. There are parochial, National, and endowed schools. Milltown is the principal seat.

CAMUS-TOWN, a vil. in the par. of Monikie, in the co. of Forfar, Scotland, 8 miles to the S.E. of Forfar. A battle took place here in 1010, in which Camus, the Dane, fell. His grave is said to be marked by the monument known as Camus Cross.

CAMVELIN, a vil. in the par. of Llangan, hund. of Derllys, in the co. of Carmarthen, 5 miles to the N.E. of Narberth.

CAMWORTH, a hmlt. in the bar. of Garrycastle, King's County, in the prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 1 mile to the N.E. of Ferbane.

CANAMOLLAGH, a hmlt. in the bar. of Corcomroe, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles to the N.W. of Ennistymon.

CANDLESBY, a par. in the Wold div. of the wap. of Candleshoe, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 3 miles to the E. of Spilsby, its post town. The Boston and Grimsby section of the Great Northern railway passes near it. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, worth £200, in the gift of the President and Fellows of Magdalene College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Benedict. Candlesby Hall is the principal residence.

CANDLESHOE WAPENTAKE, one of the 17 waps. or subdivisions of the parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, situated in the northern parliamentary div. of the co., and bounded on the N. by the hund. of Calceworth, on the E. by the German Ocean, on the S. by the wap. of Skirbeck, and on the W. by the hund. of Hill and the soke of Bolingbroke. It is in two divs. The Marsh div. contains the pars. of Addlethorpe, Burgh-in-the-Marsh, Croft, Friskney, Ingoldmells, Northolme, Orby, Skegness, Wainfleet (All Saints), Wainfleet (St. Mary), and Winthorpe. The Wold div. contains the pars. of Ashby, Braytoft, Candlesby, Dalby, Driby, Firsby, Gunby, Irby-in-the-Marsh, Partney, Scremby, Skendleby, Great Steeping, Sutterby, and Welton-in-the-Marsh. The entire wap. spreads over an area of about 51,000 acres.

CANDOVER, BROWN, a par. in the hund. of Mainsborough, Winchester div. of the co. of Southampton, 5½ miles to the N. of New Alresford, and about 4 miles from Mitcheldever, its post town, which is a station on the London and South-Western railway. It is situated on the river Itchen. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. with that of Chilton Candover annexed, £497, in the patron. of Lord Ashburton. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a spacious edifice in the Tudor style, erected in 1845, chiefly at the expense of Lord Ashburton, who is lord of the manor. There is a National school.

CANDOVER, CHILTON, a par. in the hund. of Mainsborough, Winchester div. of the co. of Southampton, 1 mile to the E. of Brown Candover, and 12 N. of Winchester. The living is a rect.* annexed to that of Brown Candover, in the dioc. of Winchester. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a small ancient structure, recently repaired.

CANDOVER, PRESTON, a par. in the hund. of Lower Bermondspit, Basingstoke div. of the co. of Southampton, 6 miles to the N.E. of New Alresford. Andover is its post town. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. with the perpet. cur. of Nutley annexed, £228, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a small bequest for a school.

CANEWDON, a par. in the hund. of Rochford, in the co. of Essex, 3 miles to the N. of Rochford, its post town. It is situated in a marshy country, on the S. side of the river Crouch, and is the site of a large ancient camp, covering six acres. This camp is thought to be of Danish origin, and tradition fixes here the seat of Canute. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, worth £495, in the patron. of the Bishop of Peterborough. The church is a spacious building in the perpendicular style, with a massive tower, and is dedicated to St. Nicholas. The charitable endowments, consisting chiefly of the income derived from the poor's land, amount to about £130 per annum.

CANFIELD, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Dunmow, in the co. of Essex, 3 miles to the S.W. of Great Dunmow, its post town. It lies on the banks of the river Roding, a feeder of the Thames, and was the site of a castle founded by the De Veres, of which the moat and the mount on which the keep stood still remain. Hence this place was anciently called *Canfield ad Castrum*. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £140, in the patron. of J. M. Wilson, Esq. In the church are monumental brasses to the Wiseman family, one of whom, John Wiseman, was auditor to Henry VIII. Some of these brasses are very ancient, commencing with the 12th century. The register dates from 1538. The parochial school is a convenient structure, with residence for the mistress, built by subscription in 1858. Canfield Hall was formerly the seat of the Wiseman family.

CANFIELD, LITTLE, or CHILDER CANFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Dunmow, in the co. of Essex, 2 miles to the N. of Great Canfield. The river Roding runs through it. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £327, in the gift of the Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Cambridge. The church, the name of which is unknown, has recently been restored, and in part reconstructed, by the present rector, who has judiciously preserved the elegant decorated windows of the nave, and the exterior of the old Norman doorway. The church, which has a tower and spire, contains a handsomely carved oak screen, separating the chancel from the nave, and several richly painted windows. There is an elaborately carved monument to the mother of the present rector, and several other sculptured monuments in the chancel. The register dates from 1561. The parochial school is chiefly supported by Lord Maynard.

CANFORD, GREAT, or CANFORD MAGNA, a par. in the hund. of Cogdean, East Shaston div. of the co. of Dorset, 6 miles to the N.E. of Poole, and 2 to the S.E. of Wimborne Minster, its post town, which has a station on the London and South-Western railway. It is situated near the sea-coast, on the banks of the navigable river Stour, here crossed by a bridge, and includes the chplry. of Kingstone or Kinson, and the hmlts. of Knighton, Moreton, and Oakley. The ancient chplries. of Longfleet and Parkstone have been recently constituted distinct pars., with their own churches and schools. In the village, which is of considerable extent, is an iron foundry, and at a short distance from the church is the beautiful seat of Sir Ivor Bertie Guest, Bart., formerly a nunnery. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £450, in the patron. of Sir Ivor Bertie Guest, Bart., who is lord of the manor. The church is small, with a tower on the N. side, partly covered with ivy; the interior has several monuments and brasses. In the village are the Exeter almshouses, endowed with about £15 a year. There are other charities producing about £7 a year. The principal seats are Canford House and Canford Lodge—the former the residence of the Hon. W. F. Ponsonby, incumbent. To the S. of the village is a great heath or down, on which there are several barrows, known as Figbury, Hakesbury, Lush, &c.

CANFORD, LITTLE, a vil. in the hund. of Cogdean, in the co. of Dorset, 2 miles from Great Canford.

CANICE, ST., a par. in the city and co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles to the N.W. of Kilkenny.

CANISBAY, or CANUTE'S BAY, a par. in the co. of Caithness, Scotland. It is situated in a heathy district on the coast of the Pentland Frith, and includes the neighbouring island of Stroma. Duncansby Head and John o'Groat's house are at the north-eastern extremity of this parish. The coast is rocky, and limestone is abundant. The inhabitants are engaged in agriculture and the fisheries. The living, worth £206, is in the presb. of Caithness, in the gift of the Sinclairs. There is a Free church, and the Independents have a place of worship at Freswick, and the Baptists one at the Mull of Mey. In this parish are Barrogill and Brabster castles—the former the seat of the Earl of Caithness. There are several ruins of forts and chapels. The par. extends about 10 miles in length and 5 in breadth.

CANKLOW, a hmlt. in the par. of Whiston, wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles to the S. of Rotherham.

CANLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Stoneleigh, hund. of Knightlow, in the co. of Warwick, 2 miles from Coventry.

CANN, or SHASTON, ST. RUMBOLD, a par. in the hund. of Sixpenny-Handley, West Shaston div. of the co. of Dorset, 1 mile to the S.E. of Shaftesbury, its post town. It lies on the border of Wiltshire. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £196, in the patron. of the Earl of Shaftesbury.

CANNA MILL, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of West Newton, and par. of Kirk Newton, ward of Glendale, in the co. of Northumberland, 6 miles to the W. of Wooler.

CANNAWAY, a par. in the bar. of East Muskerry, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles to the S.E. of Macroom. It lies on the banks of the river Lee, over which there are two bridges. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cork, Ross, and Cloyne, val. £203, in the patron. of the bishop. The chief residence is Nettleville Hall.

CANNESBURN, a hmlt. in the par. of New Kilpatrick, in the co. of Dumbarton, Scotland. It is on the N. bank of the Clyde.

CANNING NEW TOWN, a district of Plaistow ward, in the par. of West Ham, and hund. of Becontree, in the co. of Essex. It is a tract of rich marsh land, extending S. towards the banks of the Thames. The Great Eastern branch line to North Woolwich steamboat station has a station on the Barking Road.

CANNINGS, ALL. *See* ALLCANNINGS.

CANNINGTON HUNDRED, one of the 40 hunds. or subdivisions of the co. of Somerset, situated in the western parliamentary div. of the co., and bounded on the N. by the Bristol Channel; on the E. by the hund. of North Petherton; on the S. by the hunds. of Andersfield and Taunton Dean; and on the W. by the hund. of Williton. It contains the pars. of Aisholt, Cannington, Charlinch, Fiddington, Otterhampton, Spaxton, Stockland-Bristol, Stogursey, Over Stowey, and Stringston. The hund. comprises an area of about 25,480 acres.

CANNINGTON, a par. in the hund. of the same name, in the co. of Somerset, 3 miles to the N.W. of Bridgwater, its post town. It lies on the W. side of the navigable river Parret, and contains the hmlts. of Edstock and Beer. The Saxon name of this very ancient and once important place was *Caningan-maersees*. It was the site of a Benedictine nunnery, founded by Robert de Courcy about 1140, which was valued at the Dissolution at about £40. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £371, in the patron. of Lord Clifford. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It is in the perpendicular style, and has some monuments to the Cliffords, who anciently resided here. The poor have the benefit of a valuable endowment, founded by Mr. Rogers, and producing about £330 per annum, which is partly applied to the support of almshouses. There are other charities amounting to about £30 a year. The manor of Cannington is held by Lord Clifford.

CANNOCK, a par. in the eastern div. of the hund. of Cuttlestone, in the co. of Stafford, 4 miles to the S.E. of Penkridge. Stafford is its post town. It is a station on the Rugeley and Walsall branch of the South Staffordshire railway. The par., which is of great extent, embracing an area of about 10,775 acres, has recently been divided for ecclesiastical purposes into two districts, Cannock and Great Wyrley. It comprises the tnshps. of Cannock Wood, Hednesford with Leacroft, Huntington, and the ancient chplry. of Great Wyrley. Cannock Chase, formerly a vast forest, covering about 25,000 acres of ground, in which the Mercian, and afterwards the Norman kings had a castle, is now a heath, with little wood except on the northern edge. From the higher grounds, especially Castle Hill, there are extensive and beautiful prospects. Castle Hill is the site of an old camp, and near it was Radnor Abbey, founded by Queen Maud in 1140, but soon after removed to Stoneleigh. Coal and Cannock stone (a species of ironstone) are obtained here. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of edged tools. Public rooms have lately been erected, comprising a spacious lecture or concert-hall, a smaller room underneath used for magistrates' meetings, a reading-room, and a branch of the Manchester and Liverpool District bank. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £180, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is dedicated to St. Luke, or, according to others, to St. Michael. The living of Great Wyrley is a perpet. cur.,* val. £130, in the patron. of the Incumbent of Cannock. The Independents and Wesleyans have chapels in the town. There are a flourishing middle-class grammar school, with from 30 to 40 boarders, and a National school at Cannock, and another National school recently built at Hednesford. The curacy of Cannock was held by the noted Dr. Sacheverell. Within Cannock Chase is Beaudesert Park, the ancient seat of the Marquis of Anglesea. The mansion, partly rebuilt in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, stands on a hillside, sheltered by hills and woods, and commands a view over nine counties. The marquis takes the title of baron from this place. Annual fairs are held in the town on the 8th May, the 24th August, and the 6th October, chiefly for the sale of cattle.

CANNOCK WOOD, a tnshp. late in the par. of Cannock, hund. of Cuttlestone, in the co. of Stafford. It is now severed from Cannock and included in the district of Gentleshaw.

CANN OFFICE, a vil. in the par. of Llangadvan, hund. of Mathraval, in the co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 6 miles to the N.W. of Llanfair.

CANNON-FEE, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Crediton, in the co. of Devon.

CANNONHOLD, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Melksham, in the co. of Wilts.

CANOL, a vil. in the tnshp. of Trefeirig, par. of Llanbadarnfawr, and hund. of Geneu'r-Glyn, in the co. of Cardigan, South Wales, not far from Aberystwith.

CANONBIE, or CANOBY, a par. in the S.E. of the co. of Dumfries, Scotland, containing a vil. of the same name, 6 miles to the S. of Langholm. It has a station on the Langholm branch of the Border Counties railway. The parish is situated on the English border, in a fertile and beautiful country, on the banks of the Esk, where the Liddle falls into that river. The parish took its name from a small monastery or canonry, founded by Turgot de Rossedal, in the reign of David I., which, with its endowments, was afterwards given to the monks of Jedburgh. This monastery was frequently attacked during the border wars, and was pillaged and laid in ruins by the English in 1542, after the defeat of the Scottish army at Solway Moss. Some slight remains of the monastery exist at Halgreen, half a mile E. of the parish church. The old church perished at the same time. The district is well wooded, especially on the banks of the Esk, which present, for a continuance of 12 miles from Longtown to Langholm, some of the most beautifully picturesque scenery in Scotland. It contains abundance of coal, limestone, and freestone. The living, val. £400, is in the presb. of Langholm, in the patron. of the Duke of Buccleuch. A handsome modern church stands on the E. side of the Esk. There is also a Free church, and a handsome school-house. There are numerous remains of ancient entrenchments and fortresses in the parish, including Johnnie Armstrong's tower, and other mementoes of the mutual incursions of the English and Scottish borderers. The par., extending about 9 miles in length and 7 in breadth, is the property of the Duke of Buccleuch, who is sole heritor of the parish.

CANONBY-CROSS, or CANNONBY-CROSS, a par. in the ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, in the co. of Cumberland, 2 miles to the N.E. of Maryport, its post town. It is situated on the coast of the Solway Frith, on the N. bank of the river Ellen, and includes the tnshps. of Birkby, Canonby-Cross, and Crosby, with the flourishing seaport town of Maryport. Coal is found, and freestone is quarried here. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, of the val. of £150, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The church is dedicated to St. John. It is partly in the Norman style, and contains several monuments of the Senhouse family, one of whom, Richard Senhouse, was Bishop of Carlisle in the 17th century. The town of Maryport, locally situated in this parish, was a mere fishing village till a century ago; it is now a thriving seaport, with a large export trade in coal, and has several shipyards, coarse linen and cotton factories, &c., employing a population of 6,000. For ecclesiastical purposes Maryport forms a distinct parish, with its own church and schools. The living is a perpet. cur.,* val. £166, in the patron. of J. P. Senhouse, Esq.

CANON-FROME, a par. in the hund. of Radlow, in the co. of Hereford, 4 miles to the N.W. of Ledbury, its post town. It is watered by the river Frome. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £220, in the patron. of the Rev. J. Hopton, incumbent.

CANONGATE, a par. and suburb of the city of

Edinburgh, in the co. of Edinburgh, Scotland, comprising within its limits the eastern part of the Old Town. Being a vassalage to Edinburgh, it is governed by a baron baillie and two resident magistrates, who are chosen annually by the town council of that city. Their jurisdiction extends beyond the bounds of the parish, to the E. side of "The Pleasants," and to the town of North Leith; they are *ex-officio* justices of peace in the county of Mid-Lothian. There is a foundation grammar school, under the patron. of the magistrates and kirk session. While Edinburgh was the seat of royalty, the Canongate was the place of residence of the noble families who attended the court, and there are several old houses which retain the names of the noble owners; but it is now chiefly inhabited by the small tradespeople. On the place where the Canongate is at present situated anciently stood the town of *Herbergare*, at the eastern end of which David I., in 1128, founded the Abbey of Holyrood House, at which time the old name of Herbergare was changed for the present appellation of Canongate, so called from the houses of the canons.

CANONGATE, a tnshp. in the par. of Alnwick, ward of Coquetdale, in the co. of Northumberland.

CANON-MILLS, an old suburb of Edinburgh, now adjoining the north of the New Town, in the co. of Edinburgh, Scotland. It is seated on Leith Water, near the Granton branch railway. Here are large flour-mills and tanneries, and the engine-houses of the Edinburgh and Northern railway.

CANON-PYON, or CANON-PION, a par. in the hund. of Grimsworth, in the co. of Hereford, 4 miles to the S.E. of Weobly. Hereford is its post town. Hops are cultivated in the district. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Hereford, and in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. It is in the early English style, and contains a fine screen and an ancient font.

CANTELOFF, once a separate par., but now joined to the par. of Hethersett, in the hund. of Humbleyard, in the co. of Norfolk.

CANTERBURY, a cathedral city, being the seat of the primacy of England, a municipal and parliamentary borough, and a county of itself, locally situated in the hund. of Bridge and Petham, lathe of St. Augustine, in the co. of Kent, but exercising an independent jurisdiction. It is 16 miles distant from Dover and Margate respectively, and $55\frac{1}{4}$ miles S.E. from London, or 65 miles by the London, Chatham, and Dover railway, on which it is a station. It is also a station on the Ramsgate branch of the South-Eastern railway. Another branch of the same railway connects the city with the port of Whitstable, which is 6 miles off on the Thames side; while Fordwich, 3 miles below on the Stour, serves as its river port, though now but little used.—Canterbury is a very ancient city, and was a place of importance even before the Roman invasion. It was called by the ancient Britons, *Durwhern;* which name it continued to bear under the Latinised form of *Durovernum*, after it became an important Roman station. It was a station on Watling Street, which commenced at Richborough, and was a point of meeting of several other great Roman roads, including those to Dover, Lympne, and Reculver. The town was early occupied by the Saxons, by whom it was named *Cantwara-byrig*, or "town of the Kentish men;" and was made the capital of the Saxon kingdom of Kent, and a royal residence. At the same period the abbey was founded by the Roman missionary, St. Augustine, and his royal convert, King Ethelbert. Canterbury was then made the seat of the metropolitan see, and Augustine the first Archbishop of Canterbury, a dignity which it has ever since retained. The cathedral was commenced, but not completed, in his lifetime. The city suffered severely and repeatedly from the attacks of the Danes, and especially in the year 1011, when, after a siege of several weeks, they stormed it, slaughtering immense numbers of the inhabitants, and carrying off many prisoners; among the latter was St. Alphage, the archbishop, whom they afterwards murdered at their camp on Blackheath. The city owed its restoration to Canute. At the period of the Norman Conquest it was a large and flourishing place, and it is called in Domesday Book, *Civitas Cantuariæ*. The castle, of which the keep still remains, was probably erected by William the Conqueror. The city was several times nearly destroyed by fire. In 1170 the cathedral was the scene of the murder of Thomas à Becket, then archbishop, who was afterwards canonised, and had a splendid shrine erected to his honour. From that time Canterbury attracted pilgrims in large numbers from all parts of Christendom, and their rich offerings contributed greatly both to the prosperity of the city and the wealth of the church. A more durable result of these famous pilgrimages we still possess in the "Canterbury Tales" of Chaucer. Henry II. made a pilgrimage to the tomb of the saint, and submitted to a scourging at the hands of the monks. Richard I. and Richard II. visited the city. A jubilee or festival of the Translation of St. Thomas was instituted, which was celebrated by an incredible number of pilgrims. The festival was held for the last time in 1520. Henry VIII. occasionally resided here, part of the monastery being converted into a royal palace, in which he entertained the Emperor Charles V. for three days, in 1519. In 1573 Queen Elizabeth held her court and kept her birthday here. In 1625, the marriage of Charles I. with Henrietta Maria of France was celebrated at this city, and the royal visitors were entertained by the Wottons, to whom the abbey then belonged. Charles II. held his court at Canterbury in 1660, on occasion of his restoration to the throne. After the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII. the wealth and importance of the city, mostly dependent on its religious foundations, began to decline. It now exists by its ancient foundations and its traffic as the capital of East Kent, which its natural situation ensures to it. Measured by the test of population, the condition of the city is at present prosperous, showing an increase of no less than 2,925 in the decennial period, the population in 1851 being 18,398, and in 1861, 21,323.—Canterbury is situated in a picturesque and fertile country on the banks of the Stour, which here forms several islands. The city is about a mile in length and the same in breadth, standing on its original site, and portions of the old wall built by the Romans are still standing. Westgate is the only one of the city gates now remaining; it is built of squared stones, and the upper part is used as a gaol. The Stour, which runs here in two channels, is crossed by several stone bridges; but its navigation is much impeded by the mills on its banks. In the town there are several streets of modern date; but many of the houses are ancient and timber-framed, with projecting upper stories, an interesting example of which will be found in Mercery-lane, where there is an old-fashioned house, formerly an inn, affording a genuine specimen of hostelry of olden times, such as Chaucer so graphically describes in his "Canterbury Tales." The streets are paved and lighted with gas, and there is a good supply of water. The gas-works and water-works, established soon after 1820, are situated near the ruins of the castle.—The principal buildings are the ancient guildhall, situated in High-street, rebuilt in the reign of Queen Anne, which contains some ancient portraits and armour; the corn and hop exchange, in St. George's-street, a handsome edifice, fronted with stone, and erected about 1830; beneath it is the public meat office. In Burgate-street are the poultry and butter markets, and in St. Margaret's-street the fish market. Without St. George's-gate is a spacious cattle market, which is held every Saturday; and in the Sturry-road are extensive cavalry, infantry, and artillery barracks, established at the close of the last century, with new barracks, erected in 1811; the latter capable of accommodating 99 officers, 1,841 non-commissioned officers and privates, and 481 horses. In the rear of the barracks is the military infirmary. The Philosophical Institution, situated in Guildhall-street, was founded in 1826; it is a handsome structure with an Ionic portico,

and contains a museum; the Literary and Scientific Institution also requires to be mentioned. The sessions-house and county gaol is near St. George's and the Kent hospitals. The theatre, built in 1861, is situated in Guildhall-street. The public assembly-rooms are in St. Margaret's-street. The Mint, which is situated within the precincts, once belonged to the Knights Templars. It is an extra-parochial place, under the jurisdiction of the Board of Green Cloth.—Canterbury is not the seat of any manufacture or important branch of industry, but carries on a steady trade, especially in wool and corn. Soap, candles, whiting, tobacco-pipes, bricks and ropes, are made in various establishments. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth silk-weaving was introduced by the persecuted Walloons, who settled here, and at a later date the manufacture of the fabric called "Chamberry" muslin, a mixture of silk and cotton, was carried on extensively. At present the workpeople are chiefly employed in agriculture. There are numerous hop-grounds in the neighbourhood, and many flour-mills on the river. Canterbury brawn is in high repute, and is largely exported.—Previously to the reign of Henry III., the city, being a royal demesne, was governed by a prefect, or provost, appointed by the crown. That monarch conferred on the citizens the privilege of electing two bailiffs for themselves. Henry VI. granted them further privileges, and a mayor was chosen in place of the bailiffs. Edward IV. confirmed previous charters, and constituted the city a county of itself. Various charters were granted by later sovereigns. Under the Reform Act the borough comprises the 13 parishes composing the city, with several precincts and extra-parochial districts, part of Holy Cross, and the borough of Longport. It was formerly divided into six wards, named after the six ancient gates, but is now divided into three. The municipal government is vested in a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, bearing the style of the "mayor and commonalty of the city of Canterbury," and they have the right of electing the sheriff. The citizens first received the elective franchise from Edward I., since whose reign the city has regularly returned two members to the imperial parliament. The borough has a revenue of about £3,700, and contains within its municipal and parliamentary limits, which are co-extensive, 3,250 acres, and 3,919 inhabited houses. The city forms a Poor-law Union of itself, and although under the jurisdiction of the Poor Law Commissioners, is exempt from the provisions of the New Poor Law Act as regards the election of its guardians, who are chosen by a majority of the ratepayers, and not by the property qualification. It is the headquarters of the East Kent militia, and the head of County Court and Excise districts. Quarter sessions are held by the recorder, and petty sessions regularly once a month by the commission of peace for the city, consisting of eight justices. Assizes are held for the county of the city, which is included within the Home circuit. The elections for the eastern division of the county of Kent take place on Barham Downs, at a short distance out of the town.—In its ecclesiastical relations, Canterbury is the seat of the metropolitan see of England, the head of a diocese, of an archdeaconry, and a deanery. The primacy conferred on the archbishop by the Pope was not finally established without considerable opposition, both on the part of the prelates and the archbishops of York. The primate ranks as first peer of the realm after the royal family, and at the coronation places the crown on the head of the sovereign. He is a privy councillor, and has an income of £15,000 per annum. He holds the patronage of about 150 livings, and has seats at Lambeth and Addington Place, in Surrey. The province of Canterbury includes 21 episcopal sees, viz., those of St. Asaph, Bangor, Bath and Wells, Canterbury, Chichester, St. David's, Ely, Exeter, Gloucester and Bristol, Hereford, Lichfield, Lincoln, Llandaff, London, Norwich, Oxford, Peterborough, Rochester, Salisbury, Winchester, and Worcester. The diocese of Canterbury comprises the greater part of the county of Kent.—The cathedral, sometimes called Christ Church, is one of the largest and most magnificent ecclesiastical structures in England. It is said to have been erected on the site of the palace of King Ethelbert, and of a still older church. After being burnt by the Danes, it was restored in 1023 by Canute; and being again burnt, was rebuilt shortly after the Norman Conquest by Archbishop Lanfranc and his successor, Anselm, partly under the direction of Prior Conrad. It was subsequently enlarged, and frequently improved and enriched by succeeding archbishops. Hence it exhibits an extraordinary diversity of architectural styles, from the earliest Norman to the latest perpendicular. It forms a splendid object in the view of the city from every side. The whole structure is so finely proportioned, and its parts so exquisitely disposed and combined, that, notwithstanding the great variety of styles exhibited, the impression produced is harmonious and grand. The building has the form of a double cross, with a lofty, massive, yet elegant tower arising from the intersection of the nave and the western transepts, and two smaller towers at the west end. The following are its dimensions:—Length from E. to W., 514 feet; length of the choir, 180 feet; height of the choir, 71 feet; breadth through the eastern transept, 154, and through the western, 124 feet; breadth of the nave, 94, and length, 178 feet; height of the central tower, 235; of the western towers, 130 feet. The nave, western transepts, and central tower are in the perpendicular style, and the tower, called Bell Harry Tower, is one of the finest specimens of that style existing in England. It is crowned with a pierced parapet and four beautiful turrets. The Norman style is seen in the western towers and the choir; the latter, however, being partly early English. A fine screen, in the decorated style, separates the nave from the choir. The roof, both of the nave and choir, is groined, that of the former very richly. At the E. end is Becket's Crown—which part of the cathedral is circular in form, and was completed in the lifetime of Becket. Here was kept the ancient throne of wood for the archbishops, the place of which is now filled by one of grey marble. The S.W. porch, the work of Prior Goldstone, is a singularly beautiful example of the perpendicular style, richly ornamented, and with a groined roof. It forms the principal entrance to the cathedral. From the eastern part of the nave are the approaches to numerous chapels, among which, especially interesting and beautiful, are the Lady Chapel erected by Prior Goldstone, and those of Holy Trinity, Henry IV., and St. Michael. Trinity Chapel is in the N.E. transept, and formerly contained the splendid shrine of St. Thomas-à-Becket. In St. Andrew's Chapel are kept the ancient charters and grants of lands, some of them signed with a cross by the Saxon kings a thousand years ago. Here are no less than ten tombs of archbishops, one of them the original tomb of St. Thomas, to which Henry II. came barefoot to do penance, and where Louis VII. of France, afterwards canonised as St. Louis, watched a whole night. The cathedral has many fine stained windows; those in the eastern part being of very great antiquity and complicated in design, those in the transepts of later date, and that at the W. end the largest and most admired. The great S. window is a patchwork of ancient glass, but magnificent in effect. The monuments of the archbishops and other illustrious persons interred in the cathedral are very numerous. Among the most splendid and interesting are those of the Black Prince, a canopied effigy, recumbent and in armour; of Henry IV. and his queen, and Archbishop Courteney, in Trinity Chapel; those of archbishops Chicheley and Bourchier in the choir; that of Dean Wotton in the Lady Chapel; and those of the Earl of Somerset and the Duke of Clarence in St. Michael's Chapel. In Becket's Crown is the tomb of Cardinal Pole, the last archbishop interred in the cathedral. The crypt, or undercroft, is the finest in England, extending under the whole building, and having a vaulted roof supported by columns. It contained a chapel of the Virgin, with several others, and numerous monuments. The western part of the crypt was appropriated by Queen Elizabeth, in 1568, to the use of the Walloon congregation, for whose benefit Divine service was there performed in the French language, whence it acquired the name of the French

hurch. The cathedral was thoroughly repaired and estored a few years ago. The precincts, comprising an rea about three quarters of a mile in circuit, contain any venerable remains of ancient architecture. The eautiful gateway built by Prior Goldstone in 1517, in he perpendicular style, consisting of two archways lanked by octangular towers, now covered with ivy, orms the chief entrance to the precincts. Within are he cloisters, the chapter-house, the library, or prior's hapel, the remains of the old palace of the archbishops, he treasury, the grammar school, &c. The cloisters are n the N. side of the cathedral, and form a large quadangle 134 feet square, with beautiful windows, and a roined roof ornamented with nearly 700 shields. The loisters have been restored. The chapter-house is an legant building, partly in the early English and artly in the perpendicular style, with panelled oak oof, richly ornamented windows, and stone seats. It is 92 feet long, 37 broad, and 54 high. In the ibrary, which contains the MSS. of Isaac Casaubon, Rooke, and others, are a curious marble table, inlaid with mythological figures, and an ancient copy of he charter of Archbishop Dunstan. The treasury has a curious Norman staircase in very good preservaion. In the Green Court is the deanery, formerly the priory, containing portraits of the deans of Canterbury.—The city comprises 13 pars., the livings being all in the dioc. of Canterbury. The living of All Saints is a rect. consolidated with those of St. Mary-in-the-Castle and St. Mildred, val. £150, in the gift of the lord chancellor. The church of St. Mildred is partly in the perpendicular style, and contains several old monuments. The church of All Saints has been rebuilt. St. Alphage's is a rect.* united with the vic. of St. Mary Northgate, val. £189, in the gift of the archbishop. St. Andrew's is a rect.* united with that of St. Mary's Bredman, which now form but one par., val. £223, in the patron. of the archbishop for two turns, and of the dean and chapter for one. The church was rebuilt in 1764. St. George the Martyr is a rect.* united with that of St. Mary Magdalene, val. £140, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. St. George the Great is a perpet. cur. The church, which is a Norman building, was restored a few years ago. It has a wooden tower, and contains an ancient font and a monumental brass of the year 1531. St. Margaret's is a rect.,* val. £120, in the patron. of the Archdeacon of Canterbury. The church possesses a brass of 1479, and a monument to Somner, author of the "Antiquities of Canterbury." St. Martin's is a rect. united with the vic. of St. Paul's, val. £300, in the patron. of the archbishop and the dean and chapter alternately. The church of St. Martin is the most interesting of the old churches in Canterbury, and, according to tradition, is the most ancient in England. It was here that St. Augustine first preached Christianity, before the cathedral was built. In it Bertha, the pious queen of Ethelbert, was both baptised and buried. The present structure stands on a hill without the city, on the site of the one erected in the time of St. Augustine, or earlier, having been first built about A.D. 187. It is a small plain structure, with a tower covered with ivy. It contains a very old font, three monumental brasses, and windows of stained glass, and has been carefully restored. Roman bricks are observable in the walls of the chancel, which is probably the most ancient portion. The churchyard commands a good view, and is adorned with yew trees. The church of St. Paul is in the early English style, and contains the tomb of Admiral Rooke, a font supported by pillars, and two monumental brasses. The living of St. Mary Bredin is a vic., val. £149, in the patron. of the Rev. H. L. Warner. The church is very ancient and has a wooden tower. St. Peter's is a rect.* united with the vic. of Holy Cross, val. £120, in the patron. of the archbishop and the dean and chapter alternately. The church of the Holy Cross is a cruciform edifice of great antiquity, and had once a chantry attached to it. St. Dunstan's is a vic., val. £120, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, which stands without the walls of the city, is a very ancient building, with a western tower and a semicircular tower close to it. It has been much altered, and has lost part of its original character. It contains an old font, a piscina, and the vault of the Roper family, where was deposited the head of the Lord Chancellor Sir Thomas More by his daughter, Mary Roper. The head was discovered, during some repairs in 1835, in a leaden box in the vault. Two chantries were formerly attached to this church. Besides these churches the city contains nine chapels, of which three belong to the Baptists, and the others to the Independents, Quakers, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, Walloons, and Lady Huntingdon's Connexion. There is also a Jewish synagogue. The grammar school, called the King's School, was founded at the close of the 7th century, and refounded by Henry VIII. for 50 scholars. It has one annual exhibition, tenable for four years at Oxford and Cambridge alternately, and two smaller ones for descendants of particular families. The boys in the school are divided thus:—5 senior scholars, £30 per annum; 15 junior, £15; 30 probationers, £10; and about 35 commoners. The remains of the old buildings were pulled down in 1863, to be replaced by modern structures. The building is within the cathedral precincts, and occupies the site of the almonry. Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood, and Tenterden, lord chief justice of England, were educated at this school. The blue-coat school was founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, on the foundation of a very old hospital for poor priests endowed by Simon de Langton. It is for 16 boys, who are clothed, maintained, educated, and afterwards apprenticed. The revenue of the school is about £500 per annum. There are also grey-coat, Sunday, National, British, and infant schools. The hospitals, almshouses, and other institutions for charitable purposes are numerous. Jesus Hospital, founded by Sir John Boys in 1596, has an endowment of about £600 a year, part of which is applied to the education and clothing of 20 children. Eastridge Hospital, said to have been founded by Archbishop Lanfranc, has a revenue of £510, and a school annexed to it founded by Archbishop Whitgift. Maynard's Hospital was established by Maynard le Rich about the beginning of the 14th century, and has an income from endowment of about £240 a year; Cotton's Hospital is united with it. St. John's Hospital, also founded by Lanfranc, for infirm and blind men and women, has a revenue of nearly £500. There are several other almshouses. A missionary college, in connection with the Church of England, has been established on the site of the ancient abbey, which was sold by the Wottons to Mr. Beresford-Hope in 1844, and by him given to the archbishop for that purpose. The college was incorporated in 1848, and is built in the form of a quadrangle. It comprises apartments for 45 students, rooms for the fellows, chapel, cloister, library, and crypt. Twenty exhibitions are already endowed in connection with it. As far as was practicable the remains of the abbey have been preserved. The annual value of the charitable endowments of the city is about £5,000.—The monastery of St. Augustine was the most important of the religious foundations anciently existing at Canterbury. It was founded in 597 by St. Augustine for monks of the Benedictine order, and rose to the dignity of a mitred abbey. It was enlarged and enriched by the gifts of kings and nobles, holding 12,000 acres of land in various parts of England, and was valued at the Dissolution at £1,432. The abbey and its precincts occupied about 16 acres of ground on the eastern side of the city, and many kings and archbishops were buried in it. The remains consist chiefly of the beautiful gateway, which has been repaired, part of St. Ethelbert's tower, and the remains of the chapel of St. Pancras, said to have been built before the time of King Ethelbert I. They are now rescued from the vile uses to which they had once been appropriated, and no longer serve for a public-house, a brewery, or a cockpit. Among the other ancient remains are those of St. Lawrence's hospital for lepers, and the Dominican and Franciscan priories. The remains of St. Gregory's priory have been taken down. Only the wall and an archway remain of the once sumptuous palace of

the archbishops in Palace-street. To the S.E. of the city, near Oatenhill, was the nunnery of St. Sepulchre, founded about 1100 by Archbishop Anselm. One of the nuns was Elizabeth Barton, the "holy maid of Kent," who was hung at Tyburn for her denunciations of Henry VIII. on account of his meditated divorce of his queen. The remains of the castle are in Castle-street, on the S.W. side of the city, near the gas and water-works. A fine Roman arch formerly stood at Worth-gate, but was removed some time since to Lee Priory. South of the city is the Dane John, or Donjon field, containing a large artificial mound, laid out in public walks and terraces, tastefully planted. A pillar is erected in memory of Alderman Simmons, to whom the city is indebted for the promenade. There are some highly esteemed mineral springs in the large nursery-grounds near the city.—The newspapers published in Canterbury are the *Canterbury Journal*, *Kentish Gazette*, *Kentish Observer*, and *Kent Herald*. Saturday is the market day for corn, hops, meat, and cattle, but provision markets are held daily. An annual pleasure fair, called "Jack and Joan fair," commences on the 10th October and lasts nearly a fortnight; another fair is held on the 4th May, and there are several minor fairs. Races are held on Barham Downs in April and August.

CANTERTON, a tythg. in the par. of Minstead, hund. of Redbridge, in the co. of Southampton, 8 miles to the S.W. of Romsey.

CANTFIELD, a tnshp. in the par. of Tunstall, hund. of Lonsdale South of the Sands, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 5 miles to the S. of Kirkby Lonsdale. It is situated near the river Greta.

CANTLEY, a par. in the hund. of Blofield, in the co. of Norfolk, 4 miles to the N. of Loddon. Norwich is its post town. It is situated on the river Yare, near the Great Eastern and Norfolk railway. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £203, in the patron. of W. A. Gilbert, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. There is a charity school in the village.

CANTLEY, a par. in the southern div. of the wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles to the S.E. of Doncaster, its post town. It includes the hmlts. of Bessecar, Branton, High Ellers, Low Ellers, and Gatewood. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £233, in the patron. of J. W. Childers, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Wilfrid. Cantley House is the principal residence.

CANTON, a district par. in the par. of Llandaff, hund. of Kibbor, in the co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 2 miles from Cardiff, its post town. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £140, in the patron. of the bishop.

CANTREFF, a par. in the hund. of Penkelly, in the co. of Brecknock, South Wales, 3 miles to the S. of Brecknock, its post town. It lies in a mountainous district, at the foot of the Brecknock Beacons, on a small stream which runs northward to the river Usk. Its ancient name was *Cynnedd*. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, in the patron. of the Rev. T. Powell, incumbent. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is situated on a wooded hill by the river, and the churchyard commands a fine view. The par. is of large extent, comprising about 20,000 acres, and includes the district par. of Nantddu, which has its own church. The living is a perpet. cur., val. £60, in the gift of the vicar.

CANTY BAY, a vil. in the co. of Haddington, Scotland, 2 miles from North Berwick. It is seated on the sea-coast, opposite the Bass Rock, at the boundary of the pars. of North Berwick and Whitekirk.

CANVEY ISLAND, a chplry. partly in the hund. of Barstable, and partly in that of Rochford, in the co. of Essex, 6 miles to the W. of Leigh, its post town, and 7 from Southend. It is situated in the river Thames, opposite Benfleet, and consists chiefly of marshy pasture lands, defended by high banks all round, constructed in the reign of James I., but still subject to inundation by very high tides. The island is about 6 miles in length and 2 in breadth, containing 3,600 acres. On these rich pastures numerous oxen and sheep are fattened for the London market. It is approached at low water by a footway over the strand, and there is a bridge connecting it with the neighbouring village of South Benfleet. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the fishery, the rest in grazing. The island is divided between 8 or 9 different parishes. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £58, in the patron. of the Bishop of London. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is small. Here is a coastguard station, and a fair is held on the 25th June.

CANWELL, an ext. par. district in the southern div. of the hund. of Offlow, in the co. of Stafford, 5 miles to the S.W. of Tamworth. It lies on the border of Warwickshire, and was the site of a Benedictine priory, founded in the middle of the 12th century by Geva Ridel, daughter of Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester. In 1525 this priory, which had greatly declined, was given to Cardinal Wolsey. Canwell Hall is the seat of the Lawleys. There is a mineral spring in the vicinity. The lib. contains about 260 acres.

CANWICK, a par. in the lib. of the city of Lincoln, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 2 miles from Lincoln, its post town. It lies near the rivers Witham and Brant. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £231, in the patron. of the Master and Wardens of the Mercers' Company. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There are charitable endowments worth about £12 a year. Canwick House was the seat of Colonel Sibthorpe, M.P.

CAPAS-HEIGHT, a hmlt. in the tnshp. and par. of Batley, wap. of Agbrigg, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles to the N.W. of Wakefield.

CAPEL, a vil. in the par. of Llanfihangel-Ystrad, hund. of Moyddyn, in the co. of Cardigan, 6 miles to the S.E. of Aberaeron.

CAPEL, a par. in the second div. of the hund of Wotton, in the co. of Surrey, 6 miles to the S. of Dorking, its post town. The par. contains extensive moors. A curious circumstance, as related by Gough in his Additions to Camden, occurred here in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, which materially affected the nature of the soil: a large mound of peat earth on the moors suddenly glided down and covered over the lower lands, carrying with it hedges and fences until it stopped at a farm. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £84, in the patron. of the trustees of the Duke of Norfolk. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is in the early English style of architecture. In addition to the parish church there is a district church at Cold Harbour, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £150, in the patron. of J. Labouchere, Esq. The Society of Friends have a meeting-house here. The charities are of small value, amounting to £15 per annum.

CAPEL, a par. in the hund. of Wilford, in the co. of Suffolk, 6 miles to the E. of Woodbridge, its post town. It is situated on the river Butley. The living is a perpet. cur.* united with that of Butley, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, has long been in decay. The parochial charities amount to £6 a year, being the value of the town lands.

CAPEL-BANGOR. *See* BANGOR, Cardiganshire.

CAPEL-BETTWS. *See* PEN-PONT, Brecknockshire.

CAPEL-CALLWEN. *See* GLYNTAWE, Brecknockshire.

CAPEL-COELBREN, a chplry. in the par. of Ystrad-Gynlais, hund. of Devynnock, in the co. of Brecknock, South Wales, 11 miles to the N. of Neath. It is situated in a rich mineral district, on the banks of the river Tawe, near the ancient way called the Sarn Helen. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £45, in the patron. of F. Gough, Esq.

CAPEL-COLMAN, a district par. in the co. of Pembroke, near Cardigan. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £72, in the patron. of Miss Jones.

CAPEL-CURIG, a chplry. in the par. of Llandegai, hund. of Uchaf, in the co. of Carnarvon, North Wales, 5 miles to the S.W. of Llanrwst. It is situated at the foot of Mount Siabod, in the vicinity of Snowdon, and

is much frequented by tourists on their way to that mountain. The district is rich in minerals, containing much lead, copper, and calamine. The hard rock called serpentine is found here. The village is one of the polling places for the county elections. In the neighbourhood are the fine waterfall of Rhaiadr-y-Wenol, Lake Ogwen, and the castle of Dolwyddelan. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £89, in the gift of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Cung, is a very ancient building. Remains of an ancient edifice, probably Roman, exist at Bryn Gwalian. A large sheep fair is held here on the 28th September.

CAPEL-CYNON, a chplry. in the par. of Upper and Lower Llandisilio-Gogo, hund. of Moyddyn, in the co. of Cardigan, South Wales, 10 miles to the S. of Aberaeron. It was at this place that the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., encamped shortly before the decisive battle of Bosworth, in August, 1485. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £57, in the patron. of the vicar.

CAPEL-DDEWI, a hmlt. in the par. of Llandyssil, hund. of Moyddyn, in the co. of Cardigan, South Wales, 6 miles to the E. of Newcastle-Emlyn. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of Llandyssil, in the dioc. of St. David's.

CAPEL-EVAN, a vil. in the co. of Carmarthen, South Wales, 3 miles from Newcastle-Emlyn.

CAPEL-GARMON. *See* GARTH-GARMON, Denbighshire.

CAPEL-IFAN, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanelly, hund. of Carnwallon, in the co. of Carmarthen, South Wales, not far from Llanelly. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's.

CAPEL-LE-FERNE, a par. in the hund. of Folkstone, lathe of Shepway, in the co. of Kent, 4 miles to the W. of Dover. The South-Eastern railway passes near it. The living is a perpet cur. annexed to the vic. of Alkham, in the dioc. of Canterbury. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and possesses a monumental brass of the year 1526.

CAPEL-LLANDURY, a chplry. in the par. of Pembrey, hund. of Carnwallon, in the co. of Carmarthen, South Wales, 2 miles from Kidwelly.

CAPEL, ST. MARY, a par. in the hund. of Samford, in the co. of Suffolk, 5 miles to the S.E. of Hadleigh, 7 S.W. of Ipswich, and 64¾ from London. It is a station on the Hadleigh branch of the Great Eastern and Eastern Union railway. It is situated in a sheltered spot on a branch of the river Stour. The living is a rect. with that of Little Wenham consolidated, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £682, in the patron. of the Rev. J. Tweed. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a neat building with a tower, which was formerly surmounted by a spire, but the latter was taken down in 1818. The register dates from the year 1532. The tithes were commuted in 1838 for a yearly modus of £528. It comprises three manors.

CAPENHURST, or CAPPENHURST, a district par. and tnshp. in the par. of Shotwick, hund. of Wirrall, in the co. palatine of Chester, 5 miles to the N. of Chester. The Chester and Birkenhead railway passes by it. In the vil. is Capenhurst Hall. The church has been recently erected. The living is a perpet. cur., val. £120, in the patron. of the Rev. R. Richardson, incumbent.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, a vil. in the hund. of Stottesden, in the co. of Salop, near Kinlet.

CAPERNWRAY, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Over Kellet, and par. of Bolton-le-Sands, hund. of Lonsdale, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 3 miles to the S. of Burton-in-Kendal.

CAPESTHORNE, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Prestbury, hund. of Macclesfield, in the co. palatine of Chester, 4 miles to the W. of Macclesfield. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £76, in the patron. of Mrs. Davenport. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Capesthorne Hall, the seat of the Davenports, pleasantly situated in a spacious and beautiful park, on the bank of a small lake or mere, was burnt down in September, 1861.

CAPHEATON, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkwhelpington, Tindale ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 12 miles to the W. of Morpeth. Capheaton Castle, originally founded in the 13th century, has been for many generations the seat of the Swinburne family. The present mansion was built about 1670, and was afterwards enlarged. The grounds, which are extensive and wooded, contain a lake covering about 80 acres. About 1750 some Roman coins and silver vessels were dug up in the neighbourhood.

CAPLAND, a tythg. in the par. of Broadway, hund. of Abdick and Bulstone, in the co. of Somerset, 2 miles to the N.W. of Ilminster.

CAPLE, or CAPEL, a par. in the hund. of Washlingstone, lathe of Aylesford, in the co. of Kent, 3 miles to the S.E. of Tunbridge. The living is a vic. united with that of Tudeley, in the dioc. of Canterbury. The church is dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket.

CAPLE-CROSS, a hmlt. in the par. of Horsemonden, hund. of Brenchley and Horsemonden, lathe of Aylesford, in the co. of Kent, 8 miles to the S.E. of Tunbridge.

CAPPACLOUGH, a vil. in the par. of Kilgobban, bar. of Corkaguiney, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles from Castle Gregory. Near it are ruins of a castle and a chapel.

CAPPAGH, a hmlt. in the bar. of Killian, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 10 miles to the N.E. of Newtown-Bellew.

CAPPAGH, a par. in the bar. of Lower Connello, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles to the W. of Adare. It was the site of a castle, an old seat of the Geraldines, built in the reign of King John, of which there are interesting ruins. The living is a rect. united with that of St. Mary's, Limerick, in the dioc. of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe. A police force is stationed here. The chief residence is Cappagh House, which stands near the remains of the castle.

CAPPAGH, a par. in the bars. of Strabane and Omagh, in the co. of Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles to the N.E. of Omagh. It is situated in a mountainous country, and contains large tracts of bog. Partly in this parish are the lofty hills called Bessie Bell and Mary Gray, and not far off is Cairntogher, the highest mountain in Tyrone. There are stone-quarries, and some of the people are employed in weaving and spinning. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry and Raphoe, val. £1,423, in the patron. of the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin. The Roman Catholics, Baptists, and Presbyterians have chapels in the parish, and there are numerous schools. There are several seats of the gentry in the neighbourhood, among which are Mountjoy Cottage, Mount Pleasant, and Facary Lodge. The par. is very extensive, comprising an area of 37,670 acres.

CAPPAGH-WHITE, a vil. in the par. of Toom, bar. of Kilnamanagh, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles to the N. of Tipperary. There is a police station in the village. Fairs are held on the 4th June, the 27th July, the 29th September, the 16th November, and the 21st December.

CAPPALUSK, a hmlt. in the bar. of Tiaguin, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 9 miles to the N.E. of Athenry.

CAPPAMORE, a vil. in the par. of Tuogh, bar. of Owneybeg, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 12 miles to the S.E. of Limerick. It is seated near the river Mulkern, a branch of the Shannon. The river is crossed by a stone bridge. Cattle fairs are held here on the 20th April, the 1st July, the 20th September, and the 12th December.

CAPPAMORE, a hmlt. in the bar. of Glenarought, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles to the N. of Kenmare.

CAPPANANAGH, a vil. in the bar. of Lower Tulla, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles to the E. of Six-mile-Bridge.

CAPPEEN, a hmlt. in the bar. of Carbery West, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 11 miles to the N.W. of Bandon.

CAPPOGE, or KIPPOGUE, a par. in the bar. of Ardee, in the co. of Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, not far from Dunleer. The living is a rect. forming part of the union of Dunleer, in the dioc. of Armagh and Clogher.

CAPPOQUIN, a vil. or small market town in the par. of Lismore, bar. of Coshmore, in the co. of Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 27 miles to the W. of Waterford, and 124 miles from Dublin. It is seated in a pleasant country on the banks of the river Blackwater, here crossed by a bridge, and is a very old town. It had formerly a castle, built at a very early period. Here is a police station, and petty sessions are held regularly. A monastery of the Trappist order is established at Mount Melleray, in connection with which schools are established. The principal residence is Cappoquin House, the seat of Sir R. Keane, Bart., who gave the site for the monastery. Fairs are held on the 17th March, the 31st May, the 5th July, the 20th September, and the 14th October.

CAPTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Dittisham, hund. of Coleridge, in the co. of Devon, 3 miles to the N. of Dartmouth. It is seated in a beautiful country near the river Dart.

CAPTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Stogumber, hund. of Williton, in the co. of Somerset, 5 miles to the S. of Watchet. It is seated near the Quantock hills.

CAPUTH, a par. for the most part in the co. of Perth, but partly in that of Forfar, Scotland. It is situated in a pleasant hilly district in Stormont, on the banks of the river Tay, where the Isla joins it, and includes the vils. of Caputh Wester, Craigie, Fungarth, Kincarnie Meikleour, and Spittalfield. There are numerous lakes in the parish, abounding in fish. Clay-slate is found in the hills, and is extensively quarried for roofing purposes; limestone is also abundant. The living, val. £233, is in the presb. of Dunkeld, in the patron. of the crown. The church was repaired and improved about 1840, and contains a small brass font. Two miles E. of the church is Inchtuthill, an oblong table-land, 60 feet in height, the traditional site of a Pictish town. The Romans had a camp here, of which the traces have almost disappeared. Inchtuthill is said to have been part of the land granted to the Hays by Kenneth III. about the close of the 10th century. There are several cairns in the par. Amongst the seats of the gentry are Delvine House, Meikleour House, Stenton House, &c. The par. extends about 13 miles in length, and varies in breadth from 2 to 7 miles.

CARALDSTON. *See* CAREESTON, Forfarshire.

CARBECK, a tythg. in the tnshp. of Lunedale, par. of Romaldkirk, and wap. of Gilling, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 9 miles to the N.W. of Barnard Castle.

CARBERY (EAST) BARONY, one of the 23 bars. or subdivisions of the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, situated in the southern part of the co., and bounded on the N. by the bar. of West Muskerry, on the E. by the bar. of Kinalmeaky, on the S. by St. George's Channel, and on the W. by the bar. of West Carbery. It is separated into two parts. The eastern part of the bar. contains the pars. of Ballymoney, Kilbrittain, Kilmaloda, Kilnagross, Rathclarin, and Templeregan, with parts of the pars. of Ballinadee, Ballymodan, Brinny, Desert, Desertserges, Innishannon, Island Kilgarriff, Ringrone, Templequinlan, Templetrine, and Timoleague. The western part contains the pars. of Fanlobbus, Kilfaughnabeg, and Kinneigh, with parts of those of Castleventry, Drimagh, Inchigeelagh, Kilkerranmore, Kilmacabea, Kilmichael, Kilmocomoge, Murragh, Rathbarry, and Ross. The entire bar. extends over an area of about 173,000 acres.

CARBERY (WEST) BARONY, one of the 23 bars. or subdivisions of the co. of Cork, in the prov. of Munster, Ireland, situated in the south-western part of the co., and bounded on the N. by the bar. of Bantry, on the E. by the bar. of East Carbery, on the S. by St. George's Channel, and on the N.W. by Bantry Bay. It is in two parts. The eastern part of the bar. contains the pars. of Abbeystrowry, Aghadown, Castlehaven, Clear Island, Creagh, Dromdaleague, Myross, and Tullagh, with part of the pars. of Caheragh, Drimagle, and Kilmacabea. The western part contains the pars. of Kilcoe, Kilcrohane, Kilmoe, and Skull, with parts of those of Caheragh, Durrus, and Kilmocomoge. The entire bar., which gives the title of baron to the family of Evans of Castle Freke, extends over an area of about 187,200 acres.

CARBOST, a post-office station in the Isle of Skye, in the co. of Inverness, Scotland, 18 miles to the W. of Broadford.

CARBROOK, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Attercliffe-cum-Darnal, in the par. and borough of Sheffield, wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles to the N.E. of Sheffield.

CARBROOKE, a par. in the hund. of Wayland, in the co. of Norfolk, 3 miles to the E. of Watton, its post-town. A small stream runs through the village and falls into the river Wissey, a branch of the Ouse. This place was the site of a preceptory of the Knights Templars, founded about the middle of the 12th century by Roger Earl of Clare, and afterwards endowed and given by his widow Maud to the Knights Hospitallers. It had a chapel attached, and a revenue at the Dissolution of £67. There are no remains of the buildings, which stood near the church. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £170, in the gift of R. Dewing, Esq. The church is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. It is in the perpendicular style, with a lofty tower, and contains 1 stalls and several ancient monuments. The charitable endowments of the par. amount to £70 per annum. Carbrooke Hall is the principal mansion.

CARBURTON, a chplry. in the par. of Edwinstowe, wap. of Bassetlaw, in the co. of Nottingham, 4 miles to the S. of Worksop. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of Edwinstowe, in the dioc. of Lincoln. Dr. Aldrich resided at Carburton Lodge.

CARBURY, or CASTLE-CARBURY, a par. in the bar. of Carbury, in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, 8 miles to the N.W. of Robertstown. It is situated in a fertile district near the Bog of Allen, at the source of the river Boyne, and was the site of an old castle, founded by the Berminghams, and afterwards belonging to the Wellesleys. Remains of it still exist. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Dublin, Glendalagh, and Kildare, the head of a union embracing eight benefices, val. £225, in the patron. of Viscount Haberton and the Hon. G. Colley. The manor of Carbury belongs to Viscount Haberton. Annual fairs are held in the village on the 26th May and the 2nd October.

CARBURY BARONY, one of the 14 bars. or subdivisions of the co. of Kildare, in the prov. of Leinster, Ireland, situated in the N.W. part of the co., and bounded on the N. by the co. of Meath, on the E. by the bars. of Ikeathy with Oughterany, and Clare, on the S. by the bars. of Connell and East Ophaly, and on the W. by King's County and Meath. It contains the pars. of Ardkill, Ballynadrumma, Cadamstown, Carbury, Carrick, Dunfort, Kilpatrick, Kilmore, Kilrainy, Mylerstown, and Nurney. The bar., within which lies part of the Bog of Allen, comprises an area of about 48,280 acres.

CARBURY BARONY, one of the 6 bars. or subdivisions of the co. of Sligo, in the prov. of Connaught, Ireland, situated in the northern part of the co., and bounded on the E. by the co. of Leitrim, on the S. by the bar. of Tirerill, and on the W. and N.W. by Sligo Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. It contains the pars. of Ahamlish, Calry, Drumcliff, Killaspugbrone, Kilmacowen, and St. John's, with part of the par. of Rossinver. It extends over an area of about 79,000 acres.

CAR-COLSTON, a par. in the northern div. of the wap. of Bingham, in the co. of Nottingham, 3 miles to the N. of Bingham, which is a station on the Nottingham and Grantham branch of the Great Northern railway. Newark is its post town. It is situated near the great ancient ca. or drain called the Car Dyke, which once connected the river Welland with the Witham, and was probably constructed by the Romans. This dyke now extends about 20 miles in length, from Bourn to the Sleaford canal

The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £203, in the patron. of the Rev. J. C. Girardot, incumbent. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel, and there are charitable bequests for the poor, producing about £18 a year.

CARCROFT, a hmlt. in the par. of Owston, wap. of Upper Osgoldcross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles to the N. of Doncaster. It is near the Great Northern railway.

CARDEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Tilston, hund. of Broxton, in the co. palatine of Chester, 4 miles to the N. of Malpas. It is situated near the Broxton Hills. Carden Hall, an old mansion, the seat of the Leche family, was attacked and pillaged by the parliamentary troops in 1643.

CARDESTON. *See* CARDISTON, Salop.

CARDIFF, a seaport, market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, in the co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 170 miles to the W. of London. It was formerly the county town, a distinction now shared with Swansea. It is a principal station on the South Wales railway, and is the terminus of the Taff Vale and Aberdare and Rhymney railways.—The town is situated on a level spot near the coast of the Bristol Channel, on the E. bank of the river Taff, or Tâf, 2 miles above its opening, in common with the Ely, under the headland and roadstead of Penarth, and is a place of considerable antiquity. Its name is derived either from *Caer-Taf*, which signifies the "fort on the Taff;" or from *Caer-didi*, signifying the "fortress of Didius." The Welsh form of its name is *Caerdydd*, which is supposed to lend support to the conjecture that a fort was erected here by Aulus Didius, the Roman general. The native princes of Morganwg had their seat here from the time of their leaving Caerleon till after the Norman Conquest, when Robert Fitzhamon made himself master of the district, and built the castle, portions of which still remain, forming part of the mansion of the Marquis of Bute. Two monasteries were founded here by the earls of Clare in the 13th century.—Cardiff derives its present importance from its port, and its proximity to the rich coal and mineral districts of Aberdare and the Taff Valley, and the great iron-works of Merthyr Tydvil. The construction of the Glamorganshire canal, the Taff Vale and Aberdare railway, and the Bute Dock, with the ship canal, have very greatly promoted the trade and prosperity of the town. Its population increased eighteenfold during the first half of the present century—from 1,018 in 1801 to 18,351 in 1851; and has nearly doubled in the last decennial period, from 1851 to 1861. The canal, 25 miles long, extending from Merthyr Tydvil to the sea, was formed about 1795. The Taff Vale railway, of the same length, was completed in 1840, and runs in a parallel course with the canal. The Bute Docks, projected by the Marquis of Bute, were formed at a cost of above £1,000,000; and though opened in 1839, were not completed till 1859. The West Dock, that first opened, has sea-gates of 45 ft. opening; depth on the sill at springs, 28 ft. 8½ in.; at neaps, 18 ft. 7½ in., and a lock 152 ft. long by 36 ft. broad; the area of the basin is upwards of 20 acres, and the length of quays 8,000 ft. The East Dock has gates of 55 ft. opening; depths on sill, 31 ft. 8½ in. and 21 ft. 7 in.; with an outer lock 220 ft. by 55 ft., and an inner lock 200 ft. by 50 ft. The area of this basin is 46 acres; depth, 25 ft.; breadth, 300 ft. to 500 ft.; and length of quays, 9,100 ft. The dock-gates open upon a broad and deep channel cut in the mud, and flooded by the Taff. Fostered by the success of the Bute Docks, a company has undertaken the improvement of Penarth Harbour, and the construction of rival docks at the mouth of the Ely, which are near completion. These works are connected with the Taff Vale railway near Pentyrch by a short branch line. The harbour is one of the best on the coast, and steamers ply daily to Bristol, according to tides; also to Burnham, on the opposite coast, and to Cork in alternation with Newport. Aberthan and Barry are subports to Cardiff. The tonnage of the port in 1857 was 6,839 vessels, with a register of 1,081,080 tons. Besides the coasting trade there is a considerable colonial and foreign traffic. During the month of February, 1863, 331 ships cleared for foreign ports, carrying 115,890 tons of coals, chiefly the produce of the collieries of Aberdare, 632 tons of coke, 1,911 tons of patent fuel, and 12,669 tons of iron from the great works at Merthyr Tydvil. Corn and provisions are also exported.—Cardiff received its first charter of incorporation from Edward III., in 1338. The borough is divided into two wards, and is governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, bearing the style of the "bailiffs, aldermen, and burgesses of the town of Cardiff." The revenue of the corporation is about £2,450, and the limits of the municipal borough include 4,666 houses, inhabited, according to the census of 1861, by a population of 32,421, against 18,351, in 1851, showing an increase of no less than 14,070, in the decennial period. The town, part of which is of modern erection, has several spacious streets. The principal one is that in the line of the great road from London, which is crossed by another good street at right angles. The streets are paved and lighted with gas. The principal public buildings are the guildhall, which stands in one of the chief streets, and in which the *Eisteddvodd*, or "Congress of Bards," was held in 1850; the market-house, erected in 1835; the county gaol and house of correction, the theatre, the custom-house, the infirmary (founded by Daniel Jones, Esq.), and the Union poorhouse, W. of the town. The suburbs are now almost as extensive as the town itself, consisting of large masses of buildings around the docks and railway stations, and scattered villas and lines of houses towards Roath and Maindy, at Penarth, Canton, and along the road to Llandaff. The management of the local affairs is entrusted to a numerous body of commissioners appointed under an Act passed in 1837. The town first received the elective franchise in the reign of Henry VIII., since which time it has returned, with Cowbridge and Llantrissent (its contributory boroughs), one member to the imperial parliament. The sanitary interests of the town are provided for by a Local Board of Health. The assizes and quarter sessions are held at Cardiff, and polling for the county elections also takes place here. Cardiff is the head of a Poor-law Union, and of County Court and excise districts. It is the headquarters of the county militia. A weekly newspaper, called the *Cardiff Guardian*, is published in the town.—Cardiff comprises the two pars. of St. John the Baptist and St. Mary. The living of St. John is a vic.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £260, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. The church is a large and handsome edifice, partly in the early English and partly in the perpendicular style, with a fine embattled tower surmounted by pinnacles. It contains two altar-tombs, with effigies and canopies, in memory of Sir William and Sir John Herbert; the ruins of whose seat are still seen in the castle garden. The living of St. Mary is a vic. in the same dioc., val. £200, in the patron. of the Marquis of Bute. The church was erected about 1845. The old church of St. Mary was destroyed by a flood at the beginning of the 17th century. The Wesleyans, Roman Catholics, Independents, and Baptists have chapels in the town. The charitable endowments, which include a bequest by Cradock Wells for educational purposes, producing about £70 a year, and the income (£25) of the free school founded and endowed by the Herberts, amount altogether to about £140 per annum. There are several large schools in the town, a dispensary, and other charitable institutions.—The castle, which stands on the W. side of the town, consists of a spacious quadrangular court, enclosed on three sides by a lofty earthwork, erected by the exterior wall and buttress towers. The fourth side, towards the river, is defended by a lofty wall, and includes the inhabited buildings, which constitute but a small portion of this ancient fortress. A fine tower flanks the western front, which is new. On a mound are still standing ruins of the keep, 75 feet high, commanding an extensive view over the flat neighbourhood. It was in this castle that Robert Duke of Normandy, surnamed Curthose,

suffered an imprisonment of nearly 30 years, and died in 1135. During the civil war in the reign of Charles I. the castle was first garrisoned for the king, but afterwards fell into the hands of Cromwell. It contains numerous portraits of the Bute family, and other pictures, including works by Vandyck, Kneller, and others. A short distance E. of the castle are the scanty remains of the ancient friary. A garden and walks have been made on the W. side of the river, just across the bridge, by Lady Bute, who permits the public to enjoy them. The Taff is crossed by a bridge. Cardiff gives the title of baron to the Marquis of Bute, who holds the manor.—Wednesday and Saturday are the market days. Fairs are held on the second Wednesday in March, April, and May, the 29th June, the 19th September, and the 30th November for the sale of cattle, &c.

CARDIGAN, or ABERTEIFY, a par., market town, seaport, municipal and parliamentary borough, and the county town of Cardiganshire, South Wales, about 240 miles to the W. of London. The nearest station on the South Wales railway is Narberth Road, which is about 18 miles from Cardigan. Two coaches run daily to the station. The town is situated 3 miles from the coast of Cardigan Bay, on the edge of Pembrokeshire, into which the borough extends, and on the banks of the Teify, or Teifi. Its Welsh name is *Aberteifi*, which denotes its position near the mouth of the Teifi. It is an ancient town, and was probably founded before the Norman Conquest. A castle was erected here by the Normans, the possession of which, a post of no little importance as commanding the river, was frequently and fiercely contested by the Welsh and the Normans during the 12th and 13th centuries. The Welsh princes finally lost it about 1240, when it was captured by the English, and fortifications were erected by Gilbert Marshall, Earl of Pembroke. Edward I. made the castle his residence while organising the government of South Wales. It was given, with the lordship, by Henry VII. to Catherine of Arragon, on her marriage with Prince Arthur. During the civil war of the 17th century, the castle was first garrisoned for the king, but was taken in 1654 by the parliamentary forces under General Laugharne.—Cardigan, although the county town, possessing about 3,000 inhabitants, is rather behindhand with the rest of the world, as yet not even being lighted with gas; and from its inconvenient position as regards the rest of the county much of the public business has been transferred to Aberaeron. It has one principal street. The public buildings are—the shirehall, a handsome structure erected in 1764; the county gaol, erected from a design by Nash in 1793; the market-house, and the Union poorhouse. The Teifi is crossed by an ancient bridge of seven arches.—The pursuits of the inhabitants are chiefly agricultural. Some are employed in the coasting trade, and in the salmon and herring fisheries. Aberaeron, Aberporth, Fishguard, Newport, and New Quay are subports to Cardigan. There are about 230 vessels belonging to the port, mostly of small burthen. The entrance to the harbour is obstructed by a bar, so that large vessels can only approach the town at spring tides. The principal exports are corn, slate, butter, and bark; and the imports, coal, limestone, timber, &c. The river abounds in good salmon.—Cardigan is a very old borough, and claims to be such by prescription. Under the Reform Act it is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors, with the style of the "mayor, common council, and burgesses of the town and borough of Cardigan." The limits of the borough comprise, besides the par. of Cardigan, the hmlts. of Abbey and Bridge End, in the par. of St. Dogmell's, in Pembrokeshire. As the head of a parliamentary district, Cardigan, with the contributory boroughs of Aberystwith, Adpar, and Lampeter, returns one member to the imperial parliament. It is the seat of a Poor-law Union, the head of a County Court district, and a polling-place for the county elections. The assizes and quarter sessions are held here.—Cardigan is the seat of an archdeac. in the dioc. of St. David's. The living is a vic.* in the same dioc., of the val. of £153, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It is a large and ancient edifice in the decorated and perpendicular styles, with a fine tower at the W. end. It contains an old octagonal font adorned with sculpture, and a good canopied piscina. The chancel is the oldest part of the building, and has recently been restored. There are four chapels in the town, belonging to the Independents, Baptists, Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. The free grammar school was founded and endowed by Lady Letitia Cornwallis in 1653, and has an income of about £20 a year. A handsome building, in the early English style, was erected in 1848 for the National school, in which divine service is also occasionally performed. There is also a free school for girls.—A small Dominican priory anciently existed here, which was a cell to Chertsey Abbey. On its site now stands the mansion called the Priory, formerly the seat of the Pryse family. The ruins of the castle, consisting of part of the walls and towers, are situated by the river, near the ancient bridge, and are now converted into a modern dwelling, except the keep, which still retains its underground passages and dungeons, used as cellars. There are no remains of the town walls. Hên Castell is a small ancient camp near the town; and 1 mile nearer the mouth of the Teify are the scanty ruins of the once famous Abbey of St. Dogmells, which was only second in size and importance to *Strata-Florida*.—Cardigan gives the title of earl to the Brudenell family. Saturday is the market day. Fairs are held on the 13th February, the 5th April, the 8th September, and the 19th December.

CARDIGANSHIRE, a maritime co. of South Wales, is bounded on the N. and N.E. by the cos. of Merioneth and Montgomery; on the E. by Radnorshire and Brecknockshire; on the S. by Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire; and on the W. by the Irish Sea. It extends in length from N.E. to S.W. 45 miles, and varies in breadth from 12 to 20 miles. In form it approaches a crescent, concave towards the sea, with a regular coast-line of about 45 miles. Its circuit is about 150 miles, and it comprises an area of 443,387 acres. The co. is situated between 52° 2′ and 52° 38′ N. lat., and between 3° 40′ and 4° 43′ W. long. Under the dominion of the Romans this district was included in that division of the island called *Britannia Secunda*, and was occupied by the tribe called *Demetæ*. It was crossed by the great road called *Via Occidentalis*, on which was the station *Loventium*. The present name of the county is a corruption of the early Welsh name *Caredigion*, signifying "Caredig's country," which was applied to that part of South Wales given to Caredig for a lordship, in the 5th century. Rhodri Mawr, or Roderick the Great, became possessed of Cardigan in the 9th century, and on his death it was assigned to his son Cadell. The lordship at that period included, besides Cardiganshire, the greater part of Carmarthenshire; and Dynevor, in the latter county, was made the seat of government. The possession of the district was fiercely disputed between the princes of North and South Wales during the 10th century; and the devastations thus occasioned were increased in 98, by an inroad of the Danes, who only retired for a time on receiving a tribute from Meredydd, then King of Wales. The Normans made unsuccessful attempts to possess themselves of this part of Wales in 1068 and 1071, but it was not till 1092 that they effected a settlement here. Cardigan Castle was founded at that time by Roger de Montgomery, who did homage to William Rufus for the province. There were frequent conflicts with varying results, between the Norman settlers and the Welsh princes, and in 1097 the former were driven out of the country by Cadwgan ap Bleddyn. Cadwgan was soon after deprived of the territory by Gilbert de Clare, who was empowered by Henry I. to seize it. A few years later Gruffyd ap Rhys made a vigorous attempt to possess himself of Cardiganshire, and was warmly supported by the native chieftains and the inhabitants. But his attempt had a disastrous ending, his army being at last checked and cut to piece

before Aberystwith Castle. The province was several times invaded and laid waste in 1135 and following years by Owain Gwynedd and Cadwalader, princes of North Wales. On one of these occasions Aberystwith and several other Norman castles were burnt down. About 1170 the territory of Cardigan was granted by Henry II. to Rhys ap Gruffyd. This prince held a great festival in Cardigan Castle at Christmas, in the year 1176, at which all the bards attended, besides a large number of English and Normans. Fresh disputes arose after the death of Rhys, in 1196, whose son and successor Gruffyd was attacked and made prisoner by his brother Maelgwyn, the latter taking possession of the whole territory. Early in the following century it was taken from Maelgwyn by Llewellyn ap Iorwerth, who, with other chieftains, were compelled to do homage to King John in 1212. After the death of Llewellyn, Cardigan Castle was taken by Gilbert Marshal Earl of Pembroke. About 1250 Llewellyn ap Gruffyd, Prince of North Wales, entered the district, and recovered possession of the estates which Prince Edward (afterwards Edward I.) had taken from the chieftains. The final subjugation of Wales was effected about 1280 by Edward I., who soon after divided it into counties, and annexed it to England. During the revolt of the Welsh under Owain Glyndwr, at the beginning of the 15th century, Aberystwith Castle was taken and held for several years by that chieftain. In the civil war of the 17th century, the castles of Cardigan and Aberystwith were at first held for the king, but were soon taken by the parliament. No other important conflicts took place in this county.—Cardiganshire is for the most part a mountainous country, having Plinlimmon at the north-eastern extremity, from which lofty chains of hills extend westward and southward. The sea-coast is elevated, except at the northern and southern extremities, and at the mouths of the rivers. The only considerable tract of level ground is in the south-western quarter. The highest points in the county are at Plinlimmon, rising to the height of 2,463 feet; Tregaron Down, 1,747 feet; Talsarn, 1,142 feet; and Capel Cynon, 1,046 feet. The aspect of the hilly regions is rugged and dreary, generally unrelieved by woods, and a very large extent of the surface is unenclosed, being incapable of cultivation. There is, however, some fine scenery along the courses of the rivers: these are the Teify, the Rheidol, the Ystwith, the Aëron, and other smaller streams. The Teify has its source in Llyn Teify, on the border of Radnorshire, and running south-westward, past Tregaron to Lampeter, forms thence the S. boundary of the county, and passing by Newcastle-Emlyn, falls into the sea at Cardigan. The Ystwith and Rheidol rise on the border of Montgomeryshire, and running westward fall into the sea at Aberystwith. The river Towy skirts the county on the S.E. There are a great number of small lakes in Cardiganshire, of which the principal are Llyn Teify, Llyn Cynon, Llyn Egnant, and Llyn Ruddon Vawr, forming, with others, a cluster at the head of the river Teify. There is a remarkable waterfall at the Devil's Bridge, where the small river Mynach runs over a series of precipices into the Rheidol.—The rocks, which are mostly slate, belong to the transition series, and contain no fossil remains. Grey mountain stone is quarried in some places for building purposes, but there is no limestone nor coal. Lead and zinc are found, and the former contains a large proportion of silver. The mines were profitably worked after the middle of the 16th century, under a patent granted by Queen Elizabeth, and after being for some time neglected have been reopened with good success. The Mines Royal were leased to Sir Hugh Myddelton by the original corporation, and from the working of them he realised his immense fortune. Thomas Bushel, a subsequent lessee of the mines, had a license from Charles I. to establish a mint at Aberystwith. Cwm Synlog was one of the most valuable of these mines. The rich mine at Esgair Hir, the property of the Pryses, was discovered in 1690. The quantity of silver obtained varies from 40 to 80 ounces for every ton of lead; and in the mine at Llanvair, the proportion has been known to rise to 100 ounces per ton.—The climate of this mountainous district is cold, wet, and stormy. The snow lies late on the hills, and the harvest begins late. Along the coast the temperature is more equable, and during the summer and autumn the air is dry and healthful. The soil is generally poor and meagre, being only a thin covering to the slate and shale, which form the substratum of nearly the whole county, except in the river valleys, where good loam occurs. The valleys of the Ystwith, Teify, and Aeron are well cultivated, and yield good crops. Wheat is grown in some parts, but the chief crops are barley, black oats, and rye. Peas, beans, and potatoes are also cultivated. Lime, brought from Pembrokeshire, and seaweed, washed up in immense quantities after a gale, are largely used for manure. The farms are mostly of small size, varying from 50 to 150 acres, and the methods and implements of the farmer, as well as the dwellings of the labourer, though less rude than formerly, still need improvement. Cardiganshire has a breed of small, hardy, black cattle, and a breed of very small mountain sheep, the fleece of which weighs about two pounds. Other breeds of sheep are also reared. A considerable quantity of butter is made, and pigs are exported in great numbers. The fuel most commonly used is peat, of which there are some beds of great thickness. Cors Goch is said to yield the best, and it has been there dug to the depth of 20 feet.—For the purposes of civil government the co. is divided into 5 hunds., the names of which are—Geneu'r Glyn, Ilar, Moyddyn, Penarth, and Troedyraur. It was anciently divided into 3 cantrefs. The co. contains 68 pars., of which 5 are market towns, viz., Cardigan (the county town), Aberystwith, Aberaeron, Lampeter, and Tregaron; these are all, except Aberaeron, corporate towns. One member is returned to parliament for the co. and one for Cardigan conjointly with the other boroughs. Cardigan is the place of election both for the co. and the boroughs, and a polling-place, with Aberystwith, Lampeter, and Tregaron. The co. is divided into 5 Poor-law Unions: those of Aberaeron, Aberystwith, Cardigan, Lampeter, and Tregaron; and into 5 County Court districts: those of Aberaeron, Aberystwith, Cardigan, Lampeter, and Llandeilofawr. Cardiganshire is included in the South Wales Circuit, and in the Home military district. Cardigan is the assize town. The quarter sessions are held there, or at Aberystwith, except at Easter, when they are held at Lampeter. The local government is vested in a lord-lieutenant, high sheriff, and a body of about 50 magistrates. For ecclesiastical purposes the co. is in the dioc. of St. David's, in the prov. of Canterbury, and constitutes, with parts of the cos. of Carmarthen and Pembroke, the archdeac. of Cardigan.—No important manufactures are carried on in this county, the pursuits of the inhabitants being chiefly agricultural. A small number of persons are employed in the manufacture of flannel and coarse hosiery, hats, and gloves. Many are employed in the mines, and others in the coasting trade and in the fisheries.—The antiquities of Cardiganshire consist chiefly of the remains of fortresses and military works, which are numerous. Among them are those of the Roman station at Llanio, presumed to be the ancient *Loventium;* camps at Lampeter and Llanwenog, and traces of the great *Via Occidentalis*, now called the Sarn Helen (originally *Sarn Lleon*, signifying "Way of Legions"); remains of two British encampments near Llandysilio-Gogo; one with a triple rampart at Llanfihangel Penbryn, and several others. The principal ruins of castles are those of Aberystwith, Cardigan, Castel-Gwalter, and Ystrad Meirig. There are traces of others at Aberaeron, Lampeter, Llandyssil, Blaenporth, and other places. The ecclesiastical remains are few and unimportant, consisting of those of the abbey at Ystrad-Flur, or *Strata Florida*, and the priory at Lampeter. Remains of primitive stone circles are found in several places, and there are many cairns. The former are at Yspytty Cynvyn, Carrog, near Llanwchairn, and Alltgoch, near Lampeter. The principal

cairn is the *Bedd Taliesin*, "grave of Taliesin," the famous bard. It is situated on a mountain in the parish of Llanfihangel Genau'r Glyn, and consists of six large stones, five upright forming a chest, and the sixth covering them. Around it are two circles of stones, the outer one being about 30 feet in diameter.—There are several handsome seats, as Gogerddan House, near Aberystwith; Crosswood, formerly the seat of the Earl of Lisburne; Blaenpant, Coedmore, Mabus, Hafod, Nantcos, Tyglyn, &c.—At present there is no railway or canal in Cardiganshire; but a line is projected in connection with the Oswestry, Newton, and Llanidloes railway, which will enter the county from Llanidloes, on the N.E., and passing by Devil's Bridge, run down the valley of the Teify to Newcastle-Emlyn. The principal roads, which have been materially improved, are those from Cardigan, northward by the coast, to Aberaeron and Aberystwith, and thence to Machynlleth or Aberdovey; and from the same place westward to Newcastle-Emlyn and Lampeter; thence northward to Tregaron. There are cross roads from Aberaeron to Lampeter, and from Aberystwith into Radnorshire and Montgomeryshire.

CARDINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Wixamtree, in the co. of Bedford, 3 miles to the S.E. of Bedford, its post town. It is situated on the S. side of the river Ouse, and is a station on the Midland (South-East branch) railway. The par. includes the chplry. of East Cotts. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £245, in the patron. of the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It contains two monumental brasses, a fine monument, by Bacon, to Samuel Whitbread, the great brewer, and a tablet to the memory of John Howard, the philanthropist, who resided some time at the manor-house in this parish, and died at Cherson in 1796. There is a chapel belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists. The parochial charities amount to about £28 per annum. The manor-house is the seat of the Whitbreads, who settled at Cardington about 1650.

CARDINGTON, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Munslow, in the co. of Salop, 4 miles to the E. of Church Stretton. Shrewsbury is its post town. It is situated in a district abounding in clay and quartz fit for the use of the potteries. The par. comprises the tnshps. of Broom, Chatwall, Comley, Holt-Preen, Lydley-Hayes, and Willstone. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £287, in the patron. of R. Hunt, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. James. There is a free school with an income from endowment of £25 a year. The other parochial charities are worth about £50 per annum.

CARDINHAM, a par. in the hund. of West, in the co. of Cornwall, 3 miles to the E. of Bodmin, its post town. It is situated on the river Fowey, and was the site of a castle which belonged, in the reign of Richard I., to Robert de Cardinham, whose descendants were called the Dinhams. The honour of Cardinham was at that period of extensive jurisdiction. There are no ruins of the castle. Robert de Cardinham was the founder of the priory of Tywardreath. Granite and slate are abundant in the neighbourhood. St. Bellarmine's Torr is a granite rock in the N.E. part of the parish. The custom of *free bench* anciently prevailed in the manor of Cardinham. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £524, lately in the patron. of J. T. Vivian, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mewbred, and contains a monumental brass of a priest. There are remains of an ancient chapel at Holywell. Near the village is Glynn, the seat of Lord Vivian.

CARDISTON, or CARDESTON, a par. in the hund. of Ford, in the co. of Salop, 6 miles to the W. of Shrewsbury. It is situated near the river Severn, in a district containing coal and limestone, and includes the tnshp. of Wattlesborough. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £274, in the patron. of Sir B. Leighton, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

CARDROSS, a par. in the co. of Dumbarton, Scotland, containing a suburb of Dumbarton. It is pleasantly situated in a wooded country on the N. bank of the Frith of Clyde and on the river Leven, and has a station on the Dumbartonshire railway. The par. includes the vils. of Cardross, Bridgend, Geilston Bridge, and Renton. About a mile from Dumbarton formerly stood the castle, a seat of Robert Bruce, and in which he died on the 7th June, 1329, aged 55. At Renton are extensive print-works and bleach-fields, in which many of the inhabitants are employed. Others are engaged in the fisheries. The living, val. £255, is in the presb. of Dumbarton, in the patron. of the crown. There are two Free churches, one at Cardross and the other at Renton; also a chapel at Renton in connection with the Church of Scotland, and a Reformed Presbyterian church, besides an United Presbyterian church and Scotch Episcopal chapel at Bridgend. Dalquhurn House, near Renton, was the birthplace (1720) of Tobias Smollett, the novelist, in honour of whom a pillar has been erected. There are several seats of the gentry, among which are Camis-Eshary, Keppoch, Drumhead, and Bloomhill. The grandfather of Lord Macaulay was the minister of this parish, and is buried in the churchyard. The par. of Cardross extends in length about 7 miles, and in breadth 3 miles.

CAREBY, a par. in the wap. of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 6 miles to the S.W. of Bourn. Stamford is its post town. It is situated on a branch of the river Glen, close to the Great Northern railway. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. with the perpet. curs. of Aunby and Holywell annexed, £400, in the patron. of G. B. Reynardson, Esq. who is lord of the manor. The church is dedicated to St. Stephen.

CAREGRINA. *See* CREGRINA, Radnorshire.

CARESTON, or CARALDSTON, a par. in the co. of Forfar, Scotland, 4 miles to the W. of Brechin, its post town, which is a station on the Scottish North-Eastern railway. It is situated in a fertile district on the bank of the South Esk, where the Noran rivulet falls into it. The living, val. £158, is in the presb. of Brechin, in the patron. of the Earl of Fife, who owns the estate of Careston, and whose seat is Careston Castle, a noble edifice chiefly built in the beginning of the 15th century. In the parish is a cairn in memory of one of the heroes of Ossian.

CARESWELL. *See* CAVERSWALL, Staffordshire.

CAREW, or CAREY, a par. in the hund. of Narberth, in the co. of Pembroke, South Wales, 4 miles to the E. of Pembroke. It is pleasantly situated near the eastern extremity of Milford Haven. A stately castle was erected here in the reign of Henry I., by Gerald of Windsor, which was enlarged by Rhys ab Thomas in the reign of Henry VII. It was in the form of a quadrangle with round towers at the angles; the older part of the pile being in the Norman, the newer in the perpendicular style. The festival of St. George's Day was kept at this castle by Sir Rhys, who entertained a very large number of the nobility and gentry with great splendour and hospitality for a week. Among the extensive and beautiful ruins of the castle are the great hall about 100 feet long and 30 wide, several noble apartments, and the chapel. The towers command good views over the haven and the surrounding country. The estate is now held by the Carews of Crocombe, in Somersetshire. The parish contains abundance of good limestone and some coal. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £152, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. John. It is a large ancient edifice in the early English style, with an embattled tower, and contains several monuments, among which are an altar-tomb of Sir John Carew and his lady, of the year 1637, and figures of a crusader and a priest, with a small infantine figure. An old building stands near the church, which was probably the rectory. Near the village is a stone cross, the shaft of which, 14 feet high, is adorned with sculpture. The ancient chplry. of Redbarth has now its own district church, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £56, the gift of the bishop.

CARFAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llandewi-Brefi, hu

of Penarth, in the co. of Cardigan, South Wales, 3 miles to the S.W. of Tregaron.

CARGILL, a par. in the co. of Perth, Scotland. It is a station on the Scottish Midland railway. It is situated in a pleasant and cultivated district in Strathmore, between the rivers Tay and Isla, and the Sidlaw hills, and contains the vils. of Cargill, Burrelton, Woodside, and Wolfhill. The surface is agreeably diversified with hill, plain, and woodland. It rises gently from the Tay, and forms a fine plain, several miles broad, at the foot of the Sidlaw hills. The Tay here runs over a dyke of basalt which crosses its bed, and forms the Linn of Campsie. The parish contains freestone, limestone, and rock-marl, which are quarried. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the valuable salmon fisheries of the Tay, and in the linen trade. The living, worth £225, is in the presb. of Dunkeld, and in the patron. of the crown. There is also a Free church. Near the confluence of the Tay and Isla is Castlehill, the site of a Roman camp, of which there are remains. The parish is crossed by a Roman road. Ruins of a small monastery, a cell to the Abbey of Dupar, stand on a rock near the Linn of Campsie. Stobhall, an old mansion on the banks of the Tay, now belonging to Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, was the seat of the Drummonds from the middle of the 14th century, and the birthplace of Annabella, consort of Robert III., and mother of James I. of Scotland, thus ancestress of the Stuarts. There are several tumuli and stone circles in the neighbourhood. The par. extends about 5 miles in length from E. to W., and 4 miles in breadth from N. to S.

CARGIN, or CARGAN, a par. in the bar. of Clare, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 1 mile from Headford. It is situated in a boggy district, on the E. side of Lough Corrib. The living is a vic. forming part of the union of Headford, in the dioc. of Tuam, Killala and Achonry.

CARGO, or CRAGHOW, a tnshp. in the par. of Stanwix, in the ward and co. of Cumberland, 3 miles N.W. of Carlisle. It is seated on the banks of the river Eden.

CARHAM, a par. in the western div. of the ward of Glendale, in the co. of Northumberland, 3 miles to the W. of Coldstream, and 4 miles to the N.E. of Kelso. It is situated on the borders of Scotland, on the S. bank of the river Tweed, and has a station on the Tweedmouth and Kelso branch of the North-Eastern railway. The par. contains the hmlts. of Wark (or Werk), Learmouth, Cornhirdrim, and several others now of little importance. Near the village, on the S. side, is Shidlaw (anciently *Shield-law*), a lofty hill commanding an extensive prospect. Two important battles were fought here between the Scotch and the English, one in 1048 and the other in 1378, in both of which the English were defeated with great loss, and in the latter the English general, Sir John Lilburn, was made prisoner. Wark Castle was a celebrated fortress in the border wars, and the object of frequent contention. A small Dominican priory was early founded in this parish as a cell to the Priory of Kirkham. It was burnt about 1295 by the Scots under William Wallace. Near its site is Campfield, the spot on which the Scots on that occasion encamped. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £330, in the patron. of the heirs of A. Compton, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, was built in 1791, and repaired in 1839. It is situated in a commanding position, close to the bank of the river Tweed, and near the streamlet called the March Burn, which here falls into the Tweed, and forms, for a short distance, the line of demarcation between the two kingdoms.

CARHAMPTON HUNDRED, one of the 40 hunds. or subdivisions of the co. of Somerset, situated in the western parliamentary div. of the co., and bounded on the N. by the sea, on the E. and S. by the hund. of Williton Freemanors, and on the W. by Devonshire. It contains the pars. of Carhampton, Culbone, Cutcombe, Dunster, Exford, Luckham, Luxborough, Minehead, Oare, Porlock, Selworthy, Stoke-Pero, Timberscombe, Treborough, Withycombe, and Wootton-Courtenay. The hund. extends over an area of about 60,350 acres.

CARHAMPTON, a par. in the hund. of the same name, in the co. of Somerset, 1 mile from Dunster, its post town. It is situated on the S. coast of the Bristol Channel, and contains the hmlt. of Rodhuish. It is a very ancient place, and has given name to the hund. Its Saxon name was *Carumtune*. Petty sessions are held in the village. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £182, in the patron. of J. F. Luttrell, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. There is a small bequest by Richard Escott for education.

CARHAYES-BARTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Carhayes St. Michael, hund. of Powder, in the co. of Cornwall, 3 miles to the S.E. of Tregony. It is on the seacoast, and has the seat of Colonel Trevanion, a mansion in the Gothic style of architecture.

CARHAYES ST. MICHAEL. *See* MICHAEL, ST., CARHAYES, Cornwall.

CARINGTON. *See* CARRINGTON, Edinburgh.

CARISBROOKE, a par. in the lib. of West Medina, Isle of Wight, in the co. of Southampton, 1 mile to the S.W. of Newport. The village, seated in a picturesque wooded dell under the hill on which the castle stands, was formerly a market town, and the capital of the island. In Domesday Book it is called *Boncombe*, a name still retained by the manor. The par. includes the lib. of Parkhurst Forest, the hmlt. of Bowcombe, and part of the tythg. of Chillerton. — Carisbrooke Castle, from which the place derived its importance, is one of the oldest in England, and is chiefly a Norman structure, although most probably erected on the site, and even embracing some portions, of a much more ancient fortress. Its erection is attributed to William Fitz-Osborne, who became lord of the island soon after the Norman Conquest. The original walls enclosed a square area of 1½ acres. It was enlarged in the reigns of Richard II. and Edward IV., and in the reign of Queen Elizabeth extensive additions were made, the walls then erected by Genebella, an Italian engineer, enclosed an area of 20 acres. The remains include the keep, the Mountjoy Tower, the fine western gateway, flanked by round towers, the barracks, chapel, and two very deep wells. The keep stands on a mound considerably higher than the general level of the fortress, and is entered by a flight of 74 steps. The ancient well in the keep is about 150 feet deep, and the water is drawn up by means of a tread-wheel turned by an ass. One ass is recorded to have performed this service for 40 years. The other well is in the castle-yard, and is 200 feet deep. The walls of the Mountjoy Tower are in one part 18 feet thick. The chapel was rebuilt by George II., in 1738. The view from the keep is remarkably fine, embracing the village immediately below, with its pretty church and steeple; and beyond, the waters of the Solent and the coast of Hampshire; to the E., Newport, the river Medina, Cowes; the sea; to the S., St. Catherine's Hill. Carisbrooke Castle was chosen by the parliament as the place of confinement for Charles I. The window is shown by which he attempted unsuccessfully to escape in 1648. After the death of the king, his children, the Duke of Gloucester and the Princess Elizabeth, were confined here; the latter soon after died in the castle, and was interred at Newport. The castle was afterwards made a state prison, and among its inmates was Sir William Davenant, the poet. It is now the seat of the governor of the island. Here was anciently a priory for monks of the Cistercian order, which owed its origin to Fitz-Osborne, founder of the castle. It stood near the church, and was given with the latter to the Norman abbey of Lyra, and subsequently to the monastery of Sheen, in Surrey. The remains of the conventual buildings are insignificant, and have been converted into farm-buildings.—The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. with the perpet. cur. of Northwood annexed, £900, in the patron. of the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It is an interesting old edifice, partly Norman, and contains several ancient monuments. The castle chapel is dedicated to St. Nicholas, and the cur., worth £24, is in

the gift of the governor. There is another church, dedicated to St. John, the living of which is a cur.* in the patron. of the Rev. R. Hastings. The charitable endowments of the parish amount to £20 a year. Near Carlton-le-Moorland are the great Government prison or reformatory of Parkhurst, the Albany Barracks, founded in 1778, and the House of Industry for the blind. In 1849 a Roman villa was discovered on the S. slope of the hill adjacent to the new workings. The remains of the villa, which are exposed to view, are the most considerable memorial of the Roman occupation that have been discovered in the island, and occupy a space of about 120 feet by 50. The apartments are paved with tessera or fragments of reeding tile; the chief room is floored with a rich mosaic pavement. Attached to the villa are the remains of a semicircular bath and hypocaust.

CARKIN, a tnshp. in the par. of Forcett, wap. of West Gilling, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 7 miles to the N. of Richmond.

CARLANSTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Kilbeg, and bar. of Lower Kells, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles to the N.E. of Kells. Here is the seat of H. Meredyth, Esq., the proprietor of the district. Annual fairs are held in the village on the 12th March, the 1st May, the 6th August, and the 19th November.

CARLATTON, an ext. par. lib. in the ward of Eskdale, in the co. of Cumberland, 9 miles to the E. of Carlisle. It has an area of about 1,800 acres, which are rated at £1,000, and belong to the Earl of Carlisle. There are corn and saw-mills, but no church or village. The last incumbent was Richard Hogge, who is entered in the bishop's register in 1780.

CARLAVEROCK. *See* CAERLAVEROCK, Dumfriesshire.

CARLBURY, a hmlt. in the par. of Coniscliffe, ward of Darlington, in the co. palatine of Durham, 6 miles to the W. of Darlington. It is seated near the river Tees, and the Barnard Castle branch of the North-Eastern railway. Limestone is quarried here, and some of the workpeople are employed in lime-burning.

CARLBY, a par. in the wap. of Ness, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 5 miles to the S. of Bourn. Stamford is its post town. It is situated on the banks of the river Glen, not far from the Great Northern railway. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £165, in the patron. of the Marquis of Exeter and Sir E. Smith, Bart., alternately. The church is dedicated to St. Stephen. There are charitable endowments worth about £7 a year.

CARLCOATES, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Thurlstone, par. of Penistone, in the wap. of Staincross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 1 mile from Penistone. The Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway, on which Penistone is a station, passes by it.

CARLESTOWN, a hmlt. in the bar. of Upper Navan, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, not far from Trim.

CARLETON, a tnshp. in the par. of Drigg, ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, in the co. of Cumberland, 2 miles to the N. of Ravenglass. It is near the Whitehaven and Furness Junction railway, on which Drigg is a station.

CARLETON, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Cuthbert's, ward and co. of Cumberland, 2 miles to the S.E. of Carlisle. It is near the Carlisle and Lancaster railway.

CARLETON, a hmlt. in the par. of Penrith, Leath ward, in the co. of Cumberland, 1 mile from Penrith, which is a station on the Lancaster and Carlisle railway. This hmlt. is seated on the river Eamont, and contains the old hall, which was the seat of the Carleton family from the 12th to the beginning of the 18th century.

CARLETON, a chplry. in the par. of Redmarshall, ward of Stockton, in the co. palatine of Durham, 3 miles to the N.W. of Stockton-upon-Tees. The Clarence railway passes near it.

CARLETON, a tnshp. in the par. of Poulton-le-Fylde, hund. of Amounderness, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 1 mile from Poulton. It is near the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway (western division). There is a free school in the village, endowed by Eamonn Wilson in 1667.

CARLETON, a tnshp. in the par. of Pontefract, wap. of Osgoldcross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles to the S. of Pontefract. It is situated near the Great Northern railway. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, was erected in 1850. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon.

CARLETON, a chplry. in the par. of Snaith, wap. of Osgoldcross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles to the N. of Snaith. It is situated in a fertile country near the river Aire. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of York, val. £168, in the patron. of Messrs. Day and Cave. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There are charitable endowments for the poor producing £25 per annum. Carleton Hall is the seat of Lady Thackeray.

CARLETON, a par. in the hund. of Loddon, in the co. of Norfolk, 2 miles S. of Buckenham railway station, and 8 miles to the S.E. of Norwich, its post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. with that of Ashby united, £294, in the patron. of Sir W. Proctor and Sir C. H. Rich, Barts. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is small, with a square tower. The register dates from the year 1511.

CARLETON. *See* CARLTON, Yorkshire.

CARLETON-FOREHOE, a par. in the hund. of Forehoe, in the co. of Norfolk, 3 miles to the N.W. of Wymondham railway station, and 118¼ N.E. of London. The Dereham, Fakenham, and Wells branch of the Great Eastern and Norfolk railway passes near it. The court for the hundred was formerly held at Forehoe Hall, one of four hills in this parish presumed to be artificial. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. [illegible], in the patron. of Lord Wodehouse. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small neat structure in the perpendicular style, with a square tower. It was entirely repaired in 1839, when a new organ and gallery were added. The register dates from the year 1696. There is a school supported by Lord Wodehouse, who is lord of the manor and chief landowner. The charitable endowments amount to £25 per annum.

CARLETON, ST. MARY. *See* CARLTON, East, Norfolk.

CARLFORD HUNDRED, one of the 21 hunds. or sub-divisions of the co. of Suffolk, situated in the east parliamentary div. of the co., and bounded on the N. and N.W. by the hund. of Bosmere and Claydon; on the E. by the hunds. of Loes and Wilford; on the S. by the hund. of Colneis; and on the W. by the lib. of Ipswich. It contains the pars. of Great Bealings, Little Bealings, Brightwell, Burgh, Clopton, Culpho, Foxhall, Grundisburgh, Hasketon, Kesgrave, Martlesham, Newbourn, Otley, Playford, Tuddenham, Waldringfield, and Witnesham, and part of the par. of Rushmere. The hundred extends over an area of about 22,500 acres.

CARLINGCOTT, a hmlt. partly in the par. of Berkerton, and partly in that of Camerton, hund. of Wellow, in the co. of Somerset, 4 miles to the S.W. of Bath.

CARLINGFORD, a par. and market town in the bar. of Lower Dundalk, in the co. of Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 9 miles to the N.E. of Dundalk, 19 miles S. of Newry, and 75 miles to the N. of Dublin. The par., which is very extensive, comprising an area of near 20,000 acres, is situated in a hilly country on the S.W. shore of Carlingford Lough, and includes the vils. of Ratheor and Whitestown. The climate and scenery are magnificent, which causes it to be resorted to in summer as a watering-place. The land lets from £2 to £3 per acre, and is most productive in oats, barley, and potatoes. A castle was erected on this spot early in the 13th century, probably by the De Courcys, around which the town gradually grew up, and became, from its position on the border of the pale, a place of some importance. A monastery of the Dominican order was founded here by Richard de Burgo about 1300. In the middle of the following century an Act was passed for establishing a mint in the town. In 1642 the town

partly burnt by the insurgents under Sir Phelim O'Nial, and it was again damaged in a similar manner by the followers of James II. in 1689. Carlingford was raised to the rank of a market town by Edward III. in 1358. It was recognised as a borough at a still earlier time, and before the Union returned two members to the Irish parliament.—The town contains about 1,600 inhabitants, and seems neither to have increased nor diminished as to its orignal proportions. The corporation is virtually extinct. The inhabitants carry on a small coasting trade, and are employed in the fishery in the bay, which yields oysters of excellent quality. At present neither factories nor railways exist in the parish, but there are two railway bills this session before parliament; one to connect the point of Greenore with Dundalk, the other to connect Greenore with Newry; both are likely to be completed, as Greenore is the nearest point to Liverpool, and has fine anchorage in 60-feet water close up to the land, with no obstructions. Large docks are projected, and it is thought this will become a first-rate depôt for merchandise of all kinds. Limestone is abundant in the parish, and there are quarries near the town.—Carlingford bay, or lough, is about 8 miles long and from 2 to 4 broad, and forms a fine and safe haven, though the entrance is obstructed by a bar, shoals, and sunken rocks. At its head is the mouth of the Newry river, up which the tide runs as far as Newry. There are several lighthouses and coastguard stations on the coast of the bay. Of the two lighthouses at the entrance of the lough, one is a fixed light built upon a rock in the sea at Cranfield Point, on the county of Down side, called the Bar Lighthouse, where signals are exhibited to signify the state of the tide, when vessels may safely cross the bar; the other is a revolving light at Greenore Point, on the mainland, in the county of Louth and parish of Carlingford. North of the bay are the Mourne mountains, and there is much striking and picturesque scenery along the coast. Carlingford Mountain rises to the height of 1,935 feet above the level of the sea, and being immediately W. of the town causes an early sunset. Carlingford has chief police and coastguard stations, and petty sessions are held fortnightly. There are three churches, one in the town and one at each end of the parish, ministered to by the vicar and two curates. There are four Roman Catholic chapels, and one very small Presbyterian meeting-house in the town; the congregation of this last has been nearly absorbed in the Protestant churches, but the minister receives £75 per annum from the Regium Donum fund. The primate is the rector, and presents to the vicarage. The rectorial tithes have been long alienated by a Primate Robinson, by Act of Parliament, for the endowment of the observatory at Armagh. The vicar's income is only £228 per annum, with a good glebe house and 8 acres of land, subject to a rent of £10 per annum. There are five National schools in the parish, under the control of the Roman priests, and four Scriptural schools under the care of the Protestant vicar.—The ruins of the castle, usually called King John's Castle, stand close by the bay and by a very narrow pass between the mountains and the sea. The walls are in some parts 11 feet thick. At the opposite end of the town are the picturesque remains of a monastery, now covered with ivy, and consisting chiefly of the walls and tower of the church. There are some other remains of ancient buildings. In the neighbourhood are several seats; the principal are, Nootka Lodge, The Grange, Monksland House, Castleview, &c. Carlingford gives the title of viscount to the Earl of Tyrconnel. The Marquis of Anglesea formerly possessed the manor, with a property of about £5,000 per annum. This was all sold a few years since in the Encumbered Estates Court to different purchasers in various lots: Lord Claremont purchased the town lot, with the royalties and anchorage of the lough.—The market is on Saturday. Fairs are held on the first Saturday of each month and on the 29th September.

CARLINGHOW, a hmlt. in the par. of Guisbrough, and lib. of Langbaurgh, in the North Riding of the co. of York, not far from Guisbrough.

CARLINGHOW, a hmlt. in the par. of Batley, and wap. of Agbrigg, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles to the N.W. of Wakefield.

CARLISLE, a city, bonding port, municipal and parliamentary borough, locally in Cumberland ward, in the co. of Cumberland, 301 miles to the N.N.W. of London, 101 from Edinburgh, 195 from Birmingham, and 261 from Aberdeen. It is an important centre of railway communication on the W. border of Scotland, being the terminus of the Caledonian, Glasgow, and South-Western, and of the Lancaster and Carlisle section of the London and North-Western. The North British railway was completed in 1862, and is a distinct line to Edinburgh, running E. of the Caledonian. The Newcastle and Carlisle railway is now amalgamated with the North-Eastern. Another line of 28 miles runs to Maryport, meeting there the Whitehaven Junction railway, and a short line connects the city with Silloth and Port Carlisle on the Solway Frith. Carlisle is the county town of Cumberland.—The name of this ancient city appears to be a corruption of *Caer-Leol*, the name of a town existing on this site before the Roman invasion. It is believed to have been a Roman station, probably that called *Lugovallum*, and to have been rebuilt and fortified by the Romans in the time of Agricola. It was again rebuilt by Egfrid, King of Northumbria, by whom it was united to the see of Lindisfarne. The town was attacked and destroyed by the Danes about 880, and was not restored till 1092, when William Rufus founded the castle. About 1135, David I., King of Scotland, gained possession of the town, which he held for nearly 20 years. It was given up by his successor, Malcolm IV., in 1157, to Henry II., together with the counties of Cumberland and Northumberland. William the Lion made an unsuccessful attempt in 1173 to regain the town. His successor renewed the attempt and retook it, but it was soon given up again. About the end of the 12th century a large part of the city, including the church, was destroyed by a terrible fire. A parliament was held at Carlisle by Edward I. after the battle of Falkirk, and it was the place of assembly for the army collected in 1306 for the invasion of Scotland. In the following year Edward I. kept his last birthday here. The city was besieged in 1315 by Robert Bruce, who, however, failed to take it. In consequence of its important position as a border town, Carlisle was the scene of frequent attacks and conflicts throughout the period of the border wars, and down to the union of the two kingdoms. In 1568 Mary Queen of Scots, after the battle of Langside, sought refuge at the castle, and was imprisoned in it for some time. When the Civil War broke out, Carlisle took the side of the king; but in 1645 the city was besieged and taken by General Lesley for the parliament. The royalists retook it in 1648. In 1745, Charles Stuart, the Pretender, besieged and took it, the keys of the city being presented to him by the mayor and corporation on their knees. They afterwards proclaimed him king of Great Britain. But the Duke of Cumberland having soon after recovered possession of the city, many of the leaders of the rebellion were executed, some here and some at London.—Carlisle is situated in a pleasant and fertile district on the S. side of the river Eden, at the confluence of the Caldew and Petteril with it, the former skirting the city on the W. and the latter on the E. side. It stands on rising ground, and contains several good streets, the four principal ones meeting in the market-place. They are well paved and lighted with gas. There are many handsome modern buildings and residences in the town. The Eden, which is the largest river of the northern counties, is crossed by a very fine stone bridge of five arches, erected about 1812 from a design by Smirke, at a cost of £70,000. Each arch has a span of 65 feet. The bridge is just beneath the walls of the old castle, and is connected with the town by an arched causeway. The Petterit is crossed by a bridge of three arches built about 1830, and the Caldew by two bridges of a single arch, built about 1820.—The principal public buildings are the following: the courthouses, occupying the site of the ancient citadel, and

consisting of two noble circular towers, erected in 1810 at a cost of £100,000; the county gaol, a handsome structure, standing on the site of an ancient monastery of the Black Friars, and built about 1827; the public library and newsroom, a fine stone building in the decorated style, erected from a design by Rickman about 1830; the two spacious railway stations; the custom-house, academy of arts, mechanics' institute, fish-market, old townhall, moot-hall, temperance-hall, including working men's reading-room, and old gaol. There are also a theatre, a temporary wooden structure, and assembly rooms. The Cumberland Infirmary is a handsome building, and stands on an eminence half a mile N.W. of the town, from which an imposing view of the city is obtained.—The trade of Carlisle consists chiefly of the manufacture of cotton goods and ginghams, which is carried on to a great extent, cotton spinning and printing, and other branches of industry connected with the cotton trade. There are several large iron foundries, manufactories of hats, carpets, and whips, besides several tanyards and breweries. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the fisheries and in the coasting trade. A ship canal formerly connected the city with Bowness, on the Solway Frith, a distance of 10 miles. The new and rising port Silloth, which has almost destroyed the trade at Port Carlisle, has regular communication by steam with Liverpool twice a week.—The city was first incorporated by a charter of Richard I., which was confirmed by Charles I. Under the Municipal Corporation Act of 1835, the limits of the municipal and parliamentary boroughs are the same, comprising an area of 6,700 acres. Besides the old borough, Carlisle includes the tnshps. of Rickergate, Botchergate, and part of Caldewgate, and is divided into five wards. The corporation consists of a mayor, 10 aldermen, and 30 councillors, bearing the style of "mayor, aldermen, and bailiffs of the city of Carlisle." The city received the elective franchise in the reign of Edward I., and has since regularly returned two members to the imperial parliament. The mayor is the returning officer, and the £10 householders, with about 300 freemen, the electors. The borough has a revenue of £3,500, and comprises within its limits 4,878 houses, occupied by a population of 29,436 according to the census of 1861, against 26,310 in 1851, showing an increase of 3,126 in the decennial period. There are eight trading companies or guilds in Carlisle. The assizes for the county are regularly held here, and the quarter sessions at Easter and Midsummer. Carlisle is the place of election for the eastern division of Cumberland. It is the seat of a Poor-law Union and the head of a County Court district. Three weekly newspapers, called the *Carlisle Journal*, *Carlisle Express*, a penny paper, and *Carlisle Patriot*, are published. The *Carlisle Examiner* appears twice a week, and the *Carlisle Observer* and *Carlisle Gleaner* monthly.—Carlisle is the seat of a diocese, and the head of an archdeaconry and a deanery, in the province of York. The see was founded about 1130 by Henry I. Before that time Carlisle was included in the dioc. of Lindisfarne. The first bishop was Athelwald, prior of the Augustine monastery. The bishop's seat is Rose Castle, an ancient mansion finely situated in the wooded valley of the Caldew, 6 miles to the S. of Carlisle. It was founded before the 14th century, and having been enlarged by several bishops, forms a complete quadrangle. The only portions remaining of the ancient building are the keep called Strickland's Tower, the gatehouse, and a square tower. This mansion was restored by Bishop Percy, after designs by Rickman. The bishop has a fixed income of £4,500 per annum, and holds the patronage of above 40 livings. The cathedral, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient cruciform structure of comparatively small size, originally part of a priory founded in the reign of William Rufus. Standing on some of the highest ground in the city, it forms, like the ancient castle, a conspicuous object in the landscape all round. The western part of the nave was destroyed during the civil war of the 17th century. The remaining part and the S. transept are in the Norman style, with massive pillars and round arches. The early English and decorated styles are exhibited in the choir and aisles. The E. window is the most remarkable feature of the cathedral; it is nearly 50 feet high and 30 wide, presenting an exquisitely beautiful example of the decorated style, and is pronounced by some to surpass even the magnificent W. window of York Minster. The following are the dimensions of the building: length, 242 feet; length of the choir, 135 feet; height, 75 feet; length of the transepts, 124 feet; breadth, 28 feet. The cathedral contains monuments to several bishops, including a fine canopied brass to Bishop Bell, who died in 1496; and another monumental brass to Bishop Robinson, who died in 1616. Here is also a monument to Dr. Paley, the great theologian, who was Archdeacon of Carlisle, and died here in 1805. The deanery, built in 1507, and the refectory, a much older part of the monastic buildings, are within the cathedral precincts. The latter serves as the chapter-house, the original chapter-house and the cloisters having been destroyed.—Carlisle anciently comprised the two parishes of St. Mary and St. Cuthbert, but several new districts have recently been formed. The livings of all are perpet. curs.* varying in val. from £80 to £170, and in the gift of the dean and chapter, with the exception of Holy Trinity. The par. of St. Mary has for its parish church part of the nave of the cathedral. The church of St. Cuthbert was rebuilt about 1780, and stands on the site of a very ancient one. The churches of Holy Trinity and Christ Church are handsome modern structures in the early English style, each with a tower and spire. There are also two other district churches, one at Upperby, and the other at Wreay. In the town are also places of worship belonging to the Church of Scotland, Free Church of Scotland, United Presbyterians, Independents (who have three), Baptists, Society of Friends, Wesleyan Methodists (two), Wesleyan Association, Primitive Methodists, and Roman Catholics. There is a grammar school founded by Henry VIII., which has an income from endowment of about £100 per annum. Among its pupils were Bishop Thomas, and the distinguished Orientalist, Dean Carlyle, who was a native of the city. The free school for girls was established in 1717, and has a revenue of about £40, derived from several benefactions. The city has also National, British, infant, and industrial schools, besides St. Patrick's schools, founded about 1825, and the Fawcett schools, founded about 1850. Among the charitable institutions of Carlisle are the county infirmary, erected in 1835; the fever hospital in 1820; and the dispensary, in 1782. There are also almshouses and a savings-bank.—The castle, situate on somewhat elevated ground at the N.W. corner of the city, commands an extensive view over the broad fertile valley of the Eden, a large part of the county, the Solway, and part of the coast of Scotland. The keep is still standing, and in very good preservation, forming a striking feature in the landscape. It is used as an armoury. The old armoury in the outer ward is now converted into barracks. The greater part of the present walls and buildings are of later date. Some portions of the old city walls, said to have been erected by the Romans, still remain. There are no traces left of the hospital for lepers, which was founded before the end of the 13th century, and stood near the city. The Newcastle railway passes over its site. Various Roman antiquities have been found here, including an altar, inscriptions, and coins.—Carlisle gives the title of earl to the Howard of Naworth. The earldom was created soon after the Conquest.—Wednesday and Saturday are the market days. Fairs for the sale of cattle and horses are held on the 26th August and fifteen following days, on the 19th September, and every Saturday between Old Michaelmas and Christmas. Races are held annually in July.

CARLOPS, a vil. in the par. of West Linton, on the northern boundary of the co. of Peebles, Scotland, 5 miles to the N.E. of Linton. It is seated on the right bank of the North Esk, 14 miles S. of Edinburgh, and is chiefly inhabited by weavers. The village was founded not long before the close of the 18th century, and took

its name from the so-called Carlin's Loups in the vicinity. James Forrest, a Scottish poet, and a weaver by trade, died here in 1818, aged 43.

CARLOW, an inland co. of the prov. of Leinster, Ireland, bounded on the N. by the cos. of Kildare and Wicklow, on the E. by the cos. of Wicklow and Wexford, on the S. by Wexford, and on the W. by Kilkenny and Queen's County. It is about 30 miles in length from N. to S., and 20 miles in breadth at the southern extremity. In form it approaches a triangle, and comprises an area of 346 square miles, or 221,342 acres, of which about 184,000 are under cultivation, the remainder consisting of mountain, bog, plantation, and water. The county is situated between 52° 28′ and 52° 53′ N. lat., and between 6° 30′ and 7° 10′ W. long. The population of the county in 1861 was 57,232, distributed into 11,318 families, occupying 10,254 houses, against 68,078 in 1851, showing a decrease in the decennial period of 10,846, or 15·93 per cent. The great bulk of the population are Roman Catholics, as shown by the government returns, viz. 50,613 Roman Catholics, 6,241 Established Church, 107 Presbyterians, 182 Methodists, 43 Society of Friends, and 46 of all other persuasions. This district, anciently called *Catherlogh*, formed part of the territory of Hy-Kinsellagh, and comprised the two divisions called Hy-Drone and Hy-Cavanagh, belonging to the MacMurroughs, kings of Leinster. The earliest historical fact in connection with the county is the holding of a synod at Old Leighlin, in 630, for the settlement of the dispute as to the time for the celebration of Easter. The county was ravaged in the 9th and 10th centuries by the Danes, who plundered the abbey of Achadfinglass about 865, and that of St. Mullins in the following century. At the period of the English expedition under Strongbow, in the 12th century, Dermot MacMurrough, who had invited him, was King of Leinster. William Earl Marshal having married Eva, daughter of Strongbow, succeeded in her right to nearly the whole of Leinster; and in 1216, a few years before his death, Carlow was made by King John a shire within the Pale. On the death of William Earl Marshal, and the division of the principality between his five daughters, the lordship of Carlow passed to Maud, his eldest daughter, who brought it by marriage to Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk. It came subsequently to the Howards, and was forfeited to the crown in the reign of Henry VIII. The annals of the period are full of stories of predatory invasions, depredations, outrages, and struggles between the natives and the settlers of the Pale. In 1394, Carlow with other districts having revolted and fallen into the hands of the Irish chieftains, Richard II. made an attempt to recover possession of them; and on that occasion the Irish chiefs did homage and swore fealty to him at Ballygorey, near Carlow. The revolt was renewed, and the king made a second attempt to subdue the country, in 1399, but without success. About a century later Carlow Castle was seized by the Fitzgeralds, and held by them till 1537, when Lord Thomas Fitzgerald headed a rebellion, and the lordship was resumed by the crown. In 1567 it was claimed by Sir Peter Carew, a descendant of Sir John Carew, lord of Idrone. He succeeded in obtaining possession of the lordship, and by energy and courtesy did much to promote the settlement and progress of the district. Fresh insurrections occurred on the part of the Kavanaghs and O'Byrnes, which were suppressed about 1600. During the civil war in the reign of Charles I., the English garrison in Carlow Castle was besieged by the Irish, who were attacked in 1642 by the Duke of Ormond, and compelled to raise the siege. The town of Carlow was attacked by the rebels in May, 1798. Other places in the county were attacked by them, among which were Hacketstown, Borris, and Bagenalstown.—The surface of the county is mostly level, with gentle undulations. The southern part, however, is hilly and rugged, lying between the Wexford range called Mount Leinster and Blackstairs mountains on the E., and some lofty hills skirting the valley of the Barrow on the W. Mount Leinster a granite ridge, rises to the height of 2,604 feet, and Blackstairs, also granite, to the height of 2,400 feet. The county is well watered, having the navigable river Barrow on the S., and the Slaney, also navigable, in the N. part. The Barrow touches the county a little to the W. of Carlow, where the Burren joins it, flows along the S. border to Cloydagh, whence it crosses by Leighlin Bridge and Bagenalstown, to Goresbridge, again forming the boundary. The Slaney enters near Rathvilly, runs S.E. to Tullow, receives the Durreen at Aghade, and flows eastward to Newtown-Barry. The prevailing rock in the S. part of the county is granite. Limestone appears along the course of the Barrow, and slate on the N.E. side. The granite is easily split, and is much used for paling. The limestone is firm, dark-coloured, and takes a polish like marble. The Castlecomer coal-beds extend into this county.—The climate is mild and healthy, and the soil remarkably fertile, except in the hilly districts. There is a considerable extent of good pasture-land, with numerous dairy-farms, on which large quantities of butter are made for exportation. Carlow has long ranked high as a farming district; a reputation due not only to its rich soil, but its energetic and resident landowners, who have introduced improved methods and implements of agriculture. Wheat, oats, potatoes, barley, and turnips are cultivated. There are a great number of extensive flour-mills along the Barrow. Much cattle is reared and fattened for the market.—For civil purposes the co. is divided into 7 bars., viz., those of Carlow, Idrone East, Idrone West, Forth, St. Mullin's Upper, St. Mullin's Lower, and Rathvilly. It contains 35 pars., with parts of several others, 1 corporate borough, and 5 market towns. Carlow is the county town. The other market towns are Tullow, Bagenalstown, Leighlin Bridge, and Hacketstown. Carlow is the seat of a Poor-law Union, the assize town, and the headquarters of the county police, of which the four districts are Carlow, Tullow, Bagenalstown, and Borris. Quarter sessions are held at the first three of these towns. The county returns two members, and the borough of Carlow one, to the imperial parliament. The county is included in the Home circuit and in the military district of Kilkenny. The local government is entrusted to a lord-lieutenant, high sheriff, 8 deputy-lieutenants, and a body of about 50 magistrates. —Carlow has no manufactures. The pursuits of agriculture, malting, and various branches of the provision trade, are the main employments of the inhabitants. —The remains of antiquity are chiefly military, comprising castles at Carlow (founded, it is believed, by the De Lacys), Leighlin Bridge, Clogrenan (the seat of the Ormonds), Clonmore, near Hacketstown, Clonmullen, and some others. Large cromlechs exist near Carlow and Tobinstown. The principal ecclesiastical remains are at Old Leighlin, St. Mullin's, Tullow, and Achadfinglass. Among the seats of the nobility and gentry are Garrihill, the seat of Viscount Duncannon; Ballintemple, that of Sir T. Butler, Bart.; Borris Castle, of T. Kavanagh, Esq., a descendant of the MacMurroughs; Erin Dale, Castlemore, and Moyle. A branch of the Great Southern and Western railway enters the county on the N., and passes by Carlow to Bagenalstown, whence it is continued to Wexford, and westward to Kilkenny. The chief roads are from Carlow south-westward along the valley of the Barrow to Leighlin Bridge, Bagenalstown, and Goresbridge; north-eastward to Grangeford and Tullow, and thence to Clonegal; and northward to Hacketstown. Another road runs from Bagenalstown to Myshall and Clonegal.

CARLOW, a par., market town, and parliamentary borough, in the bar. and co. of Carlow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 55 miles to the S.W. of Dublin. It is situated on the border of Queen's County, in a fertile and pleasant country, on the E. bank of the navigable river Barrow, and is a station on a branch of the Great Southern and Western railway. Its former name was Catherlogh. The castle, around which the town grew up, was founded about 1180, probably by one of the De Lacys. Fortifications were erected about the middle of the 14th century, when the exchequer was established

here by Lionel Duke of Clarence. The castle was taken in 1494 by James Fitzgerald, brother of the Earl of Kildare, who, however, soon surrendered it to Sir Edward Poynings. After the rebellion of the 17th century, it was besieged by the insurgent Irish, who burnt the town and fled on the approach of the English forces. In 1650 the castle was besieged by Ireton, and after a short but destructive cannonade, it was surrendered to Sir Hardress Waller. The town was the scene of a sharp conflict during the rebellion of 1798.—Carlow is a very old place, but its general appearance is that of a clean and pleasant modern town. It has many good streets, the two principal ones crossing each other at right angles about the centre of the town. One of them runs N. and S., parallel with the course of the Barrow; the other is carried across that river on a handsome bridge of four arches, and leads to the suburb of Graigue, in Queen's County. A small river called the Burren runs through the town and falls into the Barrow. It is crossed by an iron bridge. The streets are paved and lighted with gas. In the town is a handsome court-house, built of stone, with an Ionic portico, and approached by a lofty flight of steps. Here are also the county gaol; barracks for cavalry and infantry; the District Lunatic Asylum, a spacious and handsome stone edifice, erected about 1830, and capable of accommodating 100 patients; two convents, and the Union poorhouse. On the S.E. side of the town is a handsome railway station.—The chief business of the town is in corn, flour, and malt. Large quantities of butter are shipped here for Dublin, London, and other places.—Carlow received a charter of incorporation from James I., which was confirmed by Charles II. Under the charter of Charles II. the borough was governed by a sovereign, 12 burgesses, and a commonalty. But this body is extinct, and the town is now under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates. The elective franchise was conferred by James I., and the borough returned two members to the Irish parliament. It now returns one member to the imperial parliament. The limits of the borough include the suburb of Graigue, and according to the census of 1861 contained 1,460 houses, inhabited by a population of 8,204, of whom 7,049 were Roman Catholics and 1,004 Established Church. Carlow is the seat of a Poor-law Union, and the headquarters of the county militia and police. The assizes and quarter sessions are held here.—The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, val. £245, in the patron. of the crown. The church, which is of modern date, has a beautiful spire, rising to the height of 195 feet, and surmounted by a cross, the gift of the ladies of Carlow. On the E. side of the town is the Roman Catholic cathedral, a handsome structure in the form of a cross, and in the perpendicular style of architecture, with a lofty octagonal tower and elegant lanthorn, 150 feet high. It was completed in 1834, at a cost of £18,000, and forms one of the chief ornaments of the town. It contains a fine statue of Bishop Doyle, by Hogan. Near the cathedral is St. Patrick's College, which was founded about 1795, and subsequently enlarged so as to accommodate 200 students. It is under the management of a president, assisted by professors of theology, Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and modern languages, natural and moral philosophy, mathematics, &c., and is now, by royal charter, connected with the University of London. There are chapels belonging to the Presbyterians, Wesleyan Methodists, and the Society of Friends. The Roman Catholics have a chapel at Graigue. There are diocesan and parochial schools, one connected with the convent, and several connected with the Established Church. The town also contains an infirmary, a fever hospital, and a dispensary.—The ruins of the castle stand on an elevated spot on the E. bank of the Barrow, where the Burren falls into it, and consist of one side of the original structure, which formed a quadrangle of 105 feet, and two of the massive circular towers at the angles, 65 feet in height. The whole pile stood little decayed till 1814, when a foolish attempt being made to thin the walls and enlarge the windows by means of gunpowder, so as to fit it for a modern dwelling, great part of it was destroyed. An abbey and a friary formerly stood near Carlow. On the site of the former, called St. Kieran's Abbey, is Browne's Hill, the residence of R. C. Browne, Esq. Near Browne's Hill is a very large cromlech, the horizontal stone of which is 23 feet long and 19 broad. The other seats are Oak Park to the N., and Clogrenan to the S. of the town.—Carlow supports a weekly newspaper, called the *Carlow Sentinel*. The Earl of Portarlington takes from this place the title of viscount.—Monday and Thursday are the market days. Fairs are held on the 4th May, the 22nd June, the 26th August, and the 8th November.

CARLOW BARONY, one of the 7 bars. or subdivisions of the co. of Carlow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, situated in the N.W. part of the co., and bounded on the N. by the co. of Kildare; on the E. by the bars. of Rathvilly and Forth; on the S. by the bar. of Idrone East; and on the W. by the bar. of Idrone West, and Queen's County. It contains the pars. of Ballinacarrig, Ballycrogue, Carlow, Clonmelsk, Grangeford, Killerig, and Urglin, with parts of the pars. of Cloydagle, Kellystown, Nurney, Painstown, and Tullowmagimma. The bar. extends over an area of about 31,300 acres.

CARLTON, a par. in the hund. of Willey, in the co. of Bedford, 1 mile from Harrold. Olney is its post town. It lies near the river Ouse. The living is a rect. consolidated with that of Chellington, in the dioc. of Ely, val. £370, in the patron. of Lord Dynevor. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

CARLTON, a chplry. in the par. of Market Bosworth, hund. of Sparkenhoe, in the co. of Leicester, 1 mile to the N.W. of Market Bosworth. Hinckley is its post town. The Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal passes by it. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Market Bosworth, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

CARLTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Gedling, wap. of Thurgarton, in the co. of Nottingham, 3 miles to the E. of Nottingham, and 19 from Derby. It is a station on the Midland (east branch) railway. The manufacture of hosiery is carried on to a great extent in this village, and some hands are employed in lace-making. There are also several brick-fields and two corn-mills. The hmlt. forms part of the honour of Tutbury, in the duchy of Lancaster. The Wesleyan Methodists, Reformed Wesleyans, Baptists, and New Testament Disciples have chapels here. In the vicinity is Colwich Hall. Earl Manvers is lord of the manor, and holds a court-leet in October, but the greater part of the land belongs to the Earl of Chesterfield, who holds his court-leet in April.

CARLTON, a par. in the hund. of Hoxne, in the co. of Suffolk, close to Saxmundham, its post town, and near the East Suffolk railway, on which Saxmundham is a station. It was the site of a chantry founded about the middle of the 14th century. The living is a rect. consolidated with that of Kelsale, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church is dedicated to St. Peter, and possesses two monumental brasses. The charitable endowments, consisting of the town estate and several bequests for the poor, produce about £60 per annum. The principal mansion is Carlton Hall.

CARLTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Aldbrough, wap. of Holderness, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles to the S. of Hornsea.

CARLTON, a par. in the western div. of the lib. of Langbaurgh, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles to the S. of Stokesley, its post town. Large and important alum-works were once carried on at this place. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of York, val. £56, in the patron. of C. Reeve, Esq. There is a chapel belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists. The parochial charities produce about £25 a year.

CARLTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Coverham, wap. of West Hang, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles to the S.W. of Leyburn.

CARLTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Helmsley, wap. of Ryedale, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles to the N. of Helmsley.

CARLTON, a chplry. in the par. of Redmarshall, south-western div. of Stockton ward, in the co. of Durham, 4 miles W. of Stockton.

CARLTON, a chplry. in the par. of Snaith, Lower div. of the wap. of Barkstone-Ash, West Riding of the co. of York, 19 miles S. of York. It is situated near the river Aire and the Midland Counties railway.

CARLTON, a par. in the eastern div. of the wap. of Staincliff, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles to the S.W. of Skipton, its post town. It is situated on the river Aire, near the Skipton and Colne branch of the Midland railway, and contains the hmlt of Lothersdale. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £400, in the patron. of the Dean and Canons of Christ Church College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. An almshouse for 12 women was founded about 1700, by Ferrand Spence, which has a revenue from endowment of £280 per annum. A chapel and garden are attached to the almshouse. Here is also an endowed free school for boys, founded by Elizabeth Wilkinson in 1709, the income of which is £120 a year.

CARLTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Guiseley, wap. of Skyrack, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles to the S.E. of Otley.

CARLTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Rothwell, wap. of Agbrigg, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles to the N. of Wakefield. It is a joint tnshp. with Lofthouse, and the seat of a Poor-law incorporation.

CARLTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Roystone, wap. of Staincross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles to the N. of Barnsley. The Barnsley canal passes by this place.

CARLTON, CASTLE, a par. in the Marsh div. of the hund. of Louth Eske, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 6 miles to the S.E. of Louth, its post town. It is situated on the Wolds, near the Boston and Grimsby section of the Great Northern railway, and was once a market town of some importance. Near the village stood a castle, the seat of the Bardolphs, the site of which is marked by several mounds. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £69, in the patron. of John Forster, Esq. The church is dedicated to the Holy Cross.

CARLTON-COLVILLE, a par. in the hund. of Mutford and Lothingland, in the co. of Suffolk, 3½ miles to the S.W. of Lowestoft, its post town, and 137 from London by rail, or 110 by road. It is pleasantly situated on a height near the sea-coast, on the S. side of the river Waveney, and is about 1½ mile from the Mutford station on the East Suffolk railway. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £345, in the patron. of W. Andrews, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Peter, and is an ancient edifice with square embattled tower and south porch. The organ was built by subscription in 1852. The old register was destroyed by fire, so that the earliest date is about 1715. The Wesleyans have a chapel in the village, and a National school was erected in 1843. Sir Samuel Morton Peto, Bart., is lord of the manor.

CARLTON-CUM-WILLINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Radfield, in the co. of Cambridge, 8 miles to the S. of Newmarket, its post town, and 5 miles S.E. from the Six-mile Bottom and Dullingham stations, both on the Cambridge and Newmarket railway. It is situated in a beautiful country on the border of Suffolk. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, of the val. with the perpet. cur. of Willingham annexed, of £287, in the patron. of the trustees of the late Rev. W. S. P. Wilder. The church, which is a small ancient building, is dedicated to St. Peter, and contains a monument to Sir Thomas Elliott, who died in 1546. The parochial charities are of small value, and there is an infants' school with an endowment of £3 per annum. The Primitive Methodists have a small chapel here. Lord Dacre is lord of the manor.

CARLTON-CURLIEU, a par. in the hund. of Gartree, in the co. of Leicester, 9 miles to the S.E. of Leicester. Market Harborough is its post town. It is included in the duchy of Lancaster, and contains part of the chplry. of Illston-on-the-Hill. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £242, in the patron. of Sir J. H. Palmer, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains some old monuments. Carlton Curlieu Hall, the old manor-house and seat of the Palmers, stands on high ground, and is built of stone in the Elizabethan style.

CARLTON, EAST, or ST. MARY, a par. in the hund. of Humbleyard, in the co. of Norfolk, 2 miles N.W. of Swainthorpe railway station, and 5 miles to the S.W. of Norwich, its post town. It lies near the Great Eastern and Norfolk railway, and comprises the two pars. of St. Mary and St. Peter, which are now united for parochial, but separate for ecclesiastical, purposes. The living of St. Mary is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £176, in the patron. of the Norwich Charity Trustees, who are lords of the manor. That of St. Peter is a sinecure rect., val. £188, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church of St. Peter has been in decay since 1550. That of St. Mary is a neat building, with a low tower and wooden spire.

CARLTON, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Corby, in the co. of Northampton, 3 miles to the S.W. of Rockingham, its post town. It lies near the border of Leicestershire. The Stamford and Rugby branch of the London and North-Western railway passes near the village, and has a station at Rockingham. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £108, in the patron. of Sir J. H. Palmer, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a modern structure, and has a tower. There are some endowed almshouses in the village. Carlton House is a seat of Sir J. H. Palmer, who is lord of the manor.

CARLTON, GREAT, a par. in the Marsh div. of the hund. of Louth Eske, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 6 miles to the S.E. of Louth, its post town. It is on the E. side of the Wolds. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £509, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. There are in the village a chapel belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists, and an endowed free school founded by Sir Edward Smith, Bart., in 1716, the income of which is about £25 per annum.

CARLTON-HIGHDALE, a tnshp. in the par. of Coverham, wap. of West Hang, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles to the S. of Leyburn. It is situated in the moors, and contains the chplry. of Horsehouse, and several hmlts.

CARLTON-HUSTHWAITE, a chplry. in the par. of Husthwaite, wap. of Birdforth, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles to the N. of Easingwold.

CARLTON-IN-LINDRICK, a par. in the Hatfield div. of the wap. of Bassetlaw, in the co. of Nottingham, 3 miles to the N. of Worksop, its post town. It is situated on the border of Yorkshire, near the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway, and comprises the tnshps. of North Carlton and South Carlton. This is a very ancient village, and was a place of some importance before the Norman Conquest. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, of the annual val. of £576, in the patron. of the Archbishop of York. The church, a spacious building, partly in the Norman style, with a lofty square tower, is dedicated to St. John. The Wesleyans have a chapel at North Carlton. There are charitable endowments for the poor worth £6 a year. Carlton Hall is the residence of Robert Ramsden, Esq., who is lord of the manor.

CARLTON-ISLEBECK. *See* CARLTON-MINIOTT, Yorkshire.

CARLTON-LE-MOORLAND, a par. in the lower div. of the wap. of Boothby-Graffo, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 7 miles to the E. of Newark, its post town. It is situated near the border of Nottingham, between the river Witham and its tributary the Brant. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. with the vic. of Stapleford annexed, £158, in the patron. of Lord Middleton. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a chapel belonging to the Baptists. The charitable endowments for the poor are worth £10 a year.

CARLTON, LITTLE, a par. in the Marsh div. of the hund. of Louth Eske, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 5 miles to the S.E. of Louth, its post town. It is close to Great Carlton, and not far from the Great Northern railway. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £159, in the patron. of John Forster, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Edith.

CARLTON, LITTLE, or CARLTON, SOUTH, a hmlt. in the par. of South Muskham, wap. of Thurgarton, in the co. of Nottingham, 3 miles to the N.W. of Newark. It is seated on the W. bank of the river Trent, near the Great Northern railway.

CARLTON-MINIOTT, or CARLTON-ISLEBECK, a chplry. in the par. of Thirsk, and wap. of Birdforth, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles to the W. of Thirsk, its post town. It is situated near the North-Eastern railway. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £125, in the patron. of the archbishop.

CARLTON, NORTH, a par. in the wap. of Lawress, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 4 miles to the N. of Lincoln. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £35, in the patron. of the lessee. The poor children of this parish share in the benefit of the free school in the neighbouring village of Burton-by-Lincoln.

CARLTON-ON-TRENT, a vil. and chplry. in the par. of Norwell, wap. of Thurgarton, in the co. of Nottingham, 6 miles to the N. of Newark, its post town. It is situated on the W. bank of the river Trent, on the Great North Road, and is a station on the Great Northern railway. There is a ferry over the Trent near the village. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Norwell, in the dioc. of Lincoln. About ten years ago a handsome new church, in the early English style, containing 250 sittings, half of which are free, was erected here on the site of the old chapel. It has a lofty spire at the W. end and several painted windows. Carlton House is the residence of John Vere, Esq., who is lord of the manor and chief landholder.

CARLTON-RODE, a par. and scattered vil. in the hund. of Depwade, in the co. of Norfolk, 2 miles to the N.E. of New Buckenham, 4 miles N.W. of Tivetshall railway station, and 14 S.S.W. of Norwich. Attleburgh is its post town. The affix to the name of this village has been explained as referring either to an ancient lord of the manor, Walter de Rode, or to a rood or cross that formerly stood by the wayside. By an ancient custom of the manor the lord had to furnish the king at the beginning of the herring season with a hundred herrings in twenty-four pies, Yarmouth being under the obligation to supply them. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £850, in the patron. of Sir R. I. Buxton, Bart. The church, which was repaired early in the 18th century, is dedicated to All Saints, and is a neat building with a thatched roof and tower. The Baptists have a chapel in the village, and there are a National school and charitable endowments for the poor, producing about £70 per annum. Some ancient British implements were found here in 1844.

CARLTON-SCROOP, a par. in the wap. of Loveden, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 6 miles to the N. of Grantham, its post town. It lies near the river Witham. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £386, in the patron. of Earl Brownlow, Sir R. Bromley, and G. White, Esq., alternately. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. The parochial charities amount to about £12 per annum.

CARLTON, SOUTH, a par. in the wap. of Lawress, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 3 miles to the N. of Lincoln, its post town. Here was formerly a seat of the Monson family, one of whom was Sir W. Monson, an admiral in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £200, in the patron. of the bishop. In the village is a free school, established and endowed by the Monsons.

CARLTON, SOUTH. *See* CARLTON, LITTLE, Nottinghamshire.

CARLUKE, a par., with a post town of the same name, in the upper ward of the co. of Lanark, Scotland. It is a station on the Caledonian railway. The par. is situated in a hilly but cultivated country on the N.E. bank of the river Clyde, and contains the vils. of Braidwood and Kilcadgow. The name of this place is formed from "car" signifying castle, and "Luke" the name of the evangelist to whom the old church was dedicated. The town of Carluke is a burgh of barony, and was given by Robert I. to the monks of Kelso. The district is rich in coal, limestone, and ironstone, all of excellent quality. About a mile from the town are the extensive works of the Shotts Iron Company, which were established about 1836. Some of the workpeople are employed in the cotton manufacture; but the chief business of the place is connected with the mines. Along the banks of the Clyde are extensive orchards long famed for the abundance and excellence of their apples and pears. There are two flour-mills worked by steam. The town has considerably increased during the present century, and now contains many handsome buildings, and is lighted with gas. The living, worth £232, is in the presb. of Lanark, and in the patron. of Sir M. N. Lockhart, Bart. The church is not of ancient date, having been built in place of the old church, which fell into decay before the Reformation. There are in the town a Free church; chapels belonging to the Original Seceders, United Presbyterians, Congregationalists, and Roman Catholics; parochial and other schools, and a savings-bank. Carluke was the birthplace of Major-General Roy, a distinguished mathematician and antiquary. The neighbourhood has some beautiful scenery, and many seats of the gentry adorn the banks of the Clyde. Traces of Watling Street, which crossed the parish, still remain, and many Roman relics have been found. Cairns exist on the hills. The par. is about 7 miles long and 4 broad.

CARMARTHEN, or CAERMARTHEN, a par., market town, municipal and parliamentary borough forming a county of itself, but locally in the hunds. of Elvet and Derllys, in the co. of Carmarthen, South Wales, 218 miles to the W. of London, or 245 miles by railway. It is a station on the South Wales railway which meets the Great Western at Gloucester. A town has existed on this spot from a very remote period, as was called by the Welsh *Caer-fyrddin*, and by the Romans *Maridunum*. It was the point of meeting of the two great roads called the *Via Julia Maritima* and the *Via Julia Montana*, and traces of Roman camps and various Roman antiquities have been found. Under the rule of the native princes it was the chief town of South Wales and the seat of the prince till near the close of the 9th century, when the seat of government was transferred to Dynevor. The castle was erected by the Norman lords, and became the object of endless contention and struggles both between the native princes themselves and between them and the Normans. In 1113 the castle was besieged and captured by the Welsh under Gruffyd ab Rhys, the prince to whom Henry I. soon after ceded the greater part of the kingdom or principality of Dynevor. The Welsh again seized it about 1140. After repeated changes of possession it was taken by the Earl of Pembroke in 1223, and remained in possession of the English till the great insurrection, under Owain Glyndwr, when it fell into the hands of the French supporters. During the civil war of the 17th century it was first held for the king, but was taken by order of the parliament, and soon after dismantled. Carmarthen stands on very hilly and irregular ground on the N. bank of the river Towy, about 9 miles above its mouth. The river, which is navigable to this place, is crossed by a bridge of seven arches, over which the Swansea road passes. The scenery of the neighbourhood is remarkably beautiful, and the aspect of the town is pleasing and picturesque. There are several good streets, but the old part of the town is irregularly built and the streets narrow. They are mostly paved and lighted with gas. In the middle of the town is the guildhall, a modern structure supported on columns, the lower part serving as a market-house. There is a market-pla

outside the town. The county gaol stands on part of the site of the old castle; and in the parish of Llanllwch is a lunatic asylum erected in 1863, on a grand scale, for the counties of Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke. There are a custom-house, gas-works, water-works, and a fish-market. Carmarthen is the seat of a thriving trade, chiefly in connection with the port, which is subordinate to the port of Llanelly. Vessels of 150 tons burthen can approach the quay. They are for the most part engaged in the coasting trade, timber, slates, marble, lead ore, oats, and some provisions being exported. The salmon fishery is carried on to a great extent, and with considerable profit. The primitive light boat called the coracle is still in use among the fishermen on the Towy as well as on the Teify. Shipbuilding employs some of the inhabitants. In the vicinity are tin-works and iron foundries.—The town was incorporated by a charter of Henry VIII. Under the Municipal Act the borough is divided into wards, and the corporation consists of a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, bearing the style of the "mayor, burgesses, and commonalty of the town and borough of Carmarthen." With the contributory borough of Llanelly it returns one member to the imperial parliament. The revenue of the corporation is about £1,900 per annum. Carmarthen is the seat of a Poor-law Union, the head of a County Court district, the chief place for the county election, and the headquarters of the Carmarthenshire militia. The assizes and quarter sessions are held here, except at Midsummer, when the latter are held at Llandeilovawr. Two weekly newspapers, called the *Welshman* and the *Carmarthen Journal*, are published here.—Carmarthen is the head of an archdeac. and a deanery in the dioc. of St. David's. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. David's, of the val. of £130, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. It is a very ancient building in the early English style, with a square tower, but has been disfigured by modern alterations. It is said to have been of the form of a cross, but there is now no transept on the N. side. Although in the middle of the present town, this church stood outside the old walls. It contains several very interesting old monuments, foremost among which is the altar-tomb, with recumbent effigies of Sir Rhys ab Thomas and his lady. Sir Rhys was made a knight of the Garter on Bosworth Field, in recognition of his services to the Earl of Richmond (Henry VII). Here are also monuments to Lady Vaughan and the Scurlock family, and the grave of Sir Richard Steele, who married a Scurlock and died in this town. There are two district churches. The living of Llanllwch is a perpet. cur., val. £120, in the gift of the Bishop of St. David's; and that of St. David's is a perpet. cur.,* val. £190, in the gift of the Vicar of Carmarthen. There are two chapels belonging to the Independents, two to the Baptists, two each to the Wesleyan and Calvinistic Methodists, and one to the Unitarians. Carmarthen has several important educational establishments. The grammar school was founded and endowed by Dr. Morgan Owen, Bishop of Llandaff, about the middle of the 17th century. It has an income of £20 a year, and an exhibition at Cambridge University, besides the preference to two exhibitions at Oxford, open to the county. The Presbyterian College is for the education and training of young men for the ministry. In 1847 was founded here the South Wales Diocesan Training School for 60 pupils. The buildings, which comprise dwellings for the masters and scholars, chapel, lecture-rooms, &c., occupy 10 acres of ground, and have a handsome front in the Gothic style. There are National, British, infant, and other schools, and a literary institution. Almshouses for six aged men were founded in 1687 by Charles Powell; and a hospital, or almshouse, in St. Peter's-street, has an endowment of £25 per annum, the gift of Sir Rice Rudd, Bart., about 1640. The charitable endowments of the parish are worth about £180 per annum.—The remains of antiquity in Carmarthen consist of portions of the old town walls, and some inconsiderable remains of the castle, of St. Mary's church, of the priory of St. John, and of the Grey Friary, the latter of which was a cell to the abbey of St. Augustine, Bristol. The famous enchanter, Merlin, is said to have been a native of Carmarthen or its neighbourhood. This town was the birthplace of Dr. Bailey, Bishop of Bangor, General Sir Thomas Picton, and General Lord Nott. There is a monument to Picton on a hill near the town.—An *Eistedfodd*, or "Assembly of the Bards," was held at Carmarthen in 1450. The town was several times visited by the plague during the first half of the 17th century. The drainage and water-supply of the town are reported to be seriously defective. Carmarthen gives the title of marquis to the Osbornes, dukes of Leeds.—Saturday is the market day. Fairs are held on the 12th March, the 16th May, the 12th August, the 20th September, and the 5th December, chiefly for the sale of cattle. The par. extends about 5 miles in length and 4 in breadth.

CARMARTHENSHIRE, a maritime co. of South Wales, bounded on the N. by Cardiganshire, on the E. by Brecknockshire, on the S. by the Bristol Channel, and on the W. by Pembrokeshire. It extends in length from N.E. to S.W. about 50 miles, and its greatest breadth is about 33 miles. It has a coast line of 35 miles. The entire circuit of the co. is about 160 miles, being the largest co. in the principality. It has an area of 972 square miles, or 606,331 acres. It is situated between 51° 4′ and 52° 8′ N. lat., and between 3° 4′ and 4° 50′ W. long.—Under the Roman dominion this county formed part of that division of the island called *Britannia Secunda*, and was occupied, like the neighbouring counties of Pembroke and Cardigan, by the tribe named *Demetæ*. The Romans constructed several military roads across it, the principal of which were the *Via Julia Maritima* and the *Via Julia Montana*. After the withdrawal of the Romans, this county, with Cardigan and other parts of South Wales, formed the territory of *Caredigion* (Cardigan), and with the rest of Wales fell under the dominion of Rhodri Mawr (Roderick the Great), in the 9th century. On his death this district fell to the lot of his son Cadell, who had his palace and seat of government at Dynevor. Disputes and armed conflicts occurred between him and his brothers, and the country was ravaged by war. The successor of Cadell, in 907, in the sovereignty of South Wales was the illustrious Hywel Dda (Hywel the Good), who obtained afterwards the sovereignty of North Wales, and compiled the celebrated code which bears his name, and remained in force for centuries. Partitions and bloody contests followed the death of Hywel, and before the close of the century the district was invaded and wasted by the Danes. In 1015 Llewellyn, by the defeat of Aedan, made himself master of both North and South Wales. His position was strengthened by another victory obtained five years later over Rhun, a Scottish adventurer, at Abergwili. Llewellyn fell in a battle fought near Carmarthen the following year (1021), in which, however, his rivals, and the Irish and Scotch forces supporting them, were defeated. From that time to the close of the 11th century, the same tale is repeated of ambitious princes, rivalries, contentions, and arbitrament of the sword. The Normans made their appearance in South Wales about 1080, when the native princes did homage to the Conqueror. After a few years the ancient kingdom of Dynevor began to decline, till it comprehended no more than Cardiganshire and Carmarthenshire. Norman castles were founded, and a new series of troubles and conflicts began. For a few years Henry I. held the sovereignty of South Wales. It was claimed by Gruffydd ab Rhys, and after the unsuccessful but harassing struggles of several years, the king made peace with this prince, about 1120, and gave up to him the greater part of Dynevor. A century and a half had yet to elapse before these petty wars of prince with prince, and of both with Norman lords, were brought to a close by the complete subjugation of the principality by Edward I. After that event, and the passing of the Statutes of Rhuddlan for the future government of Wales, Carmarthen was made the seat of the courts of law. A revolt was headed

some years later by Rhys ab Meredydd, who was at last captured and executed as a traitor. During the more serious revolt under Owain Glyndwr, the French forces sent to aid him took the castle of Carmarthen.—Carmarthenshire, like the rest of Wales, is almost entirely mountainous. The more level tracts are in the S. and W. parts of the county, where extensive salt marshes exist along the coast, which forms the N. side of Carmarthen Bay. In the N. is an irregular line of hills curving in a direction parallel with the course of the river Teify, the valley of which it separates from that of the Cothy, a branch of the Towy. The highest point in this range is 1168 feet above the level of the sea, and is near New Inn. A shorter range of hills parts the Towy from its chief tributary, the Cothy. The loftiest summit in the county is that called the Carmarthenshire Beacon *(Y Van*, or *Ban Sir Gaer)*, which has an elevation of 2,596 feet. It forms the principal hill in the chain of the Black Mountains. There are several isolated mountains in the county, among which are Talsarn and Trecastle, which nearly equal in height the Beacon. Much of the scenery in Carmarthenshire is bleak and uninteresting, but along the river courses, and especially that of the Towy, many rich and beautiful landscapes are presented.—The Towy is the chief river of Carmarthenshire. It takes its rise in Cardiganshire and Brecknockshire, and entering this county near the N.E. corner, runs southward to Llandovery and Llandeilovawr. Near Grongar Hill, 3 miles below the latter place, it takes a westerly course to Carmarthen, and thence runs southward, about 8 miles, to Carmarthen Bay. Its entire length is about 65 miles. It receives the waters of numerous tributaries, of which the most important is the Cothy. This stream also rises in Cardiganshire, and runs across the county in a southerly direction, about 25 miles, joining the Towy between Carmarthen and Llandeilovawr. Other feeders of the Towy are the Braen, which falls into it near Llandovery; the Sawddwy, near Llangadock; and the Gwili, near Abergwili. The Teify flows along the north-western border of the county, separating it from Cardiganshire, but does not enter the county. The Tave, which takes its rise in Pembrokeshire, crosses Carmarthenshire from N. to S., passing St. Clare and Laugharne, where it falls into the bay, after a course of nearly 30 miles. The Cowyn joins the Tave at St. Clare, and from that village it becomes navigable. Other small rivers are the Gwendraeth and the Loughor, the latter of which rises in the Black Mountains, divides the counties of Glamorgan and Carmarthen, and enters the bay below Loughor, where it forms a broad shallow estuary, and takes the name of the Burry. Carmarthenshire has no lake of importance. A small one under the Carmarthen Beacon, of remarkably pure water, and another of smaller size on Mynydd-Mawr, are the only ones deserving of notice. They both abound in good fish.—Most of the northern part of this county is occupied by the slate rocks of the Silurian system, which extend as far southward as Carmarthen. The S. part of the county belongs to the great coal-field of South Wales, which is here intersected by a belt of carboniferous limestone. A strip of the old red sandstone occurs N. of the coal district. The limestone is quarried for farming purposes, and at Llangyndeirn a good blue marble, veined with white, is obtained. Iron is found and worked in the neighbourhood of Llanelly, and copper at Kidwelly. There is a lead mine at Nanty-Meryn. The coal found in this district is mostly stone-coal, and contains many interesting fossil plants.—The climate of Carmarthenshire is remarkably mild and pleasant, except on the higher hills. It is, however, damp and rainy. The soil is mostly poor, resting on the slate or coal, except in the river valleys and the rich marshes S. of Carmarthen, the substratum of the latter being limestone. Peat is abundant in the mountains, and forms there the chief fuel. The quantity of wheat grown in the county is small, and a large supply is imported. Barley and oats are grown more extensively, the latter forming the principal crop. The finest pastures are in the Vale of Towy. The cattle and sheep are mostly of the small native breed, with others of the Pembrokeshire, Devonshire, and Herefordshire breeds. South Down sheep are also reared. Butter is made and exported in large quantities. Cheese is also made for local consumption. The methods of agriculture have been improved. The farm-buildings and the dwellings of the labourers are very poor.—For purposes of civil government Carmarthenshire is divided into eight hunds., viz.: Carnwallon, Cathinog, Cayo, Derllys, Elvet, Iskennen, Kidwelly, and Perfedd. It contains 76 pars., of which two, Carmarthen and Llanelly, are boroughs, and the same two, with Kidwelly, Laugharne, Llandeilovawr, Llandovery, Llangadock, and Newcastle-Emlyn, are market towns. Carmarthen is the county town. There are five Poor-law Unions and five County Court districts, the seats of both of which are Carmarthen, Llandeilovawr, Llandovery, Llanelly, and Newcastle-Emlyn. The county is in the South Wales circuit. The assizes are held at Carmarthen, as are the quarter sessions, except at Midsummer, when they are held at Llandeilovawr. Since the Reform Act Carmarthenshire returns two members to parliament, and Carmarthen, with the contributory borough of Llanelly, one. The county election takes place at Carmarthen. The polling places are, besides that town, Llandeilovawr, Llandovery, Newcastle-Emlyn, St. Clear, Llanelly, and Llansawel. The local government is vested in a lord-lieutenant, high sheriff, and a body of about 35 magistrates. Carmarthenshire is included in the home military district. It is in the diocese of St. David's, in the province of Canterbury, and forms an archdeaconry. A small part of the county is in the archdeaconry of Cardigan. The only manufacture carried on in this county is that of coarse cloths and flannels made from the short wool of the native sheep.—Among the remains of antiquity are a stone circle and cromlech at Llanboidy, a very large cromlech, a tumulus, and a great earthwork at Convil, in Elvet; an oval entrenchment in the same neighbourhood; a camp on Grongar Hill; and barrows at Llanfihangel, Newchurch, &c. No traces are found of the two principal Roman roads which crossed this county. The Sarn Helen has been traced between Llanvair and Carmarthen, and many Roman relics have been discovered at the former place. On the banks of the Towy is the Ogofan mine, which, there seems reason to believe, was worked by the Romans for gold. Several monastic houses existed in Carmarthenshire, but most of them have perished entirely. The only remains are those of the abbeys of Whitland and Talley, and the priories of Llanllwny and Carmarthen. Ruins of castles are found at Carmarthen, Kidwelly, Laugharne, Dynevor, Carreg Cennen, Llandovery, Dryslwyn, Llanstephan, and Newcastle-Emlyn.—The county contains many fine seats and residences of the gentry. The principal are—Abergwili, the palace of the Bishop of St. David's; Newton, the seat of Lord Dynevor; Golden Grove, that of Earl Cawdor; Iscoed, that of Sir J. Mansel, Bart.; Edwinsford, of Sir J. Williams, Bart.; Llwyny Wormwood, of Sir R. Williams, Bart.; Dolcothi, Aberglasney, Llanstephan Place, Maesgwynne, Llanelly House.—The county is crossed by the South Wales railway, which enters at Loughor, at the south-eastern corner, and passes by Llanelly and Kidwelly to Carmarthen, and thence by St. Clear and Whitland into Pembrokeshire. The length of that part of the line which is in this county is 3 miles. At Llanelly this line is joined by the Llanelly and Vale of Towy railway, which is at present completed as far as Llandovery. It passes by Pontardulais, Llandeilovawr, and Llangadock. There are railways for conveying the produce of the mines and stone quarries to Llanelly, and a canal from Kidwelly to the same place, 5 miles long, and the only one in the county. Good roads run through all parts of Carmarthenshire. Some of the most important are the following: that from Llandovery down the Vale of Towy, by Llangadock, Llandeilovawr, to Carmarthen, and thence by St. Clear and Whitland Abbey to Haverfordwest, or by Arnoth Castle to Pembroke. This is part of the great road through Oxford, Gloucester, and Brecknock. Another is from Carmarthen, through Kidwelly and Llanelly to

Swansea, part of the great road through Bath, Bristol, and Neath. Other roads run from Carmarthen northward to Newcastle-Emlyn and Cardigan, and to Llanfihangel-ar-Arth, Lampeter, and Tregaron.

CARMARY-GRANGE, a par. in the bar. of Lower Massereene, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 6 miles to the S.E. of Antrim.

CARMEN, a hmlt. in the bar. of Kilkea and Moone, in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, not far from Ballitore.

CARMICHAEL, a par. in the upper ward of the co. of Lanark, Scotland. Its post town is Lanark. It is situated in a hilly district on the N. bank of the river Clyde, near the Caledonian railway. This parish, anciently called Kirkmichael, was a possession of the Douglases, and, at a later period, of the Carmichael family, who had their seat here, and of whom was John, third Earl of Hyndford, who was born in 1701, and died in 1767. He was employed on a special mission to the Court of Russia, and appointed Vice-Admiral of Scotland by George III. The highest ground is at Tinto hills, which have an elevation of about 2,320 feet above the level of the sea, and command a prospect of very great extent, from the Bass Rock, in the N.E., to the Solway, in the S.E. On the summit is a cairn. This spot was one of the chief stations of the Trigonometrical Survey of Scotland. Coal and limestone are found here. The par. is in the presb. of Lanark. The minister has a stipend of £225, and is appointed by Sir W. C. Anstruther, Bart., and Sir M. D. Lockhart, Bart. The former baronet has his seat at Carmichael House, the old mansion of the Carmichaels. This par. is about 6 miles in length and 4 in breadth.

CARMUNNOCK, a par. with a vil. of the same name, in the lower ward of the co. of Lanark, Scotland. It is situated near the border of Renfrewshire, in a hilly, but fertile and well-cultivated country, watered by the small river White Cart, a tributary of the Clyde. Part of the district, with the parish church, was anciently one of the endowments of the abbey of Paisley, to which it was given, about the time of William the Lion, by Henry de Carmanoc. The views from some of the highest points in this neighbourhood are of great extent, embracing portions of 16 counties. The parish contains coal, limestone, and iron in limited quantity. The par. is in the presb. of Glasgow, and in the patron. of the Stirlings of Castlemilk. The minister has a stipend of £153. The principal seat is Cathkin, the residence of H. E. McLea, Esq., situated near the Cathkin hills, from which, though not more than 500 feet high, Arthur's Seat, Edinburgh, Ben Ledi, and the Isle of Arran may be seen. This parish was crossed by a Roman road, of which there are some vestiges. Many sepulchral tumuli, or cairns, are also to be met with.

CARMYLE, a vil. in the par. of Old Monkland, Middle ward of the co. of Lanark, Scotland, 5 miles to the S.E. of Glasgow. It is beautifully situated on the N. bank of the Clyde.

CARMYLIE, a par. in the co. of Forfar, Scotland, 6 miles to the S.E. of Forfar. It is situated in a moorland district at the head of the Elliot rivulet, which falls into the sea near Arbroath. The par. contains the vil. of Graystone, and has quarries of good grey slate and flag-stone. The par. is in the presb. of Arbroath, in the gift of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £150. The church is built on the site of an ancient chapel. There is also a Free church. A fair is held on the third Tuesday of April (old style).

CARN, or CARNE, a par. in the bar. of East Offaly, in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles to the S.E. of Kildare. The Carlow branch of the Great Southern and Western railway passes near it. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Dublin, Glendalagh, and Kildare. There is no church.

CARN, or CARNE, a par. in the bar. of Forth, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles E. of Killinick. It is situated in a flat country on the seacoast, at the S.E. extremity of the island, extending to Carnsore Point, and was the site of a castle erected in the 12th century, of which there are some remains. Here is a coastguard station. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the fisheries. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, val. £275, in the gift of the bishop. The church is a very old building. In the vicinity is Castle Palliser, the seat of Sir H. Palliser, Bart.

CARN, a vil. in the par. of Dungiven, bar. of Keenaght, in the co. of Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland.

CARNABY, a par. in the wap. of Dickering, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles to the S.W. of Bridlington, its post town. It is situated near the seacoast, and is a station on the Hull, Bridlington, and Scarborough branch of the North-Eastern railway. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York, val. with the perpet. cur. of Fraisthorpe annexed, £82, in the patron. of Sir G. Strickland, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. There are some charities of trifling value.

CARNAGH, a par. in the bar. of Bantry, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles to the S.E. of New Ross. It lies in a fertile district on the E. side of the river Barrow, and contains some stone-quarries. In the par. is a police station. The living is a rect. united with the vic. of St. Mary, New Ross, in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin. The church is decayed. The chief residence is Carnagh House. There are remains of a Danish fort in the neighbourhood.

CARNAGH, EAST and WEST, hmlts. in the bar. of Athlone, in the co. of Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 6 miles to the N.W. of Athlone. They are seated near the southern extremity of Lough Rea.

CARNAGNOE, a vil. in the bar. of Lower Tulla, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles to the S. of Scarriff. It is near the W. shore of Lough Derg.

CARNALWAY, a par. in the bar. of South Naas, in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles to the S. of Naas. It is situated in a fertile country on the N. bank of the river Liffey. The village of Kilcullen Bridge, which was the scene of an engagement during the rebellion of 1798, when the rebels were defeated by General Dundas, is partly in this parish. There is a large tract of bog. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dublin, Glendalagh, and Kildare, val. £182, in the gift of the bishop and R. Latouche, Esq., alternately. The church is a pretty modern edifice, with a tower and spire. There is a parochial school.

CARNAROSS, a hmlt. in the bar. of Upper Kells, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles to the N.W. of Kells.

CARNARVON, or CAERNARVON, a market town, port, municipal and parliamentary borough, in the par. of Llanbeblig, hund. of Is-Gorfai, in the co. of Carnarvon, of which it is the chief town. It is 235 miles to the N.W. of London by road, or 240 miles by railway. It is a post town, and is now connected with the Chester and Holyhead, and with the London and North-Western railways, by a branch line of about 9 miles from Bangor. Carnarvon is pleasantly situated on the E. side of the Menai Strait, where the river Seiont falls into it. Close by is the site of the Roman station *Segontium*, the most important in North Wales, and which was also named *Caer Custeint*, or "fort of Constantine," and *Caer-yn-Arvon*, from its situation opposite to Mona, the Isle of Anglesea. Watling Street connected *Segontium* with *Deva* (Chester). In the latter part of the 7th century Cadwallon, a brave Welsh prince, fixed his seat at *Segontium*, which thenceforth continued for two centuries to be the residence of the native princes, till Aberffraw, in Anglesea, succeeded to that distinction. Hugh Lupus is said to have erected a fortress here soon after the Conquest, but the real foundation of the importance of Carnarvon was the erection of a magnificent castle by Edward I. immediately after his conquest of the principality. The work was commenced in 1283, and occupied about 12 years. The materials for this stately pile were partly taken from the ancient *Segontium*; limestone was obtained from Anglesea, and breccia from the neighbour-

hood of Bangor. In 1284 the birth of Edward II., the first Prince of Wales, took place at Carnarvon, though not, as the pretty and well-known tradition relates, in the Eagle Tower of the castle, which was not then in existence. The first governor of the new fortress was John de Havering. An insurrection broke out in 1294, in which the Welsh, irritated by the new taxation, and led by Madoc, captured the town and castle of Carnarvon, burnt the former, and put to death the English inhabitants. The castle was closely invested by Owain Glyndwr in 1402, but was successfully defended for Henry IV. by an English and two Welsh captains left in charge of it. During the civil war of the 17th century the castle, at first garrisoned for the king, was several times besieged and taken by each party; at length it was taken and held by the parliamentary forces under General Mytton in 1646. The royalists, under Sir John Owen, made an attempt in 1648 to recover possession of it, but without success.—The town, which stands on a small peninsula running out into the Menai Strait, is defended by strong walls, with numerous circular towers. There were formerly but two entrances, at the E. and W. sides of the town; but several others now communicate with the new town grown up outside the walls. The castle stands on the S. side of the town. The streets, though narrow, are regularly planned, intersecting each other at right angles. The town is well paved and lighted with gas, and contains many well-built houses. For the accommodation of the tourists and visitors who resort to Carnarvon as a watering-place, there are good hotels, reading-rooms, and lodging-houses. There is a pleasant promenade on a terrace extending northward from the castle along the shore of the strait. The town contains a guildhall, county-hall, county-prison, market-house, custom-house, gas and water-works.—The principal business of Carnarvon is the trade connected with the port. The number of vessels belonging to it is about 200, and these are chiefly employed in the coasting trade. Pwllheli, Barmouth, Port Madoc, and Porthdynllaen are subordinate ports. The harbour has been improved by the construction of a good landing-pier. The exports are slates and copper-ore, the former brought from the quarries of Llanllyfni, which are connected with the town by a railroad. Timber, coal, &c., are imported. Many hands are employed in the fisheries, and some in ship-building. A convenient harbour-office was built in 1840. There is a lighthouse on the breakwater at Llanddwyn Point. A brass and iron foundry, of recent establishment, gives employment to some of the people. There is regular communication with Anglesea by steam-ferry. No important manufactures are carried on in the town.—Carnarvon was constituted a free borough by a charter of Edward I. in 1284, and was the first town in Wales to receive that privilege. The government of the borough, which is divided under the Municipal Act into two wards, is vested in a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors; and the style of the corporation is, the "mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the town and borough of Carnarvon." The elective franchise was conferred on the town by Henry VIII., since which time it has returned one member to the imperial parliament. Conway, Criccieth, Nevin, Pwllheli, and Bangor are contributory boroughs to Carnarvon. The revenue of the corporation is about £300 per annum. The Earl of Carnarvon is constable of the castle. Carnarvon is the seat of a Poor-law Union, the head of a County Court district, the headquarters of the county militia, and a polling-place and place of election for the county. The assizes and quarter sessions are held here.—The living is united to the vic. of Llanbeblig, in the dioc. of Bangor. The parish church of Llanbeblig stands at a short distance from the town. The church of St. Mary is the old garrison chapel. There is also a new English church called Christ Church, which stands near the railway station. There are chapels belonging to the Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, in most of which the service is performed in the Welsh language. Besides the British, infant, and ragged schools, there are a model National school, established about 1843, and a training school for Welsh schoolmasters. The town possesses a Museum of Natural History and Antiquities, and a mechanics' institute and reading-rooms. The charitable endowments for the poor produce about £70 per annum.—Portions of the old wall of the Roman city still exist, and numerous interesting relics have been found on its site. Traces also of several forts, or outposts to *Segontium*, are seen in the neighbourhood. One of these forts, on the banks of the Seiont, is in nearly perfect preservation. A chapel is said to have been founded here by Helena, mother of the Emperor Constantine, and her name is still attached to a well. *Segontium* covered an area of above six acres, and was oblong in form. The antiquities discovered here are deposited in the Carnarvon Museum. The remains of the noble castle are extensive, and cover a quadrangular space of nearly three acres. The outer walls, from 8 to 10 feet in thickness, are nearly perfect, and have along them 13 towers, or circular bastions, with turrets of five, six, or eight sides. One of the loftiest towers is that called the Eagle Tower. It is a pentagon, surmounted by turrets at three of its angles, and takes its name from the finely sculptured figure of an eagle which adorns it. This tower is entered by the Water Gate. The other and chief entrances to the castle are by a gateway on the N. side, under a tower which has on its front a statue of Edward I., and by Queen Eleanor's Gate, which looks northward, and was defended by four portcullises. The enclosure originally formed two courts. The walls were repaired not many years ago, but the interior buildings are mostly in a state of decay. The ancient pile, however, still forms a grand feature of the scene.—Saturday is the market day. Annual fairs are held on the 15th April, the 3rd June, the 10th July, the 12th August, the 9th September, the 9th October, and the 14th November. A regatta takes place generally in August.

CARNARVONSHIRE, or CAERNARVONSHIRE, a maritime co. of North Wales, occupying the N.W. quarter of the principality, and bounded on the N. by the sea, on the E. by the co. of Denbigh, on the S. by the co. of Merioneth and the bay of Cardigan, and on the W. by the sea and the Menai Strait, by the latter of which it is separated from the Isle of Anglesea. This county is irregular in form, extending in length from Little Orme's Head on the N.E. to Braich-y-Pwll on the S.W. about 55 miles; and in breadth from Bangor or Carnarvon in a south-easterly direction, 22 miles; but the greater part of the county is much narrower. It is nearly 150 miles in circuit, and has a coast-line of above 90 miles. It comprises an area of 579 square miles or about 370,273 acres. The county is situated between 52° 47′ and 53° 22′ N. lat., and between 3° 40′ and 4° 45′ W. long.—Carnarvonshire derives its name from *Caer yn Arvon*, the ancient British designation for the Roman city of *Segontium*, and signifying "the fort in the country next Mona" (Anglesea). Its early history is most intimately connected with its physical character, its impenetrable mountain recesses forming an indispensable support to the stout resistance made for centuries by the early occupants of the country to the invading forces of Romans, Saxons, and Normans. It appears probable that this district was part of the territory of the British tribe called the *Ordovices*, although some inquirers assign it to the *Cangi*. It was about the year A.D. 58 that the Romans first made their appearance in this quarter, on occasion of the great attack on the Isle of Mona by Suetonius Paulinus, but the district was not conquered till about twenty years later. It was included in that division of the island named *Britannia Secunda*, and in that district of it called *Venedotia*. Two military stations were established in the county—*Segontium* close to the present town of Carnarvon, and *Conovium* near Conway. The Welsh name of the former is *Caer Seiont*, that of the latter *Caer-Rhun*. These stations were connected by a road branching off from Watling Street, and passing through the county of Denbigh. *Segontium* was also the terminus of the great road

alled the *Via Occidentalis*. After the retirement of the Romans, *Segontium* was long one of the residences of the princes of North Wales, who had another seat at Deganwy on the river Conway. On the death of Rhodri Mawr (Roderick the Great) about A.D. 880, and the partition of Wales among his three sons, this county, as part of Gwynedd (North Wales), fell to Anarawd, the eldest. It was invaded and wasted in the following century by the princes of South Wales, who were, however, defeated near the Conway by the two reigning princes, Ievav and Iago. About the middle of the 11th century the Saxon chief, Harold, was charged by Edward the Confessor with the conduct of an expedition against North Wales, in which, with the co-operation of his brother Tostig, he acquitted himself with great skill and complete success. Later in the same century invasions were made by the earls of Chester and Shrewsbury. Early in the 13th century King John, intending to take revenge on Llewellyn ap Iorwerth, then Prince of North Wales, led an army into the country; but after suffering greatly from want of supplies, and from the harassing attacks of the Welsh, he had to retire. John was more successful, when shortly afterwards he renewed the attempt, and compelled Llewellyn to accept peace on disadvantageous terms. Henry III. invaded North Wales about 1245, and encamped on the Conway; but after being reduced to great extremities, and losing many of his men, who were killed or captured by the Welsh, he had to withdraw, the only success to compensate for his toils and losses being the fortress of Deganwy, which he succeeded in completely rebuilding. This fortress was subsequently taken and demolished by Prince Llewellyn ap Gruffyd. Edward I. having invaded Wales about 1277, Llewellyn was compelled to make peace with him on very hard terms; and the second invasion by the same monarch about 1283 resulted in the death of Llewellyn, and the entire conquest of the principality. This achievement was celebrated by a grand tournament held at Nevin, and the great castles of Carnarvon and Conway were immediately founded. A formidable insurrection, provoked by a levy of new taxes, broke out in Carnarvonshire about 1294, when the Welsh, led by Madoc, an illegitimate son of Llewellyn, got possession of the town and the castle of Carnarvon, burnt the former, and killed all the English then gathered in great numbers there. The insurrection was suppressed by Edward himself, who recalled the army on the point of embarking for the French war, and marched into Wales. The next important event in the history of the county is the siege of the castle of Carnarvon by Owain Glyndwr at the commencement of the 15th century, and its successful defence for Henry IV. by the Welsh captains to whom, under an English officer, it had been entrusted. This county became the scene of several contests during the civil war in the reign of Charles I., Carnarvon and Conway castles being taken by the parliament.—From the mouth of the Conway, at the north-eastern extremity of the county, the coast-line has a south-westerly direction, with no great irregularity, to Braich-y-Pwll, opposite Bardsey Island, from which point it bends eastward, with several curves, to St. Tudwal's Island, and thence sweeps north-eastward in a bold curve, forming the northern boundary of Cardigan Bay. The principal promontories along the coast are Great Orme's Head, running out several miles to the N.W. at the mouth of the Conway; Penmaen-Mawr, about 3 miles W. of Conway; Yr Eivl, or Rivell, a few miles to the N. of Nevin; Braich-y-Pwll at the south-western extremity of the county, and Penrhyn Dû, near St. Tudwal's Island. Except at these points and near them, the coast is generally low, a narrow tract of comparatively level ground intervening between the mountains and the sea. Along the northern coast are the Lavan Sands, an extensive tract left dry at low water, and supposed to have been formerly an inhabited district. With the exception of Anglesea, the only islands off the coast are Bardsey Island and St. Tudwal's.—Carnarvonshire is almost wholly covered with the vast range of mountains connected with Snowdon, and named from it Snowdonia. It commences on the coast not far from Conway, with the huge headland of Penmaen-Mawr, rising precipitously from the bay of Beaumaris to the height of 1,540 feet, and extends southward with increasing elevation and breadth till it covers the whole county between Denbighshire and the bay of Carnarvon. This range terminates near Nevin, in the lofty irregular mountain mass of Rivell, 1,867 feet above the level of the sea. Snowdonia consists almost entirely of slate-rocks belonging to the Silurian system, and is the principal mountain chain in Wales and in South Britain. The central mountain, from which four main ridges diverge, was named by the Welsh *Creigiau 'r Eryri*, which has been variously translated "eagle-rocks" and "snow-rocks" (Snowdon, or Snawdun). Its highest point is called Yr Wyddva, *i.e.* the "conspicuous summit," and rises to the height of 3,571 feet above the level of the sea. Two other peaks approach this in elevation—Carnedd Llewellyn, 3,470 feet in height, and Carnedd Davydd, 3,429 feet. Other remarkable summits are Moel Shabod, 2,878 feet high; Moel Hebog, 2,585 feet; Clawd Goch, Craig Goch, Glider Vawr, and Glider Vechan; Bwlch Mawr, 1,673 feet high; and Gyrn Goch. The heights of Penmaen-Mawr and Rivell have been previously given. Valleys of great depth, and some with very precipitous sides, lie round Snowdon, separating the various ridges. In these valleys or *cwms* are numerous tarns or mountain lakes, most of them of small size, and formed by the expansion of mountain streams. The principal lakes, or *llyns*, are those of Cwn, Conway, Llanberris, Ogwen, Cawellyn, and Nanlle. Many of them abound in fish of various species, and are remarkable for the fine scenery surrounding them.—Carnarvonshire has many rivers, but the only one of any importance is the Conway. It takes its rise at Llyn Conway, at the S.E. corner of the county, on the edge of Denbighshire and Merionethshire, and after a short curve, first to the N.E. and then to the N.W., runs in a northerly direction past Llanrwst to Conway, where it falls into the bay of Beaumaris. Its entire length is about 30 miles, throughout the greater part of which it is the boundary of Carnarvonshire and Denbighshire. The Conway is navigable to within a short distance of Llanrwst. It is joined by many tributary streams on both sides, amongst which are the Machno, Llygwy, and the Ledan. The Llygwy rises near the Carnedd Davydd, and passing Capel Curig runs over several ledges of rock, and joins the Conway a little above Llanrwst. Other rivers are the Seiont, which falls into the Menai at Carnarvon; the Ogwen, which falls into the same strait near Bangor; the Gwrfai, the Llyfni, and the Glas-Llyn. The latter rises near the centre of Snowdonia, and runs through some of the most wonderful scenery in Wales. It has a fine fall not far from its source, forms two beautiful lakes, and after a course southward of about 15 miles, passing Beddgelert, falls into the bay of Cardigan, near Tremadoc.—The general characteristic of the scenery of this county is sublimity. But the wild grandeur of the mountains is intermingled with and softened by many a passage of quiet beauty, still lake and shining stream. The shores of the Menai present a succession of diversified and picturesque scenes. Some of the most beautiful landscapes occur in the valley of the Conway. But above all is the view from Yr Wyddfa, the loftiest peak of Snowdon. Besides the vast ridges radiating from it as a centre, with their intervening *cwms* and *llyns*, and the greater part of North Wales with Anglesea immediately surrounding them, the view embraces the mountains of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Yorkshire, portions of the Highlands of Scotland, the Irish Sea, with the Isle of Man, and even the mountains of Wicklow. It is seldom, however, that the atmosphere is sufficiently clear for the observing of this magnificent panorama. A large part of Snowdonia belongs to the crown, having been made a royal forest by Edward I. It was disafforested in 1649.—The mineral productions of Carnarvonshire are various and of considerable importance. Slate is the prevailing rock throughout the county, and is quarried to a great extent at Llanberis, Llanlyfni, Nantfrancon, and other places.

It is mostly of a blue colour, and is of very fine quality. Immense quantities are annually consumed in the manufacture of writing slates, both for British and foreign markets. Large slabs are also prepared for roofing, paving, hearth-stones, and chimney-pieces, and a great variety of small articles are made of the best kinds. Basalt, porphyry, quartz, and serpentine are found in the higher regions. Great Orme's Head consists of limestone, which occurs also along the shore of the Menai. Braich-y-Pwll is composed of Old Red sandstone, and this species of rock also appears along the northern coast. The principal metal found in this county is copper, which is worked at Derwendeg, Llanberis, Capel Curig, and Llinian Dinlle, near Beddgelert. Lead ore is abundant in the great mines of Bwlch-haiarn, near Gwydir, where zinc is also found, and there are other lead-mines at Gest, near Penmorva, and Penrhyn Dû. Near Conway is a quarry of millstone. Ochre is obtained near Dolawen.—The climate of Carnarvonshire has the natural characteristics of a mountainous region with a long coast line: cold and rainy, with mists and sudden storms of wind, and snow lying late in the year on the higher grounds, but a milder and drier air in the districts lying along the sea-coast. Of these the driest and most pleasant is the promontory of Lleyn, forming the south-western extremity of the county. The general healthiness of the county is proved, like that of the rest of North Wales, by the common instances of longevity of the inhabitants. It is only a very small part of the surface of Carnarvonshire that is under or capable of cultivation. Tracts of good land occur in the valley of the Conway, on the shore of the Menai, and in Bardsey Island. The most common soils are the wide heathy pastures and peaty flats. Little wheat is grown, the chief crops being oats, barley, and potatoes. Most of the farmers keep great numbers of cattle and sheep, which they pasture on the mountains during the summer. The cattle and sheep are of small and hardy breeds, the latter yielding a short, coarse wool. The golden eagle is occasionally to be seen in the mountains, and seals are found on the coast. Many rare and interesting plants are indigenous. The mountains were formerly to a great extent covered with forests, but there is little woodland in the county now.—Carnarvonshire is divided for purposes of civil jurisdiction into 10 hunds., viz.: those of Commitmaen, Creuddyn, Dinlaenn, Evionydd, Gafflogian, Is-Gorfai, Uchaf, Isaf, Nant-Conway, Uwch-Gorfai. These are divided into about 70 pars. The co. contains one city, Bangor, the seat of a bishopric; one parliamentary borough, Carnarvon, to which five others are contributory—Bangor, Conway, Criccieth, Nevin, and Pwllheli; and 7 market towns, being the above six with the modern town of Tremadoc. Carnarvon is the county town. Bangor, Carnarvon, Conway, and Pwllheli, are seats of Poor-law Unions and heads of County Court districts. Portmadoc is also the head of a County Court district. One member is returned to the imperial parliament by the county, and one by Carnarvon and its contributory boroughs. The election for the county takes place at Carnarvon, and the polling places are Carnarvon, Capel Curig, Conway, and Pwllheli. Carnarvonshire is in the North Wales circuit, and the assizes and quarter sessions are held at Carnarvon. It is in the home military district. The local government is entrusted to a lord-lieutenant, high sheriff, and a body of about 30 magistrates. The co. is almost entirely in the dioc. of Bangor, in the prov. of Canterbury.—Carnarvon has no important manufactures, and but a small proportion of the inhabitants are engaged in trade. Agriculture forms the principal employment of the people; and next to that, mining and quarrying, in which above 5,000 persons are engaged. The herring fishery is carried on along the S.E. coast, between Bardsey Island and Pwllheli.—The antiquities of the county are numerous, but chiefly military. There are several primitive stone circles and cromlechs; the former near Penmorva, at Dwygyfylchi, and on Bwlch Craigwen; the latter near Clynnog, Ystym Cegid, and Cefn Amlwch. Remains of British fortresses exist in several places. The principal are those of Tre'r Ceiri, on the summit of Yr Eifl, Braich-y-Dinas, on Penmaen-Mawr, Dinas Dinorwig, Diganwy, and Castell Caer Lleion. The Roman stations of *Segontium* and *Conovium* have already been referred to, as have also the magnificent castles of Carnarvon and Conway, two of the finest in the kingdom. Ruins of other castles are seen at Criccieth, on the S. coast; at Dolbadarn, near Llanberis; at Diganwy, near Great Orme's Head; and at Dolwyddelan. There were five monastic establishments in this county, but few remains of the buildings are left: these are of the abbey in Bardsey Island; of that at Maenan, near Llanrwst; and of the priory at Beddgelert. The most interesting churches are the cathedral of Bangor, and the churches of Clynnog, formerly collegiate, and Llandegai.—The principal seats of the nobility and gentry in Carnarvonshire are the following: Glynllifon Park, the seat of Lord Newborough; Gloddaeth, that of Lord Mostyn; Gwydir Hall, of Lord Gwydir; Nant Hall, of Sir — Williams, Bart.; Penrhyn Castle, of the Hon. Colonel Pennant; Vaenol, Cefn Amlwch, Nanthoran, Maenan, &c.—The Chester and Holyhead railway enters Carnarvonshire near Conway and running along the coast to Bangor, crosses the Menai by the Britannia tubular bridge. A branch line from that point is now constructed to Carnarvon, whence it is continued as far as Nantlle. Another branch is projected from Conway, up the valley of the Conway, to Llanrwst. There are several railroads connecting the great slate quarries with the coast. The principal roads are the following: from Conway along the coast to Bangor and Carnarvon; from Carnarvon, by Dolbadarn Castle and Capel Curig, to Llanrwst; or from Carnarvon, by the coast, to Nevin, and thence south-eastward to Pwllheli; from the same place, by Bettws, under Snowdon to Beddgelert and Tremadoc. The northern part of the county is crossed by the road from Shrewsbury to Holyhead, which enters near Bettws-y-Coed, and runs past Capel Curig north-westward to Bangor, whence it is carried across the Menai suspension bridge into Anglesea.

CARNAUNBEG, a vil. in the bar. of Corcomroe, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles to the N.W. of Killenora.

CARNBEE, a par. in the co. of Fife, Scotland, 5 miles to the S. of St. Andrew's. It is situated in a hilly district, partly cultivated and partly moorland, and contains Kellie Castle, formerly the seat of the Earls of Kellie, but now belonging to the Earl of Mar. The castle stands in a romantic spot near the lofty hill of trap rock called Kellie Law, which is more than 80 feet high, and was one of the stations selected for the great trigonometrical survey of Scotland. Coal is found in abundance in the parish, and there are also limestone and freestone quarries. The par. is in the presb. of St. Andrew's, and in the patron. of Sir R. Anstruther, Bart. The minister has a stipend of £23. The church, which stands on high ground, is of ancient date. There is a Free church at Arncroach. The par. is about 4 miles in length and the same in breadth.

CARNCASTLE, a par. in the bar. of Upper Glenarm, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles to the N.W. of Larne. It is situated in a fertile country on the coast of the North Channel, and includes the v. of Oldmills. About 5 miles off the coast are the Maidens Rock Lights, and at Ballygally Head is a coast-guard station. Basalt and much limestone and coal are found in the district. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Down, Connor, and Dromore, val. £667, in the patron. of the bishop. The rect. is attached to the prebend of St. Saviour's, Connor. The church was built about 181 There is also a perpet. cur., worth £96, in the gift of the prebendary. There are two chapels belonging to the Presbyterians, a parochial and other schools. Ballygally was the site of a castle, ruins of which still exist. There are some remains of the old manor-house.

CARNCOED, a par. in the tnshp. of Glynbrochan and par. of Llangirrig, hund. of Llanidloes, in the co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 3 miles to the S. of Llanidloes.

CARNDONAGH, or CARN, a vil., or small market wn, in the par. of Donagh, bar. of Inishowen, in the . of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 30 miles to the .E. of Raphoe, and 165 miles to the N. of Dublin. It seated in a mountainous district on the N. coast, at e head of Strabega Bay, on the banks of a small ream which falls into the bay. It has several good reets with well-built houses, and contains a police ation, a dispensary, chapels belonging to the Roman atholics and Presbyterians, and several schools. The rish church is some distance from the town. The chief sidences are Tinnaleague, Fairview, and Bridge Cotge. An old stone cross stands near the church. onday is the market day. Fairs are held on the 21st February, May, August, and November.

CARNEARNEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Ahoghill, r. of Lower Toome, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of lster, Ireland, not far from Ballymena. It is seated ar the river Bann.

CARNED, a tnshp. in the par. of Llandinam, hund. of lanidloes, in the co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 6 iles to the N. of Llanidloes. It is in a hilly country, ar the river Severn.

CARNEDDI, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanllechid, hund. Uchaf, in the co. of Carnarvon, North Wales, not far m Bangor.

CARNEW, a par. and market town, partly in the bar. Shillelagh, in the co. of Wicklow, and partly in the rs. of Gorey and Scarawalsh, in the co. of Wexford, ov. of Leinster, Ireland, 40 miles to the S.W. of Wickw, and 60 miles to the S. of Dublin. It is situated in hilly, but fertile and cultivated country, and contains e vil. of Shillelagh. The town was partially burned 1798, during the rebellion, the insurgents advancing this place after defeating the troops under Colonel Valpole. The town stands in a healthy situation, nd contains some neat residences. Manufactories of bacco and snuff employ some of the workpeople. ranite is found in the parish, and there are quarries of ate and building stone. Petty sessions are held, and a olice force is stationed here. The sessions-house, a retty building, was erected by Earl Fitzwilliam, who ade many improvements in the place. The living a rect. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. £548 net, in the atron. of the bishop. The church is a handsome ructure, with a tower and spire, and contains several onuments. The cannon balls fired at the church passed hrough some of the tombstones, which still retain the arks. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here, nd there are several schools. In the village of Shilagh is a very neat church, built chiefly by the late arl Fitzwilliam, whose residence, Coolattin Park, is rtly within the parish. The other chief residences are arnew Castle, Bally Ellis, Bullingate, Tombrean, and onishall. Thursday is the market day. Fairs are eld on the first Thursday after the 12th of February, lay, August, and November, for the sale of horses and ttle, and other fairs on the 1st April, July, and ctober, and the 22nd December.

CARNEY, a vil. in the par. of Drumcliff, and bar. of arbury, in the co. of Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireand, 6 miles to the N. of Sligo. It is seated on the oast of Drumcliff Bay, a small inlet of Sligo Bay, and as a police station and a dispensary.

CARNEY CROSS, a hmlt. in the bar. of Dunkellin, the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, not r from Athenry.

CARNFORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Warton, hund. f Lonsdale South of the Sands, in the co. palatine of ancaster, 7 miles to the N. of Lancaster. It is a tation on the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, and the oint of junction of the Ulverston and Lancaster railay with that line. The Kendal canal passes by this lace. There are charitable bequests for the poor, worth bout £5 a year.

CARNGIWCH, a par. in the hund. of Gafflogian, the co. of Carnarvon, North Wales, 4 miles to the N. Pwllheli, its post town. It is situated on the banks of e river Erch. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Edern, in the dioc. of Bangor, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Ciwg.

CARN-HULL, a hmlt. in the bar. of Erris, in the co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 8 miles to the N.E. of Belmullet.

CARNIE HILL, a vil. of modern growth in the par. of Auchtergaven, in the co. of Perth, Scotland, 8 miles to the N. of Perth.

CARNLOUGH, or CARNALLOCK, a vil. in the par. of Ardclinis, bar. of Glenarm, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles to the N.W. of Glenarm. It is seated in a pleasant spot on the sea-coast, not far from Glenarm Castle, the fine seat of the Earl of Antrim. The village is chiefly inhabited by fishermen, and is resorted to as a watering-place.

CARNMENELLIS, or CARMENELAZE, a vil. in the par. of Wendron, hund. of Kerrier, in the co. of Cornwall, 3 miles to the N. of Helstone. Redruth is its post town. Near the village is Carnmenellis Hill, rising above 800 feet high. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Exeter, annexed to the vic.* of Wendron, val. £184, in the patron. of Mrs. Broadley.

CARNMONEY, a par. in the bar. of Lower Belfast, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles to the N. of Belfast. It lies in a fertile and well-cultivated country on the western shore of Belfast Lough, and contains the vils. of Ballyduff, Whiteabbey, and Upper and Lower Whitehouse. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the spinning of flax. The parish contains limestone, which is quarried and exported extensively. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Connor, val. with two others united, £445, in the patron. of the Marquis of Donegal. There are chapels belonging to the Presbyterians and Independents, and several large schools. In the vicinity are several seats of the gentry, and some interesting remains of a monastery, called White Abbey, which stand near the lough.

CARNO, a par. in the hund. of Llanidloes, in the co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 9 miles to the W. of Newtown, its post town. It is situated in a hilly and picturesque district, watered by a small stream, a tributary of the Severn, and contains the tnshps. of Derlwyn, Llysyn, and Trowscoed. It is distinguished in the Welsh annals as the scene of two battles, one about the middle of the 10th century, in which the two sons of Edwal Foel, princes of North Wales, defeated the sons of Hywel Dda; and the other about 1080, in which the usurper Trahaern ap Caradoc was defeated by Gruffydd ap Cynan, prince of North Wales, and Rhys ap Tewdwr, prince of South Wales. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £95, in the patron. of Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart. The church, rebuilt in 1807, is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. Here is said to have been formerly a house of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. The Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, Baptists, and Independents have chapels.

CARNOCK, a par., containing a vil. of the same name, in the co. of Fife, Scotland, 3 miles to the N.W. of Dunfermline. It is situated in a hilly but fertile, pleasant, and wooded country, and includes the vils. of Cairneyhill and Gowkhall. Coal is very abundant here, and freestone of excellent quality and some ironstone are obtained. A large part of the surface is pasture land. This parish is said to have been the scene of a battle during the Danish invasions, about the middle of the 11th century. A small stream runs through the village. Many of the inhabitants are employed in weaving. The par. is in the presb. of Dunfermline, in the patron. of Stuart of Carnock. The minister has a stipend of £155. A new church was built about 1840, near the ruins of the former one, erected before 1600. A stone cross, of ancient date, with six rounds of steps, formerly stood in the village, and a venerable thorn grew in the centre of it; but the thorn having decayed it was cut down, and the cross itself was removed about 1840. At the Ink Craig of Carnock is a curious flow of water resembling ink, being a mechanical mixture of coal, silex, and clay. This parish was the birthplace of John Erskine, Professor of Law at the University of Edinburgh, and author

of the "Institutes of the Law of Scotland," who died in 1767. John Row, Principal of King's College, Aberdeen, son of the Reformer, ministered in the parish church from 1652 to 1661. His tomb is in the churchyard. In this church also ministered Mr. Hog and Thomas Gillespie, the originator of the Relief Body in Scotland, who was deposed by the General Assembly, in 1752, for refusing to induct a minister who was obnoxious to the congregation. There is a Free church in Carnock, and an United Presbyterian church at Cairneyhill. Pitfirran is the seat of Sir Peter Halket, Bart. The par. has an area of about 9 square miles.

CARNOUSTIE, a vil. in the par. of Barry, in the co. of Forfar, Scotland, 7 miles to the S.W. of Arbroath. It is a station on the Dundee and Arbroath railway. The inhabitants are chiefly supported by weaving linen cloth. Besides a chapel of ease, there are churches belonging to the United Presbyterians and the Original Seceders.

CARNTEEL, or CARRENTEEL, a par. in the bar. of Dungannon, in the co. of Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Ballygawley. It is situated in a cultivated district on the banks of the river Blackwater, and contains the market town of Aughnacloy. Carnteel was part of the extensive tract given by James I. to Sir Thomas Ridgway. Part of the parish is mountainous, with bog. Here are beds of good limestone and building stone, which are quarried extensively. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh and Clogher, of the val. with that of Aghaloo, of £1,443, in the patron. of the archbishop. The parish church was destroyed during the Civil War. The present church, built about 1737, stands in the village of Aughnacloy; it has a tower and spire. There are chapels for Presbyterians, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, and several schools. There is a good mineral spring at Garvey. The principal mansions are Storm Hill, the Bawn, and Millview.

CARNWALLON HUNDRED, one of the 8 hunds. of the co. of Carmarthen, South Wales, situated in the southern part of the co., and bounded on the N. by the hund. of Iskennen, on the E. by Glamorganshire, on the S. by the river Burry, and on the W. by the hund. of Kidwelly. It contains the pars. of Llanedy, Llandilly, Llangennech, Llannon, and Pembrey.

CARNWATH, a par. containing the vils. of Carnwath and Wilsontown, in the co. of Lanark, Scotland. It is 12 miles long in a northerly direction, by 8 miles broad. It is a station on the Caledonian railway. The par. is situated in a moorland district on the banks of the Clyde, into which the Dippool, Medwin, and other streams here fall. The manor of Carnwath, raised to a barony about 1430, was held for several centuries by the Somerville family, having been granted to William de Somerville by David I. After several changes of possession, it came to the Dalzells, and from them to the Lockharts, who still hold it. The village consists of one street, with many neat dwellings and a tolbooth, a small ancient edifice, near which stands the cross, inscribed with the names and distances of various places. The surface of the parish rises at one point to the height of 1,200 feet; coal, iron, limestone, and clay are found in abundance at Wilsontown, where a large foundry has existed since 1779. Farming and weaving are the chief occupations of the people. Extensive ruins of Cowdailly Castle exist 1 mile N.W. of the village. The par. is in the presb. of Lanark, in the patron. of Sir N. M'Donold Lockhart, Bart. The minister has a stipend of £250. The church is of modern date, and stands near the site of the old church, portions of which still remain; one part is the burial-place of the Lockharts, and contains a tomb with effigies of one of the Somervilles and his lady. There is a Free church and an United Presbyterian church at Carnwath; also one of the latter at Braehead. Carnwath House is a seat of the Lockharts. Carnwath gives the title of earl to the Dalzells. A weekly market is held on Friday, and fairs in February, April, May, July, August, and October.

CAROGE, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanbister, hund. of Knighton, in the co. of Radnor, South Wales, 10 miles to the W. of Knighton.

CAROLINE PLACE, a vil. in the par. of St. Martin in the co. of Perth, 5 miles to the N. of Perth.

CARON-UWCH-CLAWDD, or STRATA FLORIDA a chplry. in the par. of Caron-ys-Clawdd, hund. o Penarth, in the co. of Cardigan, South Wales, 5 mile N. of Tregaron, its post town. It includes the vil. Rhydfendigaed. It is chiefly interesting as the site o the famous abbey of Ystrad-Flur, or *Strata Flori* The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David' val. £80, in the patron. of W. E. Powell, Esq., the lord the manor. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. Th village is seated in a wild country near the source of th river Teifi and the Roman road called the Sarn Hele The abbey was founded about the middle of the 12th cen tury, for monks of the Cistercian order, by Rhys-ab-Gru fydd. It was burnt down, but restored near the close the following century, and flourished till the Dissolution when it had a revenue of £118, and was given to th Stedmans. The ruins consist of the gateway, in th Saxon style, with parts of the walls and building Caron-Uwch-Clawdd House is the chief residence.

CARON-YS-CLAWDD, a par. in the hund. Penarth, in the co. of Cardigan, South Wales, 7 mil to the N.E. of Lampeter. It is situated on the banks of th river Teifi, and contains the market town of Tregaro the tnshps. of Argoed with Ystrad, Blaen-Aeron, Bla Caron, Crees with Berwyn, Tre-Cefel, Tref-Lynn, a Caron-Uwch-Clawdd. It was in this neighbourhoo that a conflict took place about 1040, between Gruffy ab Llewelyn and Howel, in which the latter was defeat and slain. The par. is of very great extent, comprisin an area of 39,138 acres.

CARPERBY-CUM-THORESBY, a joint tnshp. i the par. of Aysgarth, wap. of West Hang, in the Nort Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles to the E. of Askrigg

CARR, a hmlt. in the par. of Laughton-en-le-Morth wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, in the West Riding the co. of York, 5 miles to the S.W. of Tickhill.

CARRA BARONY, one of the 9 bars. of the c of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, situated in t middle of the co., and bounded on the N. by Lou Conn and the bar. of Tyrawley; on the E. by th bars. of Gallen and Clanmorris; on the S. by the b of Kilmain, Lough Mask, and the co. of Galway; a on the W. by the bars. of Murrisk, Burrishoole, a Tyrawley. It contains the pars. of Aglish, Ballyhes Ballyovey, Breaghwy, Burriscarra, Drum, Manul Rossee, Tonaghty, and Turlough, with parts of the pa of Ballintober, Islandeady, and Kildacommoge. T bar. extends over an area of about 147,000 acres.

CARRAGH, or CARAGH, a par. in the bar. of Cla in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 mi to the N.W. of Naas. It lies in a fertile and cultivat country on the banks of the river Liffey. The Gra canal passes near it. There are extensive flour-mills Yeomanstown. The living is a vic. in the dioc. Dublin, Glendalagh, and Kildare, val. with two oth benefices, £149, in the patron. of the archbishop. Th is no church. Donore and Yeomanstown are among t chief residences in the vicinity.

CARRAGHADOO, a hmlt. in the bar. of Dunkell in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, miles to the N.E. of Kinvarra.

CARRAN, a par. in the bar. of Burren, in the co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles to the N. Corrofin. A monastery is said to have been erect here by St. Columb. Limestone is abundant in t district, and some copper is found. The living is a v united with that of Noughaval, in the dioc. of Killal Kiltenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh. The chur has long been dilapidated. Columbkill Cottage is one the chief residences.

CARRANROE, a hmlt. in the bar. of Ida, in the co Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles to t S.E. of Inistioge.

CARRAUN, a hmlt. in the bar. of Tireragh, in co. of Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles to N. of Ballina.

CARREDFYNYDD, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanefy

und. of Isaled, in the co. of Denbigh, North Wales, 5 miles to the N.W. of Denbigh.

CARREENS, a hmlt. in the bar. of Clare, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, not far from Headford.

CARREGHOVA, a tnshp. in the par. of Llan-y-Mynech, hund. of Chirk, in the co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 5 miles to the E. of Llanfyllin. It is seated on the banks of the river Vyrnwy, not far from Offa's Dyke, and until recently formed part of the co. of Denbigh. The Montgomery canal passes near it. The inhabitants of the village are chiefly employed in the mines and stone-quarries of the neighbourhood.

CARR-END, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Bainbridge, par. of Aysgarth, wap. of West Hang, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 1 mile from Askrigg.

CARR-GREEN, a hmlt. in the tnshp. and par. of Darton, wap. of Staincross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles to the N.W. of Barnsley.

CARRHOUSE, a hmlt. in the par. of Belton, wap. of Manley, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 2 miles to the N. of. Epworth.

CARRICK, a par. in the bar. of Carbury, in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 11 miles to the N. of Rathangan. It is situated in a fertile country on the banks of the river Boyne, and was the site of a fortress called Carrig Castle, an old seat of the Bermyngams, of which there are some ruins. The parish contains a tract of bog, and quarries of limestone. The living is a vic. forming part of the union of Carbury, or Castle-Carbury, in the dioc. of Dublin, Glendalagh, and Kildare. Among the residences of the gentry are Rahan and Ballindolan.

CARRICK, or CARRICK-ON-SUIR, a par. and market town in the bar. of East Iffa and Offa, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 13 miles to the E. of Clonmel, and 112 miles to the S.W. of Dublin. It is situated on the border of Waterford, in a rich and highly cultivated district in the valley of the Suir, and is a station on the Waterford and Limerick railway. This parish was the site of a castle, founded soon after 1300 by the Butlers, who owned the district as well as Carrick-Beg on the opposite side of the Suir in Waterford. An Augustine priory was established here about 1200 by William de Cantell and his wife, which was given at the Dissolution to the Earl of Ormond. Another castle was built on its site. The town of Carrick-on-Suir has one main street parallel with the river, which runs E. and W., and is crossed by an old bridge of stone, connecting the town with Carrick-Beg. The principal business is the corn and provision trade. The woollen manufacture was once carried on here, but has gradually ceased. There is a good trade in timber, coal, and slate. The Suir was formerly not navigable above Fiddown, except for lighters; but at a considerable outlay improvements have been made, and vessels of 200 tons burthen now approach the town. A new townhall and a new courthouse have been erected. There are also a bridewell, barracks for infantry, and a police station. The Union poorhouse stands to the W. of the town. Quarter and petty sessions are held, the latter fortnightly. The living is a union of the rect. of Kilmurray, and vics. of Carrick and Ardcullum, val. £426 13*s.* 10*d.*, with glebe-house and 8¾ acres of land, Irish. The parish church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. There are in the town a large and handsome Roman Catholic chapel, a monastery of the order of Christian Brotherhood, and a convent of the sisters of the order of the Presentation. Connected with these are large schools for boys and girls. Here are also a fever hospital and a dispensary. Carrick-on-Suir is the seat of a Poor-law union. The castle, now partly in ruins, was long the seat of the Ormonds, and it was here that the great Duke of Ormond first received the tidings of the rebellion in 1641. The surrounding country is preeminent for its fertility, and the charm of its varied scenery. Among the seats of the gentry are Tinvane, the residence of H. W. Briscoe, Esq.; Deerpark Lodge, Glen Lodge, The Cottage, &c. Carrick gives the title of earl to a branch of the Butler family. Saturday is the market day. Fairs are held on the first Thursday of each month, and also on Whit-Tuesday, the 15th August, and the 10th October.

CARRICK, a par. in the bar. of Fartullagh, in the co. of Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles to the S. of Mullingar. It lies on the S. shore of Lough Ennel. The living is a rect. united with that of Moylisker, in the dioc. of Meath. The principal seats are Carrick House and Rochfort, the latter the residence of Sir F. Hopkins, Bart. In the parish are various remains of antiquity, consisting of forts, a castle, and a church.

CARRICK, or CARRIG, a vil. in the bar. of Bargy, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 7 miles to the S. of Taghmon. It is seated near the coast.

CARRICK, or CARRIG, a par. in the bar. of Shelmaliere, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles to the W. of Wexford, and 3 from Wexford harbour. It is situated in a pleasant country on the S. bank of the river Slaney, which is crossed by a handsome wooden bridge, erected about 1795. On the W. side of the parish are the Forth mountains. Good stone for building purposes is quarried here. In the village stands the Union poorhouse and the Presbyterian manse. The living is an impropriate cur., forming part of the union of St. Patrick's, Wexford, in the dioc. of Ferns. The church has long been decayed, but there is an old churchyard in Belmont Glen. The principal seat is Belmont, in a beautiful spot, commanding fine views of the Slaney and the surrounding country. Other residences are Mount Henry, Alma, Cullentra, and Somerton. Near the river are vestiges of an old castle called Shan-a-Court, some of the material of which was used in building Belmont. Almost on the same spot is a monument in imitation of the ancient round towers, erected in memory of the Wexford men who fell in the Crimean war. Here is also a square tower, part of Barntown Castle, which with the adjacent lands was given by Cromwell to Colonel Le Hunte. In the vicinity are remains of another fortress, called Ferry-Carrig Castle, standing on a rock by the river.

CARRICKANEANE, a hmlt. in the bar. of Upper Slane, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles to the N.E. of Slane.

CARRICKART, a vil. in the bar. of Kilmacrenan, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 15 miles to the N. of Letterkenny. It is seated on the S.W. coast of Mulroy Bay.

CARRICKAWINNY, a hmlt. in the bar. of Mohill, in the co. of Leitrim, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 2 miles from Drumod.

CARRICKBAGGOT, a par. in the bar. of Ferrard, in the co. of Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles to the S.E. of Dunleer. The living is a rect. united with that of Rathdrumin, in the dioc. of Armagh and Clogher. In the vicinity is Rokeby Hall, the seat of Sir R. Robinson, Bart. The par. contains 826 acres.

CARRICKBEG, a vil. in the par. of Kilmoleran, bar. of Upper Third, in the co. of Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, forming the S. suburb of Carrick-on-Suir. It is situated on the S. bank of the Suir, and is connected with the town of Carrick by an ancient bridge of stone. It is a place of some antiquity, and is said to have been a corporate town. It was the site of a Franciscan monastery, founded in the 14th century by one of the Butlers, earls of Ormond, which existed till the Dissolution. The tower of the conventual church still remains, and is a curiosity of architecture, being square, and increasing in diameter from the base upwards, so as to resemble an inverted pyramid. An elegant archway of the monastery is also preserved, and forms now the entrance to the Roman Catholic chapel. There has not for many years been a Protestant living in the parish of Kilmoleran, which is a very small one. Here is a friary of the Franciscan order, founded about 1822, with a chapel built of stone in the perpendicular style, with a groined roof and a tower. Petty sessions are held, and a police force is stationed here. There is a small court-

house. Annual fairs are held on the 26th January, the 26th February, the 25th March, the 28th April, the 15th June, the 15th July, the 27th September, the 7th November, and the 5th December.

CARRICKBOY, a hmlt. in the par. of Kilglass, bar. of Shrule, in the co. of Longford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles to the S. of Ardagh. A police station is established here. The principal seat is Richmont.

CARRICK DISTRICT, one of the 3 ancient divs. of the co. of Ayr, Scotland, being that part of the co. which is bounded on the N. by the river Doon. It extends about 32 miles in length from N. to S., and about 20 miles in breadth, and is a wild and hilly country. It comprises the pars. of Ballantrae, Barr, Colmonell, Dailly, Girvan, Kirkmichael, Kirkoswald, Maybole, and Straiton. The highest ground is at Benerara, which rises to the height of 1,440 feet. The principal rivers are the Girvan and the Stinchar, which are both fed by many smaller streams. Carrick gives name to an earldom, which, since the marriage of Robert Bruce with the Countess of Carrick, has belonged to the royal family, and is now held by the Prince of Wales. Its superficial area may be computed at about 300,000 acres.

CARRICKDUFF, a hmlt. in the bar. of Forth, in the co. of Carlow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles to the S. of Clonegall. It is seated near the border of Wexford, on the river Slaney.

CARRICK, EAST and WEST, hmlts. in the bar. of Ross, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, near Lough Corrib.

CARRICKFERGUS, a par. and market town, seaport, and parliamentary borough, forming a co. of itself, locally in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 10 miles to the N.E. of Belfast, and 110 miles to the N. of Dublin. It is situated on the north-western shore of Belfast Lough, and is connected with the Belfast and Northern Counties railway by a short branch line.—Carrickfergus ("rock of Fergus") is a town of great antiquity, and the site of a noble castle, founded probably about 1200 by one of the De Courcys, but which soon after came into the possession of the De Lacys. It holds an important place in the history of the country, and has been the scene of many important transactions. Invited by the De Lacys, who had been expelled by the English, Edward Bruce laid siege to the castle in 1315, and took it; but being soon after defeated and killed, the castle was recovered by its former owners. In 1333 this place was taken and held for a short time by the O'Nials. It was burnt by the Scots in 1386, and again partly destroyed in 1400. But the English remained in possession of the castle, and towards the end of the 16th century a stone wall of great strength was built round the town, which was further defended by a moat and seven towers. The town was at that time greatly reduced in population and prosperity, but began to recover itself under the shelter of its new fortifications. Fresh harassments and frequent vicissitudes make up its history during the civil war of the 17th century. Colonel Arthur Chichester was governor of the town when the war broke out. In 1642 the castle was occupied by the Scotch under General Munroe, who held it till 1648, when General Monk succeeded him. After several other changes of possession, it was taken in August, 1689, by Schomberg for William III. The king himself landed here in the following year, on his way to take the command in the campaign terminated by the battle of the Boyne. The quiet of the town was not again disturbed by any occurrences of historical importance until a body of French, under General Thurot, attacked and took possession of it in February, 1760. They retained possession only for a few days. In April, 1778, the adventurer, Paul Jones, in an American vessel, captured a British war-ship off this town.—The town extends about a mile along the lough, and has several good streets, the houses being mostly built of stone. A large part of the walls still stand, but of the four gates only one is left. The trade of the town is of no great importance. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the flax and cotton-mills and in the tanneries; but the fisheries form the principal occupation of the people. A small coasting trade is carried on, coal, iron, and timber being the chief imports, and cattle and grain the exports. The port is subordinate to that of Belfast. The harbour is formed by a small pier. There are a townhall, court-house, market-house, and custom-house. Carrickfergus is a borough by prescription, and is said to have been made a county of itself by King John. The corporation, styled the "mayor, sheriff, burgesses, and commonalty of the town of Carrickfergus," is superseded by a board of commissioners, to whom the local government is entrusted. The borough returned two members to parliament until the Union, since which it has returned one member. The limits of the parliamentary borough are the same as those of the parish and the county of the town. Carrickfergus was formerly the county town of Antrim, but the assizes and other county business have been transferred to Belfast. Quarter and petty sessions are held here, and there are police and coastguard stations. The town is frequented as a watering-place. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Down, Connor, and Dromore, val. with several other benefices united, £7— in the patron. of the crown. The church, which stands on an elevated spot, is dedicated to St. Nicholas. It is a very old building in the form of a cross, with a tower and spire, erected about 1780, and has a monument of the Chichesters, and a stained east window added in 1800. There is a handsome chapel belonging to the Presbyterians, and others to the Independents, Wesleyans, and Covenanters. There are two free schools, one of which has an endowment; 14 almshouses for old men, endowed by Henry Gill in 1761, and several other charities.—The castle, which is in good preservation, stands on the S. side of the town, on a rock projecting into the sea. The walls are 9 feet thick, and the entrance is between two semicircular towers. The space enclosed consists of an upper and lower yard, in the former of which stands the keep, a square structure 90 feet in height, now serving as an armoury. Here are barracks, and extensive military stores. The magazine is bomb-proof, and the battery consists of about 20 guns. There is a fine prospect from the top of the keep. The site of the old monastery is occupied by the court-house and gaol. Near the town, on the W. side, was formerly the priory of Woodburn, or Goodburn, of which there are no ruins. The Spittal Parks, on the E. side, were the site of an ancient hospital. In the neighbourhood are many tumuli, and several mineral springs.—The town is divided into the Irish and Scotch quarters; the former being the western and the latter the eastern section: these designations arose from circumstances occurring in the 17th century. Carrickfergus was the birthplace of Bishop Tenison. Near the town is Lough Mourne, which lies at an elevation of 556 feet above the level of the sea. The neighbourhood has several hamlets, and many seats of the gentry, among which are Thornfield, Oakfield, Glynn Park, &c. Saturday is the market day. Fairs are held on the 12th May and 1st November.

CARRICKINANE, a hmlt. in the bar. of Ida, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, not far from Mullinavat.

CARRICKMACQUIGLEY, a vil. in the par. of Upper Moville, bar. of Inishowen, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 6 miles to the N.E. of Muff. It lies on the N.W. shore of Lough Foyle, and was made a market town by Charles I. The market has long been disused. There are several seats of the gentry in the neighbourhood.

CARRICKMACROSS, a market town in the par. of Magheross, bar. of Farney, in the co. of Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 25 miles S.E. by S. from Monaghan and 50 miles N.E. by N. from Dublin. Inniskeen, a station of the North-Western railway of Ireland, is about 5 miles distant. The barony of Farney was granted by Queen Elizabeth to the celebrated Earl of Essex, who built a castle, called by his name, close by the town. It was burnt down in the civil war of 1641, and no remains of it now exist. With the exception of lands formerly or still belonging to the church, the whole

arony is now equally divided between the Marquis of ath and E. P. Shirley, Esq., M.P., each of whom owns half of the town. The town has one main street, ntaining a number of good shops and private dwellings, d several smaller streets. The old market-house, built out 1747 of part of the remains of the castle, stood in e centre of the main street. It having been partially stroyed by fire some years ago, was finally removed 1861, and a very handsome building erected in its ead, at one side of the main street, at a cost of more an £2,000. The manufacture of brogues, or coarse oes, is carried on, and there is a good general trade ith the surrounding district. There are a tannery and large distillery, which last, however, has not been orking since the year 1859. In the vicinity are quar- es of limestone and freestone. The town contains a ndsome court-house, built in 1844, a small bridewell, branch of the National Bank, fronted entirely with t stone, and a police station. The parish church of agheross originally stood a little out of the town. It as burnt down in 1641, rebuilt in 1682, but on its decay out a century later a new church was built in the town 1791. It is a plain but neat structure, with a tower d well-proportioned spire. A Roman Catholic chapel as built about 1780. It is now (1863) being pulled wn and a very ornamental structure raised in its place. he grammar school, established by Lord Weymouth in 711, has an endowment of £70 per annum. It was built in 1830, and is a flourishing institution. The wn has also National, parochial, and industrial schools, dispensary, and a handsome fever hospital, used like- ise as a general infirmary. Carrickmacross is the seat f a Poor-law Union, and contains the Union house. etty sessions are held every second Friday. There re also quarter sessions. Near the town are Lough Fea astle, a magnificent building, the residence of E. P. hirley, Esq.; Lisanisk, Longfield, Essex Castle (on the te of the old building), Belle Vue, Derryolam Glebe, the ats of resident gentry. Corn markets are held on Wednesday and Saturday, and a general market on hursday. Fairs are held on the 27th May, 10th July, 7th September, 9th November, 10th December, the econd Thursday in August, and each month from anuary to April.

CARRICKMINES, a vil. in the par. of Tully, bar. of Rathdown, in the co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ire- nd, 7 miles to the S. of Dublin. It is a station on the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford railway. This place ad once a castle, of which remains are still to be seen. Annual fairs are held here in January, April, June, and October.

CARRICKMORE, a hmlt. in the bar. of Raphoe, in he co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 6 miles to he N. of Raphoe. It is seated on the banks of the river Foyle, close to the Londonderry and Enniskillen rail- way.

CARRICK-ON-SHANNON, a market town in the ar. of Kiltoghart, in the bar. and co. of Leitrim, but xtending into the par. of Killukin, bar. of Boyle, in the o. of Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 32 miles to the S. of Sligo, and 98 miles to the N.W. of Dublin. It is the county town of Leitrim, and is seated n the banks of the Shannon, which is here crossed by a bridge of eleven arches, erected about 1720. Carrick was formerly a borough, under a charter granted by James I., in 1613, and returned two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, when it was disfran- chised. The corporation is extinct. The town consists of one principal street with several lanes, and is neither paved nor well lighted. The trade once carried on here in coarse linen, frieze, flannel, &c., has dwindled away. The corn, butter, and provision trades form the chief business of the place at present. The improvements made in the navigation of the Shannon, and the erection of a quay here have contributed to the benefit of the town. There is a convenient market-place with a mar- ket-house by the river, a handsome court-house, county gaol, county infirmary, barracks, and police station. The town contains the parish church of Kiltoghart, rebuilt about 1830, and chapels for Roman Catholics and Wes- leyan and Primitive Methodists. There are two National schools. Carrick is the seat of a Poor-law Union, and contains the Union poorhouse. The assizes and quarter sessions for Leitrim are held here in rotation, and petty sessions once a fortnight. The *Leitrim Journal*, a weekly newspaper, is published here. Thursday is the market day. Fairs are held on the 15th January, the 12th May, the 11th June, and the 21st August.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR. *See* CARRICK, Tipperary.

CARRICKSHEDOGE, a hmlt. in the bar. of Shel- burne, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles to the S.E. of New Ross.

CARRIDEN, a par. in the co. of Linlithgow, Scot- land, 2 miles to the N. of Linlithgow. It is situated in a well-cultivated district on the S. side of the Frith of Forth, and includes the vils. of Blackness, Bridgeness, Grangepans, Cuffabouts, and Muirhouses. This place is supposed to have been the eastern termination of the Wall of Antoninus, and to have been the site of one of the forts which occurred at intervals along its length—a fact pro- bably alluded to in its name, which is a corruption of *Caereden*, signifying "fort on the wing." Various Roman relics were discovered here about the middle of the last century. Sandstone, ironstone, and coal of excellent quality abound, and salt is manufactured at Grangepans, though not so extensively as formerly. The living, val. £300, is in the presb. of Linlithgow, in the patron. of the Duke of Hamilton. The parish church formerly belonged to the abbey of Holyrood, to which it was given, in the 12th century, by one of the De Viponts. There is a Free church at Bo'ness, for the two parishes of Borrows- townness and Carriden. Carriden was the birthplace of the celebrated Colonel Gardiner, who was slain at the battle of Prestonpans, in 1745. The chief mansion is Carriden House.

CARRIG. *See* CARRICK.

CARRIG, a vil. in the bar. of Fermoy, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, not far from Mallow.

CARRIG, a vil. in the bar. of Lower Ormond, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles to the N.E. of Borrisokane.

CARRIGAHOLT, a vil. in the par. and bar. of Mo- yarta, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 15 miles to the W. of Kilrush, and 205 miles from Dublin. It is seated on a small bay, on the N. side of the estuary of the Shannon, and was the site of a fortress belonging to the MacMahons, which was afterwards granted to the O'Briens. It was besieged and taken by General Lud- low during the civil war of the 17th century. The ruins stand on a rock by the bay. The village has a small pier harbour, and the inhabitants are engaged in the fisheries and the coasting trade, the latter consisting of the export of corn, provisions, &c. There is a Roman Catholic chapel and a dispensary. Near the site of the castle is a modern mansion, named Carrigaholt Castle, the seat of the Burtons, to whom the village belongs.

CARRIGAHORRIG, a vil. in the bar. of Lower Or- mond, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ire- land, 5 miles to the N. of Borrisokane.

CARRIGALINE, a par. in the bars. of Kerricurrihy, Cork, and Kinalea, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, to the S.E. of Cork. It is situated in a pleasant and cultivated country, on the W. side of Cork harbour, and includes the vils. of Carrigaline, 7½ miles, Shombally, 8 miles, and Douglas, 2 miles from Cork. This parish was the site of a castle founded in the reign of King John by De Cogan, and held for many generations by the earls of Desmond. After its forfeiture by them, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and several changes of possession, the estate was sold to Sir R. Boyle, after- wards Earl of Cork. The castle was taken in 1568 by Lord-Deputy Sydney. The parish contains abundance of limestone and some clay slate. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the corn and provision trade, and in the fisheries. There are some extensive flour-mills. The village of Carrigaline contains a police station and a court-house, in which petty sessions are held. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cork, Ross, and Cloyne,

val. £810 gross, in the patron. of E. H. Lecky, Esq. The church, erected about 1824, on the site of the former edifice, is a handsome stone structure in the perpendicular style, with a good tower and elegant spire. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, parochial and other schools, a dispensary, and a post-office where money orders are issued. The Earl of Shannon is proprietor of the village. Fairs are held here on Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, the 12th August, and the 8th November.

CARRIGALLEN, a par. in the bar. of the same name, in the co. of Leitrim, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 6 miles to the S.W. of Cloone, and 87 miles to the N.W. of Dublin. It is situated in a boggy country, and contains abundance of good limestone. Petty sessions are held, and a police force is stationed in the village. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Kilmore, Ardagh, and Elphin, val. £901, in the gift of the bishop. The chief residences are Clooncrick Castle, where the O'Rourkes had their seat; Woodford House, and Killygar House. Monday is the market day. Fairs are held annually on the 5th April, the 7th May, the 9th August, the 8th October, and the 31st December.

CARRIGALLEN BARONY, one of the five bars. of the co. of Leitrim, in the prov. of Connaught, Ireland, situated in the south-eastern part of the co., and bounded on the N.E. by the co. of Cavan, on the S.E. by the co. of Longford, and on the W. by the bars. of Mohill and Leitrim. It contains the pars. of Carrigallen and Oughteragh, with parts of Cloone, Drumreilly, and Fenagh, and extends over an area of about 63,500 acres.

CARRIGALOE, a hmlt. in the bar. of Barrymore, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles from Cork.

CARRIGANAFFRIN, a hmlt. in the bar. of West Muskerry, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 8 miles to the S.W. of Macroom.

CARRIGANS, a vil. in the par. of Killea, bar. of Raphoe, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 6 miles to the S.W. of Londonderry. It is seated on the W. bank of the river Foyle, and is a station on the Dundalk, Enniskillen, and Londonderry railway. Near the village is Dunmore, the seat of R. M'Clintock, Esq.

CARRIGBOG, a hmlt. in the par. of West Carbery, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles to the S.W. of Bantry. It is seated near the head of Dunmanus Bay.

CARRIGCLUHER, a hmlt. in the bar. of Ibane, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles to the S.E. of Clonakilty. It is seated on the sea-coast.

CARRIGDOWNANE, a par. in the bar. of Fermoy, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles to the S. of Kildorrery. It is situated in a fertile district on the banks of the river Funcheon, a branch of the Blackwater. Limestone is found here in abundance. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, val. £90. The presentation is suspended.

CARRIGEEN, a hmlt. in the bar. of Trughanacmy, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 11 miles to the N.E. of Castle Island.

CARRIGILLIHY, a hmlt. in the bar. of West Carbery, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 8 miles E. of Skibbereen. It is seated on the sea-coast.

CARRIGLEAMLEARY, a par. in the bar. of Fermoy, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles to the N.E. of Mallow. It lies in a cultivated district on the N. side of the river Blackwater, and was the site of a castle, of which there are some picturesque ruins. Limestone is obtained in the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, val. £125, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, erected about 1835, is a small edifice in the perpendicular style. It stands on the site of the old parish church. The principal seat is Carrig Park, which is situated in a pleasant spot near the castle ruins, and commands a beautiful prospect.

CARRIGNAVAR, a vil. in the par. of Dunbulloge, and bar. of Barrymore, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles to the N. of Cork. It was the site of a castle, the seat of Lord Muskerry, remains of which are still seen. There is a Roman Catholic chapel in the village. Carrignavar House is the principal residence.

CARRIGOON, a hmlt. in the bar. of Fermoy, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, not far from Mallow and the river Blackwater.

CARRIGPARSON, or WILLESTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Clanwilliam, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles to the S.E. of Limerick. The Waterford and Limerick railway passes near it. The soil is fertile, and there is a tract of bog. Limestone and basalt are found. The living is a rect. united with the vic. of Caherconlish, in the dioc. of Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore. There is no church.

CARRIGROHANE, or KILGROHANMORE, a par. in the bars. of Cork and East Muskerry, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles to the W. of Cork. It is situated in a district of rich pasture-land on the banks of the river Lee, and contains the vil. of Ballincollig. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the great powder manufactory at the latter place. The Lee is crossed by a stone bridge. The parish contains abundance of limestone. There are some large flour-mills on the Lee. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, val. with several others, £784, in the patron. of the bishop of the dioc. The living is held with the precentorship of St. Finbar's, Cork. In the parish are remains of two ancient castles, one of which is at Ballincollig, and was a seat of the Barretts.

CARRIGROHANEBEG, or KILGROHANBEG, a par. in the bar. of East Muskerry, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles to the W. of Cork. It is situated in a rich tract of pasture-land on the bank of the Lee, where the Avonbeg falls into it. The scenery along the valley of the Avonbeg is remarkably beautiful. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cork, Ross, and Cloyne, val. £131, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is decayed and overgrown with ivy. The chief mansion is Woodside.

CARRIGSHANE, a hmlt. in the bar. of Imokilly, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, not far from Middleton, and the north-eastern extremity of Cork harbour.

CARRIGTOHILL, a par. in the bar. of Barrymore, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles to the W. of Middleton. It lies in a fertile country on the northern shore of Cork harbour, and was the site of a castle and a monastery erected by the Barrys before the 14th century. The castle being threatened by an English force under Sir Walter (then Captain) Raleigh, in 1580, it was demolished by its owner to prevent its falling into their hands. There are some remains both of the castle and the abbey. The parish contains extensive beds of limestone. There is a police station in the village. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cork, Ross, and Cloyne, val. with that of Kilcurfin, united, £307, in the patron. of the bishop and the representatives of John Anderson. The church stands near the site of the old abbey. The principal mansion is Footy House. Fairs are held in the village on the 12th March, the 12th May, the 28th August, the 20th September, and the 8th November.

CARRIGUDROHID, a hmlt. in the bar. of East Muskerry, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, miles to the E. of Macroom. It is near the river Lee. A fair is held annually on the 24th June.

CARRIGVISTAIL, a vil. in the par. of Templetenny bar. of West Iffa and Offa, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland.

CARRINGTON, a chplry. in the par. of Bowden hund. of Bucklow, in the co. palatine of Chester, 3 miles to the N. of Altrincham. Manchester is its post town. It is situated on the banks of the river Irwell. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £37. in the patron. of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington. The church is dedicated to St. George.

CARRINGTON, a par. in the co. of Edinburgh, Scotland, including the vil. of Carrington, or Primrose, miles to the S. of Dalkeith. It is situated in a hill

country, on the banks of the South Esk, not far from the southern division of the North British railway. This district was anciently the estate of the Dalhousies, and afterwards of Sir A. Primrose. The workpeople are employed in the neighbouring mines. The surface rises at the Muirfoot hills to the height of 1,860 feet. The living, worth £158, is in the presb. of Dalkeith, and in the patron. of the Earl of Roseberry, a descendant of Sir A. Primrose. The par. is about 4 miles long and 2 broad.

CARRINGTON, a parochial chplry. in the eastern div. of the soke of Bolingbroke, in the co. of Lincoln, 8 miles to the N. of Boston, its post town. Before 1812, when it was made a parochial chplry., Carrington was part of the par. of Helpringham. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val £86, in the gift of trustees.

CARRINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Basford, wap. of Broxtow, in the co. of Nottingham, 1 mile to the N. of Nottingham, its post town. It is seated in a beautiful country, near the Midland railway, on which Basford is a station. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £150, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. John.

CARR-LANE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of North Brierley, par. of Bradford, wap. of Morley, in the West Riding of the co. of York.

CARROG, a tnshp. in the par. of Corwen, hund. of Edernion, in the co. of Merioneth, North Wales, 1 mile from Corwen. It is near the river Dee and the Berwyn mountains.

CARRON, a vil. in the par. of Larbert, in the co. of Stirling, Scotland, 2 miles to the N. of Falkirk. It is situated in a pleasant district on the river Carron, which takes its rise in Campsie Fells, and after a course of about 20 miles falls into the Forth at Grangemouth. The banks of this river have, since the time of the Romans, been the scene of many memorable transactions. In the beginning of the 5th century a desperate battle was fought near this place between the Scots and Picts and the Romans. In 1298, Wallace fought the English under Edward I. And in the same locality, near Falkirk, in 1745, Prince Charles Edward defeated the Hanoverian troops. The village is the seat of the well-known Carron Iron Works, one of the largest establishments of the kind in Europe. They were founded in 1760, and are the property of a chartered company. The works comprise blast or smelting furnaces, cupola and air furnaces, grinding, glazing, and boring mills, &c., and are employed in the manufacture of ordnance of all kinds, anchors, anvils, machinery, and implements of agriculture. The company also work the extensive mines of coal, ironstone, and limestone in the neighbourhood. The works give employment to several thousand persons. *Carronades* were first made here, and took their name from this place.

CARRONBRIDGE, a vil. in the pars. of Durrisdeer and Morton, in the co. of Dumfries, Scotland, 18 miles to the N. of Dumfries. It is seated on Carron Water, a feeder of the river Nith, and is a station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway.

CARRONSHORE, a vil. in the pars. of Larbert and Bothkennar, in the co. of Stirling, Scotland, close to West Carron, and serving as a seaport to the Carron Iron Works, with which it is connected by a railway. Vessels of 150 tons can ascend to this village.

CARROW, a joint hmlt. with Trowse-Millgate, in the par. of Trowse, city of Norwich, in the co. of Norfolk, forming part of the southern suburbs.

CARROW, a hmlt. in the bar. of Clare, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles to the N. of Oughterard. It is on the S. side of Lough Corrib.

CARROWANERAGH, a hmlt. in the bar. of Carra, in the co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles to the N.W. of Ballinrobe. It is near Lough Mask.

CARROWBAUN, a hmlt. in the bar. of Ross, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 9 miles to the N. of Oughterard.

CARROWDORE, a hmlt. in the bar. of Ards, in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles to the N. of Grey Abbey. In the vicinity is Carrowdore Castle.

CARROWDRUMBRANAGH, a hmlt. in the bar. of Burren, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles to the S.W. of Burren.

CARROWHEKEEN, a hmlt. in the bar. of Ross, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 7 miles to the N. of Oughterard.

CARROWKEEL, a hmlt. in the bar. of Ballymoe, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, not far from Creggs.

CARROWKEEL, a hmlt. in the par. of Inishowen, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles to the N. of Muff. It is seated on the shore of Lough Foyle.

CARROWMORE, a hmlt. in the bar. of Kilmaine, in the co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles to the E. of Ballinrobe.

CARROWN, a vil. in the bar. of Moyarta, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, not far from Carrigaholt, at the mouth of the river Shannon.

CARROWNACLAW, a hmlt. in the bar. of Corcomroe, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 10 miles to the N.W. of Ennistymon. It is near the sea-coast.

CARROWNAGEERAGH, a hmlt. in the bar. of Leyny, in the co. of Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, not far from Collooney, on the banks of the river Arrow.

CARROWNEAN, a hmlt. in the bar. of Ballynahinch, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles to the N. of Clifden.

CARROWNTOBER, a hmlt. in the bar. of Burren, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, not far from Burren.

CARROWROE, a hmlt. in the bar. of Upper Tulla, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles from Tulla.

CARROWTRASNA, a hmlt. in the bar. of Inishowen, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 5 miles to the N.E. of Moville. It is not far from the coast.

CARROWWILKIN, a hmlt. in the bar. of Leyny, in the co. of Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles to the S.W. of Tobercurry. It is situated near the river Moy.

CARRUTHERS. *See* MIDDLEBIE, Dumfriesshire.

CARSEBURN, a vil. in the par. and co. of Forfar, Scotland, 2 miles from Forfar.

CARSETHORN, a vil. in the par. of Kirkbean, in the co. of Kirkcudbright, Scotland, 10 miles to the S. of Dumfries. It is situated on the N. shore of the Solway Frith and has a small harbour, subordinate to the port of Dumfries.

CARSHALTON, or CASEHORTON, a par. in the second div. of the hund. of Wallington, in the co. of Surrey, 3 miles W. of Croydon, and 10 S. of London. It is a post town, and a station on the Epsom and Leatherhead branch of the London, Brighton, and South-Coast railway. The parish is situated in a pleasant country on the northern border of Banstead Downs, famous as the scene of the Epsom races, and on the banks of the river Wandle. Carshalton is a place of great antiquity, and was made a market town in the reign of Henry III. In Domesday Book it is named *Aulton*. Chalk is the substratum of the district. Within the parish are several extensive corn-mills, drug-mills, paper-mills, oil-mills, snuff manufactories, and other similar establishments. The school, founded in 1848 by the Ordnance Department, for the education of officers for the artillery and engineers, has been done away with. The Wandle, famed for its excellent trout, is here crossed by a bridge, built about 1828, and in the centre of the village expands into a beautiful sheet of water, replenished by copious rills which rise in the parish. The living is a rect. and vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, of the annual val. of £875, in the patron. of Albemarle Cator, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice partly in the early English style, with a tower between the nave and chancel. The body of the church is of brick, and of later date than the

chancel, which is built of flint. It contains some ancient monuments of the Seawens and others, and two remarkably fine monumental brasses. One, beautifully coloured, is to the memory of Sir Nicholas Gaynesford, sheriff, who died in 1490, his lady and family; and the other, with a double canopy, to the memory of T. Ellenbridge, who died in 1497. The register dates from the year 1538. There is a National school. The charitable endowments of the parish, including bequests by Christopher Muschamp, in 1660, for apprenticing poor children; and by Edward Fellows, in 1726, for the like purpose, and the relief of the poor, produce about £60 per annum. Near the church is a spring named after Anne Boleyn, which is now arched over with stone. Carshalton House is a pleasant seat, and once belonged to Dr. Radcliffe, founder of the Radcliffe Library at Oxford.

CARSICK HILL, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Upper Hallam, in the par. and borough of Sheffield, wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles to the W. of Sheffield.

CARSINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Wirksworth, in the co. of Derby, 2 miles to the W. of Wirksworth, its post town. It is crossed by the Peak Forest railway. The district is hilly, and contains abundance of limestone, and some lead-mines. The village stands in a sheltered valley. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £176, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, which is small and has no tower, is dedicated to St. Margaret. The rect. was held by John Oldfield, one of the Nonconformist ministers ejected in 1662 under the Act of Uniformity, and a century later by Ellis Farneworth, translator of the works of Machiavelli. In the village is a free school, endowed by Mrs. T. Gill in 1726, the income of which is above £80.

CARSPHAIRN, a par. in the co. of Kirkcudbright, Scotland, with a vil. of the same name, 30 miles to the N. of Kirkcudbright. It is situated in a mountainous country on the borders of Ayrshire. The surface consists chiefly of pasture lands, on which are fed numerous herds of small black cattle and hardy mountain sheep. Iron is said to have been formerly worked here. The par. is in the presb. of Kirkcudbright, and in the patron. of the crown and W. Forbes, Esq., of Callender House, in Stirlingshire. The minister has a stipend of £182, There is a Free school for the parish of Carsphairn. The chief mansion is Craigengillan, the seat of the Hon. Colonel Cathcart. Sir Loudon McAdam, the celebrated engineer, and originator of the system of macadamised roads, was born at Waterhead, in this parish. The par. is about 10 miles in length and the same in breadth.

CARSTAIRS, a par. containing the vils. of Carstairs and Ravenstruther, in the co. of Lanark, Scotland. It is a station on the Caledonian railway. The parish, situated on the N. bank of the river Clyde, is partly hilly. It was crossed by Watling Street, and has the remains of a Roman camp, where various antiquities have been discovered. Here was also a castle erected by the bishops of Glasgow, to whom the parish once belonged. The living, worth £234, is in the presb. of Lanark, in the patron. of H. Monteath, Esq. Carstairs House is the chief residence. The par. is about 6 miles in length and 3 in breadth.

CARSWELL, a hmlt. in the par. of Buckland, hund. of Ganfield, in the co. of Berks, 3 miles N.E. of Faringdon.

CARSWELL, ABBOTS. *See* ABBOTSKERSWELL, Devonshire.

CARTER-KNOWL, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Ecclesall-Bierlow, par. and borough of Sheffield, in the wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, West Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles to the S.W. of Sheffield.

CARTER-MOOR, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Kirkley, par. of Ponteland, Castle ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 6 miles to the S. of Morpeth.

CARTHORP, a tnshp. in the par. of Burneston, wap. of Hallikeld, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 9 miles to the W. of Thirsk. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel in the village, and there is a charitable bequest for the poor, but of small amount. In the vicinity is a Roman entrenchment.

CARTINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Rothbury, ward of Coquetdale, in the co. of Northumberland, 2 miles to the N.W. of Rothbury. It is situated near a branch of the river Aln, and is the site of an ancient castle, once the seat of the Ratcliffes, and subsequently of the Widdringtons.

CARTLAND, a vil. in the par. of Lanark, in the co. of Lanark, Scotland, 2 miles from Lanark. It is seated on the banks of the river Mouse. In the neighbourhood is a remarkably deep and bushy ravine, called Cartland Crags, crossed by a bridge of three arches. There is also a very ancient bridge of one arch, supposed to be Roman. It is said that William Wallace several times found shelter at this spot.

CARTLETT, a hmlt. in the par. of Lower Guyting, hund. of Kiftsgate, in the co. of Gloucester, 5 miles to the E. of Winchcomb. It is situated on the Cotswold hills.

CARTMEL, a par. and market town, in the hund. of Lonsdale North of the Sands, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 14 miles, in a direct line across the sands, to the N. of Lancaster, and 254 miles from London. Newton-in-Cartmel is its post town. It gives name with Carl to a station on the Ulverston and Lancaster railway. The parish, which is of great extent, is situated in a beautiful country on the borders of Westmoreland, on the coast of Morecambe Bay, at its north-eastern extremity, and is bounded on the W. by the river Leven and Windermere Lake. The river Ken skirts it on the E. The par. comprises the chplries. of Field Broughton, Grange St. Paul's, Cartmel-Fell, Flookburgh, Lindale, and Staveley, and the tnshps. of Upper Allithwaite, Lower Allithwaite, East Broughton, Upper Holker, and Lower Holker. Cartmel was the site of a monastery of the Augustine order, founded about 1188 by William Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke, which was well endowed and flourished till the Dissolution, at which period it had a revenue of about £212. The monks had amongst other privileges that of nominating guides for passengers across the Leven sands, which are passable at low water. After the Dissolution the church of the priory, being also the parish church, was ordered by the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster to remain undemolished. The town of Cartmel stands in a wooded valley sheltered by bold and lofty hills, and the neighbourhood abounds with striking scenery. Most of the streets are irregularly built and very narrow, and the houses are of stone. The pursuits of the inhabitants are chiefly agricultural. Some are employed in the powder factories at Upper Holker. Limestone is abundant in the district. Travellers are conducted over the sands by guides (called *Carters*) appointed and paid by government. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £113, in the patron. of the Duke of Devonshire. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It was originally the church of the priory, and is a large building in the form of a cross, in the early English style with a curious central tower. It has 26 fine carved stalls, and a beautiful window at the E. end, and contains many ancient and interesting monuments. Among these are the tomb of William de Walton, one of the first priors of Cartmel; the fine altar-tomb, with recumbent effigies of (as is supposed) Sir John Harrington and his lady, who lived in the reign of Edward I.; and monuments to the Lowthers and Prestons. The church having fallen into decay after the Dissolution, was restored by the Prestons about the middle of the 17th century, and it has been again repaired since 1855. Here is a grammar school, founded about 1650, and afterwards endowed by several benefactors, which has an income of about £100 per annum. The poor have the benefit of other charitable endowments, which produce about £50 a year. At the foot of a limestone rock, called Humphrey Head, 3 miles S. of the town, is a mineral spring, called Holy Well, the water of which is used in cases of gout, skin diseases, &c. Holker Hall, the beautiful seat of the Earl of Burlington, is 2 miles to the W. of Cartmel. In the vicinity are numerous pleasant residences of the gentry. A large

number of Roman coins was discovered in the parish, early in the present century. Edmund Law, Bishop of Carlisle, was a native of Cartmel, and was educated at the grammar school. His father was incumbent of Staveley. Tuesday is the market day, but little business is transacted. Fairs are held, chiefly for the sale of cattle, on Whit-Monday, the Monday after the 23rd October, the Wednesday before Easter, and the 5th November.

CARTMEL-FELL, a chplry. in the par. of Cartmel, hund. of Lonsdale North of the Sands, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 7 miles to the N. of Cartmel. Ulverstone is its post town. It is situated on the banks of the small river Winster, which runs southward through the parish to Morecambe Bay. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £103, in the patron. of the Duke of Devonshire. The church is dedicated to St. Anthony. Here is an endowed school with an income of about £30 per annum. There are some other charities of small value.

CARTRON, a hmlt. in the bar. of Dunkellin, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, not far from Oranmore.

CARTSDYKE, or CRAWFURDSDYKE, a vil. and *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of East, in the co. of Renfrew, Scotland, 1 mile from Greenock, of which it forms the eastern suburb. It is situated on the N. shore of the Frith of Clyde, where the Carts' Burn falls into that river. It was a free burgh of barony, and the seat of a flourishing trade. The living is in the presb. of Greenock.

CARTWORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkburton, wap. of Agbrigg, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 7 miles to the S. of Huddersfield. Many of the work-people are employed in the woollen manufactories.

CARVARCHELL, a vil. in the par. of St. David's, hund. of Dewisland, in the co. of Pembroke, South Wales, 3 miles to the E. of St. David's. It is seated near the coast of St. Bride's Bay.

CARWOOD, a tnshp. in the par. of Hopesay, hund. of Purslow, in the co. of Salop, 7 miles to the S.E. of Bishop's Castle. It is near the river Clun.

CARY BARONY, one of the bars. or subdivisions of the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, situated in the northern part of the co., and bounded on the N. and E. by the North Channel; on the S. by the bars. of Lower Glenarm and Upper Dunluce; and on the W. by the bar. of Lower Dunluce. It contains the pars. of Ballintoy, Cuffeightrim, Drumtullagh, Grange, Ramean, and Rathlin Island, with parts of the pars. of Armoy and Billy. The bar. comprises an area of about 75,000 acres.

CARY-COATES, a tnshp. in the par. of Thockrington, Tindale ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 7 miles to the E. of Bellingham.

CARY-FITZPAINE, a hmlt. in the par. of Charlton-Mackrell, hund. of Somerton, in the co. of Somerset, 3 miles to the N.W. of Ilchester. It is seated on the banks of the river Cary.

CARYSFORT, or MACREDDIN, or MOYCREDDIN, a vil. in the par. of Rathdrum, and bar. of Ballinacor, in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles to the S.W. of Rathdrum. The Probys of Glenart take the title of baron from this place, which once had a castle, and was incorporated by Charles I. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel, and an endowed free school.

CASCOB, a par. partly in the hund. of Wigmore, in the co. of Hereford, and partly in the borough of New Radnor, hund. and co. of Radnor, South Wales, 6 miles to the W. of Presteign, its post town. It contains parts of the tnshps. of Litton and Cascob. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £190, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

CASCOB, a tnshp. united with Litton, partly in the par. of Cascob, and partly in the par. of Presteign, hund. and co. of Radnor, South Wales, 2 miles to the W. of Presteign.

CASEHORTON. *See* CARSHALTON, Surrey.

CASEWICK, a hmlt. in the par. of Uffington, in the wap. of Ness, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 4 miles to the E. of Stamford. It is situated near the Leicester and Peterborough branch of the Midland railway.

CASEY GREEN, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of New Forest, and par. of Kirkby Ravensworth, wap. of Gilling, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles to the N. of Richmond, which is a station on a branch of the North-Eastern railway.

CASHEL, a city, parliamentary borough, and market town, in the bar. of Middlethird, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 15 miles to the N.W. of Clonmel, and 100 miles to the S.W. of Dublin. It has given name, with Goolds Cross, to a station on the Great Southern and Western railway, from which, however, it is 6 miles distant.—Cashel is a place of very great antiquity, but nothing is certainly known of the date of its foundation, and very little of its early history. It was the seat of the kings of Munster, and also very early the seat of a bishopric; the royal and episcopal offices being combined. Before the middle of the 12th century the diocese of Cashel was converted into an archbishopric. In 1172 Henry II. called a synod of the Irish prelates, which met at this city, and acknowledged, as it is averred, his sovereignty, and confirmed to him and his successors the kingdom of Ireland; a decree subsequently confirmed by Pope Alexander. Early in the 13th century Cashel was constituted a borough, and shortly afterwards the town, which was given to the archbishops by Henry III., was re-granted by Archbishop Marian to the burgesses, with certain reservations. After the rebellion of the 17th century, the town was occupied by the royalists, but in 1647 was attacked and taken by storm by Lord Inchiquin for the parliament. The people had taken refuge in the cathedral, and a terrible slaughter took place.—The municipal area of Cashel comprises 4,018 acres, of which 3,764 are in the rural district and 254 in the city. The city, which stands in a fine level tract of country, about 2 miles E. from the river Suir, at the foot and on the sides of the bold hill known as the Rock of Cashel, consists chiefly of five streets, Main-street being the principal one. In 1861 it comprised 919 houses, inhabited by a population of 5,596 against 957 houses, inhabited by 4,798 in 1851, showing an increase in the decennial period of 798 persons, but a decrease of 38 houses. The city is lighted with gas, and has a good supply of water from the same source from which the friars, some centuries since, brought the water through pipes into the town. A reservoir has lately been formed by the town commissioners capable of containing 600,000 gallons, at a cost of £250. Many of the houses are poorly built; but considerable improvements have been made in the general appearance of the place. No manufactures are carried on, and the only business is the general retail trade. There are a market-hall, with reading and news-rooms, a court-house, town commissioners hall, gaol, county infirmary, and fever hospital. The city contains also infantry barracks, a police station, and a savings-bank. The privileges conferred on the townsmen by Archbishop Marianus were confirmed by various royal charters, the last being granted by Charles I.; under this the city was governed till the passing of the Irish Municipal Reform Act. The corporation was then superseded, and the municipal government is now vested in a body of commissioners. The revenue of the city, derived chiefly from ancient endowments, amounts to about £1,150, and is expended by the town commissioners for the paving and cleansing of the streets, gas and water supply, and salaries of officers, &c., besides £200 yearly for the purposes of education, £180 to the parish priest as patron of the National schools, £20 to the Protestant rector to be disposed of under his control, £40 at Christmas for blankets to the poor, and £40 to the Cashel Race Fund. Cashel returned two representatives to the Irish parliament till the Union, since which it has returned one member to the imperial parliament. The constituency in 1860 was 159. It is the seat of a Poor-law Union, and contains the Union poorhouse. Quarter sessions

are held here in January and July, and petty sessions weekly.—The archbishopric of Cashel was reduced to a bishopric by the Church Temporalities Act, passed in the reign of William IV. The diocese, united with those of Emly, Waterford, and Lismore, is in the province of Dublin, and comprises most of the benefices in the county of Tipperary, with several in Limerick. The revenue of the see is fixed at £5,000 per annum. The chapter consists of a dean, archdeacon, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, and five prebendaries, who, with the parochial clergy, divide an income of £22,000, to provide for less than 5,000 worshippers, the number of churchmen within the diocese according to the returns of 1861. The living is an union of the three parishes of Cashel, Ballyclerihan, and Coleman, val. together £430, in the patron. of the crown, and forms the corps of Cashel deanery. The parish church of St. John, which is also the modern cathedral, is a large and handsome edifice of stone, with a fine spire. It was completed about 1783, and stands on the site of an earlier church. The rest of the town is in the parish of St. Patrick's Rock, which is the cathedral parish, and is served by the vicars choral or their deputy. There are handsome chapels belonging to the Roman Catholics and Wesleyan Methodists, a nunnery of the order of the Presentation, a National and several endowed schools. The episcopal palace is a spacious mansion with pleasant grounds, in the centre of the city, and now the residence of the dean. The library attached to the see is kept in a building close to the cathedral.—The chief point of attraction and interest is the Rock of Cashel, crowned with the ruins of several ancient structures, which, from their position above the surrounding country, have a grand effect. The rock is a precipitous mass of limestone, rising boldly from the plain, and in ancient times was the site of the palace of the kings of Munster. On its summit, which is approached by a narrow lane from the principal street, are the ruins of the ancient cathedral, Cormac's Chapel, the episcopal palace, or vicar's hall, and a round tower. The cathedral, founded about the middle of the 12th century by Donald O'Brien, was cruciform, with a central tower, and in the early English style. It has a monument to Archbishop Magrath, who died about 1621. Cormac's Chapel is a small, but singularly interesting example of early Norman architecture. It was built about 1127 by Cormac M'Carthy, King of Munster, and first bishop of Cashel, and consists of a nave and choir, with a small square tower. The roof is of stone, and groined. The chapel is in perfect preservation. Its dimensions are—length, 53 feet; breadth, 18 feet; height of the tower, 68 feet. Some fresco paintings were discovered on the walls by Archdeacon Cotton. The episcopal palace, or vicar's hall, was erected about 1420 by Archbishop O'Hedian. The round tower, which stands close to the N. transept of the cathedral, is built of stone, and is still well preserved. It is about 90 feet high. There are remains of a friary near the rock; and not far from the city are the ruins of Hore Abbey.—Wednesday and Saturday are the market days. Fairs are held on the 26th March and the 7th August, besides customary fairs on the second Wednesday in every month.

CASHEL, a hmlt. in the bar. of Ballymoe, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, not far from Glennamaddy.

CASHEL, or CASHEL AND ISLANDS, a par. in the bar. of Rathcline, in the co. of Longford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 7 miles to the S. of Lanesborough. It lies in a boggy country, on the eastern shore of Lough Ree, and was the site of a monastery, subordinate to the abbey of Seven Church Island. There are some picturesque remains of the building. The parish contains some beds of limestone. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Kilmore, Ardagh, and Elphin, val. £228, in the patron. of the bishop. The church stands near the site of the old monastery. The principal mansion is Newpark House. The par. spreads over an area of 15,860 acres.

CASHEL, a vil. in Inishmurray Island, in the bar. of Carbury, and co. of Sligo, in the prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 6 miles to the N. of Ballyconnell. .

CASHIO, or CASHIOBURY, a hmlt. in the par. of Watford, hund. of Cashio, in the co. of Hertford, 1 mile from Watford, which is a station on the London and North-Western railway. This place is said to have been an important town of the ancient British tribe called the *Cassii*, and afterwards a seat of the Mercian kings. The manor of Cashio was given by Offa as an endowment to the abbey of St. Alban's, which held it till the Dissolution. It was then conferred by Henry VIII. on the Morysons, by whom the mansion was erected, and from whom the estate came to the Earl of Essex. Cashiobury Park is a spacious and well-wooded demesne, through which passes the river Gade and the Grand Junction canal. The hall, a castellated building in the Elizabethan style of architecture, is the seat of the Earl of Essex. It was repaired by Wyatt, and contains a large collection of paintings, including among others, works by Vandyke, Kneller, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and Gainsborough. It has also some specimens of carving by Gibbons.

CASHIO HUNDRED, or LIBERTY OF ST. ALBAN'S, one of the 8 hunds. of the co. of Hertford, situated in the south-western quarter of the co., and bounded on the N. by the hund. of Dacorum, on the E. by the hund. of Broadwater, on the S. by the co. of Middlesex, and on the W. by the hund. of Dacorum and the co. of Buckingham. Several portions of this hund., which was a possession of the monks of St. Alban's, lie detached in various parts of the co. The hund. contains the pars. of Abbot's Langley, Aldenham, Chipping Barnet, East Barnet, Braintfield, Codicote, Elstree, Hexton, Newnham, Northaw, Norton, St. Paul's Walden, Redbourn, Rickmansworth, Ridge, St. Alban's, Sandridge, Sarrat, and Watford, comprising about 87,600 acres.

CASHLOURA, a hmlt. in the bar. of East Carbery, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles to the N.W. of Rosscarbery.

CASINO, a hmlt. in the bar. of Kinalea, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles to the N. of Kinsale. It is not far from the river Bandon.

CASSAGH, a vil. in the bar. of Shelburne, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles to the S.E. of New Ross.

CASSINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Wootton, in the co. of Oxford, 6 miles to the N.W. of Oxford, its post town. It is situated on the banks of the river Thames (here called Isis), and contains the hmlt. of Worton. It was the site of a castle, a seat of the Montacutes, to whom the manor belonged. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £166, in the patron. of the Dean and Canons of Christ Church College, Oxford. The church, part of which is of very ancient date, is dedicated to St. Peter. It was erected in the reign of Henry II. by his chamberlain, Geoffrey Clinton. It is partly in the Norman style, and contains two monumental brasses, one of which is dated 1420. The charitable endowments of the parish, consisting chiefly of a bequest by Henry Alnutt for teaching and clothing poor boys, produce about £40 per annum.

CASSOP, a tnshp. in the par. of Kelloe, ward of Easington, in the co. palatine of Durham, 4 miles to the S.E. of Durham. It is situated in a hilly district, near the North-Eastern railway. Limestone is abundant, and many hands are employed in working the mines and quarries of the neighbourhood.

CASTELL, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanwychllyn, hund. of Penllyn, in the co. of Merioneth, North Wales, 6 miles to the S.W. of Bala.

CASTELLAN, a chplry. in the par. of Penrhydd or Penrith, hund. of Kilgerran, in the co. of Pembroke, South Wales, 6 miles to the S. of Cardigan. It is situated at the eastern extremity of the Preceily range of mountains, at the foot of Vrenin Vawr.

CASTELLMAI, a vil. in the par. of Llanbeblig, hund. of Isgervai, in the co. of Carnarvon, North Wales, 2 miles from Carnarvon.

CASTELLMOCH, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanrhaidr-yn-Mochnant, hund. of Llanfyllin, in the co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 3 miles to the N. of Llanfyllin.

CASTERN, a hmlt. in the par. of Ilam, hund. of Totmonslow, in the co. of Stafford, 9 miles to the E. of Leek. It is seated in a beautiful spot near the sources of the small rivers Hamps and Manifold.

CASTERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkby Lonsdale, ward of Lonsdale, in the co. of Westmoreland, 1½ miles N.E. from Kirkby Lonsdale, its post town and railway station, and 8 N.E. from Hornby. It is situated on the E. side of the river Lune. The formation of the district is Old Red sandstone, containing limestone and coal. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £116, in the patron. of trustees. The church, erected in 1833, is a stone building, with lancet-shaped windows and a tower. Here is the far-famed Clergy Daughters' School, containing 100 daughters of clergymen, instituted by the Rev. William Carus-Wilson in 1823, and removed to its present buildings in 1833. There is also an experimental school for training servants, instituted by the same gentleman, and removed here from Whittington in 1837. The charitable endowments of the township consist of the poor's estate, which produces about £10 a year, and a small endowment to the National school. Casterton Hall, the chief residence, is the property of W. W. Carus-Wilson, Esq. It is a fine new mansion, situated in the most beautiful part of the county of Westmoreland. Casterton Old Hall, the former seat of the Wilson family, is now in the occupation of Mr. William Key, the steward of the property.

CASTERTON, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of East, in the co. of Rutland, 2 miles to the N.W. of Stamford, its post town. It is situated on the banks of the river Gwash, here crossed by a bridge, not far from the Leicester and Peterborough branch of the Midland railway, on which Stamford is a station. This place was formerly called Brig-Casterton, and was the site of a Roman station on the ancient way called Ermine Street. Some have conjectured it to be the *Causennæ* of Antoninus, which is, with more probability, fixed at Ancaster, in Lincolnshire. The station is said to have been burnt by the Picts and Scots. The barony was held by Earl Morcar, and, after many changes of possession, it came to the crown in the reign of Henry VIII. It is now held by the Marquis of Exeter. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. with that of Pickworth annexed, £450, in the patron. of the Marquis of Exeter. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, was founded about the time of Henry VI., and is in the perpendicular style. It was subsequently rebuilt, and contains some old monuments and a curious ancient font. The ancient manor-house stood at Casterton Lings.

CASTERTON, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of East, in the co. of Rutland, 1 mile to the E. of Great Casterton. Stamford is its post town. It is situated on the banks of the river Gwash, and contains the hmlt. of Tolethorpe. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. with the cur. of Tolethorpe annexed, £254, in the patron. of Lord Chesham. The church is dedicated to All Saints. It is a small building, partly in the Norman and partly in later styles of architecture, containing a monumental brass of 1382 to Sir Thomas Burton, who held the manor of Tolethorpe. The manor of Little Casterton belongs to the Hon. C. C. Cavendish.

CASTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Barrowby, wap. of Winnibriggs and Threo, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 2 miles to the W. of Grantham.

CASTLE, a vil. in the par. of New Cumnock, in the co. of Ayr, Scotland.

CASTLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Pentyrch, hund. of Miskin, in the co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 3 miles to the N.W. of Llandaff.

CASTLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Castle-Caereinion, and borough of Welshpool, locally in the hund. of Cawrse, in the co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 4 miles to the W. of Welshpool.

CASTLE, a tnshp. united with Escob, in the par. of Llanwnog, hund. of Llanidloes, in the co. of Montgomery, 5 miles to the W. of Newton.

CASTLE ACRE, a par. in the hund. of Freebridge Lynn, in the co. of Norfolk, 4 miles to the N.E. of Swaffham railway station, and 30 W. of Norwich. Brandon is its post town. It is pleasantly situated on the small river Nar, which is navigable to Narborough, 5 miles distant, and, though now an inconsiderable village, is a place of great interest for its ancient remains. It is supposed to have been a Roman station on the way called the Peddar, of which traces have been discovered in the vicinity. There are also British earthworks, a Roman camp, and remains of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery, rich in magnificent urns, recently discovered. Soon after the Norman Conquest the lordship was given, with many others, to William de Warren, Earl of Surrey, son-in-law to the Conqueror, and by him the castle was erected. It was a very large and magnificent fortress, occupying about 18 acres, and defended by moats. One of the principal gateways, and some traces of other portions of the buildings, still remain in the village, which stands within the *vallum* of the castle. About 1085 William de Warren also founded a priory for monks of the Cluniac order, as a cell to that of Lewes, in Sussex. It was largely endowed by various benefactors, and received important privileges by royal charters. The priory, which was raised to an independent establishment in the reign of Edward III., flourished till the Dissolution, when it was valued at about £325. The buildings stood to the W. of the castle, and are said to have covered an area of nearly 36 acres. The priory church was a large stone structure in the form of a cross, with a tower at the intersection of the nave and transepts, and two towers at the W. end. The architecture was chiefly of the Norman style, with additions in the early English and perpendicular styles. The ruins consist of the W. front, some mutilated columns of the nave, the walls of the transepts, and some considerable portions of the conventual buildings, part of which are converted into a cottage. The most striking part of the ruins is the W. front, with the doorway, the fine window over it, and the side towers, which formed the subject of a very pleasing picture by Mr. R. P. Leitch, exhibited a few years ago at the Royal Academy. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, in the patron. of the Earl of Leicester, to whom the estate now belongs. The church is dedicated to St. James. It is a large ancient edifice, with a good tower, containing five bells and a clock. In the interior are an antique font cover and a remarkable shrine, recently disclosed. The register dates from the year 1598. The Wesleyans, Baptists, and Primitive Methodists have chapels in the village. There are National and Sunday schools.

CASTLE ASHBY. *See* Ashby, Castle, Northamptonshire.

CASTLEBALDWIN, a hmlt. in the bar. of Tirerill, in the co. of Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, not far from Collooney. Annual fairs are held here in the first week of June, July, September, and November.

CASTLEBAR, a market town in the par. of Aglish, bar of Carra, in the co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 7 miles to the N.E. of Westport, and 160 miles to the W.N.W. of Dublin. It is situated at the northern extremity of Lough Lanark, on a branch of the river Moy. The Great Northern and Western railway of Ireland has its terminus here. The town rose into importance early in the 17th century, when it was made a market town and a borough by James I. In the autumn of 1798, the French, under General Humbert, having landed in Kilcummin Bay, and taken Kilcummin and Ballina, attacked and took possession of Castlebar, defeating the English under Hutchinson and Lake. They quitted the town a few days afterwards, and were taken prisoners near Sligo. The town consists chiefly of one long street, with a large and pleasant green, adorned with trees, on which are most of the public buildings and many good private residences. The streets are paved. There are extensive barracks, a court-house, a large and handsome county gaol, the county infirmary, a dispensary, a neat linen hall, and a large lunatic asylum in course of erection. The business of the town is confined to the general retail trades, the linen manufacture, which

formerly flourished here, having almost ceased. Good limestone is quarried in the parish, and part of the subsoil is red sandstone. Castlebar is the county town of Mayo. The assizes are held here regularly, and quarter sessions in January and October. Petty sessions are held weekly. The elective franchise was conferred on the borough by James I., and it returned two members to the Irish parliament until the Union, when it was disfranchised. Castlebar is the seat of a Poor-law Union, and contains the Union house. It has also chief police and revenue stations. Two weekly newspapers are published in the town, called the *Mayo Constitutional* and the *Telegraph*. The parish church of Aglish, which stands in the town, was erected about 1828; it is a handsome edifice in the perpendicular style, with a tower. The Roman Catholics and Wesleyan Methodists have chapels here. There are parochial and National schools, both free. In the vicinity is an ancient burying-ground, from which there is a good prospect; and on the opposite side of Lough Lanark are remains of an old fort. This place gives the title of baron to the Earl of Lucan, whose seat is The Lawn, an extensive and beautiful demesne on the Castlebar river. Other seats are Spencer Park, Mount Gordon, &c. Saturday is the market day. Annual fairs are held on the 11th May, the 9th July, the 16th September, and the 18th November.

CASTLE BELLINGHAM, a vil. in the par. of Gernonstown, bar. of Ardee, in the co. of Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 8 miles to the S. of Dundalk, and 42 miles from Dublin. It is pleasantly seated near the coast of Dundalk Bay, on the banks of the river Glyde, and is a station on the Dublin and Belfast Junction railway. In the village is a large ale brewery. The parish church of Gernonstown is an old stone edifice with a fine font and several monuments. There are chapels for Roman Catholics and Presbyterians, almshouses for four widows, endowed with about £60 a year, and a dispensary. Near the village is Castle Bellingham House, the seat of Sir Allan Bellingham, Bart. There are still remains of a castle near the Glyde, which belonged to the Bellinghams, and gave name to the village. It was burnt down before the battle of the Boyne. Fairs are held on Easter Tuesday and the 10th October.

CASTLE BIGH. *See* CASTLE BYTHE.

CASTLE BLAGH, a vil. in the bar. of Fermoy, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles to the W. of Fermoy.

CASTLEBLAKENEY, a vil. in the par. of Killoselan, and bar. of Tiaquin, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 30 miles to the E. of Galway, and 105 miles to the W. of Dublin. It has a police station, and four annual fairs are held on the 1st January, the 25th May, the 26th July, and the 2nd October. Abbert is the principal residence.

CASTLEBLAYNEY, a market town in the par. of Mucknoe, bar. of Cremorne, in the co. of Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 11 miles to the S.E. of Monaghan, and 60 miles from Dublin. It is situated in a pleasant and highly-cultivated country, and is a station on the Irish North-Western railway. This place was founded in the 17th century by Sir Edward Blayney, to whom James I. granted a large district here. In the centre of the town, which has a population of 1,600, is the market-place, with a neat market-house of modern erection, sessions-house, and townhall. The linen manufacture is carried on to a small extent, and there are several corn-mills and tanneries. Castleblayney is the seat of a Poor-law Union, and contains the Union house. Here are also a county bridewell, a police-station, and a dispensary. The streets are lighted with gas. The parish church of Mucknoe is in the town. It is a beautiful specimen of the early English style, erected in 1859, at a cost of £4,000. Here are also a chapel belonging to the Roman Catholics, two to the Presbyterians, one to the Wesleyan Methodists, and two charity schools. Castleblayney House, lately the property of Lord Blayney, is a handsome modern mansion standing near the site of the castle founded in the reign of James I., in a large and beautiful demesne, including the lake of Mucknoe. It is now the seat of Mrs. Hope, having been purchased by the late T. M. Hope, Esq. Markets for corn are held on Tuesday and Friday, and for miscellaneous goods on Wednesday. Fairs are held on the first Wednesday of each month.

CASTLEBOY, CASTLEBUOY, or ST. JOHNSTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Ards, in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles to the N.E. of Portaferry. It is situated on the coast of the Irish Channel, on Cloghy Bay, and had a preceptory of the Knights of St. John, founded by Hugh de Lacy, near the close of the 12th century. Ruins of the building still exist. The district is fertile.

CASTLEBRACK, a par. in the bar. of Tinnahinch, Queen's County, in the prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles to the W. of Portarlington. It lies in a boggy country on the confines of King's County, on the N. side of the river Barrow, and was the site of a moated castle belonging to the Dunnes, now dilapidated. The living is a vic. united with that of Rosenallis, in the dioc. of Dublin, Glendalagh, and Kildare. Annual fairs are held in the village on the 16th May, the 12th August, and the 15th November.

CASTLEBRIDGE, a vil. in the pars. of Ardcavan, Ardcolm, and Tikillin, bar. of Shelmaliere, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles to the N. of Wexford. It is pleasantly seated on the N. shore of Wexford Haven, on the banks of the Castlebridge river, and has a good trade in corn. The village contains large storehouses for agricultural produce, malthouses, and flour-mills. Here are the parish church of Ardcolm, the Roman Catholic chapel, a school, and a dispensary. There was anciently a castle at this place, on the site of which the church now stands. A police station is fixed here. Fairs are held on the 11th April, the 10th June, the 25th September, and the 26th December.

CASTLE BROMWICH, a hmlt. in the par. of Aston, hund. of Hemlingford, in the co. of Warwick, 5 miles to the N.E. of Birmingham. It is within the bounds of the borough of Birmingham, and is a station on the Midland West Branch railway. The Fazeley canal passes by this place. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £315, in the patron. of the Earl of Bradford. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. Near the hamlet is Castle Bromwich Hall, an ancient mansion, the seat of the Earl of Bradford.

CASTLE BYTHAM. *See* BYTHAM, CASTLE, Lincolnshire.

CASTLE BYTHE, or CASTLE BIGH, a par. in the hund. of Kemess, in the co. of Pembroke, South Wales, 11 miles to the N.E. of Haverfordwest, its post town. The Roman road called *Via Julia*, passed near this village, and remains of a camp are still seen here. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, in the gift of the lord chancellor.

CASTLE CAEREINION, a par. partly in the hund. of Cawrse, and partly in that of Mathrafel, in the co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 4 miles to the W. of Welshpool, its post town. It is included within the limits of the borough of Welshpool, and comprises about 10 tnshps. It was the site of a fortress belonging to the princes of North Wales. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £575, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Garnon. There is a free school in the village endowed with about £15 a year. The other charitable endowments for the poor are worth about £45 per annum.

CASTLE CAMPS, a par. in the hund. of Chilford, in the co. of Cambridge, 5 miles to the S.E. of Linton, and 16 from Cambridge, its post town. It is situated on the confines of Suffolk and Essex, and was the site of a magnificent castle, founded by Aubrey de Vere, to whom the lordship was granted by William the Conqueror. The castle continued to be the seat of the De Veres, earls of Oxford, till near the end of the 16th century, when it was purchased by Thomas Sutton, founder of the Charterhouse, London, and was given

by him as an endowment to that foundation. The moat still exists, and some small portions of the building, which are attached to a farmhouse. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £570, in the patron. of the Governors of the Charterhouse, London. The church, a Gothic building with a square tower, is dedicated to All Saints, and contains monuments of the Davrells and of Chief Baron Reynolds. The Independents have a chapel here, and there is a charity school principally supported by the incumbent. The parochial charities are of trifling value. The parish, which includes a tract of common land, is supposed to have derived its name from a large Danish encampment which anciently existed in this neighbourhood.

CASTLE CARBURY. *See* CARBURY, Kildare.

CASTLE CARLTON. *See* CARLTON CASTLE, Lincolnshire.

CASTLE CARROCK, a par. in the ward of Eskdale, in the co. of Cumberland, 4 miles to the S. of Brampton. Carlisle is its post town. It is situated in a moorland district on both banks of the river Gelt, and contains beds of limestone and freestone. Here are remains of two old entrenchments, one of which is said to mark the site of a castle. There are also several large cairns, and a mineral spring. The living is a rect., with residence and 280 acres of glebe, in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £159, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, a stone edifice, rebuilt in 1828, is dedicated to St. Peter. The Independents have a chapel. There is a free school in the village, endowed with about £15 per annum.

CASTLE CARY, a par. and market town in the hund. of Catsash, in the co. of Somerset, 3 miles to the W. of Bruton, and 129 miles from London by railway, or 113 miles by road. It is a post town, and a station on the Wilts and Somerset section of the Great Western railway. The parish is situated in a beautiful country, and contains the hmlts. of Clanville, Dimmer, and Cockhill. Here was anciently a castle, which, in the reign of Stephen, belonged to Lord Lovell, and was garrisoned by him against the king. The Lovells held the estate till the 25th Edward III., it then passed by marriage to the Lords St. Maur, and from them, in the same manner, to the Lords Zouche, who held it till the reign of Henry VII. Charles II. is said to have taken refuge here after the battle of Worcester. The site of the castle is traceable, but no remains exist of the building. The town consists mainly of one street, and has many neat and pleasant houses. There is a good supply of water. The manufacture of coarse linen and hair-cloth is carried on. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £312, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, which stands on high ground, is dedicated to All Saints. The Independents and Wesleyan Methodists have chapels in the town. There are several small charities and a savings-bank. The market is held on Tuesday. Fairs for the sale of cattle, cloth, &c., are held on the Tuesday before Palm Sunday, the 1st May, and Whit-Tuesday. Cattle markets are held every alternate Tuesday throughout the year.

CASTLE CARY, a hmlt. in the par. of Falkirk, in the co. of Stirling, Scotland, 6 miles to the S.W. of Falkirk. It is a station on the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway. It is situated near the wall of Antoninus, of which it is supposed to have been one of the principal stations.

CASTLE CAULFIELD, a vil. in the par. of Donaghmore, bar. of Dungannon, in the co. of Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles to the W. of Dungannon. It is seated in a pleasant district, and was the site of a castle founded in the reign of James I. by Sir Toby Caulfield, afterwards Lord Charlemont, to whom the estate of the O'Donellies was granted. The castle was afterwards enlarged, and was burnt down in 1641. The ruins are very picturesque. Limestone and coal are found in the district. The pursuits of the inhabitants are chiefly agricultural. The village contains the parish church of Donaghmore, a handsome edifice in the Grecian style. Here is a monument to the Rev. G. Walker, who took so distinguished a part in the defence of Londonderry against James II. in 1688-89, and fell at the battle of the Boyne in 1690. There are a chapel for Presbyterians and a parochial school. Castle Caulfield is the seat of Lord Charlemont. Cattle fairs are held in the village once in each month.

CASTLE-CHURCH, a par. in the eastern div. of the hund. of Cuttlestone, in the co. of Stafford, 1 mile to the S.W. of Stafford, its post town. It is situated near the London and North-Western and Shropshire Union railways. It contains the chplry. of St. Paul's, Forebridge, which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £120, in the patron. of the Incumbent of Castle-Church; and the tnshps. of Burton and Rickerscote. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £120, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, an old edifice partly in the Norman style, is dedicated to St. Lawrence. The charitable endowments of the parish amount to about £75 per annum. There are a handsome Roman Catholic chapel, and an endowed school connected with it.

CASTLE-COMBE, a par. and vil. in the hund. and union of Chippenham, in the co. of Wilts, 6 miles to the N.W. of Chippenham, its post town, and 11 N. of Bath. It was the site of a castle founded in the reign of Richard I. by Walter de Dunstanville, which afterwards passed to the Badlesmeres and Scropes, and was dismantled before the beginning of the 15th century. The castle was built on the summit of a hill northward of the village, near the site of the old British encampment. The great Roman road called the Fossway, leading from Bath to Cirencester and Lincolnshire, passes along the north-western boundary of the parish. Castle-Combe was formerly a market town, under a grant obtained by the Badlesmeres. The market has long been disused. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £383, with 25 acres of glebe land, in the patron. of G. Poulett Scrope, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew, and was restored in 1851. It is an ancient building in the early English style, with a tower 80 feet high supported by buttresses. The Rev. Joseph Hunter, the antiquarian, considered the chancel to belong to the 12th century, and the body of the church to the reign of Richard II. The tower is of later date, having been built in 1434. The most remarkable feature in the body of the church is the arch that separates the nave from the chancel. It contains, in good preservation, six figures in canopied niches; they represent St. Peter, St. Andrew, St. James, and three others. There were four several altars in use in this church in the 15th century, dedicated to St. Mary, the Holy Cross, St. Andrew, and St. Nicholas. There are fifteen windows, all with stained glass: that at the E. end is of the 13th century; it has been carefully preserved, and its form is extremely rare—perhaps unique. In the N. aisle is a monument of a recumbent knight; it belongs to the early part of the 13th century. The figure is considered to represent one of the Dunstanvilles, barons of Castle Combe. There is an old market cross in the village. The Independents and Baptists have chapels, and there is a National school. The charitable endowments consist of a bequest for education, worth £5 a year. Castle-Combe House, the seat of the Scrope family, who have held the property since the middle of the 13th century, stands in a pleasant sheltered valley, watered by a small stream, and surrounded by wooded hills. In the park are many noble trees. Its present owner, George Poulett Scrope, Esq., M.P. for Stroud, is lord of the manor, on the antiquities of which he has written a work of great legal and antiquarian interest.

CASTLECOMER, a par. and market town in the bar. of Fassadinin, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 11 miles to the N. of Kilkenny, and 60 miles from Dublin. It lies in a boggy and hilly country, on the banks of the small river Deen, a tributary of the Nore, and contains the greater part of the Kilkenny coal beds, which have been long worked extensively. The village has one broad and pleasant street, and contains infantry barracks, a market-house, court-house, fever hospital, and a police station. Petty sessions are held fortnightly

The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture and working the collieries. Castlecomer is the head of a Poor-law Union, and contains the Union poorhouse. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. £726 gross, in the patron. of the crown. Besides the parish church, there is a chapel of ease in the colliery district. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and a convent of the Presentation, with the latter of which is connected a large free school for teaching embroidery. There are three schools supported by the proprietor of the estate, of two of which the rector is patron. Near the town is Castle-Comer House, the seat of Charles Butler Wandesforde, Esq., a minor. The grounds are picturesque and wooded, and contain remains of an old castle. Saturday is the market-day. A large butter fair is held weekly during the season. Fairs are held on the 27th March, the 3rd May, and the 21st June.

CASTLE-CONNELL, a vil. in the par. of Stradbally, bar. of Clanwilliam, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 9 miles to the N.E. of Limerick, and 114 miles from Dublin. It is a station on the Limerick, Castle-Connell, and Killaloe railway. The village is seated in a very charming spot on the E. bank of the river Shannon, which is not navigable here by reason of the numerous falls and rapids in its course. O'Brien's Bridge, a very ancient structure, but rebuilt and altered some years ago, is about 2 miles from Castle-Connell. Here was anciently a fortress, a seat of the O'Briens, of which the only remains are part of a tower and fragments of walls. This place was one of the first in Limerick taken possession of by the English. The castle was garrisoned for the parliament in 1651, and for James II. in 1690, but was demolished at the Revolution by De Ginkell. The purity of the air and the beauty of the scenery attract many visitors to this place during the summer months. Many also resort to it for the sake of the spa, the waters of which are valuable in scorbutic and other affections. There is a good salmon fishery in the Shannon. Petty sessions are held in the village, and there are a police station and a dispensary. The village contains the parish church of Stradbally, a handsome structure in the form of a cross, with a good octagonal spire. It was erected about 1810, and considerably enlarged in 1830. There is a chapel belonging to the Roman Catholics, and National and parochial schools. In the vicinity is Mount Shannon, the fine seat of the Earl of Clare. Hermitage is the seat of Lord Massy. Among the other principal residences are Castle-Connell, Doonas, Thornfield, &c. Besides the ruins of the castle, here are traces of a friary of the Franciscan order, founded about 1300. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, William de Burgh was created Baron of Castle-Connell. Fairs are held on the 20th April, the 1st June, the 26th July, and the 4th October.

CASTLE-CONNOR, a par. in the bar. of Tireragh, in the co. of Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles to the N.E. of Ballina. It lies in a fertile country on the river Moy, and includes a large tract of bog. Limestone is quarried extensively. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Tuam, Killala, and Achonry, val. with that of Kilglass united, £440, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a dispensary in the village. The residences of the gentry are Castle-Connor House, Moyview, Seaville, &c. By the river-side are some ruins of an old castle. In the vicinity are several Danish forts.

CASTLECUFFE, a vil. in the par. of Kilmanman, bar. of Tinnahinch, in Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, not far from Clonaslee. It is seated in a boggy district, under the Slievebloom mountains. Near the village is Brittas, the seat of the Dunnes. A fair is held on the 22nd November.

CASTLE-DAWSON, or DAWSON'S BRIDGE, a vil. or small market town, in the pars. of Magherafelt and Ballyscullion, bar. of Loughinsholin, in the co. of Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles to the N.E. of Magherafelt, and 118 miles from Dublin. It is a station on the Corkstown branch of the Belfast and Northern Counties railway. The village is pleasantly seated in a fertile and cultivated country on the banks of the river Mayola, which falls into Lough Neagh about 3 miles below the village. The river is crossed by a handsome stone bridge of one arch, erected by the Dawsons. The village consists of two principal streets with many well-built houses. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of linen, checks, and ginghams, and the corn and provision trades. Coarse earthenware and bricks are made, and there are large corn-mills. The village contains the parish church of Ballyscullion, a chapel for Presbyterians, and a National school. There are a police-station and a market-house. Petty sessions are held fortnightly. Near the village is Mayola Park, the beautiful seat of the Right Hon. George R. Dawson, which extends to the shore of Lough Neagh, and is crossed by a fine ancient avenue 3 miles long. A handsome obelisk in honour of the Dawson family stands on a hill near the village. It was set up by the Earl of Bristol. There are several other residences of the gentry in the vicinity. Saturday is the market day. Fairs for cattle, sheep, pigs, &c., are held on the last Saturday of every month.

CASTLE-DERG, or DERG-BRIDGE, a vil. or small market town in the par. of Skirts, bar. of Omagh, in the co. of Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 10 miles W. of Newtown-Stewart, and 125 miles from Dublin. It is seated in a hilly country on the confines of Donegal, on the banks of the small river Derg, a branch of the Mourne, and was founded soon after the commencement of the 17th century. The district was given by James I. to Sir John Davis, who built a castle and a bridge over the Derg. The castle was reduced to ruins during the Civil War, and the old bridge is replaced by a modern one of four arches, built about 1835. The village contains some good residences, a police-station, and a dispensary. Castle-Derg is the seat of a Poor-law Union. Petty sessions are held. The parish church of Skirts, a modern edifice, stands in the village, and there is a National school. The market is on Friday, and fairs are held on the first Friday of each month.

CASTLEDERMOT, a par. in the bar. of Kilkea and Moone, in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 9 miles to the S.E. of Athy, and 52 miles from Dublin. The Great Southern railway has a station at Maganey in this parish. It is situated in a flat, dreary district, on the small river Lerr, a feeder of the Barrow, and was anciently a place of some importance. It had an abbey founded at the beginning of the 6th century, which was the burial-place of Cormac MacCulinan, King of Munster and Archbishop of Cashel. A castle and a priory were founded soon after the English settlement, and subsequently a monastery of the Franciscan order. Parliaments were held here on two occasions in the reign of Henry IV. The Scots, under Edward Bruce, attacked, pillaged, and partly destroyed the town about 1315. It has never recovered the damage and destruction sustained during the civil war of the 17th century. The living is a vic. united with five others, in the dioc. of Dublin, Glendalagh, and Kildare, val. £550 net, in the patron. of the bishop and R. Latouche, Esq. Near the church are vestiges of an older one, and some curiously sculptured crosses, 10 feet high, of very early date. The round towers, so often found near the ruins of ancient churches in Ireland, are very high and covered with fine old ivy to the very top. There are chapels for Roman Catholics and Quakers, and parochial and National schools. Petty sessions are held, and a police force is stationed in the village. Granite is abundant in the district. There are several seats of the gentry. Some fine ruins still exist of the Franciscan monastery, consisting chiefly of the conventual church and the Lady chapel. The windows are almost all perfect and very beautiful. Fairs are held on the 24th February, the 7th April, the 24th May, the 4th August, the 19th September, and the 19th December.

CASTLE-DILLON, a par. in the bar. of South Salt in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles to the E. of Clare. It is situated on the banks of the river Liffey. The living is a rect. forming part

union of Celbridge, in the dioc. of Dublin, Glendalagh, and Kildare.

CASTLEDOCKRELL, a vil. in the bar. of Scarawalsh, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles to the W. of Ferns.

CASTLE DONINGTON. *See* DONINGTON, CASTLE, Leicestershire.

CASTLE DOUGLAS, a vil. in the par. of Kelton, in the co. of Kirkcudbright, Scotland, 20 miles to the S.W. of Dumfries. It is connected with the Glasgow and South-Western railway by a branch line from Dumfries. This village was formerly called Causewayend, and afterwards Carlinwark, and is seated near the loch of that name. It is a burgh of barony. A cotton-mill gives employment to some of the workpeople. The village contains a townhouse, chapel, and savings-bank. A market, chiefly for corn, is held on Monday, and an annual fair in June. To the S.W. of the village are the ruins of Thrieve Castle, a seat of the Douglases, from which the village took its present name in 1792.

CASTLE DYRRAN, or CASTELDWYRAN, a hmlt. in the par. of Cilymaenllwyd, hund. of Derllys, in the co. of Carmarthen, South Wales, 3 miles to the N.E. of Narberth, its post town. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Cilymaenllwyd, in the dioc. of St. David's.

CASTLE EATON, a par. in the hund. of Highworth, Cricklade and Staple, in the co. of Wilts, 5 miles to the N.W. of Highworth. Fairford is its post town. It lies on the confines of Gloucestershire, on the banks of the river Thames, and contains the tythg. of Lushill. The Thames and Severn canal passes near the village. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £633, in the patron. of the Rev. E. Goddard. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities are of small amount.

CASTLE EDEN, or CASTLE IN THE DENE, a par. in the southern div. of the ward of Easington, in the co. palatine of Durham, 10 miles E. of Durham, 14 S. from Sunderland, and 7 to the N.W. of Hartlepool, by railway. Ferry Hill is its post town. It is a station on the Hartlepool and Ferry Hill branch of the North-Eastern railway. There is another station at Castle Eden colliery, and the Sunderland and Hartlepool railway also passes through the parish. This place, which was anciently a possession of the bishops of Durham, and subsequently one of the endowments of the priory of Gisburn, is situated at the head of a romantic glen called the Dene, through which a small river runs to the sea. The Dene has a winding course of about 3 miles, and its sides are rocky and wooded. The inhabitants of the parish are chiefly employed in agriculture, but there are also brick and tile works, a brewery, malting-houses, small rope factory, and a steam cornmill. In former times there was an extensive cotton factory, which has given the name of "The Factory" to one of the four small villages which comprise the township of Castle Eden. Petty sessions are held here monthly for the southern div. of Easington ward. There is also a police station, and two National schools, chiefly supported by R. Burdon, Esq., J.P., who has lately presented the village with a rectory house. There is an annual agricultural and horticultural show held in the village. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £242, in the patron. of R. Burdon, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a neat stone edifice, with a handsome spire erected in 1764. Castle Eden Hall, the seat of the Burdons, stands on the summit of the rocks overlooking the Dene, and commands a fine view over the country and the sea. This parish is the sole property of Rowland Burdon, Esq., who is lord of the manor.

CASTLE-ELLIS, a par. in the bar. of Ballaghkeen, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 7 miles to the S.E. of Enniscorthy. The soil is generally good, and the parish contains granite quarries and beds of marl. The living is an impropriate cur. united with several other benefices, in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, in the patron. of the bishop. Newport is the principal mansion.

CASTLE-FINN, a vil. in the par. of Donaghmore, bar. of Raphoe, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles to the E. of Stranorlar. It is seated on the river Finn, and belonged, in the 16th century, to one of the O'Donnells. The village contains a chapel for Roman Catholics. Fairs are held on Easter Monday, Whit-Monday, the Monday before the 10th October, the 22nd November, and the Monday after Christmas.

CASTLEFORD, a par. in the upper div. of the wap. of Osgoldcross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles to the N. of Pontefract. It is a post town, and has a station on the North-Eastern, and the Leeds and Knottingley branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railways. The parish is situated on the banks of the river Aire, near its confluence with the Calder, and includes the tnshp. of Glass-Houghton. This parish, which is crossed by Watling Street, was the site of the Roman station *Legiolium*, and various Roman antiquities have been discovered. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the pottery. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £555, in the patron. of the Duchy of Lancaster. The church is dedicated to All Saints, and is said to stand on the site of the ancient camp. There are charitable endowments for the poor worth about £15 a year.

CASTLEFORE, a vil. in the bar. and co. of Leitrim, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 6 miles to the S.W. of Ballinamore. It is not far from the lough of the same name.

CASTLE FROME, a par. in the hund. of Radlow, in the co. of Hereford, 7 miles to the N. of Ledbury. Bromyard is its post town. It lies near the Frome hills and the river Frome. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £300, in the patron. of F. T. Freeman, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

CASTLEGANNON, UPPER and LOWER, hmlts. in the bar. of Knocktopher, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles to the N. of Mullinavat.

CASTLEGAR, a vil. in the bar. and co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland.

CASTLE GREGORY, a vil. in the par. of Killiney, bar. of Corkaquiny, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 14 miles to the W. of Tralee, and 212 miles from Dublin. It is seated on the S. coast of Tralee Bay, and was the site of an ancient castle, which, being garrisoned for Charles I., was taken by the parliamentary forces during the civil war. The village contains a Roman Catholic Chapel, an endowed school, and coastguard and police stations. A fair for the sale of cattle, &c., is held on the 15th August.

CASTLE GRESLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Church Gresley, hund. of Repton and Gresley, in the co. of Derby, 4 miles to the S.E. of Burton-on-Trent. Gresley is a station on the Burton, Ashby, and Leicester branch of the Midland railway.

CASTLE-HALL, a vil. in the par. of Stockport, hund. of Macclesfield, in the co. palatine of Chester, not far from Staleybridge, its post town. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £150, in the patron of trustees.

CASTLEHAVEN, a par. in the E. div. of the bar. of West Carbery, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles to the S.E. of Skibbereen. It is situated in a picturesque district on Castlehaven bay, or harbour, and was the site of a castle belonging to O'Driscoll, which was given up by him to the Spaniards, on their effecting a landing here in 1601. Some traces of the walls are yet to be seen. Off the coast are several small islands, and the rocks called the "Stags." The ancient name of this parish was Glanbarrahane. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cork, Ross, and Cloyne, val. £531, in the patron. of the crown and the bishop alternately. The church, built about 1827, is a handsome structure of freestone, with a good tower. There are a large chapel for Roman Catholics, and parochial and other schools. Castle Townshend, Point House, Drishane, &c., are the chief residences. The title of Earl of Castlehaven was held by the Touchet family.

CASTLE HEDINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of

Hinckford, in the co. of Essex, 4 miles to the N.W. of Halstead, and 48 from London. The town is an ancient place, situated on the river Colne, and was the head of an honour belonging to the De Veres, who built here a strong castle, in which Maud, the wife of King Stephen, died in 1151. Louis, the Dauphin of France, held it in the name of the barons in 1217, and Henry VII. was entertained here by John, the 13th Earl of Oxford. After having remained in the family of the De Veres for five centuries, the castle was alienated in 1625, and now belongs to Ashhurst Majendie, Esq., the lord of the manor, who resides at a handsome mansion erected in 1719, near the ruins of the old castle, which consist of little more than the keep, a massive pile built of Barnack stone, the walls of which are from 10 to 12 feet thick, and measure 62 by 55 feet. The tower is 110 feet high, and has still standing two out of the four turrets which anciently crowned it. It is divided into four stories, lit by narrow Norman windows or loop-holes, and stands on an eminence partly artificial, at a short distance from the village. There was also a Benedictine nunnery, founded in 1198 by the De Veres, but now converted into a farm-house; and a hospital called New Abbey, founded in 1250. The town is a polling place for the North Hinckford division of the county, and petty sessions are held every alternate Tuesday. The living is a don. cur., val. £100, in the dioc. of Rochester, and in the patron. of A. Majendie, Esq. The church, which was built in the reign of king John, is a fine specimen of Norman architecture, with ancient Norman traces and a timber roof, but the tower has been subsequently rebuilt. In the interior are many handsome tombs and effigies of the De Veres and Ashhursts, who have held the manor since the Conquest. The Independents have a spacious chapel. Fairs are held on the 14th May and 25th July.

CASTLE HILL SIDE, a hmlt. in the par. of Almondbury, wap. of Agbrigg, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 1 mile from Huddersfield.

CASTLEINCH, or INCHYOLAGHAN, a par. in the bar. of Shillelogher, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles to the S.W. of Kilkenny. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, val. with two other benefices, £450, in the gift of the bishop. In this parish are Desart House, a noble mansion in a well-planted demesne; Castle Bamford, and Tinny Park.

CASTLE-ISLAND, a par. in the bar. of Trughanacmy, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 11 miles to the S.E. of Tralee, and 180 miles from Dublin,. It is situated on the banks of the river Maine, which rises not far from the village, and is crossed here by several bridges. The district is hilly and boggy, but a considerable part of the surface is under cultivation. This parish was the site of a fortress, named the "Castle of the Island of Kerry," which was erected about 1230 by Geoffrey de Marisco, and was given by Queen Elizabeth to the Herbert family. Castle-Island, now a mere village, was formerly a market town and the county town of Kerry. It consists chiefly of one long street, and contains a market-house, court-house, and police-station. There is a small bridewell. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe, val. £554, in the patron. of the proprietors of the Seignory of Castle-Island. The church is partly old and partly rebuilt. There is a spacious chapel for Roman Catholics, and a dispensary. Parkmoor is the principal residence. Fairs are held here on the first Monday in January and February, the 17th March, the 20th April, Easter Monday, the 20th May, the 24th June, the 1st August, and 1st October.

CASTLEJORDAN, a par. partly in the bar. of Warrenstown, King's County, and partly in the bar. of Upper Moyfenrath, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles to the N.E. of Phillipstown. It is situated in a boggy district on the border of Kildare, on the banks of the river Boyne, and was the site of a castle belonging to the Giffords, of which there are some remains. In the parish are quarries of gritstone. The living is an impropriate cur. united with that of Ballyboggan, in the dioc. of Meath. The church is a modern edifice. The chief residence is Tuberdaly.

CASTLEKNOCK BARONY, one of the 9 bars. or subdivisions of the co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, situated in the western part of the co., and bounded on the N. by the bar. of Balrothery; on the E. by the bar. of Coolock; on the S. by the bar. of Newcastle; and on the W. by the cos. of Kildare and Meath. It contains the parishes of Castleknock, Chapelizod, Cloghran, Clonsilla, and Mulhuddart, with parts of Finglass, and St. James, comprising an area of about 21,300 acres.

CASTLEKNOCK, a par. in the bar. of Castleknock, in the co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles to the N.W. of Dublin. It is situated on the banks of the river Liffey, and includes the hmlt. of Blanchardstown, which is a station on the Midland Great Western railway. This parish was the site of an old fortress, said to have been first founded by the Danes. It was besieged and taken by Edward Bruce in 1316; and was taken by Monk, during the civil war of the 17th century, for the parliament. This castle, of which some remains exist on a hill by the village, was at one period the property of the Tyrrells. An abbey of the Augustine order was founded here in the 13th century. The parish is crossed by the Royal canal, and contains some extensive quarries of limestone. The land is good and well cultivated. The living is a prebend and vic. in the dioc. of Dublin, Glendalagh, and Kildare, val. with two other benefices, £623, in the patron. of the bishop of the dioc. In this parish is Vice-Regal Lodge, the residence of the Lord-Lieutenant. There are several other residences of the gentry in the vicinity.

CASTLE LEAVINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirk Leavington, lib. of Langbaurgh, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles to the S. of Stockton. It is situated on a branch of the river Tees, near the North-Eastern railway, and was the site of a castle.

CASTLELOST, a par. in the bar. of Tartullagh, in the co. of Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 9 miles to the S. of Mullingar. It was the site of a very ancient monastery, said to have been founded by St. Carthag in the 7th century, and to have risen to great fame and importance. Here was also a castle belonging to the Tyrrells, of which remains still exist. The surface is partly under cultivation and partly boggy, with limestone subsoil. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. £201, in the patron. of Lord Kilmaine. Ruins of the old parish church stand near the site of the castle; there are several monuments to the Tyrrells, among which is an altar-tomb with the figure of a knight recumbent.

CASTLE-LYONS, a par. and small market town partly in the bar. of Condons and Clangibbon, and partly in the bar. of Barrymore, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles to the S.E. of Fermoy, and 14 miles from Dublin. It is situated in a fertile and cultivated country on the banks of the river Bride, a branch of the Blackwater. It was the site of a castle of the O'Lehans, founded, as shown by an inscription, in 140[illegible] and of another erected subsequently by the Barrys. Early in the 14th century an abbey was founded by one of the lords Barry. Here was also a Carmelite friary. During the civil war in the reign of Charles I. an engagement took place here between the English under Lord Broghill, and the Irish under General Purcel, in which the latter were defeated. The district is fertile and cultivated, and limestone is quarried in large quantities. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture and the flour trade. There is a small woollen factory. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cork, Ross, and Cloyne, val. £484, in the patron. of the bishop. The parish church, which stands on the site of an older one, is dedicated to St. Nicholas. Connected with it is the family burial-place of the Barrys, which contains a handsome marble monument to James Earl of Barrymore, who died in 1747. There are a Roman Catholic chapel near the village, and National and parochial schools. Remains exist of the abbey and the castle of the lords

Barry, as well as of another fortress, called Bally-Roberts Castle. A cairn formerly stood on the top of Corran Tierna, a hill on the border of this parish. In the vicinity are Castle-Lyons House, Coole Abbey, Mohera House, Bushey Park, and other residences of the gentry. Thursday is the market day. Fairs are held on the 1st January, Easter Monday, Whit-Monday, the 28th August, the 29th September, and the 16th November.

CASTLEMACADAM, a par. in the bar. of Arklow, in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles to the N.W. of Arklow. It is situated on the banks of the river Ovoca, which is formed by "the meeting of the waters" of the Avonmore and Avonbeg. The par. is in its extreme length and breadth 10 miles by 6. The village of Ovoca has a station on the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford railway. The "Vale of Ovoca" is famed for the surpassing beauty and variety of its scenery, which presents a charming combination of mountain, wood, grassy slopes, and water. The district is rich in sulphur and copper ore, containing the mines of Ballygahan, Ballymurtagh, Cronebane, Conneree, and Tigronory, which employ a large number of hands, and yield about 12,000 tons of those minerals in the year. The working of these mines was commenced about the middle of the 18th century. Clay-slate is quarried in the parish. There are lead, gold, and sulphur mines in Ballintemple, but the working of them has not been profitable. The parish of Ballintemple was united to Castlemacadam in 1854. The living is a union in the dioc. of Dublin, Glendalagh, and Kildare, val. £261, in the patron. of the Archbishop of Dublin and the Rev. W. Butler Bryan, alternately. The church, situated on high ground near the river, occupies the site of an old castle. Besides the church there are two licensed places of worship in connection with the Established Church, two Roman Catholic chapels, and a Wesleyan meeting-house. There are parochial, National, and other schools. Ballyarthur, Castle-Howard, and Cherry Mount are the principal seats. The former is a spacious, hilly, and wooded demesne, commanding splendid views of the valley and the waters. The house is approached by a fine avenue two miles long. Castle-Howard stands picturesquely on a steep rock over the Ovoca.

CASTLEMAGNER a par. in the bar. of Duhallow, co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 25 miles to the N.W. of Cork. It is situated in a fertile and cultivated country on the N. side of the river Blackwater, and had anciently two castles, one founded by the Magners, and the other, called Loghort Castle, erected in the reign of King John. The former has long been occupied as a farmhouse. The latter is a very strong place, defended by a moat. It was repaired in the last century, and gives the title of baron to the Percivals, earls of Egmont. This castle was the scene of several conflicts during the Civil War. The parish contains abundance of limestone. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cork, Ross, and Cloyne, val. £362, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is of modern erection. Here are a Roman Catholic chapel, and National and charity schools. Ballygiblin is the seat of Sir W. W. Becher, Bart. Among the other residences are Ramaher and Cecilstown Lodge.

CASTLEMAINE, a vil. in the par. of Kiltallagh, bar. of Trughanacmy, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, one mile from Milltown. It is pleasantly seated at the S. foot of the Slievemish mountains, on the banks of the river Maine, at the head of Castlemaine harbour, in Dingle Bay. The Maine is crossed by a very ancient bridge, on which formerly stood a castle, erected by Macarthy More and the Earl of Desmond. This castle was taken and dismantled by General Ludlow during the Civil War. Castlemaine was once a market town, and had a good trade in corn, coal, &c. Fairs are held in May, September, and November.

CASTLEMARTIN, a par. in the hund. of the same name, in the co. of Pembroke, South Wales, 6 miles to the W. of Pembroke, its post town. It is situated in a fertile and cultivated district on the sea-coast, not far from Milford Haven, and had anciently a castle. Good limestone is abundant here. The coast is bold and rocky. There is a hardy breed of cattle, which take their name from this place. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £315, in the patron. of Earl Cawdor. The church, which is very old, is dedicated to St. Michael. In the neighbourhood are remains of old forts and earthworks. Brownslade is the principal seat.

CASTLEMARTIN HUNDRED, one of the 7 hunds. or subdivisions of the co. of Pembroke, South Wales, situated in the southern part of the co., and bounded on the N. by Milford Haven and the hund. of Narberth, and on the E. S. and W. by the sea. It contains the pars. of Angle, Bosherston, Castlemartin, Cosheston, St. Florence, Hodgeston, Lamphey, Manorbier, Penally, St. Petrox, Pwllchrochan, Rhoscrowther, Stackpole-Elidor, St. Twinell, and Warren, with parts of Monckton and Nash.

CASTLEMARTYR, a par. and vil. in the bar. of Imokilly, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 18 miles to the E. of Cork. The Cork, Youghal, and Queenstown direct line has a station at Mogeely, about a mile from the village. It is seated near the sea-coast, and was anciently a place of some importance. It had a castle which belonged to the Geraldines, and was called the Castle of Imokilly. After being rebuilt it was garrisoned by the English, and was called in the 16th century the Castle of Ballymartyr. It was the scene of several sieges, and has been in ruins since the end of the 17th century. Castlemartyr was formerly a borough, incorporated by charter of Charles II., and returned two members to the Irish parliament. It was disfranchised at the union. The privilege of a market was granted to the town, but it is disused. The village consists chiefly of one broad street, and contains some pleasant and well-built houses. There are a market-house, a police station, and a dispensary. The church of Ballyoughtera is in the village. The living is a union, in the patron. of the Bishop of Cloyne, comprising Ballyoughtera rect. and vic. and Mogeely vic., forming together the corps of Caherultan prebend in the cathedral church of Cloyne. There are a parochial school, another under the National Board of Education, and an embroidery school, under the patronage of the Countess of Shannon. Next the village is Castlemartyr, the fine seat of the Earl of Shannon, the approach to which is by a magnificent avenue of elms, a mile long. The demesne is of great extent, and contains several lakes, or rather an extensive canal, the ruins of the ancient castle, now overgrown with ivy, and the ruins of two old churches. The hall was built by the Right Hon. Henry Boyle, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons. The Earl of Shannon takes the title of baron from this place. There are many other pleasant seats in the neighbourhood. Fairs are held on the 2nd May, the 19th July, the 2nd October, and the 19th December.

CASTLEMORE, a par. partly in the bar. of Costello, in the co. of Mayo, and partly in the bar. of Frenchpark, in the co. of Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 1 mile to the W. of Ballaghaderreen. The soil is poor, and there is much bog. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Tuam, Killala, and Achonry, val. with two other benefices, £248, in the patron. of the bishop. The principal residences are Castlemore House and Brooklawn, the latter being that of the Roman Catholic bishop of Achonry.

CASTLEMORRIS, a vil. in the par. of Mathry, hund. of Dewisland, in the co. of Pembroke, South Wales, 7 miles to the S.W. of Fishguard. It is seated near the sea-coast.

CASTLE-MORTON, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Pershore. in the co. of Worcester, 5 miles to the S.W. of Upton-on-Severn, its post town. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic.* of Longdon, in the dioc. of Worcester. The church, which is of very ancient date, is dedicated to St. Gregory. The charitable endowments for the poor, consisting of the produce of church and poor's lands, are worth about £40 per

annum. Near the church is a moat surrounding a mound, supposed to be the site of an ancient castle belonging to the De Montes.

CASTLE NORTHWICH, a tnshp. in the par. of Great Budworth, hund of Eddisbury, in the co. palatine of Chester, 1 mile from Northwich.

CASTLEPLUNKET, a vil. in the par. of Baslick, bar. of Castlerea, in the co. of Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 6 miles to the S.E. of Castlerea. The chief residence is Miltown. Fairs are held here on the first Thursday in May, the 13th August, and the 11th October.

CASTLEPOLLARD, a vil. or small market town in the par. of Rathgraff, bar. of Fore, in the co. of Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 10 miles to the N. of Mullingar, and 52 miles from Dublin. It is seated in a pleasant country on the N. side of Lough Deveragh, and near Lough Lane. The Cavan branch of the Midland Great Western railway passes within a short distance, the nearest station being Float. In the village are the parish church of Rathgraff, a chapel for Roman Catholics, and the parochial school. There are also a market-house, a savings-bank, and a fever hospital. Petty sessions are held, and a chief station of police is fixed here. Some ruins of the ancient parish church are still standing, but no remains exist of the old castle. Pakenham Hall is the seat of the Earl of Longford. Kinturk is the residence of the Pollard family, the proprietors of the village. Wednesday is the market day. Fairs are held on the 21st May, the 1st and 2nd August, the 10th October, and the 10th December.

CASTLERAHAN, a par. in the bar. of the same name, in the co. of Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 10 miles to the S.E. of Cavan. It is situated near the northern extremity of Lough Sheelin, and includes the vil. of Ballyjamesduff. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Kilmore, Ardagh, and Elphin, val. £541, in the patron. of the bishop. In the village are chapels belonging to the Roman Catholics and Presbyterians. The principal residence is Fort Frederick.

CASTLERAHAN BARONY, one of the 8 bars. or subdivisions of the co. of Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, situated in the southern part of the co., and bounded on the N. by the bars. of Upper Loughtee and Clonkeen, on the E. and S. by the co. of Meath, and on the W. by the bar. of Clanmahon. It contains the pars. of Castlerahan, Lurgan, Mullagh, and Munterconnaught, with parts of Bailliebborough, Crosserlough, Devin, Killinkere, and Loughan. The bar. comprises an area of about 71,000 acres.

CASTLEREA, or CASTLEREAGH BARONY, one of the 9 bars. or subdivisions of the co. of Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, situated in the western part of the co., and bounded on the N. by the bar. of Boyle, on the E. by the bars. of Roscommon and Ballymoe, and on the S. and W. by the co. of Galway. It contains the pars. of Ballintober, Baslick, Kilcorkey, Kilkeevin, and Kiltullagh, and spreads over an area of about 82,559 acres.

CASTLEREA, or CASTLEREAGH, a market town in the par. of Kilkeevin, bar. of Castlerea, in the co. of Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 17 miles to the N.W. of Roscommon, and 112 miles from Dublin by the Great Northern and Western railway, on which it is a station. The town is situated in a pleasant and fertile country, on the banks of the river Suck, over which are two bridges. It consists chiefly of one long street, and contains the parish church of Kilkeevin, chapels belonging to the Roman Catholics and Wesleyan Methodists, and National schools. The church has a good embattled tower. The pursuits of the inhabitants are chiefly agricultural. Castlerea is the seat of a Poor-law Union, and contains the Union poorhouse. It is also a chief station of police. Quarter sessions are held here in rotation twice a year. There are large mills in the town, a court-house built in 1852, a bridewell, a dispensary, and a handsome bank in progress of erection; it is a branch of the National bank. Next the town is Castlereagh House, the seat of Thomas G. Hills Sandford, Esq., whose father succeeded the late Lord Mount Sandford in the Castlerea property. Castlerea was the birthplace of Bishop Young, the distinguished mathematician. Fairs are held annually on the 23rd May, the 21st June, the 23rd August, and the 7th November. Saturday is the market day, and Wednesday for corn.

CASTLEREAGH BARONY, LOWER, one of the 10 bars. or subdivisions of the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, situated in the northern part of the co., and bounded on the N. by Belfast Lough, on the E. by the bar. of Ards and Strangford Lough, on the S. by the bar. of Dufferin, and on the W. by the bar. of Upper Castlereagh. It contains the pars. of Dundonald, Holywood, Kilmood, and Tullynakill, with parts of those of Bangor, Comber, Killinchy, Knockbreda, and Newtownards. The area of the bar. is about 51,400 acres.

CASTLEREAGH BARONY, UPPER, one of the 10 bars. or subdivisions of the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, situated in the northern part of the co., and bounded on the N. by Belfast Lough, on the E. by the bars. of Lower Castlereagh and Dufferin, on the S.W. by the bars. of Kinelarty and Lower Iveagh, and on the N.W. by the river Lagan, separating the co. from Antrim. It contains the pars. of Drumbo, Killaney and Saintfield, with parts of the pars. of Blaris, Comber, Drumbeg, Killinchy, Killyleagh, Kilmore, Knockbreda, and Lambeg. The bar. extends over an area of about 55,300 acres.

CASTLE-RICHARD, a vil. in the bar. of Coshmore, in the co. of Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, miles to the W. of Lismore. It is seated on the bank of the river Blackwater. In the neighbourhood is Glencairn Abbey, a pleasant seat.

CASTLERICKARD, a par. in the bars. of Lune and Upper Moyfenrath, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 7 miles to the S.W. of Trim. It is situated on the banks of the river Boyne. The living is rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. £197, in the patron. of the bishop. The chief mansion is Castlerickard House.

CASTLE RISING, a par. in the hund. of Freebridge Lynn, in the co. of Norfolk, 4 miles to the N. of Lynn and about 40 miles to the W. of Norwich, and 103½ from London. It is situated in a flat country on the coast of the Wash, and was formerly a seaport and market town, but has long been deserted by the sea. It is a borough by prescription, and having received the elective franchise in the reign of Queen Mary, returned two members to parliament till the passing of the Reform Act. It was then disfranchised. The corporation was abolished by the Municipal Reform Act, in 1835, although in former times its mayor took precedence of those of all the other boroughs in the county. The harbour has long been silted up, and the market and "sixteen-day fair" discontinued. Castle Rising is now an inconsiderable village, and is chiefly interesting as the site of an ancient castle founded about 1180 by William D'Albini, first Earl of Arundel. It was the place of confinement of Isabella, queen of Edward II. and mother of Edward III. for nearly 30 years, where she died in 1358. The castle stood in a hollow, and was defended by a moat and entrenchment. The remains consist of the keep and part of a gateway. The walls of the tower were 9 ft. thick. There are remains of a Saxon church within the mounds, and a camp and earthworks not far from the castle. The living is a rect. consolidated with that of Roydon, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £419, in the patron. of the Howards. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. It is an ancient and interesting structure in the Norman style, with a central tower and a very fine western front, ornamented with mouldings and intersecting arches. The body of the church was restored in 1844, and the chancel in 1856. The church contains a fine old font. The register dates from the year 15[illegible]. There is a National school. Adjoining the churchyard is a hospital or almshouse for 13 poor women, founded in the reign of James I. by Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, the income of which is about £100 per annum. The hospital contains a hall, chapel, and h[illegible]

chen. In the village is a curious old cross. The contrast in the destinies of Rising and Lynn is the subject of a popular rhyme.

CASTLEROGY, a vil. in the bar. of Carrigallen, in the co. of Leitrim, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, not far from Ballinamore.

CASTLESAMSON, a hmlt. in the bar. of Athlone, in the co. of Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 8 miles to the N. of Athlone.

CASTLESHANE, a vil. in the par., bar., and co. of Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles to the S.E. of Monaghan. It is not far from the river Blackwater, and contains Castleshane House, the seat of the Right Hon. E. Lucas. Annual fairs are held here on the 21st June, the 21st July, the 12th August, and the 15th November.

CASTLE SOWERBY, or SOWERBY-CASTLE, a par. in Leith ward, in the co. of Cumberland, 2 miles S.E. of Hesket-Newmarket, 10 S. of Carlisle, and 11 N.W. of Penrith, its post town and railway station, being 295 from London. It lies within the limits of the forest of Inglewood, near the river Caldew, and includes the tnshps. of Bustabeck Bound, How Bound, Row Bound, Southernby Bound, and Stockdalewath Bound. In How Bound formerly stood a castle, of which all traces have disappeared. The manor is now held by the Duke of Devonshire. Some estates in this parish were held by the curious tenure, long obsolete, of their owners riding through Penrith on Tuesday in Whitsunweek, brandishing their spears. The title "Red Spears" was applied both to the lands and their holders. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £90, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Kentigern, is a small stone building in the township of How Bound. There is a chapel of ease at Roughton Head, and Sunday schools.

CASTLETERRA, a par. in the bar. of Upper Loughtee, in the co. of Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles to the N.E. of Cavan. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Kilmore, Ardagh, and Ephin, val. £483, in the patron. of the bishop of the dioc. The poor have the benefit of charitable endowments worth about £20 a year. Ballyhaise is one of the principal residences.

CASTLE-THORPE, a par. in the hund. and union of Newport-Pagnell, in the co. of Buckingham, 3 miles to the N. of Stony Stratford, its post town, 5 N.E. from Newport Pagnell, and 3 N. of Wolverton station on the London and Birmingham railway. The London and North-Western railway passes near it. This parish belonged to the honour of Hanslope Castle during the baronial wars of the 13th century. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Hanslope, in the dioc. of Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with low square tower, and stands in the centre of the village. It contains a monument to Sir Thomas Tyrrell, Bart., who died in 1671.

CASTLETHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Broughton, wap. of Manley, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 1 mile from Brigg, its post town and railway station. It is seated on the banks of the small river Ancholme. Ermine Street passed near it.

CASTLETOGHER, UPPER, LOWER, and MIDDLE, vils. in the bar. of Ballymoe, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles to the S. of Glennamaddy.

CASTLETON, a par. in the hund. of High Peak, in the co. of Derby, 13 miles to the N. of Bakewell, and 30 miles to the N. of Derby. Sheffield is its post town. It includes the chplry. of Edale. This place is situated in a district full of interest and attraction, both for its ancient associations and its physical character and natural curiosities. A castle was in existence here before the Norman Conquest, but the erection of the present structure is attributed to William Peveril, son of William the Conqueror. Many lordships in this county were given to him. The castle, which was named Peveril from its founder, and Peak from its situation, was built on the summit of a steep rock hanging over the entrance to the Peak cavern. The rock is above 200 feet in height, and is very difficult of access. The castle was held by King John, but was captured and retained for some years by the barons. Edward III. granted it to his son John of Gaunt, who being afterwards created Duke of Lancaster, the castle became, what it still remains, part of the duchy of Lancaster. It was a fortress of considerable size and strength, having walls from 8 to 9 feet thick and 20 feet high. The ruins consist of the donjon, or keep; a massive tower, 55 feet high, standing on the edge of the rock; and part of the gateway on the N. side. It is said that a tournament was held here by William Peveril. The rock on which the castle stands is a mass of limestone, the prevailing rock in the district. The town itself is said to have been formerly fortified with a rampart and fosse, the latter of which is still traceable. Castleton is now a small village, occupied mostly by miners. Basalt and fluor spar are found, and there are several lead-mines.—The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £186, in the patron. of the Bishop of Lichfield. The church is dedicated to St. Edmund. It is an ancient building of small dimensions, and though modernised and much altered, still retains some vestiges of the early English, its original style. There are a chapel for Wesleyans and an endowed free school in the village. The charitable endowments of the parish amount to about £65 per annum. Castleton is part of the honour of Tutbury, in the duchy of Lancaster.—The principal natural objects of interest in the vicinity are the Peak Cavern, the Winnets or Windgates-road, Mam Tor, and the Speedwell, Odin, Trecliff, and Water Hull mines. The Peak Cavern, also called the Devil's Cave, is at the termination of the remarkable glen or hollow in which the village stands, and consists of a series of vast chambers and passages in the interior of the rock on which the castle is built. The entrance is a great dark arch, 120 feet wide and 40 feet high. One of the chambers is 200 feet square and 120 feet high. A broad stream separates the cavities, and is crossed by a ferry. The entire length of the cavern is said to be 2,250 feet. Various names are given to the chambers, one being called the Bell House, another the Chancel, others the Devil's Cellar, Halfway House, &c. The Winnets or Windgates-road, is a very steep descent, a mile long, forming the approach to Castleton from Chapel-en-le-Frith, and winding, in some parts, between precipices 800 feet high. The road is so called on account of the rush of wind constantly sweeping through it. Mam Tor, a grand mountain, composed of gritstone and shale, rises majestically above the village to the height of 1,300 feet. From the nature of this rock its surface is subject to constant disintegration by the action of the atmosphere, and the loosened fragments fall and accumulate at its foot. From this circumstance it is also called the Shivering Mountain. On its summit are remains of an ancient camp, covering about 16 acres, surrounded by a double ditch, and close by are two barrows. Near the foot of Mam Tor is the famous Odin lead-mine, which is said to have been known to the Saxons, and is still one of the best mines in Derbyshire. Silver is found with the lead in small quantities, and the mine yields also a curious elastic bitumen, petroleum, fluor spar, manganese, &c. The Speedwell mine, near the foot of the Winnets-road, is no longer worked. It is reached by a descent of above 100 steps, at the bottom of which is a great level covered with water. This is crossed by boat, and the cavern is entered. It is believed to be 500 feet high, and to be bounded by an awful gulph several hundred feet deep, into which the water rushes with appalling noise. The Trecliff mine is near the Peak Cavern, and contains many great chambers splendid with stalactites. One of them is said to be 200 feet high, and another 150 feet. The latter is named Lord Mulgrave's Cave. This mine is celebrated for producing the fluor spar, or "Blue John," a very beautiful mineral, in large masses, a very fine specimen of which is preserved at Chatsworth. Elastic bitumen is also found here. In the vicinity of Castleton is an extraordinary chasm in the limestone rocks, called Eldon Hole, nearly 200 feet deep, at the bottom of which is supposed to be a passage

to other caverns. This ravine was once supposed to be bottomless.

CASTLETON, a par. in the hund. of Sherborne, in the co. of Dorset. It is an extensive village, or suburb, adjoining the eastern part of the town of Sherborne, its post town. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £81, in the patron. of G. D. W. Digby, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. The parochial charities produce about £8 a year. This place derives its name from an ancient castellated residence of the bishops of Sherborne, which was dismantled in the civil wars of Charles I., and is now in ruins.

CASTLETON, a tnshp. in the par. of Rochdale, hund. of Salford, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 1 mile from Rochdale. It forms part of the south-eastern suburbs, and includes the hmlts. of Buersill and Marland. Here was formerly a castle of very ancient date, some vestiges of which still remain. The gas and water-works are situated in this township. The Rochdale canal passes near Castleton. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the cotton and woollen manufactories.

CASTLETON, a vil. in the par. of Marshfield, hund. of Wentlloog, in the co. of Monmouth, 5 miles to the S.W. of Newport. It is situated near the border of Glamorganshire, not far from the South Wales railway, on which Marshfield is a station. This place was the site of a castle founded soon after the Norman Conquest, of which there are some slight remains. Near the village is a hill called Pen-y-Park-Newydd, on the top of which is an ancient round camp. The prospect from the hill is extensive and beautiful.

CASTLETON, a hmlt. in the par. of Danby, lib. of Langbaurgh, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 7 miles to the S.E. of Guisborough. It is seated in a moorland country, near the river Esk, and is a station on the North Yorkshire and Cleveland branch of the North-Eastern railway.

CASTLETON, a par. in the district of Castleton-Melrose, in the co. of Roxburgh, Scotland. It comprehends the whole district known in Border story as Liddisdale, and is the largest par. in the South of Scotland, being 18 miles in length, by 12 in breadth. It contains the vil. of New Castleton, which is situated 20 miles to the S.E. of Hawick, and 70 miles from Edinburgh. The parish is situated on the English border, and comprises the valley of the Liddal, or Lid, which, uniting with the Hermitage, runs through it in a south-westerly direction, and falls into the Esk river, about 10 miles from the Solway Frith. The lower part of the parish is a fine fertile district, but towards the sources of the Liddal and Hermitage the country is strictly pastoral and very mountainous. Among the most prominent of the hills are, Tudhope, which rises 1,830 feet above the level of the sea; Millenwood-Fell and Windhead, which have an elevation of 2,000 feet; Hermitage, Larriston-Fell, and Doel-Fell. The parish is watered by numerous small streams, feeders of the Liddal, along the courses of which there is some fertile land and much picturesque scenery. The most important of these rivers are the Hermitage, the Tweedon, the Kershope (which here forms the boundary between England and Scotland), the Tinnis, and the Blackburn. Trout abound in them. The Blackburn has many fine falls in its course.—Limestone, freestone, and whinstone are quarried in various parts of the parish, which also contains coal and several mineral springs. The resources of this fine pastoral and mineral district have recently been more fully developed by the opening of the Border Union and Border Counties railways, which enter the valley at the N.W., branching off to Northumberland on the E. and Cumberland on the S. Lime-works, to a large extent, are about to be opened on the estate of Thorlieshope; a new freestone quarry has lately been opened on this estate, which also contains a valuable sulphur-spring, and on the banks of the Tweedon is a powerful petrifying spring.—Liddisdale was, in the middle ages, the seat of various powerful and lawless clans, among which the chief were the Armstrongs and the Elliots, the remains of whose forts and strongholds are still visible. From one of the principal of these, built on a lofty rock by the Liddal, and said to have been founded by Ranulph de Soulis in the time of David I., and around which a village grew up, the parish took its name. Hermitage Castle, on the stream of that name, was founded by the Comyns in the 13th century, and was subsequently held by the Douglases and the Hepburns. The ruins form a striking object in the wild country around them. The Earl of Bothwell, who was wounded in a border foray by John Elliot of Reek, a famous freebooter, was visited here by Queen Mary. The estate is now held by the Duke of Buccleuch, to whom by far the greater part of Liddisdale belongs. Near the castle was the baronial chapel. Another strong castle stood at Flight, of which there are no remains. There are large ancient entrenchments on Carberry Hill and Sidehill—the former, which is circular, is 100 feet in diameter; the latter is square, and about 330 feet across—besides several smaller camps, together with cairns and examples of the structures called *Picts' Houses*. The ancient road, called the Wheel-way, crossed Liddisdale from Stanmoor, and a church which stood near it acquired the name of the Wheel church. At Milnholm, about a mile from New Castleton, is a very curious and ancient cross. The present village of Castleton was founded about 1790 by the Duke of Buccleuch, and consists of two long parallel streets, with neat and well-built houses.—The par. is in the presb. of Langholm, in the patron. of the duke. The stipend of the minister is £250. The church, which stands at the junction of the Hermitage with the Liddal, is about a mile and a half from the village, and was erected in 1808. There are places of worship belonging to the Free Church, United Presbyterians, and Independents. There were anciently three other churches, belonging to the separate parishes Castleton, Ettleton, Hermitage, and Wheel. They have, however, been united into one parish since the Reformation. Two of the churchyards are still in use, Castleton and Ettleton. Hermitage has been used within the memory of persons still living, but there is scarcely anything to mark where Wheel church stood. It was situated in a very wild and desolate part of the parish. There are four parochial schools in the parish and one adventure school, besides subscription and parochial libraries. Castleton was the birthplace (1709) of Dr. Armstrong, the poet, whose father was minister of the parish. Fairs are held in April, May, September, October, and November.

CASTLETON-MELROSE DISTRICT, one of the four subdivisions of the co. of Roxburgh, Scotland. It is situated in the southern part of the co., and contains the pars. of Boswell, Bowden, Castleton or Liddisdale, Lilliesleaf, Maxton, and Melrose, with part of Galashiels.

CASTLETON, or CASTLETOWN-OF-BRAEMAR, a vil. in the par. of Braemar and Crathie, in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland, 10 miles to the W. of Ballater, 165 miles from Edinburgh, and 57 miles W. of Aberdeen. It is seated within the forest of Mar, on the bank of the river Dee. Here is a Royal Bounty chapel, a Free church, and a Roman Catholic church. It was here that in 1715 the standard of the Pretender was first raised by the Earl of Mar, whose castle is near the village. In the vicinity is the castle said to have been that of Malcolm Canmore. Annual fairs for the sale of cattle are held in April, June, September, and November.

CASTLETOWN, a vil. in the par. of Olrick, in the co. of Caithness, Scotland, 6 miles to the E. of Thurso, and about 290 from Edinburgh. The strong and durable paving-stone, known as Caithness pavement, is quarried at Castlehill near this village.

CASTLETOWN, a vil. in the par. of Kinneigh, bar. of Carbery East, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 10 miles to the W. of Bandon. It is seated in a mountainous district, not far from the sea-coast. This village suffered very severely during the rebellion in the 17th century. Fairs are held on the 1st January, Easter Tuesday, the 12th May, and the 4th September.

CASTLETOWN, a market town in the par. of Kirk Malew, Rushen sheading, in the Isle of Man, 10 miles

to the S.W. of Douglas. It is situated on the coast near the southern extremity of the island, and takes its name from an ancient fortress named Castle Rushen, which stands on an elevated spot in the middle of the town. This castle, which is said to have been founded by Guthred, a Danish chief, about the middle of the 10th century, became afterwards the seat of the ancient kings of Man, and is the scene of many interesting legends. During the civil war in the 17th century it was garrisoned for the king, but after a siege and vigorous defence was surrendered to the parliament, for which Christian, the governor, was subsequently shot. Castletown is the seat of the governor of the island, and the House of Keys, or Manx Parliament, and the Deemsters' Court, are held in the castle, in which are also the barracks and the prison. The town has several spacious streets with well-built houses, a market-house, and a bank. A good trade in corn is carried on, and some of the inhabitants are employed in the coasting trade and the fishery. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Sodor and Man, val. £50, in the patron. of the governor of the island. The church, rebuilt about 1830 on the site of a former one, is dedicated to St. Mary. There are three chapels belonging to various bodies of Dissenters, and several institutions for education. King William's College, founded in 1830, is a handsome Gothic structure, with a tower surmounted by a lantern 115 feet in height. Here is a free school endowed by Bishop Barrow. The school-house was once a chapel, and is of very ancient date. It is said to have been built before the middle of the 13th century. A monumental pillar stands on the parade, set up in memory of Lieutenant-Governor Smelt, one of the founders of the college. There is a literary institution. The harbour is small and difficult of entrance. It has a lighthouse on the S. side. Roman remains have been found at Castletown, and a Roman altar is preserved at the residence of the governor. The market is held on Saturday.

CASTLETOWN, a par. in the bar. of Coonagh, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles to the N.E. of Pallasgrean. It is situated in a boggy country, and was the site of a castle belonging to the O'Harleys, of which there are some ruins. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe. There is no church.

CASTLETOWN, a par. in the bars. of Upper and Lower Dundalk, in the co. of Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles to the N.W. of Dundalk. It is situated on the coast of Dundalk Bay, near the Dundalk, Enniskillin, and Londonderry railway, and is crossed by a small stream which falls into the bay. This place takes its name from the ancient castle, said to be that of Fingal, which stood here, and of which there are still considerable remains. The castle subsequently belonged to the Bellews and the Boynes. The par. contains some stone-quarries. The living is a rect. united with the vic. of Dundalk, in the dioc. of Armagh and Clogher. The chief residence is Castletown House. In the vicinity are remains of ancient forts and primitive stone circles.

CASTLETOWN, a vil. in the bar. of Upper Connello, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles to the S.E. of Ballingarry.

CASTLETOWN, or CASTLETOWN-KILPATRICK, a par. in the bar. of Morgallion, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles to the S.E. of Nobber. The district is fertile and cultivated. The living is a rect. united with that of Drakestown, in the dioc. of Meath. Rathhood is one of the chief residences.

CASTLETOWN, a vil. in the bar. of Upperwoods, Queen's County, in the prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles from Mountrath. It is seated on the river Nore, and has ruins of a castle of the Fitzpatricks. Petty sessions are held, and a police force is stationed here. Fairs are held in May, June, and October.

CASTLETOWN, a vil. in the par. of Castletown-Kindalen, bar. of Moycashel, in the co. of Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 8 miles to the W. of Mullingar, and 58 from Dublin. It is seated near Lough Ennel, and is a station on the Midland Great Western railway.

CASTLETOWNARRA, a par. in the bar. of Owney and Arra, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 10 miles to the W. of Nenagh. It is situated in a mountainous country on Lough Derg, and contains large slate-quarries at Garry Kennedy. The greater part of the surface is cultivated, and the scenery of the neighbourhood is very striking and beautiful. The highest ground is about 1,550 feet above the level of the sea. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh, val. with those of Youghal-Arra and Burgess-Beg, £514, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is ancient, and is situated on the shore of Lough Derg. There is a police station. The principal seat is Castle Lough, near which are remains of the old castle from which the parish took its name.

CASTLETOWN-BEARHAVEN, a vil. in the par. of Killaconenagh, bar. of Bear, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 20 miles to the W. of Bantry. It is situated in a mountainous district on the N. coast of Bantry Bay, opposite Bear Island, and is noted as the place where the French, who effected a landing in 1796, were made prisoners. Near this place stood the castle of Dunboy, which belonged to the O'Sullivans, and was taken and dismantled by the English about 1602. Near Castletown, on the N., are the Allihais copper-mines, which were opened in 1812. The village consists of one street, and is chiefly inhabited by fishermen and small traders. Castletown is the seat of a Poor-law Union and contains the Union poorhouse. Close to the village is the parish church of Killaconenagh. There is a spacious Roman Catholic chapel, built in 1822; coast-guard and police stations, and a bridewell. Some vestiges exist of M'Dermot's castle. Fairs are held here on the 1st January, Easter Tuesday, the 12th May, and the 4th September.

CASTLETOWN-CONYERS, a par. in the bar. of Upper Connello, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles to the S.E. of Ballingarry. It was the site of a castle founded about the middle of the 14th century, belonging to the MacEineirys. Being forfeited to the crown by their adherence to the Stuart cause in the 17th century, it was given by William III. to George Conyers, ancestor of its present owner. An abbey is said to have been founded here, and to have attained great wealth and influence, but nothing more is known of it. The land is chiefly pasture. The par. contains extensive quarries of good limestone. The living is a vic. forming part of the union of Corcomohide in the dioc. of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe. There is no church. The neighbourhood of Castletown has much pleasant scenery and many seats of the gentry, among which are Castletown-Conyers, the residence of the Conyers family, Rossmore, Glenbrook, &c. Fairs are held on the 11th February, the 17th April, the 3rd November, and the 1st December.

CASTLETOWN-DELVIN, a par. and market town in the bar. of Delvin, in the co. of Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 11 miles to the N.E. of Mullingar, and 33 from Dublin by road. Killucan station, on the Midland Great Western railway, is 6 miles distant. The par. is situated in a cultivated district, with small tracts of bog and waste land, and had a castle built by the De Lacys, of which there are some ruins, consisting of the walls and round towers. In the town is a police station; and petty sessions are held fortnightly. Castletown-Delvin is the seat of a Poor-law Union, and near it is the Union poorhouse, the name of which was changed to Delvin by the Privy Council. There is a market-house, and part of the old castle of the De Lacys was converted into a bridewell, but subsequently condemned. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with the rect. of Clonarney, £233, in the patron. of the crown and the Marquis of Drogheda alternately. The church stands near the castle. There are in the town a Roman Catholic chapel and an embroidery school. Clonyn, lately the seat of the Marquis of Westmeath, who had the title of baron from this place, is now the residence of Colonel F. Greville. Rosemead is the seat of Lord Vaux; other seats

are Ballyhealy, South Hill, Mitchelstown, &c. Besides the castle of the De Lacys, there are remains of several other old fortresses and round towers. Friday is the market day. Fairs are held on the 17th March, the 1st May, and the 1st December.

CASTLETOWN-ELY, or CASTLETOWN-LY, a par. in the bar. of Clonlisk, King's County, in the prov. of Leinster, Ireland, near Moneygall. It lies in a pleasant country on the border of Tipperary. The living is a rect. united with that of Dunkerrin, in the dioc. of Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh. The parish church is in ruins.

CASTLETOWN-KILPATRICK. *See* CASTLETOWN, Meath.

CASTLETOWN-KINDALEN, or VASTINA, a par. in the bar. of Moycashel, in the co. of Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles to the N. of Kilbeggan. It lies on the W. side of Lough Ennel, and had anciently a castle belonging to the M'Geoghegans, proprietors of the district. The land is mostly cultivated and limestone is abundant. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. £483, pat. the crown. The church is of modern erection. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, and National and parochial schools. The principal seats are Jamestown, belonging to Sir R. Nagle, Bart., a handsome modern mansion, and Middleton.

CASTLE-TOWN-QUARTER, a tnshp. in the par. of Rockliff, in the ward and co. of Cumberland, 5 miles to the N.W. of Carlisle. It is situated on the banks of the river Eden, close to the Caledonian railway, on which Rockliff is a station.

CASTLETOWNROCHE, a par. in the bar. of Fermoy, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 20 miles to the N. of Cork, and 150 miles to the S.W. of Dublin. It is 2 miles from a station on the Fermoy branch of the Great Southern and Western railway. The par. is situated in a fertile, cultivated, and beautiful country, on the banks of the river Awbeg, a tributary of the Blackwater, and is the site of a castle, founded by the Roches, lords of Fermoy. Sir Walter Raleigh in 1580 took Lord and Lady Roche prisoners on a charge of treason, and brought them to Cork from this castle, having surprised the garrison, who did not expect his approach. In 1650 Cromwell's troops, under Lord Broghill, besieged it. The castle was defended by Lady Roche, in the absence of her husband, and after a short resistance surrendered. The old keep is still standing. The town contains a police station, and a dispensary. The Awbeg, or "gentle Mulla," of Spencer, is crossed by a bridge of five arches, half of which is very ancient. Here are some large flour-mills. This town had the grant of a market from George II., but the privilege is disused. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. £389, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1825, and stands on a hill by the Awbeg. It is a handsome edifice, with a tower and beautiful spire. There is a Roman Catholic chapel. The village schoolmaster of this place had the honour of instructing Edmund Burke for five years, previous to his removal to Dublin. His family now resides at Ballyduff. Castle Widenham, a noble mansion with which is incorporated the keep of the old castle of the Roches, occupies the summit of a rocky and wooded hill by the river, and commands fine views over the picturesque surrounding country. Part of the old walls still remain. Other seats are Annsgrove, the residence of Richard Grove Annesley, and Glenanore. Under the castle hill is a holy well, dedicated to St. Patrick.

CASTLETOWNSEND, a vil. in the par. of Castlehaven, bar. of Carbery West, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles to the S.E. of Skibbereen. It is pleasantly seated on the margin of Castlehaven harbour, and is visited as a watering-place. In the village are coastguard and police stations. It is a sub-port to Baltimore, and has a small custom-house. Castletownsend House, the seat of the Townsends, was attacked and taken in 1690 by the Irish under O'Driscoll, who, however, did not hold it long. Castlehaven church stands near this village.

CASTLEVENTRY, a par. partly in the bar. of East Carbery, and partly in the bar. of Ibane and Barryroe, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles to the N. of Ross Carbery. It lies in a hilly and boggy district near Carrickfadda Mountain, and was the site of a fortress erected about 1300 by the Knights Templars. The living is a vic. forming part of the union of Kilkerranmore, in the dioc. of Cork, Ross, and Cloyne. The church is a modern building in the early English style. Ruins of the old parish church stand on part of the site of the Knights Templars' fortress.

CASTLE WARD, one of the 6 wards or subdivisions of the co. of Cumberland, situated in the southern parliamentary div. of the co., and bounded on the N. by Morpeth ward and part of the co. of Durham, on the E. by the North Sea, on the S. by the river Tyne, separating it from the co. of Durham, and on the W. by Tindale ward. It is in two divisions. The eastern div. contains the pars. of Earsdon, Horton, Long Benton, Tynemouth, and Wall's End, with portions of the pars. of All Saints', St. Andrew's, Gosforth, Morpeth, and Newburn. The borough of Newcastle-upon-Tyne is locally in the eastern div. of Castle ward. The western div. contains the pars. of Dinnington (formerly part of Ponteland), Meldon, Ponteland, Stannington, and Whalton, with part of those of St. Andrew's, Bolam, Gosforth, Heddon-on-the-Wall, St. John's, Mitford, Morpeth, and Newburn. This ward gives name to a Poor-law Union, comprising many of the above parishes, with some others. Castle ward comprises an area of about 103,700 acres.

CASTLEWARREN, a vil. in the bar. of Gowran, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles from Gowran.

CASTLEWELLAN, a small market town in the par. of Kilmegan, bar. of Upper Iveagh, in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 11 miles to the S.W. of Downpatrick, and 82 miles from Dublin. It is situated in a sheltered spot among hills, and is a well-built and thriving town. A large number of the inhabitants are employed in the extensive bleach-ground, the linen and flax manufactory, and the yarn spinning mills. The first bleach-ground was established here in 1749. The town has a police station and a market-house. A new church was erected in 1854, at the expense of the Earl of Annesley. There are chapels belonging to the Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, and Wesleyan Methodists, a National school, and a school connected with the Church Educational Society. Castlewellan Lodge, the pleasant seat of the Earl of Annesley, is situated at the foot of Slieve-na-lat. This place gives the title of baron to that nobleman. Other seats are Woodlawn, Ansbro' Cottage, and Wood Lodge. In the vicinity is Tullymore Park, the seat of the Earl of Roden. Monday is the market day. Fairs are held on the second Monday in each month.

CASTLEWRIGHT, a tnshp. in the par. of Mainstonehund. and co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 5 miles to the S. of Montgomery. It is on the border of Shropshire, near Offa's Dyke.

CASTLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Leathley, wap. of Claro, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles to the E. of Otley. It is situated on the banks of the river Wharfe.

CASTON, a par. in the hund. of Wayland, in the co. of Norfolk, 3 miles to the S.E. of Watton. Attleboro' is its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £495, in the patron. of Henry Dover, Esq. The church is dedicated to the Holy Cross. There is a chapel belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists. The charitable endowments for the poor are worth about £10 a year.

CASTOR, a par. in the lib. of Peterborough, in the co. of Northampton, 5 miles to the W. of Peterborough, its post town. It is situated in a fen country, near the river Nen, and is a station on the Northampton and Peterborough branch of the London and North-Western railway. The par. includes the chplries. of Sutton and Upton, and the hmlt. of Ailesworth. Castor, as its name indicates, was the site of a Roman station

named *Durobrivæ*, on the Ermine Street, which terminated here. Many curious and interesting Roman relics have been discovered, among which are a *Jupiter Terminalis*, tesselated pavements, coins of the emperors from Trajan to Valens, sculptured stones, urns, &c. It is said that a monastery was founded here by Keneburgha, daughter of Penda, King of Mercia, which was destroyed early in the 11th century by the Danes. From this monastery the place acquired the name of *Kyneburgceastre*. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £528, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Keneburgha. It is an ancient and very interesting structure in the form of a cross, with a fine tower and spire rising from the centre. It is chiefly of Norman architecture, and was built about 1120. The nave has on one side three round arches rising from round pillars, and on the other side three Gothic arches supported by hexagonal pillars. The church contains an ancient monument to St. Keneburgha, the foundress, and one to John Lauder, the mathematician, a native of Castor. The charitable endowments of the parish consist of the town lands and some poors' cottages. The rectory of Castor was held by Bishop Madan.

CASTOR. *See* CAISTER-NEXT-YARMOUTH, Norfolk.

CASTROPETRE. *See* MONASTERORIS, King's County, Ireland.

CASWELL, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Portbury, in the co. of Somerset, 4 miles to the W. of Bristol.

CATCHBURN, a vil. in the tnshp. of Morpeth Castle, and par. of Morpeth, Castle ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 2 miles from Morpeth.

CATCHEM'S-END, a hmlt. in the par. of Pattishall, hund. of Towcester, in the co. of Northampton, 4 miles to the N. of Towcester. It is near the London and North-Western railway.

CATCHERSIDE, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkwhelpington, Tindale ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 8 miles to the E. of Bellingham.

CATCLIFFE, a tnshp. in the par. of Rotherham, wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles to the S. of Rotherham. The Midland railway passes by this place. There is a small free school, endowed by John Beardsall, in 1702, with £10 per annum.

CATCOMB, a tythg. in the par. of Hillmarton, hund. of Kingsbridge, in the co. of Wilts, 3 miles to the N. of Calne. It is near the Great Western railway.

CATCOTT, a chplry. in the par. of Moorlinch, hund. of Whitley, in the co. of Somerset, 7 miles to the E. of Bridgwater, its post town. It contains part of the hmlt. of Burtle. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £100, in the patron. of A. Henniker, Esq. There are charitable endowments for the poor, amounting to nearly £150 per annum.

CATEBY. *See* CADEBY, Yorkshire.

CATEL, THE, or ST. MARY DE CASTRO, a par. in the Isle of Guernsey, Channel Islands, 1 mile to the W. of St. Peter's. It includes the vil. of King's Mills.

CATERHAM, a par. in the second div. of the hund. of Tandridge, in the co. of Surrey, 7 miles to the S. of Croydon, its post town. It is situated in a pleasant country, and is connected with the South-Eastern railway by a branch line of 4 miles from Caterham Junction. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £255, in the patron. of the Rev. J. Legrew. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence.

CATESBY, or CATESBY-ABBEY, a par. in the hund. of Fawsley, in the co. of Northampton, 4 miles to the S.W. of Daventry, its post town. It is situated on the borders of Warwickshire, and contains the hmlt. of Newbold Grounds. This parish was the site of a convent, founded in the 12th century by Robert de Esseby, for nuns of the Benedictine order. It flourished till the Dissolution, when it had a revenue of £145. There are a few remains of the conventual buildings. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Peterborough, in the patron. of T. and M. Scrafton, Esqrs. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has long been in ruins. Divine service is performed in the chapel in the grounds of Catesby House. This mansion stands on the site of the nunnery, and is the ancient seat of the Parkhurst family, of whom was John Parkhurst, the eminent Orientalist, and author of the well-known Hebrew and Greek Lexicons. He was born here in 1728. In the vicinity is Arbury, an ancient camp of British origin.

CATFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Happing, in the co. of Norfolk, 14 miles to the N.E. of Norwich. Stalham is its post town. It is not far from Hickling Mere. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £606, in the patron. of the bishop and of the Rev. B. L. Cubitt alternately. The church is dedicated to All Saints, and is partly in the perpendicular style of architecture. There are charitable endowments for the poor amounting to £10 a year. The chief residence is Catfield House, the seat of the Cubitts.

CATFOSS, a tnshp. in the par. of Sigglesthorne, wap. of Holderness, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles to the W. of Hornsea.

CATHANGER-CUM-STOWEY, a tythg. in the par. of Fivehead, hund. of Abdick and Bulstone, in the co. of Somerset, 5 miles to the S.W. of Langport.

CATHARGOED, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanfihangel-Aberbythych, hund. of Iskennen, in the co. of Carmarthen, South Wales, 5 miles to the S. of Llandeilofawr. It is seated near the river Towy, and the Llanelly and Vale of Towy railway. It is joined with the hmlts. of Cathilas and Glynn.

CATHCART, a par. partly in Lower ward, in the co. of Lanark, and partly in the co. of Renfrew, Scotland; its northern boundary reaches within 1 mile of the S. of Glasgow. It lies in a fertile country on the banks of the river White Cart, and contains the vils. of Old Cathcart, New Cathcart, and Langside. In the 12th century it became a possession of the monks of Paisley, to whom it was given by Walter Stewart. Langside was the scene of the defeat of Mary Queen of Scots by the Regent Murray in 1568. Here was a castle, called *Caer Cart*, the seat of the lords Cathcart till about the middle of the 16th century. Coal and limestone were formerly worked, and coal is abundant. The par. is in the presb. of Glasgow, and in the patron. of the Gordons of Aikenhead. The stipend of the minister is £274. The par. extends about 6 miles in length and 2 miles in breadth.

CATHEDINE, a par. in the hund. of Talgarth, in the co. of Brecknock, South Wales, 6 miles to the E. of Brecknock. Crickhowell is its post town. It lies in a mountainous district near the border of Herefordshire, and is watered by a branch of the river Wye. In this parish is Blaenllynfi, a nominal borough of ancient date long decayed, and the site of a venerable castle built by the Normans, of which some traces remain. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £141, in the patron. of the Rev. R. W. P. Davies. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. Cathedine House is the principal residence.

CATHERINE'S, ST., a par. partly in the bar. of Uppercross, and partly in the city of Dublin, in the co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, close to Dublin. It includes the vils. of East and West Harold's Cross. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Dublin, Glendalagh, and Kildare, val. £380, in the patron. of the Earl of Meath.

CATHERINE, ST., a par. partly within the bounds of the city of Gloucester, and partly in the upper and middle divs. of the hund. of Dudstone and King's Barton, in the co. of Gloucester, 1 mile to the N. of Gloucester. It includes the hmlt. of Longford St. Catherine's.

CATHERINE, ST., a par. in the hund. of Bath-Forum, in the co. of Somerset, 4 miles to the N.E. of Bath, its post town. It is situated in a beautiful valley under Holt Down, and was once the seat of the abbots of Bath. A small stream, a feeder of the Avon, runs along the valley. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic.* of Batheaston, in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, in the patron. of Christ Church College, Oxford. The parochial charities are of trifling value.

CATHERINE-SLACK, a vil. in the tnshp. of North Owram, and par. of Halifax, in the wap. of Morley, West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles to the N.E. of Halifax.

CATHERINGTON, a par. and large vil. in the upper div. of the hund. of Finch-Dean, Petersfield div. of the co. of Southampton, 1 mile to the N.W. of Horndean, its post town, 6 miles to the S. of Petersfield, and 10 N. of Portsmouth. It is the seat of a Poor-law Union. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £280, in the patron. of G. Pritchard, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Catherine, is an ancient structure with a square tower. It contains a monument of the Hyde family, and in the churchyard is one to the memory of Mrs. Kean, wife of the celebrated tragedian, Edmund Kean. There is an endowed free school, founded in 1695 by William Appleford, the income of which is about £15 per annum; also a National school for boys and one for girls—the latter has a small endowment. Sir J. C. Jervoise, Bart., is lord of the manor. The chief seat is Hinton House, formerly the residence of the Hydes, earls of Clarendon. It was here that the marriage of James II., when Duke of York, with Anne Hyde, is said to have taken place.

CATHERSTON-LEWSTON, a par. in the hund. of Whitchurch Canonicorum, Bridport div. of the co. of Dorset, 3 miles to the N.E. of Lyme Regis, and 7 miles to the W. of Bridport. It is situated near the sea-coast, on the river Char, about 1 mile to the N. of Charmouth, its post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £67, in the gift of Mrs. Hildyard. The old church, dedicated to St. Mary, was taken down in 1858, and a new one erected on its site in the decorated Gothic style, from designs by J. Rasson, Esq., at the sole expense of the late R. C. Hildyard, Esq.

CATHILAS, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanfihangel-Aberbythych, hund. of Iskennen, in the co. of Carmarthen, South Wales, 6 miles to the S. of Llandeilofawr. It is united with the hmlt. of Cathargoed.

CATHILAS, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanfynydd, hund. of Cathinog, in the co. of Carmarthen, South Wales, 5 miles to the S.E. of Llandeilofawr. It is seated on the river Cothi, a branch of the Towy.

CATHINOG HUNDRED, one of the 8 hunds. or subdivisions of the co. of Carmarthen, South Wales, situated in the northern part of the co., and bounded on the N. by the co. of Cardigan, and surrounded by the hunds. of Cayo, Iskennen, Elvet, and Derllys. It contains the pars. of Brechfa, Llanfihangel-Ar-Arth, Llanfihangel-Cilfargen, Llanfihangel-Ros-y-Corn, Llanfynydd, Llangathen, Llanllwny, Llanlluny, Llanbyther, and Pencarreg, with parts of the pars. of Llanegwad, and Llany-Crwys.

CATISFIELD, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Fareham, Fareham div. of the co. of Southampton, 1 mile from Fareham.

CATLEY LANE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Spotland, and par. of Rochdale, hund. of Salford, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 2 miles from Rochdale.

CATMORE, a par. in the hund. of Compton, in the co. of Berks, 3 miles to the W. of East Ilsley. Wantage is its post town. It is situated in a pleasant country, and includes the tythg. of Lilley. Catmore was anciently a market town under a grant by Edward I. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £200, in the patron. of C. Eyre, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret.

CATON, a tnshp. joined with Littledale, in the par. of Lancaster, hund. of Lonsdale South of the Sands, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 5 miles to the E. of Lancaster, its post town. It is a station on the Skipton and Lancaster branch of the Midland railway. The tnshp. is situated in a picturesque district on the S. side of the river Lune, and contains coal and slate. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the flax-mills and cotton factories. Caton is the seat of a Poor-law Union. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £100, in the gift of the Vicar of Lancaster. There are charitable endowments, partly for education, worth about £20 a year. A Roman way is supposed to have passed near this place, various Roman remains having been found in the neighbourhood.

CATRINE, a vil. and *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of Sorn, in the co. of Ayr, Scotland, 2 miles to the S.E. of Mauchline. It is seated in a pleasant spot on the banks of the river Ayr, and was founded about 1787 by the proprietors of the cotton factories then established here. It is regularly built, with a spacious square in the centre, and has a library for the use of the workpeople, a bank, and a brewery. There is a chapel of ease, the living being in the presb. of Ayr, and in the gift of the communicants; also a Free church and an United Presbyterian church. This village was for a time the residence of the philosopher, Dugald Stewart.

CATSASH HUNDRED, one of the 40 hunds. or subdivisions of the co. of Somerset, situated in the east parliamentary div. of the co., and bounded on the N. by the hunds. of Whitley, Glaston Twelve Hides, and Whitestone; on the E. by the hund. of Bruton; on the S. by the hund. of Horethorn; and on the W. by the hund. of Somerton. It contains the pars. of Alford, Almsford, Babcary, North Barrow, South Barrow, St. David Barton, North Cadbury, South Cadbury, Castle-Cary, Compton-Pauncefoot, Keinton-Mansfield, Kingweston, Lovington, West Lydford, Maperton, Queen Camel, Sparkford, Sutton-Montis, and Weston-Bampfield. The hund. extends over an area of about 25,300 acres.

CATS-DEANS, a hmlt. in the par. of Monks' Risborough, hund. of Aylesbury, in the co. of Buckingham, not far from Prince's Risborough.

CATSFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Ninfield, rape of Hastings, in the co. of Sussex, 2 miles to the S.W. of Battle, its post town. It contains some hop-grounds. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £311, in the patron. of the Earl of Ashburnham. The church is partly in the early English style, and is dedicated to St. Lawrence. There is a charitable bequest for the benefit of the blind, producing about £60 per annum. The principal residence is Catsfield Place.

CATSGORE, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Somerton, in the co. of Somerset, 1 mile from Somerton.

CATSHALL, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Godalming, in the co. of Surrey, 1 mile from Godalming.

CATSTREE, a tnshp. in the par. of Worfield, hund. of Brimstree, in the co. of Salop, 3 miles to the N. of Bridgnorth.

CATTAL, a tnshp. in the par. of Hunsingore, wap. of Claro, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 10 miles to the W. of York. It is a station on the York, Knaresborough, and High Harrogate branch of the North-Eastern railway.

CATTERALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Garstang, hund. of Amounderness, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 3 miles to the S. of Garstang. It is situated on the banks of the river Wyre, where the West Calder joins it, not far from the Lancaster and Preston Junction railway. The Lancaster canal passes near this place. Here are extensive print-works, in which many of the workpeople are employed. These works were among the earliest established in Lancashire. Catteral Hall is the principal residence.

CATTERICK, a par. partly in the eastern div. of the wap. of Gilling, and partly in the eastern and partly in the western divs. of the wap. of Hang, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles to the S.E. of Richmond. It is a post town, and is situated on the banks of the river Swale. Catterick Bridge, about 1 mile to the N. of the village, is a station on the Richmond and Darlington branch of the North-Eastern railway. The parish is of very great extent, and comprises numerous tnshps. In the wap. of Gilling, in this par., are the chplry. of Bolton-upon-Swale, and the tnshps. of Ellerton-upon-Swale, Kiplin, Scorton, Uckerby, and Whitwell. In the wap. of Hang, in this par., are the chplries. of Hudswell and Hipswell, which includes the ext. par. district of St. Martin's, and the tnshps. of East Appleton, West Appleton, Brough, Colbourne, Killerby, Scotton, and Tun

stall (eastern div.). Catterick is a very ancient place, and probably derives its name from the Roman station *Cataractonium*, on or near the site of which it stands. This station was on Ermine Street. Roman antiquities, consisting of traces of buildings, coins, &c., have been discovered here. The town was burnt down by the Danes in the latter half of the 8th century. There was a hospital founded in the reign of Henry III. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. with the cur. of Tunstall annexed, £678, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Anne. It is partly in the early English and partly in the perpendicular style. The charitable endowments of the parish, consisting partly of the revenue (£45) of the small free school, and the hospital for widows, founded in 1658 by Michael Tyddall, produce about £130 per annum. Catterick is the head of a deanery in the archdeaconry of Richmond. In the vicinity is Castle Hill, the site of an old camp. Races take place annually on a course near Catterick Bridge.

CATTERLIN, a tnshp. in the par. of Newton-Rigny, Leath ward, in the co. of Cumberland, 3 miles N.W. of Penrith. Catterlin Hall is about a mile from the village.

CATTERLINE, a joint par. with Kinneff, in the co. of Kincardine, Scotland. The village of the same name is about 5 miles to the N.E. of Bervie. There is an Episcopalian chapel.

CATTERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Tadcaster, Ainsty of the city of York, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles to the N.E. of Tadcaster.

CATTHORPE, a par. in the hund. of Guthlaxton, in the co. of Leicester, 4 miles to the S. of Lutterworth. It is situated at the southern extremity of the county, on the edge of Northamptonshire and Warwickshire, on the N. side of the river Avon. Watling Street passed near it. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £260, in the patron. of the Rev. J. Harper, incumbent. The church is dedicated to St. Mary and All Saints, and contains an ancient font. The parochial charities are worth about £15 a year, chiefly the produce of the poor's land. This village is a meet for the Pytchley hounds.

CATTISTOCK, a par. and large vil. in the hund. of Cerne, Totcombe, and Modbury, in the co. of Dorset, 4 miles to the W. of Cerne Abbas, and 9 N.W. of Dorchester, its post town. It is watered by the river Frome. The Wiltshire and Somerset railway passes through the parish, within 250 yards of the rectory-house, and has a station at Maiden Newton, about 1 mile from the village. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £500. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is built of Ham-hill stone, and the interior is elaborately embellished. It was recently repaired at the expense of the late rector. The rectory-house is a neat building in the Gothic style. There is a National school. Near the village is an ancient camp, with a double entrenchment, covering about four acres. The principal residences are Cattistock House and Chalmington House.

CATTO, a tnshp. in the par. of Leake, wap. of Allertonshire, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles to the E. of Northallerton. It is joined with the tnshp. of Landmoth.

CATTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Croxhall, hund. of Repton and Gresley, in the co. of Derby, 6 miles to the S.W. of Burton-upon-Trent. It lies near the Midland West Branch railway, on which Croxhall is a station. Near the village is Catton Hall.

CATTON, a par. in the hund. of Taverham, in the co. of Norfolk, 2 miles to the N. of Norwich, its post town. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £142, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, which is overgrown with ivy, is dedicated to St. Margaret, and contains several old monuments. There are charitable bequests for the benefit of the poor, worth about £10 per annum. Catton Hall is the principal seat.

CATTON, a grieveship in the par. of Allendale, Tindale ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 1 mile from Allendale.

CATTON, a par. partly in the Wilton Beacon div. of the wap. of Harthill, and partly in the wap. of Ouse and Derwent, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 9 miles to the E. of York, its post town. It is situated on the river Derwent, and is intersected by the York and Market Weighton branch of the North-Eastern railway, on which there is a station at Stamford Bridge. The parish comprises the tnshps. of High Catton, Low Catton, East Stamford Bridge, West Stamford Bridge, and the chplry. of Kexby, of which the first three are in the wap. of Harthill, and the last two in that of Ouse and Derwent. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of York, val. £410, in the patron. of Lord Leconfield. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There are a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists and a free school endowed with £25 per annum.

CATTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Topcliffe, wap. of Birdforth, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles to the S.W. of Thirsk. It is seated on the banks of the river Swale, not far from the Leeds, Thirsk, and Stockton branch of the North-Eastern railway. Catton House is an old seat.

CATWICK, a par. in the northern div. of the wap. of Holderness, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles to the W. of Hornsea. Beverley is its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £149, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is in the perpendicular style of architecture, and is dedicated to St. Michael. The charitable endowments for the poor produce about £6 a year.

CATWORTH, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Leightonstone, in the co. of Huntingdon, 4 miles to the N. of Kimbolton, its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £337, in the patron. of the Principal and Fellows of Brazenose College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Leonard. There are charitable benefactions for the poor, amounting to about £30 per annum. This village was the birthplace of Sir Wolston Dixie, Lord Mayor of London in 1585. Great Catworth is a meet for the Fitzwilliam hounds.

CATWORTH, LITTLE, a chplry. in the par. of Long Stow, hund. of Leightonstone, in the co. of Huntingdon, 1 mile from Great Catworth.

CAUDLE GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Brimpsfield, hund. of Rapsgate, in the co. of Gloucester, 8 miles to the S.E. of Gloucester.

CAUGHALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Backford, hund. of Broxton, in the co. palatine of Chester, 4 miles to the N. of Chester. It is near the Birkenhead railway.

CAULDHAME, a vil. in the par. of Kippen, in the co. of Perth, Scotland, 8 miles to the S.E. of Aberfoil.

CAULDON, a par. in the northern div. of the hund. of Totmonslow, in the co. of Stafford, 7 miles to the W. of Ashborne, its post town. It is watered by the small river Hamps, which near this place has a subterranean passage for several miles. The parish contains limestone, which is quarried extensively for burning. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £80, in the patron. of A. Henniker, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

CAULDWELL, a hmlt. in the par. of Stapenhill, hund. of Repton and Gresley, in the co. of Derby, 4 miles to the S. of Burton-on-Trent.

CAULEDGE PARK, a hmlt. in the tnshp. and par. of Alnwick, ward of Coquetdale, in the co. of Northumberland, 2 miles from Alnwick.

CAULK. *See* CALKE, Derbyshire.

CAUNDLE BISHOP, or BISHOP'S CAUNDLE, a par. in the hund. of Sherborne, Sherborne div. of the co. of Dorset, 6 miles S.W. of Sturminster Newton, and 4 S.E. of Sherborne. It contains the hmlt. of Bishopsdown and the tythg. of Caundle Wake. The Central Dorset branch of the London and South-Western railway passes near the village, and has a station at Sherborne. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £226, in the patron. of G. D. W. Digby, Esq. The church is an ancient building with a tower. There is a National school, and charities to the value of £13 per annum.

CAUNDLE MARSH, a par. in the hund. of Sherborne, in the co. of Dorset, 1 mile E. of Sherborne, its post town and railway station. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £143, in the patron. of Sir H. A. Hoare, Bart. The church is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. There are charities to the value of £2.

CAUNDLE PURSE, a par. in the hund. of Sherborne, in the co. of Dorset, 3 miles to the N.E. of Sherborne, its post town and railway station. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £160, in the patron. of Sir H. A. Hoare, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. Here is an ancient building now used as a homestead, said formerly to have been in the possession of King John, and used by him as a hunting-seat.

CAUNDLE STOURTON, a par. in the hund. of Brownshall, in the co. of Dorset, 4 miles W. of Stourminster station, and 15 N.W. of Blandford. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £48, in the patron. of Sir H. A. Hoare, Bart., who is lord of the manor. The church is an ancient building with a tower, and possesses a monument to Highmore, the anatomist. Bishop Mew, who took a prominent part in the battle of Sedgmoor, was born here.

CAUNDLE WAKE, a tythg. in the par. of Caundle Bishop, hund. of Sherborne, in the co. of Dorset, 4 miles S.E. of Sherborne. This place was formerly possessed by the Wakes of Wareham, to which family Archbishop Wake belonged.

CAUNSALL, a hmlt. in the par. of Wolverley, in the co. of Worcester. It is situated near the river Severn, at a short distance from Kidderminster.

CAUNTON, a par. in the northern div. of the wap. of Thurgarton, in the co. of Nottingham, 5 miles N.W. of the Newark railway station, which is its post town. It contains the hmlts. of Beesthorpe, Deanhall, and Knapthorpe, and a considerable portion of common. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £171, in the patron. of the Bishop of Ripon. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient edifice with a tower. The Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans have places of worship. There is a free school for boys. Lord Middleton is lord of the manor. Beesthorpe Hall is a handsome edifice.

CAUSE, a tnshp. in the par. of Westbury, in the co. of Salop, 9 miles W. of Shrewsbury. On a hill, commanding an extensive view, are the remains of a castle built after the Conquest by the Corbets.

CAUSEWAY, a vil. in the par. of Killury, in the bar. of Clanmaurice, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is situated between 6 and 7 miles to the N.E. of Ardfert.

CAUSEWAYHEAD, a vil. partly in the par. and burgh of Stirling, and partly in that part of the par. of Logie which lies in the co. of Clackmannan, Scotland. It is situated on the river Forth, 1 mile N. of the town of Stirling.

CAUSEWAYSIDE, a vil. adjoining Tollcross, in the par. of Old Monkland, in the co. of Lanark, Scotland, 7 miles S.E. of Glasgow.

CAUSEY PARK, a tnshp. in the par. of Hebburn, western div. of the ward of Morpeth, in the co. of Northumberland, 5 miles N. of Morpeth, its post town. A portion of Causey Park House was erected in 1582, and near it are the ruins of St. Cuthbert's chapel. There is an endowed school for boys.

CAUSTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Clunbury, in the co. of Salop, 6 miles S.E. of Bishop's Castle.

CAUTLEY, a hmlt. in the par. and tnshp. of Sedbergh, in the West Riding of the co. of York.

CAVA, one of the Mainland Orkney islands of the Orkney and Shetland group, 2 miles S. of Houston Head, in the mainland, and forming part of the par. of Orphir. It is 1 mile in length and a quarter of a mile in breadth.

CAVAN, an inland co. in the extreme S. of the prov. of Ulster, Ireland, bounded on the N. by the co. of Fermanagh, on the S. by Westmeath on the E. and N.E. by Monaghan, and on the W. by Leitrim. According to Ptolemy, it was once the seat of the *Erdini*, or *Ernaigh* in the Irish language, and traces of this name are still preserved in Lough *Erne*, and the river *Erne*. This district also formed part of the ancient principality of *Breifne*, which was divided into the two principalities of the upper or East Breifne, and lower or West Breifne; the latter being composed of the co. of Leitrim, the former almost wholly of that of Cavan. It is celebrated, in the history of the wars in Ireland, for the fastnesses formed by its woods, lakes, and bogs, which long secured the independence of its native possessors. It was made shire-ground by Sir John Perrot, Lord Deputy of Ireland in 1584, and the whole county divided into baronies, two being assigned to Sir John O'Reilly, then chief lord of the country, free of contributions, and three to other members of the O'Reilly family. In the early part of the reign of James I., in consequence of the flight of the earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnell, and the rebellion of O'Dogherty and others, Cavan, and five other counties were forfeited to the crown, when the king determined on the general plantation of Ulster by loyal English and Scotch colonists. Castles were then built, and the foundations of towns and of numerous villages were laid. The principal settlers were Hamiltons, Auchmuties, and Bailies from Scotland; Lamberts, Parsons, Ridgeways, and Butlers from England; and of the reinstated Irish the chief were O'Reillys. The extreme length of the county is 51 miles, extreme breadth 28 miles, although throughout one half of its length it does not exceed an average of 6 to 8 miles.—Cavan is divided into eight baronies, viz.: Castlerahan, Clonmahon, Clonkee, Upper and Lower Loughtee, Tullygarvey, Tullyhunco, and Tullyhaw, and contains 746 square miles, or 477,360 acres, of which 375,473 acres are arable, 71,918 uncultivated, bog, mountain, &c., and 7,325 in plantation. The population of the county in 1861 was 153,972 against 174,064 in 1851, showing a decrease in the decennial period of 20,092, or 11·54 per cent. The great bulk of the population, who are distributed into 29,813 families, and occupy 28,129 houses, are Roman Catholics, as shown by the government returns, viz.: 123,825 Roman Catholics, 23,187 Established Church, 5,536 Presbyterians, 1,319 Methodists, 34 Society of Friends, and 71 of other persuasions. About 76 per cent. of the population live by agriculture, 20 per cent. by manufacture and trade, the remainder are independent or in professions. Cavan contains 30 parishes, besides parts of seven others. It is in the diocese of Meath, Ardagh, and Kilmore, and in the ecclesiastical province of Armagh. It contains the disfranchised borough and market towns of Cavan and Belturbet; the market and post towns of Arvagh, Bailieborough, Ballyconnell, Ballyhaise, Ballyjamesduff, Cootehill, Killashandra, Kingscourt, Stradone, and Virginia; the market towns of Ballinagh and Shercock; the post towns of Crossdoney, Mount-Nugent, and Scrabby; the modern and flourishing town of Mullagh; and the vils. of Butlersbridge and Swanlinbar. Cavan, prior to the Union, used to send six members to the Irish parliament, but since it only returns two representatives to the imperial parliament. The county members are elected at Cavan, where the assizes are held, and in which town are the county court-house and gaol. Quarter sessions are held at Cavan, Bailieborough, Ballyconnell, and Cootehill; at the three last-named towns are a sessions-house and bridewell. There are also 4 fever hospitals and 21 dispensaries besides a county infirmary. The county is governed by a lord-lieutenant and 10 deputy lieutenants, with about 85 magistrates; it has 23 constabulary stations. Cavan is in the N.W. circuit, and in the N. military district with stations at Arvagh, Ballyconnell, and Killashandra, affording accommodation for about 300 officers and men, and 100 horses. There are two savings-banks; 158 National schools, with upwards of 16,000 children attending; 51·9 per cent. of the people in 1841 could neither read nor write.—Cavan is uneven, something like Anglesea, forming an irregular oval, and mountains of considerable height rise at its north-western extremity. Cuilcagh, the highest point, rises 2,188 feet above the level of the sea, and forms, with the remainder of the Bally-

nageragh mountains, the southern boundary of the basin of Lough Erne. Some of the lakes, which are numerous though small, cover many hundred acres, and all abound with fish. The soil for the most part is a poor brown clay. Coal, iron, copper, lead, and other minerals are found; and there are numerous mineral springs, those of Swanlinbar and Derrylister being the most celebrated, the waters of which are alterative and diaphoretic. At Legnagrove and Dowra the springs contain sulphur and purging salt, and are used in nervous diseases. The well at Owen Breun, the waters of Carrickmore, and a pool in the mountains of Loughlinlea, between Bailieborough and Kingscourt, have also medicinal properties.—Agriculture is in a very backward state in the county, though much improved within the last twenty years, before which period the plough was scarcely known, most of the labour having been performed with the spade. The chief crops are oats, potatoes, and turnips, though in some districts flax and wheat are grown. The average size of farms is small, and the buildings are mean, the fences of stone; labour about 1s. per day. Linen is the chief manufacture, though the quantity made is much less than formerly, the linen district being now confined to the country about Cootehill, in the N. of the county. The old flax-mills and bleach-greens, formerly connected with the manufacture, are converted to other purposes. There are comparatively few antiquities in Cavan: the chief are Clonghoughter Castle; a round tower at Drumlane, where an abbey used to be; and Holy Trinity priory, in Lough Oughter, near to Kilmore. In 1715 fossil elephants' teeth, weighing 2 lb. 6 oz. each, were found in the bogs. The district between Fermanagh and Leitrim was, at the commencement of this century, inhabited by a primitive race of MacGawrens and Dolans, who intermarried and observed some peculiar customs, electing their own king and queen, to whom implicit obedience was paid, but these customs are now fast disappearing. Marquis Headford has a seat at Virginia Park, Lord Farnham at Farnham, Saunderson at Castle Saunderson, &c. In 1617 Sir Oliver Lambert was created Baron of Cavan, which title was raised to an earldom in favour of his son Charles, by whose descendants it is still enjoyed.

CAVAN, a market, post, and county town of the co. of Cavan, in the par. of Urney, in the bar. of Upper Loughtee, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 70 miles N.W. of Dublin by road, or 85¾ by the Midland Great Western railway, which has a branch to Cavan. It may also be approached by the Irish North-Western, which likewise has a branch to Cavan. It has a most picturesque situation about 3¼ miles E. of Lough Oughter, on a stream falling into the Annalee. It is a nominal borough, having been incorporated by James I., and returned two members to the Irish parliament before the Union. It is now governed by the county magistrates, and the assizes and petty-sessions are regularly held here. The original town, said to be of early date, was destroyed by fire in 1690, when a detachment of English troops, under the Duke of Berwick, was defeated by Captain Wolsey. The present town, consisting mainly of one long street, extends along the road from Dublin to Enniskillen, and contains, according to the census of 1861, 481 houses, inhabited by a population of 3,107, of whom 2,346 are Roman Catholics, 631 belong to the Established Church, 55 Methodists, and 5 of other persuasions. The houses in the main street are for the most part old and irregularly built; but the western suburb, comprising the public buildings, is remarkably handsome. It contains the parish church of Urney, the court-house, gaol, union poorhouse, fever hospital, several banks, barracks, and police station. In 1824 a commodious Roman Catholic chapel was erected in the town, at a cost of £1,000. Over the altar is a painting of the Descent from the Cross. There are also Presbyterian and Methodist chapels, and a public pleasure-ground, bequeathed by the late Lady Farnham, for the recreation of the inhabitants. The royal school is of ancient foundation, and has a revenue of £642, with five exhibitions at Trinity College, Dublin. Mr. Sheridan, the friend of Dean Swift, for some time was head-master. There are also a National and several other schools. It supports a newspaper of its own, called *The Anglo-Celt*. In 1300 the Abbey of Keadue was founded by the O'Reillys, where was buried Owen O'Niel, the Irish general, who was poisoned in Clonghoughter Castle in 1649, notable also for being the prison of Bishop Bedell in 1641. The remains of the abbey may still be seen standing on an islet not far from Lake Killikeen. The principal residences in the neighbourhood are Farnham House (the seat of Lord Farnham), Castle Saunderson, and Kilmore. The market day is Tuesday. Fairs are held on the 1st February, Easter Monday, 14th May, 30th June, 14th August, 25th September, and 12th November.

CAVAN, a townland, in the bar. of Raphoe, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3½ miles N.W. of Lifford. In 1769 an observatory was erected here for noting the transit of Venus.

CAVE HILL, a mountain close to Belfast Lough, in the S.E. portion of the co. of Antrim, in the prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It rises to the height of 1,200 feet, and commands an extensive view over the North Sea and the western coast of Scotland.

CAVENDISH, a par. in the hund. of Babergh, in the co. of Suffolk, 6 miles N.W. of the railway station at Sudbury, which is its post town. It is situated on the river Stone. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £733, in the patron. of Jesus College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone edifice in the perpendicular style of architecture, and contains a brass to the Cavendishes, and an old tomb. There is a school for boys endowed with £30, founded in 1696 by the Rev. Thomas Grey. The family of Cavendish, whose ancestors have filled such prominent places in the history of this kingdom, take their name from this place. They were originally an offshoot of the Gernons of Essex. On the 11th June a cattle fair is held here.

CAVENHAM, a par. in the hund. of Lackford, in the co. of Suffolk, 4 miles S.E. of Mildenhall, its post town, and 6 W. of Bury. It is situated on the river Lark, which is navigable, and is crossed by Temple bridge. The Great Eastern railway has a station at Mildenhall Road. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £113, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient Gothic structure. Here is a school supported chiefly by H. Waddington, M.P., who resides at Cavenham Hall. W. F. Farmer, Esq., is lord of the manor.

CAVE, NORTH, a par. and tnshp. in the wap. of Harthill, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles N.W. of South Cave, and 23 S.E. of York. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York, val. £247, in the patron. of the Burtons. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

CAVERS, a par. in the district of Hawick, in the co. of Roxburgh, Scotland. It is situated in the centre of Teviotdale, but that part lying adjacent to England has been recently made the par. of Teviothead. The Teviot bounds it on the W., and the Rule on the E. The scenery is everywhere very beautiful. This par. is in the presb. of Jedburgh, and under the patron. of Douglas of Cavers. The stipend of the minister is £250. There are a Free church and an Independent chapel at Denholm, where Dr. John Leyden, the poet, was born in 1775. At Carlenrigg Wood, Johnny Armstrong was killed, and in the vicinity is a Roman camp where pottery and urns have been found.

CAVERSFIELD, a par. partly in the hund. of Ploughly, in the co. of Oxford, and partly in the hund. and co. of Buckingham, 1 mile N. of Bicester, its post town, and 13 S.E. of Banbury. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £69, in the patron. of the trustees of the late J. Bullock, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is partly in the Norman style, with a fine Saxon porch, and contains several monuments of the Langstons, Moyles, and Bards, and an antique circular font. Caversfield House is the seat of R. B. Marsham, Esq., who is lord of the manor.

CAVERSHAM, a par. in the hund. of Binfield, in the

co. of Oxford, 1 mile N. of Reading. It is beautifully situated on the river Thames, near the Great Western railway. At the period of the Conquest this place was given to the Giffards, earls of Buckingham, who subsequently founded a priory which was attached to Notley Abbey. Caversham Hill, in 1643, was the scene of a skirmish between the parliamentarians and Prince Rupert. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £236, in the patron. of Christ Church, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient edifice with a tower partly of wood. It was partially restored in 1857. At the village of Kidmore End, which is situated within this parish, is a district church erected in 1852. There is a Dissenting place of worship and National schools for both sexes. A new church school with teacher's residence was built in 1860. The charities amount to £14 11s. 6d. per annum. There is a mineral spring in the neighbourhood. William Crawshay, Esq., is lord of the manor, and resides at Caversham Park, the grounds of which were laid out by Capability Brown. This estate, which was purchased by Mr. Crawshay, formerly belonged to the Marsacs and Cadogans, and gives to the latter the title of viscount. Old Caversham House, where the queen of James I. was entertained by Lord Knowles, and Charles I. was permitted to see his children, was destroyed by fire in January, 1850, but has since been rebuilt.

CAVERSWALL, a par. in the northern div. of the hund. of Totmonslow, in the co. of Stafford, 1 mile N. of Blythe Bridge station on the Stoke and Derby branch of the North Staffordshire line, 7 S.E. of Newcastle-under-Lyme, and 4 W. of Cheadle. It includes the tnshps. of Caverswall, Weston-Coyney, and Hulme, and is intersected by the river Blythe. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £217, in the patron. of the Hon. E. S. Parker Jervis, who is lord of the manor of Caverswall township. The church is an ancient stone building with a square tower annexed. It is dedicated to St. Peter, and contains monuments of William de Caverswall and Countess St. Vincent. There is a National school, and the Wesleyans have a chapel. The charities produce £35 per annum. Not far from the church stands Caverswall Castle, built in Edward II.'s time by Sir William de Caverswall, and rebuilt in James I.'s reign by Matt. Craydock. It is a large building, with towers at each angle and a high keep, and is surrounded by a moat. It has been possessed by the Montgomerys, Giffords, Ports, Hastings, and Vanes, but is now a nunnery, which it became in 1811. Park Hall, the seat of J. P. Ratcliffe, Esq., is a fine brick building. Weston-Coyney Hall, the seat of the ancient family of the Coyneys, is 1 mile N.W. of Caverswall. The township derives its name from this family, to whom a large estate was granted by Henry III. Major Coyney, the present possessor, is lord of the manors of Weston-Coyney and Hulme, and the Hon. E. S. Parker Jervis of the manor of Caverswall.

CAVERTON, a vil. in the par. of Eckford, in the co. of Roxburgh, Scotland. It is situated 4½ miles S.E. of Kelso. In the neighbourhood is Moss Tower, a border stronghold, which was burnt by the English in 1544 and again in 1553. The barony of Caverton belonged to the Lord Soulis, who is said to have been boiled alive in the parish of Castleton, near his castle of Hermitage.

CAVE, SOUTH, a par. and petty sessions town, partly within the liberty of St. Peter at York, and partly in the wap. of Harthill, East Riding of the co. of York, 10 miles from Hull, and 24 S.E. of York. It is an extensive parish, and includes the tnshps. of Broomfleet, South Cave, and Faxfleet. The town, which is situated in a hollow by the Humber, contains a bank, several inns, and three chapels. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York, val. £168, in the patron. of H. G. Barnard, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was built in 1601. The charities produce £24 per annum, of which £18 is the endowment of Jobson's school. Cave Castle commands a fine prospect, and contains a portrait of Washington, whose father, John Washington, was a landowner here previous to the emigration of the family to America in 1657. Monday is the market day, principally for corn, and a fair is held on Trinity Monday.

CAVIL, a hmlt. in the par. of Eastrington, in the hund. of Howdenshire, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles N.E. of Howden. There are traces of the ancient seat of the Cavils.

CAWDEN WITH CADWORTH, a hund. in the S. portion of the co. of Wilts, contains the pars. of St. Martin Barford, Baverstock, Britford, Burcombe, Coombe-Bissett, Fovant, Grovcley-Wood, Nether Hampton, West Harnham, Homington, Odstock, St. Anthony Stratford, Sutton Mandeville, Whitsbury, and parts of Bramshaw and Wilton, and has an area of 25,100 acres.

CAWDOR, or CALDER, a par. in the district of East Inverness, in the cos. of Inverness and Nairn, Scotland, with a vil. of the same name, 5 miles S.W. of Nairn. Three-fourths of the surface consists of pasture and moorland, the remainder is wood and arable land. The principal heritors are the Earl of Cawdor and Sir J. Rose of Holme. Cawdor Castle, formerly the Tower of Calder, possesses great antiquarian interest. It was commenced in 1393, and increased by subsequent additions. In the 16th century it passed into the hands of the clan Campbell by the marriage of John of Lorn with the heiress of the Calder family. Here Lord Lovat lay hid after the rebellion of 1745, being ingeniously concealed in the roof, and might long have eluded search had he not left his retreat. Tradition asserts, though contrary to the opinion of antiquarians, that King Duncan (whose chain armour is here preserved) was murdered in the castle by Macbeth. The par. is in the presb. of Nairn, and in the patron. of the Earl of Cawdor. The stipend of the minister is £156. There is also a Free church. A fair is held in March.

CAWDRY, a tnshp. in the par. of Leek, in the co. of Stafford.

CAWKWELL, or CAWKWELD, a par. in the northern div. of the wap. of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 7 miles N. of Horncastle, its post town, and the same distance from the Louth station of the Boston and Great Grimsby section of the Great Northern railway. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, of the val. of £46, in the patron. of the Earl of Yarborough. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a small edifice. The lord of the manor is the Duke of Portland.

CAWOOD, a par. in the lower div. of the wap. of Barkstone Ash, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 7 miles from Tadcaster, 5 N.W. of Selby railway station, and 10 from York. The village, which is lighted with gas, is pleasantly situated on the navigable portion of the river Ouse, and was formerly a market town. There is a good ferry over the river. The quarter sessions for the liberty of Cawood, Wistow, and Otley, were formerly held here, but are now transferred to Otley. In the Saxon times the manor was given by King Athelstan to Wulstan, the 15th Archbishop of York, and from that time the northern prelates frequently resided here. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of York, val. £140, in the patron. of the Archbishop of York. The church dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient edifice in the English style, with a monument to Archbishop Montaigne's memory. The register commences as early as 1591. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have places of worship. There is a school for boys, endowed with a master's house, school-house, and £20 per annum, by the late Archbishop Harsnett; likewise a school endowed with £80 per annum and house, by the Rev. S. Duffield, for the board and education of six girls. There is an almshouse, consisting of four tenements, founded about 1723 by William James, Esq., and endowed by him with £18 for each of the four occupants; also an almshouse, consisting of six tenements, founded and endowed in 1839 by James Waterhouse Smith, Esq. In the vicinity are the ruins of Cawood Castle, once the magnificent seat of the archbishops of York. It was to this castle that Wolsey retired after his fall, and here he was

arrested on a charge of treason by the Earl of Northumberland. At the conclusion of the Civil War it was dismantled by order of parliament, and has gradually fallen to decay, so that at present the principal gateway is almost all that remains entire. A market was formerly held on Wednesday, but is now discontinued. There are two fairs in the year, one for cattle on the 12th May, and a pleasure fair held in August.

CAWOOD, a hmlt. in the par. of Melling, in the hund. of Lonsdale South of the Sands, in the co. of Lancaster. It is joined to Arkholme, to form a chplry., and is situated near the river Lune.

CAWRSE, a hund. in the eastern portion of the co. of Montgomery, North Wales; contains the par. of Forden, and parts of Church Stoke, Pool, Alberbury, Worthen, and Castle-Caereinion.

CAWSAND, a vil. in the hund. of Roborough, in the co. of Cornwall, 2 miles S.W. of Plymouth, on Cawsand Bay. Here are both pilot and coastguard stations, the bay forming a good anchorage for large ships. In the reign of Elizabeth, one of the ships of the Armada was fired here by the people.

CAWSTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Dunchurch, 2 miles S.W. of Rugby. It is a meet for the North Warwick hounds. The chief residence is Cawston House, the seat of Lord Scott.

CAWSTON, a par. in the hund. of South Erpingham, in the co. of Norfolk, 4 miles W. of Aylsham, and 11 N.E. of Norwich. Alderford is its post town. It is situated on the river Wensum, near the Great Eastern railway. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £1,015, in the patron. of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Agnes, is a fine edifice in the perpendicular decorated style of architecture, and possesses a curiously carved poor-box. The register commences in 1538. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The charities amount to about £11 per annum. Fairs are held on the 1st February, and the last Wednesday in the months of April and August. W. Bulwer, Esq., is lord of the manor.

CAWTHORN, a tnshp. in the par. of Middleton, in the wap. of Pickering Lythe, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles N.W. of Pickering, and 8 E. of Kirby-Moorside. The lord of the manor is Col. Mitchelson. Near here may be seen in excellent preservation four Roman camps, through which the military road ran from York to Dunsley.

CAWTHORNE, a par. in the wap. of Staincross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles S.W. of the Darton railway station, and 4 miles N.W. of Barnsley, its post town. The Barnsley canal terminates in this parish, in a basin, which is connected by a tramway with Silkstone and the neighbouring collieries. Cawthorne was a chplry. in the par. of Silkstone, but in 1707 was made parochial and independent. Veins of ironstone have been long worked, and there is a chalybeate spring. The population is agricultural, excepting those employed in mines and collieries, or as hand-loom weavers. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £185, in the patron. of J. S. Stanhope, Esq. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an old building in the Gothic and later English styles of architecture, The register is ancient. The late Rev. Joseph Hunter thought it not improbable that Cawthorne, though subsequently a dependent chapel, was the original mother church for the whole wapentake of Staincross. There is an old grammar school, now enlarged and used for the education of from 80 to 90 boys, and also for a night-school of boys and girls. There is besides a girls' school-house, recently built by John Spencer Stanhope, Esq., for the education of about 100 girls, in Tivydale. The Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans have places of worship, used likewise as schools for boys and girls. Not far from the village is Cannon Hall, the residence of J. S. Stanhope, Esq.; also Barmby Hall, the residence of the Knightly family, and Banks Hall.

CAWTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Bourn, in the wap. of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 2 miles N. of Bourn. The Baptists have a place of worship, and there is a school in connection with the Church of England.

CAWTHORPE LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 4 miles E. of Louth station on the Great Northern railway, and 8 miles from Alford. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £69, the patron. of which is sequestrated into the hands of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a brick edifice, rebuilt in 1860. The Wesleyans and Free Methodists have chapels here. The charities produce £10 per annum. The lord of the manor is L. Parker, Esq.

CAWTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Gilling, wap. of Ryedale, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles S. of Helmsley.

CAXTON, a par. in the hund. of Longstow, in the co. of Cambridge, 12 miles W. of Cambridge, and 11 N. of Royston railway station. It was formerly a considerable town on Ermine Street, belonging to the families of Frevile, Burgoyne, D'Eschallers, and others, but is now a small agricultural village. Up to the middle of the last century it had a market, which was granted about the year 1247. It is still the head of a Poor-law Union, and of a registration district, but is included in the New County Court district of Cambridge. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £80, in the patron. of the Dean and Canons of Windsor, to whom the church was given in 1351, having belonged previously to the priory of Lewes; it is dedicated to St. Andrew, and possesses some old tombs. The Baptists have here a chapel, and there are National schools for both sexes. Matthew Paris, the historian, was born here. George Gaps, Esq., is lord of the manor. In this parish stands the workhouse of the Arrington and Caxton Union. Fairs are held on 5th March and 18th October.

CAYNTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Edgmond, in the co. of Salop, 3 miles W. of Newport.

CAYO, a vil. in the par. of Conwil-Cayo, in the hund. of Cayo, 6 miles N.W. of Llandovery.

CAYO, a hund. in the eastern portion of the co. of Carmarthen, contains the pars. of Cilycwm, Talley, Llansawel, Conwil-Cayo, Llansorda, Llandyfeisant, and parts of Llandingat, Llan-y-Crwys, and Llandeilofawr.

CAYTHORPE, a par. in the wap. of Loveden, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 4 miles N.E. of the Hougham railway station, on the Great Northern line, 9 miles E. of Newark, and 9 W. of Sleaford. It contains the hmlt. of Friston. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £976, in the patron. of Rev. C. D. Crofts. The church, dedicated to St. Vincent, is a fine building, principally in the decorated style of architecture, with a beautiful spire, peal of bells, and several monuments. The Wesleyans have a place of worship, and there is a school connected with the Church of England. The charities produce about £8 per annum. Caythorpe Hall, a modern edifice, beautifully situated, is the seat of G. H. Packe, M.P., who is lord of the manor. A fair is held on the second Friday after Good Friday.

CAYTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Rudston, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles N.E. of Great Driffield.

CAYTHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Lowdham, southern div. of the wap. of Thurgarton, in the co. of Nottingham, 5 miles S. of Southwell. It is situated on the river Trent, near the Lowdham station of the Nottingham and Lincoln line. The inhabitants are principally engaged in stocking weaving.

CAYTON, a par. in the wap. of Pickering Lythe, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles S.E. of Scarborough. It includes the hmlts. of Killerby and Deepdale, and the tnshps. of Cayton and Osgolby. The village is situated near the coast, and is a station on the Scarborough and Hull section of the North-Eastern railway. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Seamer, in the dioc. of York, in the patron. of Lord Londesborough. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a handsome stone building with embattled tower. The Wesleyans have a place of worship, and there are schools for both sexes.

CAYTON, a hmlt. in the par. of South Stainley, in the lower div. of the wap. of Claro, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles N.E. of Ripley. It was at one time a grange of Fountains Abbey.

CECILSTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Castle-Magner, in the bar. of Duhallow, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles to the N.W. of Mallow. Here is a police station, and petty sessions are held by the county magistrates. Fairs are held on the 25th April, 14th May, 18th October, and 24th November.

CEDRIS, a tnshp. in the pars. of Llanfihangel-y-Pennant and Talyllyn, in the co. of Merioneth, North Wales, 6 miles S.W. of Dolgelly.

CEFEN-LOCH, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant, in the co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 5 miles N. of Llanfyllin.

CEFN, or CEVN, a hmlt. in the par. of Gelligaer, hund. of Caerphilly, in the co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 6 miles N. of Caerphilly. It is situated on a hill near the river Tâf. The Chester and Shrewsbury branch of the Great Western railway has a station here.

CEFNBLAIDD, a hmlt. in the par. of Talley, in the co. of Carmarthen, South Wales, 7 miles N. of Llandeilofawr.

CEFNCETHINFAWR, a hmlt. in the co. of Carmarthen, South Wales, 3 miles S. of Llandeilofawr.

CEFN CYMER, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangwym, in the co. of Denbigh, North Wales, 13 miles S.W. of Ruthin.

CEFNDEISIOG, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfihangel, co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 5 miles S.W. of Llanfyllin.

CEFNDU, a tnshp. in the par. of Rhuddlan, in the co. of Flint, North Wales, near Rhuddlan.

CEFNHAFODAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangirrig, in the co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 6 miles S. of Llanidloes. The river Cefni rises above Llangefni, in the co. of Anglesea, and runs S.W. to Malldraeth Bay, passing in its course under the nineteen-arched viaduct of the Chester and Holyhead railway.

CEFNLENYD, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Deythur, in the co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 8 miles E. of Llanfyllin.

CEFNLLYFNOG, a tnshp. in the par. of Meifod, in the co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 3 miles S. of Llanfyllin.

CEFNLLYS, or KEVENLLEECE, a hund. in Mid. Radnor, contains the pars. of Cefnllys, Llandrindog, Pilleth, Blethvaugh, Llanbadarn-fawr, Llanfihangel-Rhydithon, and Whitton, with parts of Llandegley, Llandewy-Ystrad-denny, Llangynllo, and Abbey-cwm-hîr.

CEFNLLYS, or KEVENLEECE, a par. and nominal borough, in the hund. of Cefnllys, in the co. of Radnor, 8 miles S.E. of Rhayader, on the river Ithon. It contains Trefonnon, Cwmbreetin, and Trelegoed. This is a polling place, and a contributory borough to New Radnor, nominally governed by a bailiff, recorder, and burgesses. Here are ruins of Castell Glyn Ithon, which was erected in the 13th century by Ralph Mortimer. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £135, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The charities produce £22 per annum.

CEFN-LLYS, ISAF, and ISCHAF, tnshps. in the par. of Llanerfyl, in the co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 4 miles W. of Llanfair.

CEFNPAWL, a tnshp. in the par. of Abbey-cwm-hîr, hund. of Cefnllys, in the co. of Radnor, South Wales, 6 miles E. of Rhayadergwy. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Ithon and Clywedog.

CEFNPENNAR, a hmlt. in the par. of Aberdare, in the co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 4 miles S.W. of Merthyr-Tydfil. It is situated on the river Cynon, near the banks of the canal. The inhabitants are engaged in the iron-works and collieries.

CEFNPOST, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfihangel, hund. of Edernion, in the co. of Merioneth, North Wales, 6 miles N.W. of Corwen.

CEFNRHOS and UCHA, tnshps. in the par. of Towyn, in the co. of Merioneth, North Wales, near Towyn.

CEFNTREFFRAW, a tythg. in the par. of Aberffraw, in the co. of Anglesea, North Wales.

CEFN-Y-BEDD, a hmlt. in the co. of Denbigh, North Wales, 4 miles from Wrexham.

CEFNYBERIN, a tnshp. in the par. of Kerry, in the co. of Montgomery, North Wales, 2 miles E. of Newtown.

CEFN-Y-COED, a tnshp. in the par. of Eglwysfach, in the co. of Denbigh, 4 miles S.E. of Conway.

CEFN-Y-GURDY, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangwyfan, in the co. of Denbigh, 5 miles N. of Ruthin.

CEFN-YR-OWEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Dolgelly, in the co. of Merioneth, North Wales.

CEFYN, or CEFN, a tnshp. in the par. of Cilcen, hund. of Coleshill, in the co. of Flint, 5 miles N.W. of Mold. It is situated on an eminence near the river Alwen, and is a station on the Chester and Holyhead branch of the London and North-Western railway.

CEGID RIVER passes under the viaduct, 600 feet long, on the Holyhead and Chester railway, and falls into the sea at Port Penrhyn, in the co. of Carnarvon.

CEIDIO, a par. in the hund. of Dinlaen, in the co. of Carnarvon, North Wales, 5 miles W. of Pwllheli, its post town, and 2 from Nevin. The Crewe section of the London and North-Western railway has a station at Bangor, 28 miles distant. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £85, in the patron. of T. P. J. Parry, Esq. The charities produce £4 per annum.

CEIDIO. *See* RHODOGEIDIO, Anglesea.

CEIRCHIOG, a parochial chplry. in the hund. of Llyfon, in the co. of Anglesea, North Wales, 4 miles N. of Aberffraw, and 3 from the Ty-Croes station on the Chester and Holyhead railway. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the rect. of Llanbeulan, in the dioc. of Bangor, in the patron. of the bishop.

CEIRIOG RIVER takes its rise in the S. part of the co. of Denbigh, under Cader Ferwyn, and runs eastward through the beautiful valley, where Owen Gwynnedd met Henry II., to the river Dee.

CELBRIDGE, a market town in the pars. of Donaghcumper and Kildrought, in the bars. of N. and S. Salt, in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 11 miles W. of Dublin. It is situated in the midst of a highly improved country, on the river Liffey, near the Royal canal, and at the distance of 1 mile from the Hazelhatch station of the Great Southern and Western railway. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the cotton and woollen trade, and there is a large woollen factory in the town, erected in 1806, but not recently at work. The town, which was founded at an early period by the earls of Limerick, contains the parish church of Kildrought, a modern structure, with a monument to the Conollys; a Roman Catholic chapel, savings-bank, hospital, and the Union poorhouse. There is a free school founded by the Conollys, the revenue of which is £309 per annum. Some interest is attached to this spot as having been the home of Esther Vanhomrigh, known as Vanessa in Dean Swift's poem of "Cadenus and Vanessa." A bower of laurels is still pointed out in the grounds of Celbridge Abbey as the place where the Dean and Vanessa frequently conversed. A handsome bridge here spans the Liffey, which flows for several miles through demesne lands of great beauty. There are several fine seats in the neighbourhood. The market day is Saturday. Fairs are held on the last Tuesday in April, 8th September, and 7th November.

CELLAN, a par. in the hund. of Moyddyn, in the co. of Cardigan, South Wales, 3 miles N.E. of Lampeter. It is situated on the Roman road to *Lorentium*, or Llanio, vestiges of which yet remain, near the river Teifi. Among the mountains in the neighbourhood is an immense stone, known as Llêch Cynon, raised on a circular tumulus. The adjacent river, Frwd Cynon, is probably so named from Cynon, the reputed founder of Tregynon. There are likewise other sepulchral heaps, with remains of a cromlech, camps, &c.; among the former may be mentioned the Byr-faen and the Bedd-y-Forwyn, or "Virgin's Grave," to the S. of the village.

The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £83, in the patron. of the bishop. The church consists of a nave and chancel, and possesses two sacristories for holy water. Here the Welsh antiquary, the Rev. M. Williams, was born.

CELLARDYKES, a large fishing vil. in the par. of Kilrenny, in the co. of Fife, Scotland. It forms part of the burgh of Kilrenny.

CELLAR-HEAD, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Hulme and Rownall, in the co. of Stafford, 4 miles N.W. of Cheadle.

CELLIWYNN, a hmlt. near Llantrissant, in the co. of Glamorgan.

CELLWS, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanbadarn-fawr, in the co. of Radnor, 7 miles S.E. of Rhayader.

CEMAS-COED, a vil. in the chplry. of Trewalchmai, in the co. of Anglesea, 5 miles to the N.E. of Aberffraw.

CEMMAES, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanbadrig, hund. of Tal-y-Bolion, in the co. of Anglesea, North Wales, 10 miles N.E. of Holyhead. The London and North-Western railway passes within 3 miles of the village, and has a station at Ty-Croes. It is situated on a little creek, opening into a most beautiful bay, about 1 mile across, on the northern side of the isle. It affords a shipping place for the exportation of the serpentine, or Mona marble, called by statuaries "verd antique," quarried in the adjacent parish of Llanvechell. Its entrance into the main sea is guarded on each side by a craggy promontory, the one of gray the other of snow-white marble, smooth as the surface of a mirror, and when illuminated by the sun, its sparkling transparency baffles description. In the interior recesses of the bay a bank of black shale finely contrasts with a lofty, irregular, projecting arch of white marble.

CEMMES, a par. in the hund. of Machynlleth, in the co. of Montgomery, 6 miles N.E. of Machynlleth, its post town. It is situated on the river Dyfi. Here is Moel Eiddau, a Roman camp, which commands an extensive view. The par. includes the tnshps. of Brynnchel, Tafolog, and Gwernybwlch. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £288, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Tydecho. There is an Independent chapel. The charities produce £5 per annum. Fairs are held on the 1st May, 9th and 24th September.

CENARTH, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Harmon, hund. of Rhayader, in the co. of Radnor.

CENARTH. *See* KENARTH, Carmarthenshire.

CENIN, a vil. in the par. of Llanfihangel-y-Pennant, in the co. of Carnarvon, 5 miles N. of Criccieth.

CENOL, a parcel in the par. of Llanfihangel-cwmdû, in the hund. of Crickhowell, in the co. of Brecon, 5 miles N.W. of Crickhowell. It is situated on the Roman road *Via Julia*, near the river Rhiangol.

CERES, a par. in the district of Cupar, in the co. of Fife, Scotland, 3 miles S. of Cupar. The Springfield station of the Edinburgh and Northern railway is at the W. end of the par. It contains, besides the town of Ceres, the vils. of Craigrothie, Baldinie, Petscottie, and Chance-inn. The parish, which is of an irregular elliptical form, extending some 7 miles from E. to W., whilst its greatest breadth is near 4 miles, comprises 8,000 acres, of which about nine-tenths are under tillage, whilst the remaining one-tenth is planted or in pasture. Limestone is extensively wrought, and coal and sandstone are found. A short time ago it was reported that in boring for coal the workmen had come upon a valuable bed of black band ironstone, but operations have not yet been entered upon for sinking. The principal manufactures are linen of medium quality (in the production of which there are about 300 looms employed), bleaching and spinning. The principal heritors of the parish are the Earl of Glasgow, J. A. Thomson, Esq., of Charleton, G. W. Hope, Esq., of Craighall, and Major Kemyss, of Kemyss Hall. Upon the estate of Kemyss Hall is a beautiful tower of jointed freestone, 24 feet square and about 50 feet high, formerly the residence of the author of the celebrated "Staggering State of Scotch Statesmen." Magus Muir, the scene of Archbishop Sharpe's murder is in the E. part of this par. The par. is in the presb. of Cupar, and in the patron. of the Earl of Glasgow. The stipend of the minister is £229. There is also a Free church and two United Presbyterian churches. In addition to the parochial and female schools in the town of Ceres, there are schools at Baldinie and Craigrothie. Fairs are held in June and October.

CERIST, a tnshp. in the par. of Mallwyd, in the co. of Merioneth, 2 miles S. of Dinas Mowddwg.

CERNE-ABBAS, a par. in the hund. of Cerne, in the co. of Dorset, 7 miles N. of Dorchester, and 10 S. of Sherborne. It is situated near the South-Western railway, and is watered by the river Cerne. The principal business of the place is in malting, brewing, and tanning. The manufactures of coarse linen, gloves, parchment, and silk-winding are carried on to a small extent. Cerne is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £81, in the patron. of Lord Rivers. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is in the later English style, and has a beautiful tower and chimes. The Independents and Methodists have places of worship, and there is a free school. Traces of the abbey, founded in 987, are yet to be seen, where St. Edwald, the brother of King Edmund the Martyr, was buried, and of which Cardinal Morton was a monk. Its revenues at the Dissolution were valued at £623 13*s.* 2*d.* On Trendle Hill there is cut in the chalk a large figure nearly 200 feet high, of which nothing certain has been discovered. This was formerly a market town, and petty sessions for the division are still held here. Near the village stand the Union poorhouse and a large stone barn formerly belonging to the Abbey. The fairs are held on Mid-Lent Monday, 28th April, and 2nd October.

CERNE, NETHER, a par. in the hund. of Cerne, in the co. of Dorset, adjoining Cerne-Abbas. There is no village, and only fifteen houses. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £60, in the patron. of R. B. Sheridan, Esq.

CERNE, UPPER, a par. in the hund. of Sherborne, in the co. of Dorset, adjoining Cerne-Abbas. There is no village. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury, in the patron. of W. W. White, Esq., who is proprietor of the whole parish, and resides at Upper Cerne House, a fine old structure, formerly connected with Cerne Abbey.

CERNEY, NORTH, a par. in the hund. of Rapsgate, union of Cirencester, in the co. of Gloucester, 4 miles from Cirencester, its post town and railway station. It contains the tythgs. of Calmsden and Woodmancote. The living is a rect. in the archdeac. and dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £654, in the patron. of University College, Oxford. In the vicinity are the traces of a small Roman camp on Ermine Street.

CERNEY, SOUTH, a par. in the hund. of Crowthorne and Minty, in the co. of Gloucester, 4 miles from Cirencester, its post town and railway station. It is situated on the river Thames, near the Severn canal and Great Western railway. The living is a discharged vic. in the archdeac. and dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £231, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to All Saints. In 1834 Mrs. Edwards left a munificent bequest for the relief of the widows and orphans of clergymen in the dioc. of Gloucester, and in 1837 the trustees resolved to expend half the bequest in erecting a college or asylum for the pensioners. Land was given at South Cerney for the purpose; and the building, called Edwards' College, has a chaste and beautiful appearance.

CERNIOGAU MAWR, or KERNIOGGY, a hmlt. in the co. of Denbigh, 10 miles S.E. of Llanrwst. It is situated near the rivers Dee and Conway.

CERRIG-CEINWEN, a par. in the hund. of Malltraeth, in the co. of Anglesea, 5 miles N.E. of Aberffraw, and 11 from Beaumaris. The London and North-Western railway passes within 4 miles of the village, and has a station at Gaerwen. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the rect. of Llangristiolus, in the dioc. of Bangor, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Ceinwen.

CERRIG-Y-DRUIDION, a par. in the hund. of

Isaled, in the co. of Denbigh, 9 miles N.W. of Corwen, and 15 from Ruthin. It is situated on a branch of the river Dee, and derives its name from the Druidical remains which formerly stood here. At Pen-y-Gaer, where a castle anciently stood, Caractacus is stated to have sought refuge previous to his capture by the Romans. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £500, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a spacious edifice. The charities produce £99 per annum, besides Price's almshouses for six poor men. Fairs are held on the 18th March, 27th April, 24th August, 20th October, and 7th December.

CESSFORD, a vil. in the par. of Eckford, in the co. of Roxburgh, Scotland. It is situated 6½ miles N.E. of Jedburgh. The ruin of the ancient castle of Cessford, which gives the title of baron to the Duke of Roxburgh, stands S. of the village.

CEULAN-Y-MAES-MAWR, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfihangel-Geneur-Glynn, hund. of Geneur-Glynn, in the co. of Cardigan, 5 miles E. of Aberystwith. It is situated on the Ceulan river.

CEUSWYN, a tnshp. in the par. of Talyllyn, in the co. of Merioneth, 5 miles S. of Dolgelly.

CHACKMORE, a hmlt. in the par. of Radclive, hund. of Buckingham, in the co. of Bucks, 1 mile N.W. of Buckingham. The church is in ruins.

CHAD, or ST. CHAD, three pars. of this name, one in the borough of Shrewsbury, in the co. of Salop; another united with the par. of St. Mary, co. Stafford; and a third a district par. in the par. of Malpas, higher div. of Broxton hund., co. Chester.

CHADBURY, a tythg. in the par. of Norton, lower div. of the hund. of Blackenhurst, in the co. of Worcester, 2 miles N. of Evesham, and 2 miles from Norton.

CHADDENWICK, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Mere, in the co. of Wilts. It is situated near Mere, in the ecclesiastical district of Zeals Green.

CHADDERTON, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Prestwich, hund. of Salford, in the co. of Lancaster, 4 miles N.W. of Oldham, and 7 from Manchester. It is situated at a short distance from the Middleton station of the Leeds and Manchester railway, which is here intersected by the Leeds and Manchester canal. Here are the fine hills known as Chadderton Heights, and at their foot the old hall of Chadderton, formerly the residence of Sir Watts Horton, Bart., but now the property of Mr. Rheiss, who is related to the noble families of Wilton and Derby; also Fox Denton Hall, the property of the Radcliffes, an old Lancashire family. There are also some handsome modern residences belonging to the wealthy manufacturers of Oldham. The township forms two ecclesiastical districts in the dioc. of Manchester, the living of St. John, val. £150, and that of St. Matthew, val. £150, both perpet. curs., and in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The latter church is a modern building, and was erected by subscription and contribution. The Wesleyans, at Cow Hill, and the Baptists, at Mills' Hill, have places of worship, together with day, night, and Sunday schools. A cemetery for the borough of Oldham is situated here. The rivulet Irk rises in the neighbouring township of Royton, runs through Chadderton, and joins the Irwell at Manchester. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in hand-loom silk weaving, but there are also several coal-mines and cotton-mills. Lawrence Chadderton, the celebrated divine, was born here in A.D. 1536. He was first master of Emanuel College, Cambridge; one of the five divines chosen in the third year of King James I.'s reign to manage the Puritan cause at the Hampton Court conference, and was named one of the commissioners for translating the Bible. In this township are many traces yet to be seen of the Roman road between Manchester and York, and there is an extensive unexplored tumulus.

CHADDESDEN, a par. in the hund. of Appletree, in the co. of Derby, 2½ miles E. of Derby. It is crossed by the Nottingham branch of the North Midland railway, the river Derwent, and the Derby canal. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £89, in the patron. of Sir H. Wilmot, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, and possesses a beautiful carved oak screen. In the chancel is a cenotaph to the memory of Sir Edward Wilmot, the physician of George I. and George II., and also a monument to his son, Sir Robert M. Wilmot. The register is of early date. The Wesleyans have a place of worship, and there is a school for boys, erected by subscription. The annual val. of the charities amounts to £54, of which Wilmot's school receives £34. A chantry was founded in the reign of Edward III. by Henry de Chaddesden, then Archdeacon of Leicester. Robert Newton died seised of the chantry in 1593. The Hall is a fine building, beautifully situated, and is the seat of Sir H. Wilmot, Bart., who is lord of the manor. This place is a meet for the Donington hounds. The feast is held on the nearest Sunday to St. Peter's Day.

CHADDESLEY CORBETT, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Halfshire, in the co. of Worcester, 13 miles to the N. of Worcester, and 4½ S.E. of the Kidderminster station on the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton line. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in worsted spinning. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £541, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is an ancient building, partly Gothic and partly Norman in style of architecture. It possesses a spire and a peal of eight bells. The annual val. of the charities amounts to about £327. Here are two free schools for both sexes, and a Roman Catholic chapel.

CHADDLEWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Kintbury Eagle, in the co. of Berks, 6 miles S. of Wantage, its post town, and 9 N.W. of Newbury. It contains Woolley, where was formerly a priory. The Great Western railway passes within 6 miles of the village, and has a station at Wantage Road. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £272, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The church dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient building with a low tower, nave, and chancel; the porch entrance is a Saxon arch of great antiquity. There is an endowed school, supported by funds left by Mrs. Saunders and Mrs. Wynne, as well as National schools. There are some small charities. B. Wroughton, Esq., is lord of the manor, and owner of Woolley Park, which is very extensive and well stocked with deer. The principal residences are Woolley Park and Chaddleworth House.

CHADKIRK, or ROMILEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Stockport, hund. of Macclesfield, in the co. of Chester, 4 miles E. of Stockport. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £120, in the patron. of the Rector of Stockport. The chapel is an ancient building. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. There are several large print-works as well as cotton-mills. Near Compstall Bridge the river Etherow has its confluence with the Goyt, and from that point is known as the Mersey.

CHADLINGTON, a hund. in the N.W. portion of the co. of Oxford, contains the pars. of Ascott-under-Wychwood, Chastleton, Churchill, Cornwell, Enstone, Fifield, Fulbrook, Idbury, Kiddington, Kingham, Milster-Lovell, Northmoor, Chipping Norton, Hook Norton, Great and Little Rollright, Salford, Salsden, Shipton, Spelsbury, Swerford, Swinbrook, Taynton, and part of Charlbury, comprising 70,000 acres.

CHADLINGTON, EAST and WEST, tnshps. in the par. of Charlbury, hund. of Chadlington, in the co. of Oxford, 4 miles S. of Chipping-Norton, their post town. They are situated on the N. bank of the river Evenlode. East Chadlington is a cur. to the vic. of Charlbury, not in charge. The church estate produces £30 per annum.

CHADSHUNT, a par. in the hund. of Kington, in the co. of Warwick, 2 miles N. of Kington, its post town and railway station, and 9 from Warwick. There is no village, and only eight houses in the parish. It had formerly an oratory to St. Chad. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of Bishop's Itchington in the dioc. of Worcester, in the patron. of the Bishop of Lichfield. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

CHADSTONE, a hmlt. in the par. of Castle Ashby, in the co. of Northampton, 7 miles E. of Northampton

CHADWELL, a par. in the hund. of Barstaple, in the co. of Essex, 2½ miles E. of Grays, its post town, and 2 N. of Tilbury, both being stations on the South-end line. A portion of Tilbury Fort is within this parish. Its name originates from the well of St. Chad, at which miraculous cures were supposed to be wrought. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £427, in the patron. of the Rev. J. P. Herringham. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice recently repaired. Here are National schools for both sexes. Daneholes and Cunobelin's gold mines are chalk caverns here.

CHADWELL, or CHADWELL HEATH, a ward in the par. of Barking, hund. of Becontree, in the co. of Essex, 2½ miles E. of the Great Ilford station of the Great Eastern line, and 3 W. of Romford. Here the Baptists have a chapel, and the K division of the Metropolitan police a station.

CHADWELL, or CAWDWELL, a chplry. in the par. of Rothley, hund. of East Goscote, in the co. of Leicester, 5 miles N. of Melton Mowbray, its post town. The chapel of ease is a neat building with a tower. The charities produce £4 per annum.

CHADWELL, or ST. CHAD'S WELL, one of the sources of the New River, rising near Ware Park, in co. Herts.

CHADWICK, a hmlt. in the par. of Rochdale, hund. of Salford, in the co. of Lancaster, 2 miles W. of Rochdale, where stands Chadwick Hall.

CHADWICK, a hmlt. in the par. of Bromsgrove, in the co. of Worcester, 3 miles N. of Bromsgrove.

CHAFFCOMBE, a par. in the hund. of South Petherton, in the co. of Somerset, 2 miles E. of Chard, and about 3 S. of Ilminster. The Yeovil and Exeter branch of the London and South-Western railway has a station at Chard Road. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £143, in the patron. of Earl Poulett. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient building in the early English style, and has been recently restored. The tithes were commuted in 1839. The lord of the manor is Earl Poulett. The principal residence is Chaffcombe Hall.

CHAFFORD, a hund. in the S.W. portion of the co. of Essex; it contains the pars. of Aveley, Childerditch, Cranham, North and South Ockendon, Rainham, South Weald, Stifford, Grays and West Thurrock, Upminster, Great and Little Warley, and Wennington, comprising about 35,000 acres. Chafford deanery, in the dioc. of Rochester, is nearly conterminous with the hund.

CHAGFORD, a par. and stannary town in the hund. of Wonford, in the co. of Devon, 15 miles S.W. of Exeter, its post town, and 4 from the Moreton station of the London and South-Western railway. It is situated in a pretty spot on the river Teign, and surrounded with most romantic scenery. There are two good hotels besides lodging-houses, for the accommodation of visitors who resort to the village in the summer months for the benefit of the bracing air. The market-place, recently built, forms part of the revenues of the church. The tin-mines are no longer worked. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £650, in the patron. of the Rev. G. H. Haines. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a handsome stone edifice in the early perpendicular style. The Bible Christians and Wesleyans have places of worship, and there are schools for both sexes. The charities produce about £21 per annum. The lords of the manor are Nicholas Clampett and J. Coniam, Esqrs. The market is on Saturday. Fairs are held on the last Thursday in March, September, and October, and the first Thursday in May.

CHAIGLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Mitton, lower div. of the hund. of Blackburn, in the co. of Lancaster, 5 miles W. of Clitheroe.

CHAILEY, a par. in the hund. of Street, rape of Lewes, in the co. of Sussex, 6½ miles N. of Lewes, its post town, and 4 from Cook's Bridge station of the London and Brighton line. It is the head of a Poor-law union, and contains the Union workhouse, but is comprised within the registration district of Lewes. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £505, in the patron. of Mrs. Hepburn and Mrs. Blencowe. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a small structure in the early English style, with spire. Here are National schools for boys and girls. James Ingram and O. Blencowe, Esqrs., are the chief landowners. A fair is held on the 29th June for pedlery.

CHALBURY, a par. in the hund. of Badbury, in the co. of Dorset, 6 miles N. of the Wimborne station of the South-Western railway, and 11 E. of Blandford. Chalbury Hill is a place of interest from the beauty of the views on all sides, embracing the sea and a richly wooded country. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £168, in the patron. of the Earl of Pembroke. The church is an ancient edifice, and possesses a register, the earliest date of which is 1695. The Earl of Shaftesbury is lord of the manor.

CHALCOMBE, or CHACOMBE, a par. in the hund. of King's Sutton, in the co. of Northampton, 3 miles N.E. of Banbury, its post town and railway station. It is situated near the river Cherwell, which bounds the parish on the W. There are considerable remains of a priory, which was founded by Hugh de Chacombe in the time of Henry II., and at the Dissolution the site was purchased by the Foxe family, now represented by Charles Wykeham Martin, Esq., its present owner. The inhabitants are engaged in agriculture and the manufacture of hosiery. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £250, in the patron. of Charles Wykeham Martin, Esq. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is a stone edifice, partly in the decorated and partly in the perpendicular style, and contains an ancient brass. The Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans have chapels, and there is a school with a small endowment. The charities amount to £4 per annum. Charles Wykeham Martin, Esq., is lord of the manor.

CHALDON, a par. in the first div. of the hund. of Wallington, in the co. of Surrey, 5 miles N.E. of Reigate, and 2 N.E. of the Merstham station of the London and Brighton line. Redhill is its post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £255, in the patron. of James Legrew, Esq. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is an ancient structure partly in the early English style, with spire. The charities amount to £4 per annum.

CHALDON HERRING, or EAST CHALDON, a par. in the lib. of Bindon, South Blandford div. of the co. of Dorset, 10 miles S.W. of Wareham, and 11 from Dorchester, its post town. It includes West Chaldon, which was formerly a separate parish. The London and South-Western railway passes within 5 miles of the village, and has a station at Wool. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £62, in the patron. of Joseph Weld, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. In the neighbourhood are several barrows.

CHALE, a par. in the lib. of West Medina, Isle of Wight, in the co. of Southampton, 7 miles from Newport, 10 from Brading, and 20 from the Gosport station of the London and South-Western line. Chale is one of the most picturesque spots in the island, with its grey old church standing near the verge of a precipice, and overlooking a snug cove, known to sailors as Chale Bay, delightful in its aspect, but too often fatally dangerous to the shipping along the coast. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £334, in the patron. of James Theobald, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, was built in the reign of Henry I. by Hugh Vernon. It possesses a fine square tower, and contains a monument to the late Sir Henry Worsley, who endowed the schools. In the churchyard lie the remains of the captain and part of the crew and passengers of the *Clarendon*, which was lost in Chale Bay. Blackgang Chine, about half a mile from the church, is a tremendous chasm, the sides of which rise nearly perpendicular, 500 feet above the bay. On its summit stand the Blackgang Hotel and Sealand Cottage, commanding a good view of the Needles and the Dorsetshire coast. Near the Chine is St. Catherine's Hill, 800 feet above the level of the sea, on the top of which are the remains of a

tower built in 1323 by Walter de Godyton, and also a column erected on the brow of the hill, 72 feet high, by Michael Hoy, to commemorate the visit of Alexander I. of Russia to this kingdom in 1814. At the foot of the hill the Medina takes its rise.

CHALEND, a vil. in the co. of Bedford, 2 miles W. of Luton.

CHALFIELD, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Bradford, in the co. of Wilts, 7 miles from Bath, and 4 from the Melksham station of the Great Western railway. It is situated on a branch of the river Avon, and includes the ext. par. libs. of Little Chalfield and Cottles. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £162, in the patron. of Lady Neale. The church is dedicated to St. Catherine. The manor-house, erected in the reign of Henry VI., is a fine specimen of the Tudor style of architecture.

CHALFIELD, LITTLE, an ext. par. place in the above parish.

CHALFONT ST. GILES, a par. in the hund. of Burnham, in the co. of Bucks, 3 miles S.E. of Amersham, 4 from Gerrard's Cross, and 6 from Uxbridge station of the Great Western railway. It is situated on the Misbourn stream. A money-order office and savings-bank have recently been established in the village. Milton, during the time of the plague in 1665, wrote his "Paradise Regained" and retouched his "Paradise Lost" in a house still standing, where his name and coat of arms may yet be seen over the doorway. In the cemetery belonging to the Society of Friends lie the remains of William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, as also those of Thomas Ellwood, the friend of Milton, and author of the poem "Davideus." The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £804, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an ancient edifice in the Norman style, and was restored in 1863. During the repairs several interesting discoveries were made of ancient mural paintings, supposed to be at least 700 years old. Some being in good preservation have been left for view. The church contains a font of Saxon origin, monuments of the Clayton family, and brasses to the Fleetwood and Gardner families. The Society of Friends have a meeting-house, which is one of the oldest in the kingdom, and is familiarly known as the "Westminster Abbey of the Quakers," from the fact that most of the ancestors of the recent Quakers lie there interred, brought from different parts of the kingdom. There are chapels belonging to the Primitive and Congregational Methodists and Independents. The National schools have recently been enlarged; they are supported from bequests, producing about £80 per annum, and by annual subscription. There are also Church and Nonconformist Sunday schools. The charities amount to £100 per annum. The lord of the manor is T. N. Allen, Esq. There are several gentlemen's seats in the neighbourhood. The manor-house, called the Vache, a fine old mansion, was formerly the residence of the De la Vache and Fleetwood families. One of the latter family having signed the death-warrant of Charles I., he was attainted and his estates confiscated. Roman coins of Nero have been ploughed up in the parish. A fair is held on the 22nd June.

CHALFONT ST. PETER, a par. in the hund. of Burnham, in the co. of Bucks, 4 miles E. of Beaconsfield, and 5 N.E. of Uxbridge railway station. The Misbourn stream runs through the village and the adjoining parish of St. Giles. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £731, in the patron. of St. John's College, Oxford. The church was erected in 1726 with stone from the ruins of Verulam, and has been lately enlarged; it is in the Gothic style of architecture. The charities amount to £22 per annum. The Particular Baptists have a chapel, and there is a National school. The lady of the manor is Mrs. Mary Moore. There are several gentlemen's seats, among which may be mentioned Chalfont Park and Bulstrode Park; the latter the property of the Duke of Somerset. Gerrard's Cross in this neighbourhood is a fine plain, surrounded by many villa residences. A fair is held on the 4th September for pedlery.

CHALFORD, a tythg. and hmlt. partly in the par. and hund. of Bisley, and partly in the par. of Minchinhampton, in the co. of Gloucester, 3 miles S.E. of Stroud, its post town, and 12 from Gloucester. It is situated on the Thames and Severn canal, and that portion of the river Frome known as Chalford Bottom. The Great Western railway passes near the hamlet. The inhabitants are principally engaged in the broad-cloth trade and silk weaving, which employ many mills. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £150, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, called Christ Church, is a stone edifice, erected in 1724 by the parishioners. The Wesleyans, Baptists, Primitive Methodists, and Independents have places of worship. There are National and British schools for both sexes. This place shares the charities of its parish. There are petrifying springs. T. M. Goodlake, Esq. is lord of the manor. In the vicinity are the remains of a Roman camp. A fair is held on the Monday following the 11th August.

CHALFORD, a tnshp. in the par. of Aston Rowant, in the co. of Oxford, 3 miles S. of Thame.

CHALGRAVE, a par. in the hund. of Manshead, in the co. of Bedford, 5 miles S.E. of Woburn, and 7 from Leighton Buzzard. It contains the hmlts. of Wingfield and Tebworth. The London and North-Western railway passes within 5 miles of the village, and has a station at Woburn Sands. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £150, in the patron. of the Rev. J. M. Hamilton. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is in the early English style.

CHALGROVE, a par. in the hund. of Ewelme, in the co. of Oxford, 8 miles S.W. of Thame, and 6 S.W. of Tetsworth, its post town. Chalgrove Field is celebrated as having (on the 18th June, 1643) been the scene of a battle between the royalists and parliamentarians when John Hampden was mortally wounded, to whose memory a monument was erected on the 18th June, 1843, being the 200th anniversary of the occurrence. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val., with the cur. of Berwick Salome annexed, £600, in the patron. of Christ Church, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice in the Norman style, and contains several monuments, brasses, and an antique font. There are charities to the val. of £53 per annum, and £40 per annum for the repairs of the church. The Wesleyans have a chapel here, and there is a small school. M. Blount, Esq., is lord of the manor.

CHALK, a hund. in the S. portion of the co. of Wilts, contains the pars. of Alvediston, St. John Berwick, Bower and Broad Chalk, Ebbesborne-Wake, Fitzhead, Bavant, Semley, and part of Tollard-Royal, comprising 26,610 acres. Chalk deanery, in the dioc. of Salisbury, includes the whole of this hund., and several adjoining parishes.

CHALK, a par. in the hund. of Shamwell, lathe of Aylesford, in the co. of Kent, 2¼ miles S. of Gravesend, its post town, and 3 from Rochester. The North Kent railway and the Medway canal intersect the parish, and the Thames bounds it on the N. There was formerly a manufactory of gun-flints here, which were reckoned the best in Europe. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £200, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient flint structure, with some curious carvings over the porch. The churchyard has some ancient tombstones. There is a National school. A fair is held on Whit-Monday.

CHALLACOMBE, a par. in the hund. of Sherwill, in the co. of Devon, 10 miles N.E. of the Barnstaple railway station. Linton is its post town. The river Bray runs through this parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £200, in the patron. of Earl Fortescue, who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a modern edifice in the Gothic style, with an ancient tower. The charities amount to £3 per annum. The tithes were commuted in 1839.

CHALLOCK, or CHALLOCK LEES, a par. in the hund. of Felborough, lathe of Scray, in the co. of Kent, 4 miles N. of Ashford, its post town, and 4 N.W.

of the Wye station on the South-Eastern railway. It is situated between Ashford and Feversham, on the high road, near the river Stour, which bounds the parish on the E. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Godmersham, in the dioc. of Canterbury, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to SS. Cosmus and Damien, is an ancient structure with embattled tower. The charities amount to £5 per annum. Here are free schools for both sexes. The register commences in 1600. In the vicinity is Eastwell Park, the seat of the Earl of Winchilsea. There is an annual cattle fair held on the 8th October.

CHALLOW, EAST, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Letcombe-Regis, hund. of Kentbury Eagle, in the co. of Berks, 1 mile W. of Wantage. It is situated on the Berks and Wilts canal. The living is a cur. united to the vic. of Letcombe-Regis. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas.

CHALLOW, WEST, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Letcombe-Regis, in the co. of Berks, adjoining East Challow. The chapel of ease is dedicated to St. Lawrence.

CHALTON, a par. in the hund. of Finch Dean, in the co. of Southampton, 3 miles N.E. of Horn Dean, its post town, and 8 miles N. of the Havant station on the Brighton and South Coast railway. It includes the chplry. of Idsworth. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. with the rect. of Clanfield and cur. of Idsworth annexed, £600, in the patron. of King's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient edifice with a tower. Here is a National school for both sexes. Sir S. C. Jervoise, Bart., is lord of the manor.

CHALTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Toddington, in the co. of Bedford, 3 miles N. of Dunstable.

CHALVEY, a chplry. in the par. of Upton, hund. of Stoke, in the co. of Bucks, 2 miles N. of Windsor. It is situated near the Great Western railway. Here are British schools for both sexes.

CHALVINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Shiplake, rape of Pevensey, in the co. of Sussex, 2 miles from the Berwick railway station on the Brighton line, and 5 miles W. of Hailsham, its post town. It is situated near the river Cuckmere, which bounds the parish on the E. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £200, in the patron. of A. E. Fuller, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a small ancient structure in the decorated English style of architecture, The earliest entry in its register is 1638. The manorial rights are in the jurisdiction of the Duchy of Lancaster.

CHAMBOIS. *See* CAMBOIS, Northumberland.

CHANCE-INN, a vil. in the par. of Ceres, in the co. of Fife, Scotland. It stands half-way between Ceres and Cupar.

CHANDLINGS, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Hormer, in the co. of Berks, near Abingdon.

CHANNEL, THE BRITISH, or ENGLISH, is the name of the narrow sea which separates the southern coast of England from the northern shores of France, and unites the Atlantic on the W. with the North Sea on the E. Here it contracts into the narrow neck called the Straits of Dover, or *Pas de Calais*, according to the French, who call the whole channel *La Manche*. At its narrowest point, which occurs between Folkestone and Cape Grisnez, it is only 20 English miles across; but more to the westward, between Brighton and Havre, it is above 90 miles across; and at the broadest point, between St. Alban's Head in Dorsetshire and the harbour of St. Malo, it is about 140 miles. The command of the Channel has always been considered essential to the safety of England, and her contests with Spain, Holland, and France, as each of these countries became successively great naval powers, were chiefly for the possession of these waters, which at length established her supremacy on the seas. In all her naval contests with France, England has enjoyed the great advantage of deep and safe harbours, while all the French ports along the Channel are shallow, and none of them except Cherbourg capable of admitting men-of-war; even this port is liable to be choaked with sand, and has cost the French government vast sums at different periods in attempts to deepen it, but which have been only partially successful. In 1858 the works were completed for rendering Cherbourg the great northern arsenal of France, and its opening was inaugurated with unexampled magnificence by the Emperor in person, who invited the Houses of Parliament and the English ministry to be present on the occasion. The reason why England has some of its finest harbours on the coast line of the Channel, while the French harbours are comparatively insignificant, is probably explained by the fact that the current sets in from the Atlantic, as shown by the eastern tides being stronger than the western or ebb tides, and in stormy weather the water in the Channel is two or three feet above the surface of the North Sea. This causes the Atlantic waves, as they roll in from the S.W., to impinge on the English coast, and gives a greater depth of water, while the French coast meets the current in an oblique line. The fishing in these waters is also a matter of material consideration, and is regulated by international laws, the chief trade being in pilchards, which are taken in vast quantities off the coasts of Devon and Cornwall.

CHANNEL ISLANDS, the only remaining portion of the dukedom of Normandy, now possessed by England, are situated off the coast of Brittany, and consist of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Serq, Jethou, Herm, Le Marchant, and the Caskets, which see under their respective heads.

CHANNELKIRK, or JINGLEKIRK, a par. in the co. of Berwick, Scotland, 4 miles N.W. of Lauder. It is bounded by the cos. of Edinburgh and Haddington, and the par. of Lauder. The land is chiefly pasture, except on the banks of the streams, where it is arable. Many Pictish encampments and a Roman camp are found in the neighbourhood. The par. is in the presb. of Lauder, and in the patron. of Sir H. Campbell, Bart., The stipend of the minister is £190.

CHANONRY, a town in the par. of Rosemarkie, in the co. of Ross, Scotland. It was united to the burgh of Rosemarkie by a charter granted by James II., and the united towns have since been known by the name of Fortrose. It was formerly the seat of the bishops of Ross, and is now a presb. of the Established and Free Churches. On Chanonry Point a fixed light was put up in 1846, which can be seen for 11 miles.

CHANTRY, a vil. 2 miles W. of Frome, in the co. of Somerset.

CHAPEL, or PONTISBRIGHT, a par. in the Witham div. of the hund. of Lexden, in the co. of Essex, 4 miles N.E. of Coggleshall, and 6 N.E. of Halstead, its post town. It is a railway station on the Sudbury branch of the Great Eastern line, the viaduct of which crosses this parish. Here the Halstead branch leaves the Sudbury line. It is situated on the river Colne. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £70, in the patron. of the parishioners. The church is an ancient structure with a spire. There are some small charities.

CHAPEL, or THE CHAPEL OF ST. CLEMENT, a par. in the bar. of Bantry, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles S.W. of Enniscorthy. It is situated on the river Boro, a tributary to the Slaney. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Killegney, in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, in the patron. of the bishop. Remains of a church and moat are still in existence.

CHAPEL ALLERTON. *See* ALLERTON CHAPEL, Somersetshire.

CHAPEL ASCOTE. *See* ASCOTE CHAPEL, Warwickshire.

CHAPEL BRAMPTON. *See* BRAMPTON-CHAPEL, Northamptonshire.

CHAPEL-CARRON, a quondam par. in the bar. of Shelmaliere, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ferns, annexed to the vic. of Killurin and some others, and in the patron. of the bishop. It is watered by the Slaney.

CHAPEL CLEEVE. *See* CLEEVE CHAPEL, Somersetshire.

CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH, a town and par. in the hund. of High Peak, in the co. of Derby, 6 miles N. of Buxton, and 8 miles S. of Glossop. It is situated in a hilly district, and embosomed by the mountains which bound the extremity of the county. The par. includes the tnshps. of Bowden-Edge, Bradshaw-Edge, and Coombe's-Edge. The London and North-Western railway runs through the parish to Buxton, and has a station about three-quarters of a mile from the town. The principal business of the place consists in the manufacture of cotton and paper. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £150, in the patron. of the resident ratepayers. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket, is a stone edifice in the later English style. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. There are National and infant schools for both sexes. The charities produce about £50 per annum. There is a savings-bank and a mechanics' institute. Petty sessions are held once a month at the townhall, which is a handsome structure, built in 1851. The county court and court-leet are likewise held here. A chapel was built in 1229 by the inhabitants, and in 1317 it was constituted a parish church. There are vestiges of a Roman encampment in the neighbourhood, near which human remains have been found. William Bagshaw, known as the "Apostle of the Peak," resided in this parish; he published the "De Spiritualibus Pecci." The market, which is now obsolete, was held on Thursday. Fairs are held as follows, viz.: Thursday before 14th February, March 3rd and 22nd, Thursday before Easter, April 30th, Holy Thursday, and the third Thursday after July 7th, Thursday after October 11th, and Thursday before November 23rd.

CHAPELFIELD, a hmlt. in the bar. of Tireragh, in the co. of Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles S. of Easky.

CHAPEL-FOLD, a hmlt. in the par. of Batley, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles N.W. of Wakefield.

CHAPELGATE, a hmlt. in the par. of East Retford, in the North Clay div. of the wap. of Bassetlaw, in the co. of Nottingham.

CHAPEL HADDLESEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Birkin, lower div. of the wap. of Barkstone Ash, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles from Birkin, and 4 S. of Selby. It is situated on the river Aire, near the Selby canal. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Birkin, in the dioc. of York, and in the patron. of Rev. T. Hill. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

CHAPELHALL, a vil. near Holytown, in the par. of Bothwell, in the co. of Lanark, Scotland. This village is of recent growth, and dependent on the neighbouring collieries and the Monkland Iron and Steel Company.

CHAPELHILL, a vil. in the par. of Monzie, in the co. of Perth, Scotland.

CHAPEL HILL, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Ragland, in the co. of Monmouth, 4 miles N. of Chepstow, its post and railway town. It is situated on the river Wye. In the vicinity is the celebrated Tintern Abbey, which was founded by Walter de Clare in 1141. The inhabitants are chiefly iron-workers and agriculturists. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £60, in the patron. of the Duke of Beaufort. The charities produce about £63 per annum.

CHAPEL HILL, a chplry. in the par. of Swineshead, and wap. of Kirton, parts of Holland, in the co. of Lincoln. The living is a perpet cur. annexed to the vic. of Swineshead, val. £47, in the dioc. of Lincoln, and in the patron. of the Vicar of Swineshead.

CHAPEL-ISLAND, one of the islands in Bantry Bay. There is also another island of the same name in Lough Strangford, in the co. of Down, Ireland, near Grey Abbey.

CHAPELIZOD, a par. and vil. in the bar. of Castleknock, in the co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is situated upon the river Liffey, about 3 miles to the W. of Dublin. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with two others, £248, in the patron. of the archbishop. This parish, which is one of extreme beauty, now forms part of Phœnix Park. It is noted for its extensive strawberry plantations. It is said to have taken its name from Izod, the daughter of Angus, King of Ireland, and it was here that William III. rested some days after the battle of the Boyne. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the linen factories, which were first established here by Lawrence, author of the "Wealth of Ireland." The parish contains many handsome villa residences. The village, which is a suburb of Dublin, extends into the adjoining parish of Palmerston. The parish church, an ancient structure, is situated in the village, and has undergone considerable repairs. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, a dispensary, and several flax-mills.

CHAPEL-LE-DALE, a chplry. in the par. of Bentham, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles S.E. of Dent. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £64, in the patron. of the Rector of Bentham.

CHAPELMIDWAY, a par. in the bar. of Castleknock, in the co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is situated 7 miles to the N.W. of Dublin. The living is a rect. annexed to Kilsallaghan, in the dioc. of Dublin, and in the patron. of the crown.

CHAPEL MUMBY, a chplry. in the par. of Mumby, hund. of Calceworth, in the co. of Lincoln, 10 miles E. of Spilsby, and 3 from Mumby. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £80, in the patron. of the Vicar of Mumby. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship.

CHAPEL OF GARIOCH, a par. in the district of Garioch, in the co. of Aberdeen, 7 miles S.W. of Old Meldrum, consisting of the united pars. of Logie Durno and Fetternear. Its length from S.E. to N.W. is about 12 miles; its average breadth about 3½ miles. The Great North of Scotland railway runs through it, and since its opening the value of the land in the neighbourhood is almost doubled. This par. is the seat of the presb. of Garioch, and is in the patron. of Sir J. D. H. Elphinstone, Bart. The stipend of the minister is £250. At Blairduff, in the S. of the parish, is a Home Mission chapel connected with the Established Church. Within the parish are also two Free churches and a Roman Catholic chapel. There are good schools in different districts of it, attended by a very large proportion of the young. The river Ury flows through the parish, on the bank of which is situated Pitcaple Castle, the seat of H. Lumsden, Esq., recently much improved and modernised. Within the parish are also situated Fetternear House, the seat of Colonel Leslie; Logie Elphinstone, the seat of Sir J. Elphinstone, Bart., M.P.; and Pittodrie, the seat of Colonel K. Erskine—all elegant and commodious mansions. The ruin of Balquhain Castle is a short distance E. of the church. Near it stands a Druidical circle, and beyond it, still further to the E., is an elevated plateau, where the battle of Hurlan was fought in 1411.

CHAPEL OF KEILLOR, a vil. in the par. of Newtyle, in the co. of Forfar, Scotland.

CHAPEL-ROSAN, a vil. in the par. of Kirkmaiden, in the co. of Wigton, Scotland, 5 miles N. of Kirkmaiden. It is situated near the shore of Luce Bay, and gives name to the harbour.

CHAPELRUSSELL, a par. in the bar. of Kenry, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles N.E. of Askeaton. It was formerly called Killenolatar, and included part of Ardcanny. It is situated near the banks of the Shannon, and contains Pallas Kenry. The soil is good, and limestone is quarried. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe, val. with Ardcanny, £39, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, a modern structure, was built by the late Board of First Fruits. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. The walls of an old church, and the ruins of O'Donovan's Castle, still remain. The principal seat is Castletown.

CHAPEL SUCKEN, or KIRKSANTON, a tnshp

in the par. of Millom, ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, in the co. of Cumberland, 12 miles S.E. of Ravenglass, and 6 miles from Bootle. It is stated that a church lies buried beneath a large sheet of water here, whence arises the name of the place.

CHAPELTHORPE, a vil. in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles S. of Wakefield. Here is a neat chapel of ease, the living of which is a cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £189, in the patron. of the Vicar of Sandall.

CHAPELTON, a vil. in the par. of Bogue, in the co. of Kirkcudbright, Scotland, 4 miles S.W. of Kirkcudbright.

CHAPLETON, a vil. in the co. of Cambuslang, in the co. of Lanark, Scotland, 5 miles S. of Glasgow.

CHAPELTON, a vil. in the par. of Glasford, in the co. of Lanark, Scotland, 4 miles S.W. of Hamilton.

CHAPELTON, a vil. in the par. of Borrowstowness, in the co. of Linlithgow, Scotland, 2½ miles N.W. of Linlithgow.

CHAPELTON-OF-BOYACK, a vil. in the par. of Inverkeillor, in the co. of Forfar, Scotland, 5 miles N. of Arbroath.

CHAPELTOWN, a vil. in the co. of Lancashire, 3 miles N. of Bolton. It is situated on the Blackburn railway.

CHAPELTOWN, a hmlt. and chplry. in the par. of Ecclesfield, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 10 miles N. of Sheffield, its post town. It is a station on the Sheffield and Barnsley line. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £150, in the patron. of the crown and Archbishop of York alternately. The church, dedicated to St. John, was built by subscription in 1860. It is a stone edifice, in the pointed style, with a beautiful spire. There is a chapel of ease at Mortomley. The Independents and Wesleyans have places of worship, and there are National and British schools. The charities produce £130 per annum. The Duke of Norfolk is lord of the manor.

CHAPELTOWN, a vil. in the bar. of Trughanacmy, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is upwards of 4 miles to the N.W. of Tralee.

CHAPEL YATE, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Bilsdale Midcable, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 11 miles N.W. of Helmsley.

CHARBOROUGH, a hmlt. in the par. of Morden, hund. of Loosebarrow, in the co. of Dorset, 1 mile W. of East Morden, and 5 miles W. of Wimborne Minster. It was formerly a separate parish, but is now included in that of Morden. Charborough Park, the seat of the Drax family, is a fine old mansion, with a staircase painted by Thornhill. It was in this house that the plan of the Revolution of 1688 was discussed. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury, annexed to that of Morden. The church contains several monuments of the Drax family.

CHARD, a par., borough, and market town in the east div. of the hund. of Kingsbury, in the co. of Somerset, 18 miles S. of Bridgwater, and 3 N. of the Chard Road station of the London and South-Western railway. It is situated on the highest ground between the British and English Channels, on the border of Devonshire, and was anciently spelt Cerde, or Cherde, taking its name from Cerdic, King of the West Saxons. In Domesday Survey it is called *Cerdre*, at which time the manor belonged to the Bishop of Wells. Bishop Jocelyn, of Bath and Wells, incorporated this borough, and gave the land from his manor of Chard for the building of the town, previous to which it is supposed to have constituted what is now known as the old town. The borough of Chard was represented in parliament during the reigns of Edwards I., II., and III., but by the neglect of the freemen the privilege was lost. The government of the town consists of a mayor, town council, and 4 aldermen. The townhall, recently erected in place of an ancient Gothic structure, is a fine building. The town itself has been greatly improved of late years, and is lighted with gas. The streets are rather irregularly laid out, but the houses are in general well built. A plentiful supply of water is insured by a fine spring which issues at the head of the town, and flows by in a stream. The market-house, an ancient structure, was originally built as a court-house for the assizes. The Somerset Banking Company have a branch bank here, and there is a literary institution, and agricultural society. Chard is the head of a Poor-law Union and County Court district, but Ilminster is the polling place for this portion of the county. The chief employment of the inhabitants is in the manufacture of lace, but there are also two iron foundries, and several other factories. The trade of the town is much facilitated by the Bridgwater canal, which has many commodious warehouses on the quay. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £436, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is an ancient stone edifice, erected in the reign of Henry VII., but recently restored. There is also a chapel of ease at Tatworth, recently erected for the use of the hmlts. of South Chard, Combe, Chilson, Forton, and Perry Street. The Wesleyans, Free Church, Baptists, and Independents have places of worship, and there are National and British schools for both sexes. Here is a hospital for poor persons, natives of the town, endowed by Richard Harvey in the reign of Charles II., and rebuilt in 1841. There is also an endowed grammar school of ancient foundation. The chief seats in the neighbourhood, which abounds in pleasant scenery, are Parrocks Lodge, Cricket Lodge, Sadborrow House, Leigh House (where 500 coins of Claudius were found in 1831), and Castle Neroche (where tesselated pavements have been discovered). This place is mentioned in the history of the 17th century as being the place where the royalists, under Colonel Penruddock, were defeated, and likewise the birthplace of John Sandford and Sir Simon Every, the former an eminent divine, and the latter celebrated for his sufferings in the cause of Charles I. The lord of the manor is Earl Poulet. The market is on Monday, and fairs are held on the first Wednesdays in May, August, and November.

CHARD, three tnshps. of this name in the par. of Chard, distinguished as Old, South, and Crim.

CHARDSTOCK, a par. in the Bridport div. of the hund. of Beaminster Forum, in the co. of Dorset, 3½ miles N. of Axminster, and 3 S.W. of Chard, its post town. It is situated on the river Kitbridge, and forms a gore of land between the cos. of Somerset and Devon. The Yeovil and Exeter branch of the London and South-Western railway passes near the village, and has stations at Chard-Road and Axminster. Flax dressing and the woollen manufacture are carried on to a small extent. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £450, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. Here are National and Industrial schools for both sexes. Besides the parish church there is a district church, dedicated to All Saints, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £150, in the gift of the vicar. A fair is held on Old Michaelmas Day.

CHARFIELD, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Grumbald's Ash, in the co. of Gloucester, 2½ miles from Wootton-under-Edge, its post town, and 2 miles from Wickwar. It is a station on the Great Western railway. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £351, in the patron. of Sir. J. Neeld, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient stone structure, of the Gothic style, with several ancient monuments and a hagioscope. There is a Wesleyan place of worship. A school was built here in 1855, by the Rev. R. Jones, the late rector, who likewise left £2,000 for the same, and £300 for the benefit of twelve agricultural labourers, selected by the rector, the interest of which amount is laid out every Christmas in bread and blankets for their relief.

CHARFORD, NORTH, a par. in the hund. of Upper Fordingbridge, in the co. of Hants, 3½ miles N. of Fordingbridge, its post town, and 6 miles from Salisbury. It is situated on the river Avon, and was named by the Saxons *Cerdicesford*, from the circumstance of Cerdic having here defeated the British king, Nanteleod. The living is a cur. in the archdeac. and dioc. of Win-

chester, valued in the king's books at £5 13s. 4d., but at present not in charge. The church, once dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, has long been in ruins. There is no village, and only a small agricultural population, decreasing.

CHARFORD, SOUTH, a par. in the hund. of Upper Fordingbridge, in the co. of Hants, adjoining North Charford.

CHARING, a par. in the hund. of Calehill, lathe of Shepway, in the co. of Kent, 6 miles N.W. of Ashford, its post town, and 4½ miles N.E. of the Pluckley station of the South-Eastern line. It is situated on the high road between Maidstone and Ashford. It is the *Cheringes* of Domesday, and was given by the Saxon kings to Christ Church, Canterbury; but when Lanfranc divided the revenues of that monastery, it was allotted to the archbishops, whose palace, rebuilt in the 14th century, is now a farmhouse. It was here that kings Henry VII. and VIII. were entertained, and, at the Dissolution, Cranmer made over to the king this palace and manor, and all his other estates in this parish. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £475, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is an ancient cruciform structure in the perpendicular style, and was partly burnt in 1590. It contains monuments to the Brent and Sayer families, and one to Mrs. Ludwell, a benefactress. Adjoining the chancel is a small chapel, built in the reign of Richard III. as a burial-place, by Amy Brent, a member of the Brent family, who then occupied the manor-house of Wickens, in this parish. Here are endowed and National schools. Charing gives name to a deanery in the archdeac. of Maidstone and dioc. of Canterbury. Fairs are held on the 29th April and October, for cattle and sheep.

CHARINGWORTH, a hmlt. in the par. of Ebrington, in the co. of Gloucester, 2 miles E. of Chipping-Campden.

CHARLBURY, a par. and market town in the hunds. of Banbury and Chadlington, in the co. of Oxford, 5 miles S.E. of Chipping-Norton, and 7 miles N.W. of Woodstock. It is a station on the West Midland railway. This ancient manor and market town, founded by the Mercian kings, and by them given to the Bishop of Lincoln, afterwards passed to the monks of Eynsham, in whose possession it remained until the reign of Henry VIII., when it was purchased by St. John's College. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. with the curs. of Shorthampton and Chadlington annexed, £800, in the patron. of St. John's College, Oxford. There is also a district church at Finstock, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £75, in the gift of St. John's College, Oxford. The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a beautiful ancient structure in the early English style, with late roof. Portions of it are supposed to have been erected in the time of Edward the Confessor; it possesses monuments of the Somerset and Jenkinson families. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Baptists, Particular Baptists, and the Society of Friends. There is an endowed school for boys, under the patron. of Brasenose College, Oxford; also a mixed British school and an infant school, newly built. There is a fund, arising from land, for apprenticing poor boys. This is a market town, although not of so much note as formerly. The market day is Friday, and fairs are held on 1st January, the second Friday in Lent, second Friday after 12th August, and first Friday in October.

CHARLCOMBE, a par. and small vil. in the hund. of Hampton, in the co. of Somerset, 1 mile from the city of Bath. The Charlcombe water-works for the supply of Bath are in this parish, and the Great Western railway passes near it. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £200, in the patron. of the Mayor and Corporation of Bath, as trustees. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a very ancient stone edifice, said to have been at one period the parish church of the city of Bath.

CHARLCOTE, a par. in the Warwick div. of the hund. of Kington, in the co. of Warwick, 5 miles S. of Warwick, and 4 N.E. of Stratford-on-Avon. It is situated on the E. bank of the river Avon, near the Great Western railway, which has a station at Stratford-on-Avon. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £183, in the patron. of George Lucy, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, was rebuilt by the widow of the late George Lucy, in the Gothic style of architecture. It possesses several stained-glass windows, and some beautiful monuments of the Lucy family, one of which is the work of the Italian sculptor, Bernini. Charlecote Hall, built in 1558 by Sir Thomas Lucy (Shakspeare's *Justice Shallow*), is in shape of the letter E, in honour of Queen Elizabeth, having a beautiful entrance porch, by John of Padua. It is a fine specimen of the Elizabethan architecture, and is beautifully situated in a park, stocked with deer, through which the river Avon flows. The park is approached by venerable trees, near which tradition says Shakspeare killed the deer.

CHARLCOTT, a small hmlt. in the co. of Salop, 7 miles S.W. of Bridgnorth.

CHARLCOTT, a tythg. in the par. of Whitchurch, in the co. of Hants,

CHARLCOTT, a tythg. in the par. of Bremhill, in the co. of Wilts, 3 miles N. of Calne.

CHARLEMONT, a *quoad sacra* par., post and market town, in the par. of Loughgall, in the bar. and co. of Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It is bounded on the N. by the river Blackwater. The town is situated on the confluence of the river Callan with the Blackwater, 6 miles on the road from Armagh to Dungannon. The castle, now used as a depôt and headquarters for the artillery of North Ireland, was built by Lord-Deputy Mountjoy, and from its commanding position on the river, was formerly regarded as a point of great consequence in resisting the advances of the O'Nials of Tyrone, by whom it was taken in 1641. It was ceded to Schomberg during the struggle of 1690, when the governor, Teague O'Regan, was compelled to surrender from want of supplies. Charlemont was formerly a borough incorporated by charter of 2 James I, and governed by a portreeve and burgesses, returning two members to the Irish parliament before the Union, but its existence as a corporation was of short duration. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the linen trade and as carriers. The living is a cur. separated from Loughgall, in the dioc. of Armagh and Clogher, val. £50, in the patron. of the Incumbent of Loughgall. The church, which stands in the town, is a modern structure built at a cost of £1,200, principally contributed by the late Board of First Fruits. Public worship is also held in two school-rooms, and in the barracks. Here is a Wesleyan chapel, five week-day, and three Sunday schools. A well-built bridge connects the town with that of Moy, which is in point of fact the post town, but from their proximity the two towns are generally regarded as one. The Ulster canal commences from near this spot. The principal seats are Church Hill, the residence of Colonel Sir W. Verner, Bart., and Charlemont Place. Charlemont gives the title of earl to the Caulfields. The market day is Saturday. Fairs are held on 12th May, 16th August, and 12th November.

CHARLES, a par. in the hund. of Sherwill, in the co. of Devon, 5 miles N.W. of South Molton. It is situated on the river Bray, near the South-Western railway, which has a station at South Molton Road. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £390, in the patron. of Rev. R. Blackmore. The church, dedicated to St. John, is an ancient stone edifice in the perpendicular style. Here is a school for both sexes. Sir P. Acland, Bart., is lord of the manor.

CHARLES-FORT, a fort of considerable strength near Kinsale, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It commands the entrance to Kinsale Harbour, and was built in 1670. The remains of the old port are to be seen on the opposite shore. In 1691 they were both surrendered to the Earl of Marlborough.

CHARLES-THE-MARTYR, a par. in the hund. of Roborough, and borough of Plymouth, in the co. of

Devon. It adjoins Plymouth, and contains the tythg. of Compton-Gifford.

CHARLESTON, a vil. and burgh of barony in the par. of Aboyne, district of Kincardine O'Neil, in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland. It is situated on the N. bank of the Dee, 30 miles W. of Aberdeen. The Marquis of Huntly has a seat in the neighbourhood, called Aboyne Castle. The scenery is very fine. Fairs are held in February, April, June, October, November.

CHARLESTON, a vil. in the par. of Knockbain, in the co. of Ross, Scotland.

CHARLESTON, a vil. in the par. of Rathen, in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland.

CHARLESTON, a vil. in the par. of Pitsligo, in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland.

CHARLESTON, a vil. in the par. of Dunfermline, in the co. of Fife, Scotland. It is situated on the Firth of Forth, 3½ miles S.W. of Dunfermline, and 4 miles W. of Inverkeithing. It was founded in 1778 by the Earl of Elgin, for the workmen employed in his extensive lime-works. The harbour is good, and immense quantities of coal, limestone, and lime are exported. Broomhall, the mansion of the Earl of Elgin, is in the vicinity.

CHARLESTON OF GLAMMIS, a vil. in the par. of Glammis, in the co. of Forfar, Scotland. It is quite modern, having been built since 1830.

CHARLESTON OF NIGG, a vil. in the par. of Nigg, in the co. of Kincardine, Scotland.

CHARLESTON OF PAISLEY, a suburban district on the S. side of the town of Paisley, in the co. of Renfrew, Scotland.

CHARLESTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Kilbride-Langhan, bar. of Kilcursey, in King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It was formerly a town, but is now only a village. It is situated in the vale of the Brosna, within a short distance of Clara and Kilcursey Castle. Fairs are held on the 20th April, and 20th October.

CHARLESTOWN, a vil. in the bar. of West O'Neilland, in the co. of Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It is situated upon Lough Neagh, 6 miles to the N.W. of Portadown.

CHARLESTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Montiaghs and Islands, in the bar. of East O'Neilland, in the co. of Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland.

CHARLESTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Ardee, in the co. of Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N.W. of Ardee. The locality is boggy, and stone is obtained for building purposes. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Armagh and Clogher, val. with Tallanstown, Mapastown, Philipstown, and Clonkeehan, £349, in the patron. of the bishop. Several seats adorn the neighbourhood.

CHARLESTOWN, a vil. in the tnshp. of North Owram, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles N.E. of Halifax.

CHARLESTOWN, EAST and WEST, two hmlts. including the seat of Sir Gilbert King, in the par. of Kilmore, bar. of Ballintober, in the co. of Roscommon, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. They are situated near Drumsna, on the banks of the Shannon.

CHARLESWORTH, a hmlt. in the par. of Glossop, hund. of High Peak, in the co. of Derby, 2½ miles S.W. of Glossop. It had formerly a market and fair, granted to the Abbot of Basingwerk. It is situated near the Manchester and Sheffield railway, which has a station at Glossop. The hmlt. is bounded on the W. by the river Etherow. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of Glossop, in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £150, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a neat modern edifice. The Wesleyan Methodists, Primitive Methodists, Independents, and Particular Baptists have places of worship. There is a National school, and schools in connection with some of the above Dissenting chapels.

CHARLETON, a par. in the hund. of Coleridge, in the co. of Devon, 1½ mile S.E. of Kingsbridge, its post town, and 9 from Dartmouth. It is situated on a creek near the sea. The par. is divided into two parts, E. and W., and contains the hmlt. of Frogmoor. The South Devon railway passes near the village, and has a station at Kingsbridge Road. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £522, in the patron. of Mrs. Isa. Twysden. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone edifice, recently restored. The charities amount to £2 per annum. Lord Ashburton is lord of the manor.

CHARLETON, QUEEN, a par. in the hund. of Keynsham, in the co. of Somerset, 1 mile S.W. of Keynsham. Bath is its post town. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £65, in the patron. of Mrs. Dickinson, who is lady of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a small edifice and has recently been restored. The charities produce about £23 per annum. This place was settled by Henry VIII. on Queen Catherine. The gateway of the court-house of Keynsham Abbots is still standing.

CHARLEVILLE, or RATHGOGAN, a par. and market town in the bar. of Orrery and Kilmore, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. The town, which has a station on the Great Southern and Western railway, is 34 miles N.N.W. of Cork, and 129 from Dublin by rail. The Cork and Limerick direct line branches off here. The town is situated at the cross roads from Cork to Limerick, and from Kanturk to Kilmallock. It was founded in 1661 by Roger Lord Broghill, first Earl of Orrery, who built here a castle of much grandeur, which was destroyed by the Duke of Berwick in 1690. Charleville became a borough in the reign of Charles II., at the instance of Lord Broghill, who was active in promoting the advance of the then village. It returned two members to the Irish parliament before the Union, and was governed by a sovereign, 2 bailiffs, and burgesses. The corporation has long since been dissolved, and the town is now much decayed, containing only 2,500 inhabitants. It contains the district bridewell, court-house, dispensary, and a branch of the National Bank. A part of the inhabitants are occupied in the corn-mills and tan-yard. The living is a vic. united with Ballyhea, in the dioc. of Cloyne, and in the patron. of the bishop. The Earl of Cork is entitled to the rectorial tithes, which amount to two-thirds of the rent-charge; the remaining third goes to the vicar. The church, a remarkably chaste and elegant building, with tower and steeple, was erected in 1845. The late Earl of Cork contributed £800 towards its erection. There is a Roman Catholic chapel. The school at which Baron Yelverton was educated was originally endowed by the first Earl of Cork and Orrery. The name of the town was altered from Rathgogan to Charleville, after Charles II., by the Earl of Orrery. Here are the ruins of Ballysallagh church, in the grounds of which is a monument to an Irish poet who translated Homer into the Erse language. The principal seats are Sanders Park, Fortlands, Miltown, Castle-Harrison, Cooline, and Ardskagh. The manor belongs to the Earl of Cork. The market day is Saturday. Fairs are held on the 10th January, 16th March, 12th May, 15th August, 10th October, and 12th November.

CHARLEVILLE, the seat of the Earl of Rathdown, in the half bar. of Rathdown, in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It stands about 3 miles to the S.W. of Bray. The spot is one of much beauty and luxuriance.

CHARLEVILLE CASTLE, or CHARLEVILLE FOREST, the seat of the Earl of Charleville, in the bar. of Ballycowan, in King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It lies on the banks of the little river Cloddagh, near Tullamore. The spot, though possessing no natural attractions beyond a fine growth of trees, has been very tastefully laid out.

CHARLEY, or CHARNWOOD, an ext. par. place in the hund. of West Goscote, in the co. of Leicester, 5 miles W. of Loughborough, its post town. It is situated near Charnwood Forest, on the Wolds. The ruins of an Austin Eremite friary, founded by Blanchmains, Earl of Leicester, in the reign of Henry II., are still to be seen. A church was erected here in 1815. The Hall is a handsome building, pleasantly situated within the bounds of the forest, which was enclosed in 1830.

CHARLINCH, a par. in the hund. of Cannington, in the co. of Somerset, 3½ miles from Bridgwater, and 9 from Taunton. It is situated on the river Perret, or Parrot, about 5 miles distant from the Bridgwater station on the Great Western railway. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £400, in the patronage of Lord Taunton. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an old stone edifice, of no particular style of architecture, containing monuments and tablets to the family of the celebrated Admiral Blake. The register commences in 1631. There is a mixed school for the village children. Gothelney House, now converted into a homestead, is a fine old edifice of the 15th century, in the Norman style of architecture. Here live in common, at the "Agapemone," or "Abode of Love," a sect of Princeites, or Lampeters, chiefly consisting of persons of fortune. The lord of the manor is Lord Taunton.

CHARLTON, a hund. in the S.E. portion of the co. of Berks; contains the pars. of Barkham, Finchampstead, and parts of Shinfield, Sonning, and Swallowfield, comprising 12,940 acres.

CHARLTON, or GREAT CHARLTON, a par. in the hund. of Swanborough, in the co. of Wilts, 8 miles S.E. of Devizes. It is situated on the river Avon, and was formerly of more importance than at present. An alien priory was founded here by Reginald de Raveley in 1187, as a cell to L'Isle Dieu Abbey. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £143, in the patron. of Christ Church, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an old building with tower. It contains a brass, bearing date 1524. Here is a National school, and charities producing about £6 per annum. Stephen Duck, author of various poems, was born at this place. Casterley, a Roman camp, is situated on Uphaven Hill. The lord of the manor is the Earl of Normanton.

CHARLTON, a par. in the hund. of Malmesbury, in the co. of Wilts, 2 miles N.E. of Malmesbury, its post town, and 2 from the Tetbury Road station of the Great Western railway. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of St. Mary Westport, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, and in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient edifice, in the early English style of architecture. It contains several figures and monuments, and the family vault of the earls of Suffolk. Here is a free school for both sexes, chiefly supported by ladies Andover and Howard. Charlton House, beautifully situated, is a fine mansion, the seat of the Earl of Suffolk. It was partly designed by the celebrated Inigo Jones, and contains a fine collection of pictures. The Earl of Suffolk is lord of the manor.

CHARLTON, a tythg. in the par. of Henbury, in the upper div. of the hund. of Henbury, in the co. of Gloucester, 4 miles N. of Bristol.

CHARLTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Cropthorn, in the middle div. of the hund. of Oswaldslow, in the co. of Worcester, 1 mile E. of Whitling Pychill, and 2 N.W. of Evesham. It is situated near the river Avon.

CHARLTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Singleton, in the hund. of Westbourne, rape of Chichester, in the co. of Sussex, 5 miles S. of Midhurst.

CHARLTON, a hmlt. and chplry. in the par. of Wantage, hund. of Wantage, in the co. of Berks, 1 mile N.E. of Wantage, close upon the Berks and Wilts canal. Here is a meet for the Vale of White Horse hounds. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Wantage, in the dioc. of Oxford, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Windsor.

CHARLTON, a tythg. in the par. of Tetbury, in the co. of Gloucester. It is situated near Tetbury.

CHARLTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Sunbury, in the co. of Middlesex, 3 miles S.E. of Staines.

CHARLTON, a hmlt. partly in the par. of King's Sutton, and partly in the par. of Newbottle, in the co. of Northampton, 4 miles W. of Brackley. Not far from this place is Rainsborough, a Roman camp, where coins of Vespasian have been discovered.

CHARLTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Wrockwardine, in the co. of Salop, 2 miles W. of Wellington. The whole of this township is the property of the Duke of Sutherland.

CHARLTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Kilmersdon, in the co. of Somerset, 6 miles W. of Frome.

CHARLTON, a tythg. in the par. of Shepton Mallet, in the co. of Somerset, 1 mile E. of Shepton Mallet.

CHARLTON, a tythg. in the par. of St. Mary Donhead, in the co. of Wilts, 7 miles S. of Hindon. The living is a cur. annexed to St. Mary Donhead. The church is now in ruins.

CHARLTON, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Downton, in the co. of Somerset, 4 miles S.E. of Salisbury.

CHARLTON ABBOTS, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Kiltsgate, in the co. of Gloucester, 2¾ miles from Winchcomb, and 5 from Cheltenham, its post town and railway station. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £38, in the patron. of C. J. Chamberlayne, Esq. The church is a small ancient structure.

CHARLTON ADAM, or EAST CHARLTON, a par. in the hund. of Somerton, in the co. of Somerset, 4 miles S. of Ilchester, and 6 N.W. of Sparkford railway station on the Great Western line. It is situated on the river Cary. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £137, in the patron. of the Rev. Guy Bryan. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is a stone edifice in the perpendicular style of architecture. The register commences as early as 1550. There is a Wesleyan chapel. The lord of the manor is F. H. Dickinson, Esq.

CHARLTON-BY-DOVER, a par. in the hund. of Bewsborough, lathe of St. Augustine, in the co. of Kent. It is situated 1 mile inland, within the borough of Dover, on the river Dour. Many houses have recently been built, connecting the village with Dover, of which it will shortly become a fashionable suburb. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £93, in the patron. of Rev. John Monins. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, was rebuilt in 1827, and is a cruciform structure. There are National schools for both sexes. The hospital for the borough of Dover is situated in this parish. It is supposed by some that this was the Roman *Portus Dubris*, anchors and portions of ships having been dug up here.

CHARLTON CROSS, an ext. par. place, in the hund. of Kilmersdon, in the co. of Somerset, 5 miles N. of Frome.

CHARLTON EAST and WEST QUARTERS, two tnshps. in the par. of Bellingham, in the N.W. div of Tindale ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 3 miles W. of Bellingham. Here are some excellent collieries. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor. In East Quarter is a Roman Catholic chapel, with schools for boys and girls.

CHARLTON-HORETHORNE, a par. in the hund. of Horethorne, in the co. of Somerset, 5 miles S.W. of Wincanton, and 5 S.E. of the Sparkford station on the Great Western railway. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £384, in the patron of the Marquis of Anglesea. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is an ancient stone edifice, partly in the perpendicular style, and at one period was attached to the priory of Kenilworth. It was restored in 1846. The register dates from 1734. The Wesleyans have a place of worship, and there is a National school for both sexes. The charities amount to about £11 per annum. This village was anciently a market town. The County Court for Wincanton district is held here.

CHARLTON, KING'S, a par. in the hund. of Cheltenham, in the co. of Gloucester, situated on the high road from London to Cheltenham; it is 1½ mile from the latter place, and 2 S.E. from the Charlton station of the Great Western railway. In the adjacent par. of Dowdeswell the river Chelt rises, and flows through Charlton parish from E. to W. The parish is under the management of a Local Board of Health. In 1855 a handsome vestry-hall was erected close to the church, in which parish meetings are held. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £177 in the patron. of Jesus

College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a large stone structure, in the perpendicular style. In 1842 it was enlarged, but again requires repairs. It has a tower with clock and peal of six bells, and a new burial-ground has lately been added. The Wesleyans and Baptists have places of worship. There are National schools for both sexes. Battledown, within this parish, was the scene of a skirmish between the royalists and the parliamentary army. It possesses many good residences. The lord of the manor is Sir William Russell, Bart., C.B., M.P.

CHARLTON MACKRELL, or WEST CHARLTON, a par. in the hund. of Somerton, in the co. of Somerset, 5 miles E. of Langport, and 3 E. of Somerton station on the North-West section of the Great Western railway. It is situated on the river Cary, near the Roman Fosse-way to Ilchester, which is 4 miles distant, and contains the hmlts. of Cary-Fitzpaine and Lytes-Cary. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £499, in the patron. of James S. and John Brymer, Esqrs. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is an ancient stone edifice in the perpendicular style, recently restored. The register commences as early as 1550. There is a National school for both sexes, erected by the late James Brymer, Esq., endowed with £45 per annum. The walls of the interior of the building are tastefully fitted up with coloured tiles. The lord of the manor is F. H. Dickinson, Esq. An ancient mansion, with a chapel annexed, stands at Lytes-Cary.

CHARLTON MARSHALL, a par. in the East Shaston div. of the hund. of Cogdean, in the co. of Dorset, 2 miles S. of Blandford, its post town and railway station. It is situated on the river Stour, near the Central Dorset branch of the London and South-Western railway. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Salisbury, annexed to the rect.* of Spetisbury, val. jointly, £517, in the patron. of J. S. Drax, Esq. The church is a flint edifice in the early English style, and was rebuilt in 1727 by Dr. Sloper, to whose memory it has a monument, as also one to Wake, the founder of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy. The Independents have a place of worship. The children of this parish are admitted to the free school at Spetisbury. There is an infant school. S. White, Esq., is lord of the manor. Roman coins have been discovered, and there are several barrows in the neighbourhood. The village is a meet for the Blackmoor Vale harriers.

CHARLTON MUSGRAVE, a par. in the hund. of Norton-Ferris, in the co. of Somerset, 1 mile N.E. of the Wincanton station of the Central Dorset branch line, which passes through the parish, and 4 S. of the Bruton station of the Somerset and Weymouth line. It is situated on the river Cale and the road to Bath. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £463, in the patron. of the Rev. Paul Leir. The church, dedicated to St. Stephen, is a stone edifice, built in the time of Henry VI., and possesses a handsome tower. The register dates from 1534. The Baptists have a place of worship, and there is a National school for both sexes. This was the birthplace of Musgrave the antiquary.

CHARLTON NEW, a hmlt. in the par. of Charlton-next-Woolwich, on the banks of the Thames.

CHARLTON-NEXT-WOOLWICH, a par. and suburban London district, in the hund. of Blackheath, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, in the co. of Kent, 1 mile from Woolwich, and 6 miles E.S.E. of London. It is a railway station on the North Kent line, and is pleasantly situated near the river Thames. In the neighbourhood are Blackheath, Woolwich Common, and Greenwich Park. Much of the land is under cultivation as market gardens. This village was anciently a market town, and is the *Cerletone* of Domesday Book. It was presented to the abbey of Bermondsey by William II., and afterwards came to the Newton, Langhorne, Ducie, and Maryon families. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of London, val. £600, in the patron. of Sir T. M. Wilson, Bart. There are also three other churches in this parish—that of St. Thomas, a perpet. cur.,* val. £300, in the patron. of Sir T. M. Wilson, Bart.; Blackheath Park Chapel, in the gift of J. Cator, Esq; and St. Germain's Chapel, Blackheath. The parish church, dedicated to St. Luke, is a plain brick structure, and was built in 1640 by Sir Adam Newton. It contains monuments of the Newton, Langhorne, Ducie, and Maryon families, and among others one to Mr. Drummond, secretary to Sir Robert Peel, who was shot by McNaghten in 1843. It is remarkable that Charlton is also the burial-place of the Right Hon. Spencer Percival, assassinated by Bellingham in 1812. The charities amount to about £80. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there are National schools for both sexes. Charlton House, built by Inigo Jones in 1616, and since enlarged, is a fine mansion, now the seat of Sir Thomas M. Wilson, Bart; in front of it is a row of cypress trees, said to have been the first planted in England. It contains some fine decorations and valuable portraits. The ceiling of the saloon is as left by Inigo Jones, who painted it for Sir Adam Newton, the tutor of Prince Henry. In an adjoining apartment is a chimney-piece of black marble, so highly polished that tradition asserts Lord Downes to have seen reflected in it a robbery committed on Shooter's Hill, or, according to Lysons, at Blackheath. A fair for horn goods, &c., is held on St. Luke's Day, at which formerly a burlesque procession was formed, and passed from Deptford, through Greenwich, to Charlton, each person wearing some ornament of horn on his head; but it became a nuisance, and was suppressed by Sir Thomas S. Wilson. The greater part of Woolwich Common lies within this parish.

CHARLTON, NORTH and SOUTH, tnshps. in the par. of Ellingham, in the co. of Northumberland, 4½ miles N. of Alnwick.

CHARLTON-UPON-OTMOOR, a par. in the hund. of Ploughley, in the co. of Oxford, 5 miles S.W. of Bicester, 9 N.E. of Oxford, its post town, and 3 S.W. of the Islip station of the London and North-Western railway. It is situated on the river Ray, and contains the tnshps. of Charlton, Murcott, and Fencott. It is said formerly to have been a cell to the priory of St. Ebrulf Utica. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, and in the patron. of Queen's College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice, in the early English style of architecture. It contains a curious brass, and there is a stone cross in the churchyard. The charities amount to £10 per annum. The Wesleyans, Baptists, and Primitive Methodists have chapels. Roman pottery has been discovered in the neighbourhood. The manorial rights are vested in the trustees of Sir G. P. Turner. It is a meet for the hounds of Mr. Drake.

CHARLTON WOODLANDS, a hmlt. in the par. of Shepton Mallet, in the co. of Somerset, 1 mile E. of the town of Shepton Mallet.

CHARLWOOD, a par. in the first div. of the hund. of Reigate, in the co. of Surrey, 3 miles S.W. of the Horley station of the London, Brighton, and South Coast line. It is situated near Timberham Bridge, on the river Mole, where the Danes were defeated. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £550, in the patron. of H. C. Wise, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient structure, partly in the Norman style. The charities amount to £28 per annum. Here are schools for both sexes, with a small endowment.

CHARMINSTER, a par. in the hund. of George, in the Dorchester div. of the co. of Dorset, 1½ mile N.W. of Dorchester. It is situated in a valley on a branch of the river Froom, and contains the hmlts. of Burton and Forston. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic. of Stratton, in the patron. of Rev. G. Pickard. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome stone edifice, and possesses monuments of the Trenchard family. The register commences in 1561. At Forston, not far distant, the Dorset Lunatic Asylum stands. It is a fine building, formerly the mansion of the late F. J. Browne, Esq., who gave it to the county for the asylum.

CHARMOUTH, a par. in the hund. of Whitchurch Canonicorum, in the co. of Dorset, 5 miles S.E. of

Axminster, and 2 E. of Lyme Regis. From its delightful situation it is much frequented as a watering-place. It is situated near the river Char, on the side of a hill, lying between it and Lyme Regis, and rather more than 500 feet high. It is supposed to be the *Cauca Arixa* of the Romans, and the site of several engagements between the Saxons and Danes in the time of Ethelwolf and Egbert. Charles II., after the battle of Worcester, and while escaping to France, was nearly captured here—a village smith having discovered, from shoeing the horse of Lord Wilmot, that he came from the north, and raised the alarm. The village was anciently a market town, and is now a watering-place and coastguard station. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £150, in the patron. of trustees. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a handsome stone edifice. The Independents have a place of worship and a school. There is likewise a National school. The charities produce about £40 per annum. George Frean, Esq., is lord of the manor. A remarkable phenomenon occurred here in August, 1531, which is thus described by Hutchins, in his History of Dorsetshire:—"After very hot weather in that month, followed by sudden rains, the cliffs near Charmouth began to smoke, and soon after to burn with a visible but subtile flame. The same phenomena were observed at intervals, especially after rains, till winter; the flame, however, was not visible by day, except the sun shone, when the cliffs appeared at a distance as if covered with pieces of glass which reflected the rays; at night the flame was visible at a distance, but when the spectator drew near, he could perceive only smoke. On examining the cliffs, a great quantity of martial pyrites was found with marcasites, that yielded nearly a tenth of common sulphur, besides various shells and belemnites, all encrusted with pyritical matter." The cliffs of this coast, on either side of Charmouth,—from Axmouth, in Devonshire, to Bridport, in Dorsetshire, and beyond,—are, from their composition, subject to frequent founders and landslips. Occasionally these are of great extent; the last of any importance occurred in June, 1862, when a cliff nearly 100 feet in height, and 200 yards in length, and situated about 200 feet above the sea, fell, carrying with it several acres of surface occupied by gardens and fields. This lapse is in the immediate vicinity of the new road between Lyme Regis and Charmouth—which road itself, soon after its construction in 1825, in one place subsided many feet in the course of one night. The most remarkable landslip, however, recorded upon this coast was one which took place in December, 1839, on the farms of Dowland and Great Bindon, within 2 miles of Axmouth, and which at the time was erroneously ascribed to the agency of an earthquake. Along the coast are found many geological specimens.

CHARNDON, a hmlt. in the par. of Twyford, in the hund. of Buckingham, in the co. of Bucks, 2 miles N.E. of Twyford, and 6 S. of Bicester, its post town. It is situated near the London and North-Western railway, and is watered by a branch of the river Ouse.

CHARNES, a tnshp. in the par. of Eccleshall, in the north div. of the hund. of Pirehill, in the co. of Stafford, 4 miles N.W. of Eccleshall.

CHARNEY BASSETT, a chplry. in the par. of Longworth, in the co. of Berks, 6 miles E. of Faringdon. It is situated near the river Ock, in the vicinity of the Danish camp on Cherbury Hill. The chapel of ease, which is dedicated to St. Peter, has a handsome Norman doorway.

CHARNHAM-STREET, a tythg. in the par. of Hungerford, hund. of Kinwardstone, in the co. of Wilts, 2 miles from the town of Hungerford. It is situated near the river Kennet and a branch of the Great Western railway. It anciently gave name to the parish.

CHARNOCK HEATH, a tnshp. in the par. of Standish, hund. of Leyland, in the co. of Lancaster, 2 miles S.E. of Chorley.

CHARNOCK RICHARD, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Standish, hund. of Leyland, in the co. of Lancaster, 1 mile from Euxton, and 2 from Chorley. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, and in the patron. of James Darlington, Esq. The church has recently been erected. There are several collieries. Park Hall, occupied by R. E. Allison, Esq., is a fine building.

CHARNWOOD. *See* CHARLEY, Leicestershire.

CHARNWOOD FOREST, an ext. par. place in the hund. of West Goscote, in the co. of Leicester, about 6 miles S.W. of Loughborough. This forest, which was disafforested after the Conquest, but not enclosed till 1830, contained about 18,000 acres of bleak moorland, stretching along the Wolds to Charley. The rocks are chiefly trap, with some slate, stone, and coal, covered by a thin layer of vegetable mould, and attain an elevation at Bardon Hill of 853 feet; from the summit of which is one of the most extensive views in England. On this commanding spot was built in 1845 a monastery of St Bernard, a remarkably handsome edifice in the early English style, including a chapel, cloisters, refectory, and chapter-house. In the vicinity are the ruins of an Austin Eremite friary, and of the priory of Ulverscroft, also within the bounds of the forest, the greater portion of which now belongs to the Marquis of Hastings.

CHARSFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Loes, in the co. of Suffolk, 5 miles to the N. of Woodbridge, its post town, and 3 from Wickham Market station on the East Suffolk branch of the Great Eastern railway. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £100, in the patron. of Earl Howe. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a handsome brick edifice. The Baptists have a chapel. The charities amount to £8 per annum.

CHART, a tythg. in the par. of Frensham, in the co. of Surrey, 5 miles S. of Farnham.

CHART AND LONGBRIDGE, a hund. in the lathe of Scray, in the eastern portion of the co. of Kent. It contains the pars. of Ashford, Bethersden, Brook, Great Chart, Hinxhill, Hothfield, Kennington, Kingsnorth, Mersham, Sevington, and Willesborough, and comprises 25,000 acres.

CHART, or GREAT CHART, a par. in the hund. of Chart and Longbridge, lathe of Scray, in the co. of Kent, 2 miles W. of Ashford, its post town, which has a station on the South-Eastern railway, and 54 from Canterbury. It is watered both by the Medway and Stour, and is the *Carth* of Domesday. It was once a market town, and formed part of the demesnes of Christ Church, Canterbury. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £600, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome structure; the S. aisle was built in Edward IV.'s time, by Bishop Goldwell, of Norwich, who was a native of this town, and of whose family the church has monuments. There are two almshouses for aged persons, a Wesleyan place of worship, and a National school. In 1580 an earthquake was felt here. The fair, usually held on the first Monday in April for horses, cattle, and pedlery, is at present discontinued.

CHART, or LITTLE CHART, a par. in the hund. of Calehill, lathe of Scray, in the co. of Kent, 2 miles N. of the Pluckley station of the South-Eastern line, and 5 W. of Ashford, its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £298, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St Mary, is an ancient stone structure with tower. The charities amount to £9. The register commences 1685. The Roman Catholics have a chapel.

CHARTER-HOUSE, an ext. par. place in the par. of Sculcoates, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 1 mile N. of Hull. There are also several other small places of the same name—one near Market Bosworth, in Leicestershire, another near Axbridge, in Somersetshire, and a third near Coventry, in Warwickshire.

CHARTER-HOUSE-HINTON, a par. in the hund. of Wellow, in the co. of Somerset, 4 miles S.E. of Bath and 1 mile S. from the Freshford station of the Great Western railway. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £100, in the patron. of the Vicar of Norton St. Philip. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient stone edifice. The

a National and Sunday schools for both sexes. Here is an old tower of a Carthusian (Chartreux) priory, founded about the year 1230 by Ela Countess of Salisbury, who likewise laid out the park. There have been discovered in this parish traces of a Roman amphitheatre, as well as pottery and coins, supporting the opinion that this formerly was a Roman station. Hinton Charter-House is a handsome residence, containing a fine collection of paintings, amongst which are some valuable portraits of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., by Holbein; Mary Queen of Scots, by Zucchero; Lord-Keeper Guildford and Lord Strafford, by Vandyck; besides several by Abbot, and other painters.

CHARTER-HOUSE-ON-MENDIP, an ext. par. place, in the hund. of Winterstoke, in the co. of Somerset, 4 miles E. of Axbridge, and 8 from Wells. The hmlt. is situated within the lib. of Witham Friary.

CHARTERIDGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Chesham, in the co. of Bucks. It is situated near Chesham.

CHARTERS HALL, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Ninian, in the co. of Stirling, Scotland, 3 miles S. of Stirling. It is situated near the river Bannock.

CHARTHAM, a par. in the hund. of Felborough, lathe of Scray, in the co. of Kent, 3 miles S.W. of Canterbury, its post town. It is situated on the road between Ashford and Canterbury, on the river Stour, and near the South-Eastern line. The village of Chartham, called *Certeham* in Domesday Book, is situated on low ground bordering on the river Stour. The manor was given to the priory of Christ Church by Duke Alfred, in 871, towards clothing the monks, who had a church here at the time of the Domesday Survey. In the reign of Henry I. they had a vineyard here, and in that of his successor they received a confirmation of the liberty of free-warren. After the Dissolution it was granted by Henry VIII. to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, to whom it still belongs. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £800, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a spacious edifice, in the early decorated style, built in the form of a cross, and contains various sepulchral memorials. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The paper-mills of Messrs. Weatherley and Drew employ about 200 persons. Over the downs are scattered a vast number of barrows, or tumuli, described in ancient books as Danes' banks, which extend on the S. side of the high-road between Canterbury and Ashford, several of which have been opened, when human remains, trinkets, &c., were found enclosed. A fair is held on the 29th June. The chief residence is Mystole, the seat of Sir John Fagg, Bart.

CHARTHAM HATCH, a hmlt. in the par. of Chartham, in the hund. of Felborough, lathe of Scray, in the co. of Kent, 1 mile N. of Chartham.

CHARTLEY HOLME, or CHARTLEY LODGE, an ext. par. place in the southern div. of the hund. of Pirehill, in the co. of Stafford, 8 miles N.E. of Stafford, and 1 N. of Stowe. The old timbered mansion, where Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned, was burnt down in 1781, and the new hall, erected on its site by Earl Ferrars, was also destroyed by fire in 1847; it was surrounded by a fine park of 1,000 acres. This is one of the few places in Great Britain where the indigenous breed of wild cattle is to be found pure. In this park, on a hill, stand the ruins of two round towers, the remains of Chartley Castle, built in 1220 by the Earl of Chester.

CHART-NEXT-SUTTON-VALENCE, a par. in the hund. of Eyhorne, lathe of Aylesford, in the co. of Kent, 4 miles S.E. of Maidstone, and 5 N.W. of the Headcorn railway station of the South-Eastern line. The remains of an old castle, supposed to be of Saxon origin, though not extensive, are very picturesque; they are mantled with ivy, and crown the summit of a lofty hill. There is a fine view from the high ground at the back of the village over the Weald of Kent, as far as the Sussex hills. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a modern stone structure with tower. The register commences 1558. The charities amount to about £3 per annum. Sir Edmund Filmer, Bart., M.P., is lord of the manor. It is noted for producing superior hops. The chief residences are East Sutton Place, the seat of Sir Edmund Filmer, Bart., Wierton House, Prospect House, and at Sutton-Valence, Ivy Cottage, long the residence of Sir Alexander Morison, M.D.

CHARWELTON, or CHURCH CHARWELTON, a par. in the hund. of Fawsley, in the co. of Northampton, 5 miles S. of Daventry, its post town, and 11 N.E. of Banbury. It is situated near the source of the river Charwell. Over the river is an antique stone footbridge, consisting of two arches. The Great Western railway passes within 6 miles of the village, and has a station at Fenny-Compton. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £582, in the patron. of Sir C. Knightley, Bart., who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is an ancient edifice, with monuments, brasses, and a curious old octagonal font. Here is an endowed Sunday school.

CHASELEY, or CHACELEY, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Pershore, in the co. of Worcester, 3 miles S.W. of Tewkesbury, its post and railway town, and 7 S. of Upton. It is situated on the Severn, which bounds it on the E. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £134, in the patron. of the Vicar of Longdon. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient edifice, with tower and spire. The parish registers date from 1538. The charities produce £33 per annum, £18 of which is applied to the educating of 16 poor children. The Dean and Chapter of Westminster are the lords of the manor.

CHASEWATER, a chplry. in the par. of Kenwyn, in the co. of Cornwall, 4 miles W. of Truro.

CHASLY, a vil. in the par. of Holsworthy, in the co. of Devon, 1 mile from Holsworthy.

CHASTLETON, a par. in the hund. of Chadlington, in the co. of Oxford, 4 miles S.E. of Moreton-in-the-Marsh, its post town, and the same distance N.W. of Chipping Norton. A severe engagement occurred here between Canute and Edmund Ironside, in which the former was defeated. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £518, in the patron. of Sir R. Westmacott. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is in the Norman style of architecture. There are charities to the val. of £23. Chastleton Hill House is a fine mansion in the Elizabethan style, near which is a Roman encampment. The manorial rights are vested in the trustees of the late J. W. Jones, Esq.

CHATBURN, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Whalley, in the higher div. of the hund. of Blackburn, in the co. of Lancaster, 2 miles E. of Clitheroe. It is a station on the western division of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. The tnshp., which is united with that of Worston, is watered by the river Ribble. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £165, in the patron. of Hulme's Trustees. The church, dedicated to Christ, is a stone edifice in the Romanesque style of architecture. Here are National schools for both sexes. There are extensive lime-works in the vicinity. The Duke of Buccleuch is lord of the manor.

CHATCULL, a tnshp. in the par. of Eccleshall, in the co. of Stafford, 4 miles N. of the village of Eccleshall.

CHATER RIVER takes its rise near Tilton-on-the-Hill, co. of Leicester, and runs across Rutland, near Tinwell, 15 miles E. to the Welland.

CHATFORD, a tnshp. in the par. of Condover, in the co. of Salop, 5 miles S.W. of Shrewsbury.

CHATHAM AND GILLINGHAM, a hund. in the northern portion of the co. of Kent. It contains the pars. of Chatham and Gillingham, comprising 4,310 acres.

CHATHAM, a naval arsenal and parliamentary borough, forming a suburb to the city of Rochester, but chiefly in the hund. of Chatham and Gillingham, in the co. of Kent, 16 miles from Sheerness, 25 miles W.N.W. of Canterbury, 30 miles from London by road, and 37½ miles by the London, Chatham, and

Dover railway; the North Kent railway has a station at Strood, 2 miles from Chatham, and 31 miles from London. The town, which lies on the Medway, appears in Domesday Book as *Cetcham*; it belonged to Earl Godwin and his son King Harold II., and was given by William the Conquerer to Hamon de Crevequer, from whom it came to the Badlesmeres, Despencers, Wentworths, and others. Roman tiles, weapons, coins, and other relics of that people have been found in Chatham; and from various discoveries made in erecting the fortifications, it seems probable that the Romans had a cemetery here. Human remains, discovered in the surface soil in the year 1863, near Luton, in this parish, showed evidence of death by sabre cuts, or wounds of a similar character, and from the position in which they were found, it was conjectured that they belonged to ancient Britons killed by the Romans in some conflict in that locality. The Dutch under De Ruyter, in 1667, having taken Sheerness, did considerable damage to Chatham; this was the cause of additional and stronger fortifications being erected. The dockyard may be said to have been of little consequence until the time of Queen Elizabeth, who erected Upnor Castle, at present merely a powder magazine, for defence of the dockyard and the shipping. The dockyard, which has been very much enlarged, is a mile in extent, and contains, besides officers' houses, six building slips, four wet and one dry stone dock, a storehouse 660 feet long, a mast-house 240 feet, rope-house 1,128 feet, sail loft 210 feet, besides blacksmiths' shops with upwards of 40 forges and sawmills by Brunel. A large establishment is kept up here, and in time of war as many as 3,000 workmen are employed. The arsenal and barracks extend more than 2 miles along the Medway. In consequence of the entire space at St. Mary's Creek, Chatham, hitherto used by the Royal Engineers for carrying on their course of instruction in pontooning, diving, and subaqueous experiments, being required by the Admiralty for the enlargement and extension of Chatham Dockyard, the Royal Engineer Pontoon Depôt was removed in 1863 to the opposite side of the creek, near Upnor Castle, where the pontoons and other apparatus are now located.—There are five livings in Chatham. The principal one is a vic. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £400, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and was rebuilt in 1788, on the site of the early English one, of which remains may be seen at the W. and S.W. of the present building. It had a finely carved sedilia, and the shrine of Our Lady, which used to be famous for working miracles; there is a brass plate recording the memory of Stephen Borough, who opened the N.E. passage to Russia. St. Paul's is a perpet. cur. val. £250, in the patron. of the Bishop of Rochester. The church was consecrated in 1854; it is built in the Norman style, and seats upwards of 900 persons. The other three churches, St. John's, Luton, and Brompton, are all perpet. curs., the two first, which are endowed, being in the patron. of the Vicar of Chatham, the last in that of the Rev. W. and Miss Conway. Brompton Church stands in the par. of Gillingham, but the district was partly formed out of Chatham. Besides these churches there is also a small chapel attached to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, which is used as a chapel of ease. Near the railway station is a Presbyterian church, erected in 1861 at a cost of £1,400, on a site granted by the War Department, a neat building of galvanised iron, with slate roofs. There are chapels for Reformed Wesleyans, Baptists, Independents, Bible Christians, Irvingites, Swedenborgians, and Unitarians. There are four sets of National schools in the parish—one attached to the parish church, one to St. John's and one to St. Paul's church, and one at Luton; the British school is situated on the New Road. Extensive buildings have been recently erected for the Medway Union. Ralph Paine, by his will bearing date 1812, left a sum of money in the Funds, now amounting to about £10,000, to the vicar and churchwardens, for the relief of decayed persons who are not in the receipt of parish relief.—Since the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832, Chatham has returned one member. The population in 1851 was 28,424, with 4,337 inhabited houses, which in 1861 had increased to 36,177, with 5,185 inhabited houses, besides 8,910 military. The fortified lines were made in 1756; they enclose a space of 1½ mile, and were defended by forts Pitt and Clarence at one end, Gillingham Fort at the other end, and Spur Battery on the heights. The defences, however, are now undergoing a thorough alteration and improvement, in accordance with the Fortifications Bill. Amongst other works, a large fort is being erected on the Isle of Grain, between the Thames and the Medway, to command the mouth of the latter river. Within the old lines are the dockyard, the Marine and St. Mary's barracks, the new Soldiers' Institute, the Melville hospital, &c. The High Street, which is narrow, is about 1¼ mile in length; a considerable portion of the town itself is irregular and ill built. Behind the Sun Inn is a pier erected by Colonel Best, which cost £3,000. A military school was founded in 1812, and experiments are sometimes carried on upon a large scale, many visitors coming from a distance to witness them. Fort Clarence forms a military prison, but the medical school which was stationed at Fort Pitt, and the invaliding establishment at St. Mary's are now in course of removal to Netley. There are United Service and Marine libraries; the Chatham and Rochester Mechanics' Institute, which has a library of 2,000 volumes; two banks, besides a savings-bank with 3,175 depositors, holding £101,982; a lepers' hospital called St. Bartholomew's, founded by Ernulph the Saxon, or Bishop Gundulph, in 1078—this hospital is now reconstituted under a degree of the Court of Chancery; the management of the income, which is considerable, and of the new building, are intrusted to a body of trustees, of whom the Dean of Rochester is chairman; another hospital for 10 decayed mariners and shipwrights, founded by Sir John Hawkins in 1592 and incorporated by Queen Elizabeth in 1594; the ex victualling office, and other buildings. Hawkins and Drake founded the "Chatham Chest," in 1588, but this has since been removed to London. There is an old house in the town which belonged to Pett, the celebrated ship-builder of the time of Charles I. Chatham gives the title of earl to the Pitts. The market, fairs, and races have recently been discontinued.

CHATHILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Ellingham, in the southern div. of the ward of Bambrough, in the co. of Northumberland, 9 miles N. of Alnwick. It is a railway station on the York and Berwick line.

CHATLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Great Leighs, in the hund of Witham, in the co. of Essex, 2 miles N.W. of Great Leighs, and 4 miles S.W. of Braintree.

CHATLEY, a tythg. in the par. of Woolverton, in the hund. of Frome, in the co. of Somerset, 4 miles N. of Frome.

CHATSWORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Edensor, in the hund of High Peake, in the co. of Derby, 157 miles from London, 25 from Derby, and 8½ from Matlock. It appears in Domesday Book as *Chatesworde*, and was then owned by William Peveril. Through the Leches or Lukes, and Agards, it descended to Sir William Cavendish, who in 1570 began to build the old seat which was afterwards finished by his widow, the Countess of Shrewsbury. Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned at Chatsworth. It was garrisoned by the parliamentarians in 1643, and by the royalists in 1644. In the church of St. Peter at Edensor are monuments to the first Earl of Devonshire, to the celebrated Elizabeth Hardwick, whose fourth husband was George, sixth Earl of Shrewsbury, and to James Beton, a favourite servant of Mary Queen of Scots, who died while Mary was a prisoner at Chatsworth. The population of Chatsworth in 1861 was 53, with 8 inhabited houses. Chatsworth House, the seat of the Dukes of Devonshire, was rebuilt by the first Duke from designs by Talman and Wren. The great stables were built about 1760; the north wing since 1820, by Wyatville. There are many exquisite marbles, pictures, carvings, an

escoes at Chatsworth House, including Raphael's rtoons in Ghobelin tapestry; the Jewish Rabbi, Rembrandt; Belisarius, by Murillo; Queen Mary, Zucchero; Henry VIII., by Holbein; Philip II., by tian; Charles I., by Jansen; Duke of Albemarle, by r Peter Lely; George IV., by Sir Thomas Lawrence; sides other valuable pictures by Myttens, Vandyck, r Godfrey Kneller, and other eminent artists. In the lpture gallery are some of the finest works of Canova, llekens, Chantry, Campbell, and Thorwaldsen. The te-rooms are 190 feet long; the music-room 35 feet by feet; the grand drawing-room 45 feet by 28 feet; the rary 90 feet by 22 feet; the dining-room 58 feet by 30 t; and the ball-room, which, with its adjoining cham- rs, forms a suite of 557 feet; this last has a Corinthian mple over it, and commands a magnificent view. The rk is nearly 12 miles round, well laid out, and stocked th deer. The gardens were laid out by Loudon and axton, and are now under Sir Joseph Paxton's care; ey have long had a high and well-deserved reputation. the grounds is Queen Mary's Bower. The grand nservatory covers about an acre of ground; it is 320 t by 145 feet, and has 70,000 square feet of glass in ; the orangery is 180 feet long, 27 feet wide, and 21 t high, lighted by a glass roof; the kitchen garden 12 acres in extent; the arboretum of trees and shrubs vers several acres. The water works and great cascade re designed about a century ago by Grillet: one untain is supplied from a hill 4 miles off, and has a jet 200 feet; the stream then disappears amidst the rocks, d passes underground to the river. Here may be seen ueen Victoria's oak (her Majesty having visited Chats- rth when Princess Victoria in 1832, and again in 1843, hen the pleasure-grounds and grand conservatory were luminated), the Duchess of Kent's chesnut, and the mperor Nicholas's chesnut. Marshal Tallard was lowed to remain here on parole, and Hobbs spent any years of his life at Chatsworth. Christian VII. sited it in 1768, and the Archduke Nicholas of Russia 1861.

CHATTERIS, a par. and market town in the hund. f North Witchford, in the co. of Cambridge, 26 miles .W. of Cambridge, and 7 S. of March. It is a station n the Ely and Peterborough railway, and is situated n the river Ouse. Alwina, wife of Athelstan, and iece of King Edgar, founded a convent of Bene- ictines about A.D. 980, which was in Henry VIII's. eign wholly suppressed. The place is mentioned in Domesday Survey under the name of *Cateriz*, or *Cetriz*. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £1,50C, in he patron. of W. Hawkins, Esq. The church, dedicated o SS. Peter and Paul, is a handsome edifice. The eneral Baptists, Particular Baptists, Wesleyans, ndependents, Primitive Methodists, High Calvinists, nd Society of Friends have chapels, and there are ational, British, girls' and infant schools. The town as made a market town in 1834; and a court-leet and etty sessions are held here. The Bishop of Ely is lord f the manor. A large number of Roman coins and urious relics have been found at various times, and not any years since part of the skeleton of an elephant. The market day is Friday.

CHATTERLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Wolstanton, n the northern div. of the hund. of Pirehill, in the co. of Stafford, about 2 miles from Tunstall, and 3 from New- astle-under-Lyme.

CHATTISHAM, a par. in the hund. of Samford, in he co. of Suffolk, 5 miles W. of Ipswich, its post town, nd 3 N. of the Capel railway station, on the Great Eastern line. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £168, in the patron. of Eton College. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a plain edifice, with a brass of the date 1592. The Wesleyans have chapel. There was left by the Rev. Thomas Warren, for educating poor children, the sum of £200. The manorial rights are vested in Eton College. The tithes were commuted in 1839.

CHATTON, a par. in the eastern div. of the ward of Glendale, in the co. of Northumberland, 3 miles E. of Wooler, its post town. It is situated on the river Till, near the Yorkshire and Berwick railway. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £198, in the pa- tron. of the Duke of Northumberland. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, is a stone edifice in the Gothic style, and contains several beautiful stained-glass memorial windows. The register commences 1713. Here is a Presbyterian place of worship, and there is a National school for both sexes. The Duke of Northum- berland is lord of the manor. In the vicinity are New Hall and Fowberry Tower.

CHATWALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Cardington, in the co. of Salop, 3 miles N.E. of Church Stretton. In the vicinity is fine clay and quartz, used in the potteries.

CHATWELL GREAT and CHATWELL LITTLE, hmlts. in the par. of Gnosall, in the co. of Stafford, 8 miles W. of Penkridge. The river Rowley and the Liverpool canal pass at a short distance.

CHAVERIDGE, or CHEVENAGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Horsley, in the co. of Gloucester, 2 miles N.W. of Tetbury. The living is a cur. united with Horsley. Chaveridge Green is a meet for the Beaufort hounds. In the vicinity is Chaveridge House, a fine old Elizabe- than mansion built by the Stephenses of Horsley Priory.

CHAWLEIGH, or CHAWLEY, a par. in the hund. of North Tawton, in the co. of Devon, 2 miles S.E. of Chulmleigh, its post town. It is situated on the river Dart, not far from the London and South-Western rail- way, which has a station at Eggesford. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £455, in the patron. of the Earl of Portsmouth. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient edifice in the early English style. The Independents and Bible Christians have places of worship, and there is a school for both sexes. The charities amount to about £100 per annum. The Earl of Portsmouth is the lord of the manor. Fairs are held on the 6th May, and the Tuesday before the last Thursday in October.

CHAWLEY, a tythg. in the par. of Cumnor, hund. of Hormer, in the co. of Berks, 2 miles S.W. of Oxford.

CHAWSEY, a tythg. in the par. of Maple Durham, in the co. of Oxford, 3 miles N.W. of Reading. It is situated in a pleasant country near the river Thames.

CHAWSON, a hmlt. in the par. of Roxton, in the co. of Bedford, 3 miles W. of St. Neot's. It is situated near the river Ouse.

CHAWTON, a par. in the hund. of Upper Alton, in the co. of Hants, 1 mile S.W. of the Alton station of the South-Western railway The village of Chawton is situated in a valley, and in the neighbourhood are lavants, or land springs, which at times overflow the lands adjoining. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £353, in the patron. of Edward Knight, Esq. The church is in the Gothic style of architecture, and is dedicated to St. Nicholas. The par. possesses a neat National school. Chawton House, occu- pied by the lord of the manor, Edward Knight, Esq., is a beautiful seat. The charities produce about £9 per annum. It is a meet for the H.H. hounds.

CHEADLE, a par. and small town in the southern div. of the hund. of Totmonslow, in the co. of Stafford, 14 miles N.N.E. from Stafford. It is distant about 3½ miles from each of the four stations, Moghall and Oaka- moor, on the Churnet Valley branch, and Blyth Bridge and Cresswell on the Potteries branch of the North Staffordshire railway. This parish, called in Domes- day Book *Cedla*, is situated in a hollow of the moor- lands, between two small tributary streams of the Tean Brook, which flows into the Churnet. It con- tains the hmlts. of Cheadle Mill, Brookhouses, and Huntley, and the chplries. of Freehay and Oakamoor. The principal trade of the place consists in the working of copper and brass, and in the silk and tape manufactures. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the neighbour- ing collieries, and iron-mines. The town, which is irregu- larly laid out, contains two mills, a branch bank, and the Union poorhouse. It is a polling place for the county elections, the head of a Poor-law Union, and of a County Court district. In the vicinity are several large planta-

tions, and from Cheadle Park there is a fine view. The manor formerly belonged to the Bassets, who had their seat here. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £438, in the patron. of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a stone structure of the later English style, built in 1837. It has several monumental figures, and a register of early date. The old church, which stood near the same site as the present one, and was taken down in 1837, was a curious old structure, with massive wooden arches supporting the roof, and embellished with grotesque corbells. There are two district churches at the places above mentioned, and a handsome Roman Catholic church, erected by the Earl of Shrewsbury in 1846, at the cost of £60,000, from designs by Pugin. It is in the pointed style of architecture, with a spire nearly 200 feet high, and contains a fine altar-piece. The Independents, Wesleyans, New Connexion, and Primitive Methodists have chapels here. About 4 miles from the town are the ruins of Croxden Abbey, founded in 1176 for monks of the Cistercian order. There is a National school, and charities to the value of about £65 per annum. The wakes and races are held during the week following the 1st September.

CHEADLE, a par. in the hund. of Macclesfield, in the co. of Chester, 2 miles S.W. of Stockport, and 8 from Manchester. It is a station on the Manchester, Crewe, and Chester, and the Manchester, Buxton, and Macclesfield sections of the London and North-Western railway. The parish is situated on the river Mersey, and includes the tnshps. of Cheadle-Bulkeley, Cheadle-Moseley, and Handforth-cum-Boden. The inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture, or in the print-works, and in silk-weaving at home; but those who live within that part of the parish comprised within the borough of Stockport are chiefly engaged in the manufactures of cotton and silk. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £635, in the patron. of Sir H. D. Broughton, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is in the later perpendicular style. In 1858, a new church, called St. Matthew, Stockport, was built at Edgeley, for the Peel district, which comprises the hamlets of Edgeley and Brinksway, within this parish, but is included in the borough of Stockport. There is also a chapel of ease to the mother church of Cheadle, at Handforth, built in 1837, and another chapel of ease at Cheadle-Hulme, built in 1863. The Independents, Baptists, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists have places of worship, and there is a Roman Catholic chapel at Edgeley. There are National schools in the village of Cheadle and at Handforth, and also a small endowed school at Cheadle-Hulme. In the vicinity are many villa residences and several mansions.

CHEADLE, BULKELEY and MOSELEY, tnshps. in the par. of Cheadle, in the hund. of Macclesfield, and borough of Stockport, in the co. of Chester. *See* CHEADLE.

CHEAL, a hmlt. in the par. of Gosberton, in the co. of Lincoln, 3 miles S.E. of Donington. It is situated near the hmlt. of Risegate, the river Eau, and the Great Northern railway.

CHEAM, a par. in the second div. of the hund. of Wallington, in the co. of Surrey, 3 miles from Epsom, and 5 from Kingston. It is a railway station on the London, Croydon, and Leatherhead section of the Brighton and South Coast line. It was given by Athelstan to the monks of Canterbury, and afterwards passed to the Lumley family, who built the old manor-house. About half-a-mile to the S.W. of the village formerly stood the magnificent palace of Nonsuch, the erection of which was commenced by Henry VIII., and completed by Henry, Earl of Arundel; it became the favourite seat of Queen Elizabeth, and was kept up as a royal residence by James I., who purchased for it the library of the Lumleys, thus laying the foundation of the King's Library, now in the British Museum. After the decapitation of Charles I., it came into the possession of Algernon Sydney, and at the Restoration was granted to the Duchess of Cleveland, who pulled down the building and disparked the land. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £559, in the patron. of St. John's College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Dunstan, is a handsome and ancient structure, and contains monuments and brasses to the Lumley family, &c. The register commences 155[illegible]. Here are National schools for both sexes. Five out of six rectors of this parish became bishops between the years of 1581 and 1662. Lloyd, the antiquary, resided here at one period. Gilpin, who wrote the "Tour in search of the Picturesque," kept a school here, and in the churchyard lie the remains of Lady Lumley, who translated the "Iphigenia" of Euripides, and some of the works of Isocrates into English. The chief residence is Cheam House, a seat of the Antrobus family.

CHEAPSIDES, an ext. par. place in the wap. of Howdenshire, and union of Howden, in the East Riding of the co. of York, about 7 miles from Howden.

CHEARSLEY, a par. in the hund. of Ashendon, in the co. of Bucks, 4 miles N.E. of Thame, its post town, and 7 S.W. of Aylesbury railway station. It is situated on a branch of the river Thame. This place is supposed to be the *Cerdicesleagh* of the Saxon Chronicle, where the Britons were defeated, in 571, by Cerdic and Cynric. Several skeletons have been turned up at the intersection of the trackways from Crendon, Chilton, Winchendon, and Cuddington. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £68, in the patron. of Miss Grubbe. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a neat stone edifice, with a tesselated altar floor, an ancient carved font, and several brasses. The Baptists have a place of worship.

CHEBSEY, a par. in the southern div. of the hund. of Pirehill, in the co. of Stafford, 1½ mile S. of Norton Bridge station of the North-Western railway, and 2 E. of Eccleshall, its post town. In the churchyard formerly stood a stone obelisk, like that at Draycot. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £285, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield. The church is an old Gothic edifice, dedicated to All Saints.

CHECKENDON, or CHAKENDEN, a par. in the hund. of Langtree, in the co. of Oxford, 7 miles W. of Henley-upon-Thames, its post town, and 4½ from the Goring railway station on the Great Western line. It is situated under the Chiltern hills, and the village is small and straggling. The tithes were commuted in 1839. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £555, in the patron. of University College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is an ancient edifice in the Norman style of architecture, and possesses some ancient brasses. There are several small charities for clothing the poor.

CHECKLEY, a par. in the south div. of the hund. of Totmonslow, in the co. of Stafford, 35 miles from Macclesfield, 53 from Manchester, and 1½ N.E. of Leigh station on the Crewe, Stoke, and Uttoxeter branch of the North Staffordshire line. It is situated on the river Tean, and includes the tnshps. of Madeley-Holme, Nether Tean, and Upper Tean. The living is a rect.* annexed to the cur. of Hollington, val. together, £576, in the patron. of Edward Philips, Esq. The church of St. Mary and All Saints, is an ancient and handsome building of the Gothic style of architecture, possessing a tower and stained-glass windows. Three stones in the shape of pyramids are to be seen in the churchyard, inscribed with rude figures, which Gough conjectures to be Danish funeral monuments, but which tradition asserts to have been erected to the memory of as many bishops who were killed in an engagement between the Danes and Saxons. The charities produce about £194, chiefly the interest of £4,000 left by John Philips, in 1810, for the benefit of the poor. The lord of the manor is the Rev. William Hutchinson.

CHECKLEY, and CHECKLEY GREEN, hmlts. to the par. of Mordiford, in the co. of Hereford, 6 miles E. of Hereford. Part of the land is laid out in hop grounds, and adjoins the river Lug, which here falls into the Wye. In the vicinity is Ethelbert's camp.

CHECKLEY-CUM-WRINEHILL, formerly known

s CHECKLEIGH, a tnshp. in the par. of Wybunbury, n the hund. of Nantwich, in the co. of Chester, 5 miles . of Basford railway station on the London and North-Western line, and 7 from Nantwich. Checkley Hall is ow used as a farmhouse. Sir H. D. Broughton is lord f the manor.

CHEDBURGH, a par. in the hund. of Risbridge, in the o. of Suffolk, 5 miles S.W. of Bury St. Edmund's, its post own. The Great Eastern railway passes within a few niles of the village. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. f Ely, val. £150, in the patron. of the Marquis of Bristol, who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was rebuilt in 1842, and is a handsome struc- ure in the decorated style of architecture. The register lates from 1538. There is an endowed school for both exes, and the charities amount to about £8 per annum.

CHEDDAR, a par. in the hund. of Winterstoke, in he co. of Somerset, 2 miles S.E. of Axbridge station of he Great Western railway. It is situated under the Mendip hills, on the Cheddar river (from which it takes its name—*ced dwr*, or "hill stream"), which joins the river Axe. This village, noted for its cheese, was formerly a considerable market town, and the old market cross is till standing. Alfred the Great had a hunting-seat here. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £203, in the patron. of the Dean and Chap- er of Wells. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is spacious building with a Gothic tower, and contains rasses to the Cheddar family. The register commences n 1687. Here are chapels belonging to the Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, also National chools. The annual val. of the charities is about £180. Owing to the declivity of the Mendip hills, the cenery is most beautiful. In the Cheddar cliffs one of he many chasms extends almost a mile in length, the walls of which rise more than 400 feet perpendicularly. About 1840, a beautiful stalactite cave was discovered.

CHEDDINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Cottesloe, n the co. of Bucks, 6 miles S. of Tring, its post town, nd 2 N.W. of Ivinghoe. It is a railway station on the London and North-Western line, where the Aylesbury branch turns off. The Grand Junction canal intersects he parish, which contains the hmlts. of Seabrook and heddington Hill. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £233, in the patron. of Earl Brownlow. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a well-built edifice, in the perpendicular style of architecture, and contains an ancient pulpit. The charities amount to £12 per annum. The Baptists and Wesleyans have chapels, and there are National schools for both sexes, besides a plaiting school. Earl Brownlow is lord of the manor.

CHEDDINGTON, a vil. in the par. of Ivinghoe, in the co. of Bucks, 5 miles S. of Leighton Buzzard.

CHEDDINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Beaminster Forum, in the co. of Dorset, 4½ miles S.E. of Crewkerne, its post town, and 3 N. of Beaminster. It is situated on the river Axe, and commands a beautiful prospect. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £128, in the patron. of William T. Cox, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a modern edifice in the Elizabethan style. Here are traces of a Roman camp.

CHEDDLETON, a par. in the northern div. of the hund. of Totmonslow, in the co. of Stafford, 16 miles from Macclesfield, 35 from Derby, and 7 N. of Cheadle. It is a station on the London and North-Western line, and is beautifully situated, overlooking the river Churnet, Caldon canal, and Churnet Valley railway. It includes the tnshps. of Basford, Rownall, Wetley Rocks, and Cunsall, and is mentioned in Domesday Book as held by William, under the Earl of Arundel. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £160, in the patron. of the Rev. Edward Powys. The church, dedicated to St. Edward, is an ancient Gothic structure. Here the Methodists have a chapel, and the Wesleyans a Sunday school for both sexes. There is likewise a National school for boys and girls, which is endowed with the interest of £200, left by James Whitehall in 1724, and an annual rent of £5, left in 1814 by John Bagnall. There are several gifts and charities. There is a fair on the 5th May, and first Thursday in November at Cellar Head. The wakes are held on the fourth Sunday after the last day of September.

CHEDDON-FITZPAINE, a par. in the hund. of Taunton, in the co. of Somerset, 2 miles N.E. of Taunton. The village is situated near the Bristol and Exeter railway, the Taunton and Bridgwater canal, and the river Tone. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £584, in the patron. of J. A. Warre, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a beautiful edifice, and was restored in 1861. The charities amount to about £7 10*s.* per annum. Here is a school for both sexes. The lord of the manor is John H. Warre, Esq.

CHEDGLOW, a hmlt. in the par. of Crudwell, in the co. of Wilts, 4 miles N. of Malmesbury.

CHEDGRAVE, a par. in the hund. of Loddon, in the co. of Norfolk, ½ mile N. of Loddon, its post town, and 9 S.E. of Norwich. It is situated on a branch of the river Yare. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £231, in the patron. of Sir W. B. Proctor, Bart., who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient edifice with curious thatched roof, Norman doorways, beautiful stained-glass windows, and register commencing in 1501. There is a National school for both sexes. A school-house and residence has lately been erected by the assistance of the Committee of Privy Council for Education.

CHEDISTON, or CHESTON, a par. in the hund. of Blything, in the co. of Suffolk, 2 miles W. of Halesworth, its post town and railway station. Part of the parish is unenclosed, and there are 30 acres of town lands. The living is a vic. annexed to the rect. of Halesworth, in the dioc. of Norwich, in the patron. of Mrs. Jos. Badeley. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient building. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship. The charities amount to about £49 per annum. F. J. Ridsdale and J. Crabtree, Esqrs. are lords of the manor. Chediston Hall, the seat of Thomas Rant, Esq., is a fine edifice of the Elizabethan style.

CHEDWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Rapsgate, in the co. of Gloucester, 4 miles N.E. of Northleach, its post town, and 7 from Cirencester. The Swindon and Cheltenham section of the Great Western railway passes within a few miles. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £302, in the patron. of Queen's College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, has a beautiful sculptured stone pulpit. The Independents have a chapel. The Howe family took the title of baron from this place. A Roman bath was discovered in 1760, and there is a barrow on the hills.

CHEDZOY, a par. in the hund. of North Petherton, in the co. of Somerset, 3 miles E. of Bridgwater station on the Great Western railway. The living of this parish was formerly held by Bishop Nikke and A. Pascal. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £480, in the patron. of the Rev. G. O. Mullens. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient building in the Gothic style of architecture, and possesses a register of early date. There is a parochial school for both sexes, supported by the rector. Near this place the battle of Sedgmoor was fought, and in one of the buttresses of the church may be seen a whetstone, said to have been used to sharpen axes for that engagement. In the possession of the rector are some swords and coins found on the battlefield, and near the church earthen urns and fibula have been discovered.

CHEEKPOINT, or BOLTON, a vil. in the par. of Faithleg, in the bar. of Gualtier, in the co. of Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Barrow and Suir.

CHEESACOTT, a hmlt. in the par. of Okehampton, in the co. of Devon. It is situated in a pleasantly wooded country.

CHEESDEN, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Spotland, in the co. of Lancaster, 2 miles W. of Rochdale.

CHEESE BAY, a natural harbour on the N.E. of the Island of North Uist, Scotland. It is easily accessible from the S.E., and affords protection to the largest vessels.

CHEESEBURN-GRANGE, a tnshp. in the par. of Stamfordham, in the north-eastern div. of the ward of Tindale, in the co. of Northumberland, 6 miles from the Wylam railway station. Newcastle is its post town. The Hall is a handsome stone building, annexed to which is a Catholic chapel, and is occupied by E. Riddell, Esq., who is lord of the manor.

CHEETHAM, a chplry. in the par. and borough of Manchester, in the co. of Lancaster. It is situated to the N. of Manchester, but may be said to commence in Manchester itself. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Manchester, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter. The church is dedicated to St. Mark, and was, before the Rectorial Bill passed, simply a chapel of ease. There is another church, dedicated to St. Luke; the living is also a rect., val. £258, in the patron. of the trustees. Here the Wesleyans and Independents have places of worship. In Edward III.'s time this was the estate of Sir George Cheetham, and is described as a "little village to the N. of Manchester, which gave its name to the family of Cheetham." Smedley Old Hall, which is situated in this chapelry, formerly belonged to the Cheethams. Of this family was Humphrey Cheetham, who is included by Fuller among his "Worthies of England." He was high sheriff of the county of Lancaster A.D. 1635, "discharging that office," says Fuller, "with so great honour, that very good gentlemen of birth and estate wear his cloth at the assize, to testify their unfeigned affection to him." Having amassed a large property by the cotton trade, he left a handsome endowment for the education of 40 boys, to be selected from the neighbouring towns, and also funds for the foundation of the fine library and college which now adorn Manchester. He further bequeathed £200 to purchase "godly English books," to be chained upon desks in the churches of Manchester and Bolton, and the chapels of Turton, Walmsley, and Gorton. His will is dated 16th December, 1651, and his trustees were made a body corporate by charter of Charles II.

CHELBOROUGH, EAST, or LUCCOMBE, a par. in the hund. of Tollerford, in the co. of Dorset, 6 miles N.E. of Beaminster, and 8 from Sherborne. On a hill in this parish are the ruins of an ancient castle, visible from a great distance. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £242, and in the patron. of the Rev. R. F. Meredith, the incumbent.

CHELBOROUGH, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Tollerford, in the co. of Dorset, adjoining the above, of which it formerly formed part. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £88, and in the patron. of Lord Rolle and J. Bragge, Esq.

CHELDON, a par. in the hund. of Witheridge, in the co. of Devon, 8 miles S. of South Molton, 5 miles N.E. of Eggesford railway station, and 3 N.E. of Chulmleigh, its post town. It is situated on the river Dart. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £97, in the patron. of the Earl of Portsmouth. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a stone edifice in the Norman style of architecture. The charities amount to £3 per annum. The Earl of Portsmouth is lord of the manor.

CHELFORD, a chplry. and tnshp. in the par. of Prestbury, in the hund. of Macclesfield, in the co. of Chester, 5 miles S.E. of Knutsford, 8 N.W. of Congleton, and 14½ N. of Crewe. It is a railway station on the Manchester and Macclesfield line, the distance of the station being about 1 mile from the village. The two streams forming the river Peover here unite. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £100, in the patron. of J. Dixon, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Werbergh, is in the early English style, with tower and spire. Here is a parochial school for both sexes. The charities, including school endowments, amount to about £30 per annum. Withington Hall, most delightfully situated, is a handsome edifice. The chplry. of Chelford embraces the tnshps. of Chelford and Old Withington.

CHELL, GREAT and LITTLE, two tnshps. in the par. of Wolstanton, in the northern div. of the hund. of Pirehill, in the co. of Stafford, 2 miles N. of Burslem. The inhabitants are chiefly maintained by the potteries. In a healthy spot in this township is erected the workhouse for the Union of Burslem and Wolstanton.

CHELLASTON, a par. in the hund. of Repton, in the co. of Derby, 4½ miles S.E. of Derby. It is situated near the Grand Trunk and Derby canal. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £80, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient stone structure in the later English style, with a handsome tower. The Baptists and Reformed and Wesleyan Methodists have each a place of worship. Here are extensive gypsum mines, which form the chief employment of the inhabitants. The manor-house is said to have been the birthplace of Robin Hood.

CHELLINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Willey, in the co. of Bedford, 1 mile S.E. of Harrold, and 8 N.W. of Bedford. It is bounded on the W. and N. by the river Ouse. The living is a rect. annexed to the rect. of Carlton, in the dioc. of Ely, val. together, £370, in the patron. of Lord Dynevor. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a stone edifice. Here the Baptists have a place of worship. The manorial rights are vested in the trustees of the Dynevor family.

CHELLOW, a hmlt. in the par. of Bradford, in the wap. of Morley, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles N.W. of Bradford.

CHELMARSH, a div. of the hund. of Stottesden, in the co. of Salop. It contains the pars. of Deuxhill, Chelmarsh, Glazeley, Abbot's Astley, Morvill, Tasley, Highley, Sidbury, North Cleobury, Billingsley, Oldbury, Upton Cressett, Neenton, Middleton Scriven, Acton Round, Sheinton, Aveley, and parts of Quatt Malvern, Chetton, Pattingham, and Quatford.

CHELMARSH, a par. in the Chelmarsh div. of the hund. of Stottesden, in the co. of Salop, 3½ miles S. of Bridgnorth, its post town. It is situated on the river Severn, which bounds it on the E. The Severn Valley branch of the West Midland railway passes near the village, and has a station at Bridgnorth. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £260, in the patron. of Sir T. G. S. Sebright, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient stone edifice with tower and fine stained-glass windows. There is a National school. J. Nicholls, Esq., is lord of the manor, and resides at Chelmarsh House.

CHELMER RIVER rises about 3 miles N. of Thaxted, in the co. of Essex, and runs in a S.S.E. direction to the river Blackwater at Maldon, passing in its course through Dunmow and Chelmsford.

CHELMICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Hope Bowdler, in the co. of Salop, 2 miles S.E. of Church Stretton.

CHELMONDISTON, a par. in the hund. of Samford, in the co. of Suffolk, 5 miles S.E. of Ipswich, its post town. It is situated on the river Orwell, near its mouth. The Great Eastern railway passes within 2 miles of the village. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £347, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient edifice. The register is modern, 1727 being its earliest date. The Wesleyans and Baptists have chapels, and there is a National school. A trade is carried on in septaria for Roman cement, which is dredged out of the sea off Harwich. J. Berners, Esq., is lord of the manor.

CHELMORTON, a chplry. in the par. of Bakewell in the hund. of High Peak, in the co. of Derby, 4 miles S.W. of Tideswell, and 7 W. of Bakewell. It is situated at the foot of a high hill. The inhabitants are principally engaged in the ribbon manufacture. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £78, in the patron. of the Vicar of Bakewell. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a stone building with a fine spire, built in the year 1111. The Independents have a place of worship, which is sometimes used by the Methodists. There is a parochial school, to which £1 per annum was bequeathed by William Brocklehurst about 1792. In the neighbourhood are two barrows, one opened in 1782 being 80 yards in circuit, and in which

were discovered a number of human skeletons in stone coffins. The Duke of Devonshire is lord of the manor. The feast is held on New Year's Day.

CHELMSCOTT, a hmlt. in the par. of Brailes, in the co. of Warwick, 4 miles E. of Shipston-on-Stour.

CHELMSFORD, a hund. in the middle portion of the co. of Essex. It contains the pars. of Great and Little Baddow, Blackmore, Boreham, Broomfield, Buttsbury, Chelmsford, St. James Chignal, Smealy Chignal, Danbury, Fryerning, East Hanningfield, West and South Hanningfield, Ingatestone, Little Leighs, Margaretting, Mountnessing, Rettendon, Roxwell with Writtle, Runwell, Sandon, Springfield, Great and Little Waltham, Widford, Woodham-Ferris, and part of Great Leighs, comprising 81,560 acres.

CHELMSFORD, a par. and market town in the hund. of Chelmsford, in the co. of Essex, of which it is the county town, 29 miles by road, and the same distance by the Great Eastern railway from London, which passes to the W. of the town, where it has a station and extensive warehouses. It derives its name from an ancient ford over the river Chelmer, near its confluence with the river Cann. In Domesday Book it appears under the names of *Celmeresfort* and *Celmeresforde*, and in ancient records as *Chelmereford*, *Chelmesford*, and *Chelmsford*. According to Camden it was the Roman station *Canœnium*, but later writers have not endorsed this opinion, as there was no direct road through the town until the reign of Henry I., when the Bishop of London built the first bridge over the Cann. The present handsome stone structure was built in 1787. From the time of Edward the Confessor the town and manor belonged to the bishops of London, but in 1545 they were given by Bishop Bonner to Henry VIII., whose daughter, Queen Elizabeth, granted them, in 1563, to Sir Thomas Mildmay, in whose family the manor and most of the land still remain.—The living is a rect., dedicated to St. Mary, in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £588, in the patron. of Lady St. John Mildmay, of Moulsham Hall. The church, a spacious Gothic structure, with a square embattled tower, crowned with pinnacles and surmounted by a lofty spire, was originally built in 1424, but a portion of the walls having given way in 1800, it was rebuilt. The interior contains many interesting monuments, and records are also preserved there. There is a district church at Moulsham, dedicated to St. John, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £150, in the patron. of the rector. The Quakers, Wesleyans, Baptists, Irvingites, Primitive Methodists, and Roman Catholics have chapels in the town, which, according to the census of 1861, contained 1,166 houses, inhabited by a population of 5,513, having decreased in the decennial period, since 1851, by 520.—The town, which is situated in a beautiful valley between the Chelmer and the Cann, consists of one principal street with three or four smaller ones branching off from it. The houses are mostly substantially built, and have gardens behind, extending to the banks of the rivers. It contains many handsome public buildings. The shire-hall, situated in Tindal-square, is a fine stone structure, facing which is the sitting statue in bronze of the late Chief Justice Tindal, by Bailey; the corn-exchange, opened in 1857, has a hall 100 feet long by 45 wide, with a glass roof, also auction and committee-rooms, and a gallery; the county gaol is an extensive structure, capable of holding 400 prisoners; there are also a museum, an archæological society, savings-bank, literary and mechanics' institute, concert and assembly rooms, dispensary, and spacious reading-rooms, capable of seating 2,800 visitors. The town is lighted with gas, and well supplied with water. The fountain was reconstructed in 1841. Besides the stone bridge already mentioned, there are three others—one of cast-iron over the Cann, and two over the branches of the Chelmer.—The trade of the town is chiefly dependent on agriculture; but there are manufactories for agricultural implements, corn-mills, organ and coach-builders, tanneries, and foundries.—Chelmsford supports three newspapers. It is the head of a Poor-law Union and County Court district, and the chief place for the county elections. The county assizes, and quarter and petty sessions are held in the town. The inhabitants have the benefit of a grammar school founded and endowed by Edward VI. in 1551.—It was here that Philemon Holland, the translator of Camden; Dee, the astrologer; Sir William Mildmay, founder of Emmanuel College, Cambridge; and Archd. Plume, were educated. There are, besides free schools, National, British, and infant schools.—The market is on Friday. Fairs are held on the 12th May and November for cattle, and in June for wool. Annual races take place in August on an oval course of nearly 2 miles, at a place called Galleywood Common. Mr. Tuffnell's harriers hunt in the vicinity.

CHELSEA, a petty sessions town, and extensive suburban district of London, locally in the Kensington div. of the hund. of Ossulstone, in the co. of Middlesex, 3 miles S.W. of St. Paul's. It is situated at Chelsea Reach, on the N. bank of the Thames, where the ground rises about 15 feet above the level of the river. It is mentioned in Domesday Survey as *Chelched*, but emended into *Cercehede*, and in the Saxon times was written *Ceols-hythe*, where a synod was held in 785. It was in the 16th century the residence of Queen Catherine Parr and the Princess Elizabeth, who occupied the old manor-house, which afterwards successively became the residence of the Duke of Northumberland, Lord Cheyne, and Sir Hans Sloane, who here formed his collection. The market gardens which surrounded this once quiet village are now almost entirely built over, and the town comprises the two pars. of Upper and Lower Chelsea and part of Knightsbridge. It has many handsome streets and squares, though the greater part of the houses are small, and some of the streets almost exclusively occupied by mechanics engaged in the manufactures of combs, pipes, oil-cloth, soap, or in the breweries. The population of Chelsea in 1851 was 56,538, which, in 1861, had increased to 63,439, with 8,314 inhabited houses.—In former times many of the nobility and gentry had residences here, and in the 17th and 18th centuries there were many public-houses with gardens, which were much frequented. The most remarkable object in Chelsea, and that from which it derives its chief interest, is the Royal Hospital for invalid soldiers, which, with its grounds, occupies more than 50 acres. The site was originally that of Dean Sutcliffe's Polemical Divinity College, the first stone of which was laid in 1609, and was called in the charter of incorporation, "King James's College at Chelsey." This college was appropriated by the parliament during the civil war of the 17th century, and was subsequently given to the Royal Society by Charles II., but it was afterwards restored to the king for £1,300, in order that the present hospital might be erected. The foundation stone was laid by the king on the 16th February, 1682, at the instance of Sir S. Fox, though tradition says of Nell Gwynne. The architect was Sir Christopher Wren, and the building was completed in 1690 at a cost of about £150,000. The front is 790 feet long, with a Doric centre. There are three courts, two of which are spacious quadrangles. In the centre are the chapel and great dining-hall. Mother Ross, who served as a dragoon under Marlborough; Young, immortalised as Fielding's "Parson Adams," Dr. Burney, and others, lie in the burial-ground. The eccentric Monsey was physcian, and P. Francis chaplain to the hospital. The establishment consists of a governor, lieutenant-governor, and other officers. There are generally about 500 in-pensioners, who are provided with clothes, lodging, and diet, besides an allowance of money varying from 8*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* a week, according to rank, and who are regulated by military discipline; there are also between 70,000 and 80,000 out-pensioners. The total charge to the country, which is defrayed chiefly by an annual grant from parliament, is about £1,000,000. At the lying-in-state of the body of the Duke of Wellington, in November, 1852, so great was the pressure of the crowd that thronged to the hospital that several persons lost their lives. There is also another excellent institution, called the Royal Military Asylum, in connection with the hospital; it is an extensive building forming three sides of a quadrangle, with a portico and pediment of the Doric

order. The foundation stone was laid by the Duke of York in 1801, and it was completed in 1805. It has a chapel and regimental training school, where from 800 to 900 boys, and about 300 girls, the children of soldiers and non-commissioned officers, receive instruction—the boys on leaving enter the army, the girls are apprenticed. This institution is supported by parliamentary grants, and by an annual contribution of one day's pay from the whole army. There is also a normal school for regimental schoolmasters. Barracks for the Guards are in course of erection at Chelsea, under the direction of G. Morgan, the architect; when completed they will be very extensive, and consist of several commodious buildings, the largest of which are intended as quarters for the officers, non-commissioned officers, privates, and married soldiers, accommodation being provided for 1,000 men; there will also be a large church, hospitals, prisons, &c. The exterior was finished in March, 1863. The frontage is about 1,250 feet.—There are eight churches and as many chapels in Chelsea. The church of St. Luke (Lower Chelsea) is a spacious edifice, built in 1824, at a cost of £40,000. It is in the pointed style, and contains a monument by Chantrey of Colonel Cadogan. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of London, val. £1,003, in the patron. of the Earl of Cadogan. The old church, a brick structure near the river, has two ancient chapels attached, called the Lawrence and More chapels; the former was built in the 14th century, and the latter by Sir Thomas More, in 1522. It contains many highly interesting monuments and brasses to illustrious personages, the tombs of the mothers of G. Herbert and Fletcher the poet; of Boyer, the author of the French Dictionary; of Woodfall, the printer of "Junius"; of Dr. Kenrick, the reviewer; of Dr. Chamberlayne, and of Sir John Fielding, a relative of the novelist, besides many other names of literary note. The living is a perpet. cur., val. £250, in the gift of the Rector of St. Luke's. The parish church of Upper Chelsea, or Hans Town, is in the pointed style of architecture, and was built in 1830. The living is a rect., val. £840, in the patron. of the Earl of Cadogan. Besides these there are three churches, viz. Christ Church, Park Chapel, and St. John's, Kensal Green, in the par. of Lower Chelsea; and three, viz. St. Saviour, St. Simon, and St. Jude, in the par. of Upper Chelsea. There are also many chapels for Wesleyans, Independents, Baptists, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics, with numerous schools and charities; some of these are wealthy and important institutions, as York Hospital, for wounded soldiers; the Western grammar school; St. Mark's training college and chapel for schoolmasters; and Whitelands House for schoolmistresses. Here are likewise the V police station, the Union workhouse, two lunatic asylums, savings-bank, gasworks, and waterworks; these last were established in 1733.—In the burial-ground in King's-road lie the remains of Martyn the botanist, Cipriani, and other worthies.—The Chelsea, Brompton, and Belgrave dispensary was established in 1812; it is situated in Sloane-square, and in 1860 the sick poor who were relieved there numbered upwards of 6,000; the total investments are £1,114 14*s.* 3*d.* Three per Cent. Consols. The Chelsea Home was founded by a few ladies to shelter patients on leaving the Brompton Consumption Hospital,—the number of in-patients in 1861 was 111. —The wooden bridge across Chelsea Reach to Battersea was built in 1771, at a cost of £20,000. Close to it was Beaufort House, the seat of Sir Thomas More, and afterwards of the Paulets, Dacres, Cecils, Villiers, Beauforts, and Sir Hans Sloane, who pulled it down in 1740. The gate, commemorated in an inscription by Pope, is now at Chiswick. The new bridge, in connection with Battersea Park, was commenced in 1851; it is called "Chelsea Suspension Bridge," and is 922 feet in length by 45 feet in breadth; it cost £88,000, or £2 2*s.* 5*d.*, per square foot of surface, being less than two-thirds the cost of Blackfriars bridge, and less than one-fifth the cost of London, Southwark, or Waterloo bridges. The architect was Mr. Thomas Page. The towers are of iron, and the casting of an ornamental character, painted light green, and relieved by gilding. There is also a railway bridge across the Thames, close to the Chelsea Suspension Bridge, designed by Mr. T. Fowler, 900 feet in length, which connects the Victoria station with the Sydenham and Brighton lines. A very large steam-boat traffic has occasioned the erection of three piers, one of which, erected by the Earl of Cadogan, is a handsome structure.—Chelsea Botanic Gardens were founded and bequeathed by Sir Hans Sloane to the Apothecaries' Company for the cultivation of medicinal plants for the benefit of medical students. It consists of 4 acres, and is one of the oldest of existing gardens. The cedars of Lebanon are supposed to be the first known in this county, and are said to have been planted in 1683. The statue, by Rysbrack, of Sir Hans Sloane, who gave the freehold of the ground on consideration of an annual presentation of plants to the Royal Society, stands in the centre of the Botanic Gardens, to which the public are not admitted. Cremorne House, which was built by the Earl of Huntingdon, whose daughter is Steele's "Aspasia," and the gardens, have passed into the hands of proprietors, who have converted the two mansions and grounds of Lots Cremorne and Ashburnham into a public place of amusement, in imitation of Paris gardens. The entertainments comprise concerts, ballets, &c., and dancing. The "original" bun-house, in Jew's-row, was pulled down in 1839. The "World's End," near Cremorne House, was of celebrity; and Queen's Elm, marks the spot where Queen Elizabeth once took shelter.—There are many old seats where men of family or eminence have resided, as the Beachamps, the Berkeleys, and the Talbots. At Monmouth House Gay lived as secretary to the duke's widow and here it was that Smollett wrote his "Sir Launcelot Greaves" and "Humphrey Clinker," and Steele many numbers of his "Tatler." Dr. Hoadley, author of the "Suspicious Husband," lived at Ashburnham House. Bishop Fletcher, father of the poet, Bishop Atterbury, Swift, and Arbuthnot resided near each other in Church lane. Winchester House was the seat of the Bishops down to 1814. In Paradise-row lived Dr. Mead, the commentator, Stackhouse, the learned Mrs. Astell, and the Duchess of Mazarene, whom Charles II. would have married. Sir C. Wager died at Stanley House. The seat of the Carberys was at Gough House. Sir Robert Walpole lived close to the hospital. At Dr. Saltero's house and museum Pennant used to see Richard Cromwell, "a little neat old man with a most placid countenance." The Earl of Cadogan is lord of the manor of Chelsea, and takes from it his title of Viscount Chelsea.

CHELSEA, LITTLE, a hmlt. partly in the par. of Chelsea and partly in that of Kensington, hund. of Ossulstone, in the co. of Middlesex, half a mile S.W. of Chelsea. It contains St. George's workhouse, formerly the residence of the earls of Shaftesbury; Chelsea Park, the Pavilion, and the "Goat and Boots" inn, the sign of which was originally painted by Moreland.

CHELSEA MEADOW, an ext. par. place in the par. of St. Mary Plympton, in the co. of Devon, 4 miles E. of Plymouth.

CHELSFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Ruxley, a lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, in the co. of Kent, 6 miles S.E. of Bromley, and 2 from Orpington. Chiselhurst is the post town. It is situated on the high road between London and Seven Oaks. The living is a rect.* annexed to which is the cur. of Farnborough, val. together £876, in the dioc. of Canterbury, in the patron. of All Souls' College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a neatly constructed edifice in the early English style, and contains four brasses of priests of the 15th century. Here are National schools for both sexes, partly supported by contributions. William Warre, Esq., is lord of the manor. There is a small endowment for the repairs of the church, and for the benefit of the poor; also six almshouses and six acres of parland. In the vicinity is Lullingston Park, the seat of Sir P. H. Dyke, Bart.

CHELSHAM, a par. in the second div. of the hund. of Tandridge, in the co. of Surrey, 6 miles S.E. of Croydon, its post town, and 2 N.E. of the Warlingham stat

of the Caterham branch of the Brighton and South Coast railway. It is situated under Battle-Hill, on which is a Roman camp. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Warlingham, in the dioc. of Winchester, in the patron. of A. W. Wigzell, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The church, which is dedicated to St. Leonard, is an ancient structure in the early English style of architecture. Here are parish schools for boys and girls.

CHELSWORTH, or CHELLESWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Cosford, in the co. of Suffolk, 5 miles N.W. of the Hadleigh railway station, and 15 from Bury St. Edmund's. It is situated on the river Brett. The manor anciently belonged to the Howards, and afterwards to the family of De Vere. In 1737 it became, by purchase, the property of Robert Pocklington, Esq., who erected Chelsworth House. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £266, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a handsome and ancient edifice, containing an old fresco of the Judgment Day, which was brought to light in 1849, and a monument to Sir John de St. Philibert. The register commences in 1559. Here is a school for both sexes. M. R. Pocklington, Esq., is lord of the manor. Chelsworth House is situated near the remains of an ancient edifice called The Park.

CHELTENHAM, a hund. in the middle portion of the co. of Gloucester. It contains the borough of Cheltenham, and the pars. of King's Charlton, Leckhampton, and Swindon, comprising 10,810 acres.

CHELTENHAM, a par., market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, in the hund. of Cheltenham, in the co. of Gloucester, 96 miles from London by road, or 121 miles by the Great Western railway. The Midland railway, which has a station 1 mile from the town, connects Cheltenham with all the N. and W. lines in the kingdom. Cheltenham derives its name from the river Chelt, which flows through the town. It appears from numerous antiquities found in the neighbourhood to have been occupied by the Romans, probably on account of its mineral waters, the knowledge of which was afterwards lost till the 18th century. The town is beautifully situated in a healthy spot, under the Cotswold hills, and was anciently a royal manor. It belonged to Edward the Confessor, afterwards to William the Conqueror, and was exchanged by King John for other lands; the abbey of Feschamp, and the nunnery of Sion successively possessed it, till the Dissolution, at which time it reverted to the crown. Cheltenham is a new borough under the Reform Act, and returns one member to parliament. The town is governed by a high bailiff, constables, and board of commissioners. The population in 1851 was 35,051, with 6,356 inhabited houses, which in 1861 had increased to 39,693, with 7,012 inhabited houses.—Cheltenham is a polling place for East Gloucestershire, and a petty sessions town, but has acquired its present importance from the celebrity of its mineral springs, with which it abounds, having no trade excepting a little malting business. The medicinal virtues of the Cheltenham waters were accidentally discovered in 1716, and a visit from King George III., who was directed by his physicians to try the waters, in 1788, established their reputation and brought visitors from all parts of the world. The "Queen of watering places" has since become a fashionable resort. There are four spas—the Royal Old Well, discovered in 1716, with its pump-room, rebuilt in 1803; the Montpelier spa, pump-room, and rotunda; Pitville spa, with its pump-room built in 1824, a very fine building; and the Cambray spa. The waters are all saline, and there are numerous baths. The principal street, the High-street, is about 1½ mile in length, and is interspersed with many handsome ranges of buildings. There are also numerous other streets, squares, crescents, and terraces, well paved, and lighted with gas. Cheltenham is famous for its magnificent hotels:—the principal one, the Queen's, was erected in 1836, at a cost of nearly £50,000. The town contains a theatre, assembly rooms, artists' repository, horticultural society, and several libraries. There are likewise a gaol, county court house, four banks, a savings-bank, hospital, infirmary, dispensary, rural constabulary barracks, almshouses, and many local institutions for the benefit of the poor.—The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £500, in the patron. of Simeon's Trustees. The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, was built about 1011, and is a fine old Gothic structure in the form of a cross. The square graduated tower, which contains a fine peal of eight bells, is surmounted by an octagonal spire, and it has a handsome circular window. There are also the following churches, the livings of all which are perpet. curs. viz.:—St. John's, val. £250, in the patron. of Rev. W. S. Phillips for 40 years; St. Paul's, val. £300, in the patron. of the Rector of Cheltenham; St. James's, val. £250, in the patron. of the trustees for 40 years; Christ Church, val. £400, in the same patron.; St. Peter's, val. £150, in the patron. of the trustees; St. Luke's, val. £350, and likewise one (Trinity) chapel, both in the patron. of the rector. There are also places of worship for Baptists, Independents, the Society of Friends, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Unitarians, Mormonites, Jews, and Roman Catholics. The principal educational establishment is Cheltenham College, situated in the Bath-road; the building, which is in the Tudor collegiate style, was erected in 1843, with a pinnacled frontage of 240 feet, tower 97 feet, hall 90 feet by 45 feet, lecture-room 40 feet by 32 feet, and the principal windows 35 feet high and 20 feet wide. The number of pupils in 1863 amounted to about 600. The government of the college is vested by the shareholders in a board of directors. The free grammar school, founded by Richard Pate towards the end of the 16th century, is situated in High-street. It has an income of about £800, with ten scholarships and exhibitions at Oxford, There is also a Normal Training College, built in the early pointed style, at a cost of about £12,000. From this college, masters and mistresses are supplied to schools in all parts of the kingdom, the colonies, and the East Indies. Many National and British schools flourish in this town.—Thirlestone House, the seat of Lord Northwick, in the Bath-road, was once famous for its extensive and magnificent collection of paintings, but these have been recently dispersed, and the house is now closed. Bays Hill Lodge, then the seat of Lord Fauconberg, was occupied by George III. on taking the waters in 1788. Southampton, anciently belonging to the De la Beres, is the Earl of Ellenborough's seat; Charlton Park that of Sir W. Russell, Bart, M.P.; and there are other noble mansions about the neighbourhood. Mr. Jessop's nursery grounds, which occupy about 20 acres, and his aviaries, are a favourite place of resort. —The town supports several newspapers. The present lord of the manor is Robert Sole Longwood, Esq., who purchased it in 1862 for £32,000. The Cheltenham staghounds hunt round here.—Market days are Thursday and Saturday. Seven fairs are held during the year, in April, August, September, and December, for cattle, cheese, &c. The races are discontinued.

CHELVESTON, or CHELVESTON-CUM-CALDECOTT, a par. in the hund. of Higham Ferrers, in the co. of Northampton, 6 miles S. of Thrapston, and 2 E. of Higham Ferrers, its post town and railway station. The village is small and straggling, and the inhabitants wholly engaged in agriculture. The par. includes the hmlt. of Caldecott. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Higham Ferrers, in the dioc. of Peterborough, in the patron. of Earl Fitzwilliam. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a neat stone building, situated at some distance from the village. Here are an endowed free school for boys, and almshouses for four poor widows. Earl Fitzwilliam is lord of the manor. There are several small charities.

CHELVEY, a par. in the hund. of Hartcliffe, in the co. of Somerset, 8 miles S.W. of Bristol, and 1 from the Nailsea station of the Bristol and Exeter railway. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £142, in the patron. of J. Cooke, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Bridget, is an ancient edifice in the

perpendicular style of architecture, and possesses a register which dates from 1735.

CHELWOOD, a par. in the hund. of Keynsham, in the co. of Somerset, 2 miles E. of Pensford, and 7 S.E. of Bristol. It is situated on the road to Wells. Coal has been found in the parish, which is well wooded. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £200, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is an ancient stone edifice, not long since restored. The charities amount to £87 per annum.

CHELWORTH, a tythg. in the par. of Cricklade, in the co. of Wilts, 1 mile S.W. of Cricklade.

CHELWORTH, a hmlt. in the par. of Crudwell, in the co. of Wilts, 5 miles N.E. of Malmesbury.

CHENEY LONGVILLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Wistanstow, in the co. of Salop, 6 miles S.W. of Church Stretton.

CHENIES, or CHENEYS, a par. in the hund. of Burnham, in the co. of Bucks, 4½ miles E. of Amersham, and 4 N. of Rickmansworth, its post town. The North-Western railway passes within a few miles of the village, and has a station at King's Langley. Chenies is a pretty rural village, situated on the brow of a steep hill, at the foot of which runs the river Chess, one of the numerous mill-streams which intersect Buckingham and Hertford shires. The manor has for many generations belonged to the Bedford family, who succeeded the Chenies in 1539. John Russell, ancestor of the present Duke of Bedford, was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Russell of Chenies, which title is still borne by his descendants. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £380, in the patron. of the Duke of Bedford, who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure in good repair. Adjoining the church is the Russell Chapel, built in 1562, which contains monuments to the illustrious Lord William Russell (beheaded in 1683), and his wife. There is also a very chaste statuary tablet to the memory of the late Lady Ribblesdale, first wife of Earl Russell, bearing the simple emblem of a plucked flower. The charities amount to £70 per annum, exclusive of 10 almshouses for poor women, endowed by the Countess of Warwick in 1603. The Baptists have a chapel, and there are National, infant, and industrial schools. There are several gentlemen's seats in the neighbourhood, among which may be mentioned the Manor House, anciently occupied by Lord Chenies.

CHEPSTOW, a par., seaport, and market town, in the upper div. of the hund. of Caldicott, in the co. of Monmouth. It is situated in a beautiful spot on the right bank of the river Wye, 135 miles by road and 141½ by the Great Western and South Wales railways from London. Anciently the town was strongly fortified, and the fine ruins of its Norman castle, *Castellum de Estrighoil*, or *Strigul*, of Domesday, are still in existence, and partially occupied. This castle is said to have been built about the time of the Conquest by W. Fitz-Osborne, Earl of Hereford; the Duke of Beaufort, who takes the title of Baron Herbert from it, inherits it through the Clares and Plantagenets. The ruins consist of four courts, besides a central building, and extend a considerable distance along a precipitous cliff. The entrance is by a gateway between two large round towers. The area of the castle is above three acres. In 1646 Sir Nicholas Kemys, at the head of a small band of royalists, defended it against Cromwell, and not until Kemys and 40 of his followers were slain, and their provisions were exhausted, did the garrison surrender. Henry Marten, one of the judges who assisted at the trial of Charles I., was confined for upwards of 20 years in Chepstow Castle, where he died, and was buried in Chepstow church. The population in 1851 was 4,295, with 723 inhabited houses, which, in 1861, had decreased to 3,364, with 638 inhabited houses. Chepstow Poor-law Union contains 38 parishes and townships, with an area of 64,930 acres. There are no manufactures in the town, but many of the inhabitants are employed in shipbuilding, and there is a good export trade. For large vessels the Wye is navigable to Chepstow bridge; barges go up the river as far as Hereford. From the narrowness and depth of the channel, the tide rises suddenly and to a great height. Chepstow is built on a hill, which, rising with a gentle slope from the river, has a picturesque appearance. The bridge, built of iron in 1816 upon five arches, is a handsome structure. The railway bridge over the Wye is tubular in form, but open at the top on the Gloucestershire side, while the rail runs upon arches on the Monmouthshire side, to prevent the navigation of the river being impeded. The streets are well paved, and the town is lighted with gas. The living is a vic.* in the archdeac. of Monmouth, and dioc. of Llandaff, val. £178, in the patron. of E. Bevan, Esq., and Mrs. Burr alternately. The church is of Norman erection, and originally belonged to the priory of Chepstow; it has lately been restored and enlarged to accommodate 1,600 persons. It contains tombs of Henry Earl of Worcester, Marten the regicide, and several handsome monuments. There are also chapels for Roman Catholics, Wesleyans, Independents, Irvingites, and Baptists. The town possesses a market-house, a theatre, assembly rooms, choral society, literary institution, horticultural society, two banks, and a savings-bank, besides Clayton's school, a free school for 12 boys, a National school, Powis' almshouses, Montague's hospital, and a custom-house. In the neighbourhood of Chepstow are Hardwicke House, the seat of the Bishop of Llandaff, St. Kynemark's Priory, St. Lawrence's Chapel, and the grounds of Piercefield, the beautiful seat of N. Wells, Esq. Numerous picnic parties resort to Wyndcliff, a rock 970 feet high, rising precipitously from the banks of the Wye, and commanding very fine views of great extent. Five miles from Chepstow are the noted and picturesque ruins of Tintern Abbey. All the country round about is beautiful and interesting. Wednesdays and Saturdays are market days. Fairs are held on Whitsun Friday and Saturday, the Saturday before the 20th June, the 1st August, and the Friday before the 29th October; also the last Monday in the month for horses, cattle, &c.

CHEQUER, a ward in the par. of St. Margaret, in the borough of King's Lynn, in the co. of Norfolk.

CHERHILL, a par. in the hund. of Calne, in the co. of Wilts, 2 miles S.E. of Calne, its post town, and 8 N. of Devizes. This place was held some time by the Beauchamp family. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, of the val. of £80, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient edifice, but in good preservation. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship, and there is a National school. On the hill-side, and visible for some miles round, is the figure of a horse, 157 feet long, cut in the chalk, which was executed about 1780 at the cost of Christopher Allsop, an eminent physician of Calne. Near it is a monument in honour of the birth of the Prince of Wales, erected by Lord Lansdowne. W. Heneage, Esq., is lord of the manor.

CHERINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Kington, in the co. of Warwick, about 4 miles S.E. of Shipston-on-Stour, its post town, and 8 from Chipping-Norton. It is situated near the river Stour and the Great Western railway. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £259, in the patron. of Daniel Turner, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a stone edifice with a tower, in the mixed style of architecture. Cherington House, the seat of William Dickins, Esq., the magistrate of the Warwickshire quarter sessions, is a fine stone building.

CHERITON, a par. in the hund. of Folkestone, lath of Shepway, in the co. of Kent, 2 miles W. of Folkestone, and 2½ N.E. of Hythe, its post town. The South-Eastern line passes at a short distance from the village, and has a station at Folkestone. The living is a rect.* annexed to which is the vic. of Newington, val. together, £657, in the dioc. of Canterbury, and in the patron. of Rev. J. Brockmann. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is partly in the Saxon style, and contains brasses and monuments, some being to the memory of the Brockmann family. Here are National schools for both sexes. The parish contains Sandgate coastguard station.

CHERITON, a par. in the hund. of Swansea, in the co. of Glamorgan, 12 miles W. of Swansea. It is situated near the confluence of the rivers Burry and Loughor. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £150, in the patron. of the Prince of Wales. The church, dedicated to St. Catwg, is an ancient edifice. Here are traces of Beville Castle.

CHERITON, a par. in the hund. of Fawley, in the co. of Hants, 7 miles to the E. of Winchester, and 2 miles to the S. of New Alresford, its post town. It includes the tything of Beauworth, and was the scene of a battle in 1644 between the royalists and parliamentarians. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. with the curs. of Kilmeston and Brightsum annexed, £1,192, in the patron. of the bishop of the dioc. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a modern Gothic building with plain tower. Mrs. Godrich bequeathed a sum of money, which now produces about £16 per annum, to be distributed in bread and clothing: and the Rev. Morrant Jones an amount which returns £12 per annum for the instruction of poor children.

CHERITON-BISHOP, a par. in the hund. of Wonford, in the co. of Devon, 10 miles W. of Exeter, its post town, and 6 S.W. of Crediton railway station, on the North Devon branch of the London and South-Western line. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £421, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient building in the perpendicular style of architecture. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The charities produce about £23 per annum. Here is a private school for both sexes. The lord of the manor is R. L. Pennell, Esq., who resides at Venbridge House in this parish.

CHERITON FITZPAINE, a par. in the hund. of West Budleigh, in the co. of Devon, 5 miles N.E. of Crediton, its post town and railway station, and 10 N.W. of Exeter. It is situated near a branch of the river Creedy, and includes the tythgs. of Bradley and Fulford. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £710, in the patron. of the Rev. W. H. Arundell. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone edifice in the Gothic style of architecture. The Independents have a place of worship, and there is a free school for both sexes. The value of the charities distributed yearly amounts to £84. The freeholders are the lords of the manor.

CHERITON, NORTH, a par. in the hund. of Horethorne, and union of Wincanton, in the co. of Somerset, 3 miles from Wincanton, and 25 from Westbury station on the Great Western railway. The living is a rect. in the archdcn. of Wells, and dioc. of Bath and Wells, of the val. of £200, in the patron. of the Rev. T. Gatehouse, incumbent. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. Abbot's charities produce £8 per annum.

CHERITON, SOUTH, a hmlt. in the par. of Horsington, hund. of Horethorne, in the co. of Somerset, half a mile to the S. of North Cheriton.

CHERRINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Longtree, in the co. of Gloucester, 3 miles N. of Tetbury Road station on the Great Western railway, and 8 from Cirencester. Tetbury is its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £176, in the patron. of the Rev. W. George. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. Professor Trapp, a translator of Virgil, was a native of this place.

CHERRINGTON, CHIRTON, or CHURTON, a par. in the hund. of Swanborough, in the co. of Wilts, 5 miles S.E. of Devizes. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £190, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a handsome structure in the Norman style of architecture. It contains a beautiful font. Here is a National school. The manorial rights are vested in the Heytesbury Trustees.

CHERRINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Egmond, Newport div. of the hund. of South Bradford, in the co. of Salop, 5 miles W. of Newport.

CHERRY BANK, a vil. in the par. of East Church, in the co. of Perth, Scotland.

CHERRY BURTON. *See* BURTON CHERRY, Yorkshire.

CHERRY HINTON, a par. in the hund. of Flendish, in the co. of Cambridge, 2 miles S.E. of Cambridge, its post town. It is a station on the Cambridge and Newmarket branch of the Great Eastern line, and is pleasantly situated under the Gogmagog hills. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £164, in the patron. of Peter House, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient edifice in the early English style, and contains monuments and an ancient font. The register, the earliest date of which is 1538, is in good preservation. Here are National schools for both sexes, with a small endowment. The charities amount to about £12 per annum. Not far from the village is the reservoir and engine-house of the Cambridge waterworks. Captain Pearce, St. Thomas's Hospital, and St. Peter's College hold the manorial rights. There are several beautiful seats, including Manor-up-Hall, Rectory Farm Hall, Nether Hall, and the residence of J. Oakes, Esq. A pleasure fair is held in the first week of October.

CHERRY-TREE HILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Sheffield, in the southern div. of the wap. of Strafforth, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles S.W. of Sheffield.

CHERRY WILLINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Lawress, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 1 mile N. of the Washingboro' station, and 3 miles E. of Lincoln, its post town. It is situated on the river Witham. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £95, in the patron. of Messrs. Cook, Gordon, and Ellis. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a fine building in the Grecian style of architecture. The lord of the manor is Sir G. J. Heathcote, M.P.

CHERTSEY, a par. and market town in the second div. of the hund. of Godley, in the co. of Surrey, 21½ miles by the South-Western railway from London. It is situated on the banks of the Thames, and was a place of considerable importance in the early Saxon times, being a seat of the South Saxon kings. It is called by Bede *Cerotesei*, or *Cerotesi insula*, which would seem to imply that it was at this period surrounded by the Thames, and must since have undergone a considerable geological change, as at present it has no appearance of having been an island. Much of its importance was derived from a Benedictine abbey, which was founded in 666 by Frithwold, governor of Surrey, under Wulphere, King of Mercia, whose original grant is still in existence, and curiously illustrates the intellectual condition of the highest nobility of that time—"I Frithwold, who am the giver, together with the Abbot Erkenwald, on account of my ignorance of letters, have expressed my consent with the sign of the cross." The abbey was dedicated to St. Peter, but was pillaged and burnt by the Danes. Some ruins of the abbey, refounded by King Edgar about 964, on the site of the former one, still remain, being part of a wall which forms the boundary of an orchard.—The chief trade of Chertsey is in malt and flour, but silk, coarse thread, iron-hoops, and brooms are manufactured in the town, which also carries on a considerable traffic in the agricultural produce of the surrounding district. The population of Chertsey in 1851, including the hamlets of Addlestone, Botleys with Lyne, and Longcross, was 5,755, which in 1861 had increased to 6,589, distributed in the following proportion:—the town of Chertsey 3,066, inhabiting 578 houses; Addlestone, 2,[illegible]; Botleys and Lyne, 494; and Longcross, 159.—Chertsey stands on a slip of land between the Thames and a small stream which issues from Virginia Water. A stone bridge, built in 1785 at a cost of £13,000, here connects the counties of Surrey and Middlesex. The town is irregularly built; the streets are paved and lighted with gas; and the curfew bell tolls from Michaelmas to Lady Day at 8 o'clock.—Chertsey is governed by a bailiff, under letters patent from the Exchequer, and exercises a separate jurisdiction extending over the hundred. It is a

polling place for the county and a petty sessions town, and contains a handsome townhall, completed in 1851, a literary and scientific institution, two banks, and a savings-bank. An agricultural society is kept up, and County Court is regularly held in the town. The lord of the manor holds a court-leet on Whit Tuesday, when headboroughs and other officers are appointed; and a court-baron is held on the following day. It is also the head of a Poor-law Union of 9 parishes and townships. —The living is a vic.* in the archdeac. of Surrey, and dioc. of Winchester, val. £250, in the patron. of the Haberdashers' Company and the Governors of Christ's Hospital alternately. The vicarage-house was rebuilt in 1857. The parish church is a handsome structure, situated in the centre of the town, and, with the exception of the chancel and tower, was rebuilt in 1808. The tower contains a fine peal of eight bells, one of which belonged to the abbey, and has this inscription on it—"Ora mente pia pro nobis virgo Maria." The church contains monuments to the Mawbeys of Botleys Park, and a cenotaph of the great statesman and orator, Charles James Fox, and his widow, whose seat was at St. Anne's Hill, which commands a beautiful view of the valley of the Thames as far as Richmond, and has a holy well and the remains of a chapel near it. There are also three district churches, the livings of which are perpet. curs.: that at Addlestone, val. £150; Botley and Lyne, val. £100, in the patron. of the Bishop of Winchester; and that of Longcross, in the patron. of W. Tringham, Esq. The Wesleyans, Baptists, Independents, and Presbyterians have chapels. There are likewise National schools, founded by Sir William Perkins, and several almshouses—one founded by Cowley, the poet, who died in Porch House, in Guildford-street, in 1667, on which is inscribed the line, "Here the last accents flowed from Cowley's tongue." Hardwick House, now a farm, was the residence of Henry VI. in his infancy, who was buried in the abbey, but afterwards removed to Windsor. The mansions and villas of the gentry around Chertsey are numerous; among the principal are Lyne Grove, Fox Hill, Botleys Park, Ottershawe Park, and St. Anne's Hill.—The market is held on Wednesdays, and fairs on the first Monday in Lent for cattle, the 14th May for sheep, and two general fairs on August 6th, and September 25th,—the former was granted by Henry VI., and is known as Black Cherry Fair.

CHERWELL RIVER rises at Charwelton, in the co. of Northampton, and runs in a southerly direction to the Thames below Oxford; the river Snere joins it near Deddington, and the river Ray near Islip.

CHESHAM, a par. in the hund. of Burnham, in the co. of Bucks, 3 miles from Amersham, and 5 from Great Berkhampstead. It is situated in a valley on the river Chess, and includes the hmlts. of Ashley-Green, Bellingdon, Chartridge, Ashbridge, Waterside, and Latimer. The North-Western railway passes within a few miles. The river Chess, which gives its name to the place, turns several mills in this parish, and flows down the valley between the high and beautifully wooded chalk hills. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £453, in the patron. of the Duke of Bedford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient cruciform edifice in the Gothic style. In addition to the parish church there is a new church, erected in 1863, in the hamlet of Waterside, with 400 sittings. The General, Particular, and High Calvinistic Baptists, Independents, and Society of Friends have each a place of worship here. There are British, National, infant, and Sunday schools for both sexes. The town is improving, and is lighted with gas. It contains a townhall, temperance hall, and mechanics' institute. There are also two breweries, a tan-yard, and a silk manufactory. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of shoes, paper, straw-plait, and lace. A great quantity of coarse wooden turnery is made, and a large number of light beech and cherry-wood chairs are sent to London. The County Court is held here once a month. There are some good springs in the neighbourhood, one of which is said to cure scorbutic affections. The lords of the manor are Lord Chesham, W. Lowndes and B. Fuller, Esqrs. Wednesday is market day for corn, cattle, &c., and Saturday for straw-plait, which is made to a considerable extent, and rivals in its fineness the Tuscan. Fairs are held on the 21st April, 22nd July, 28th September, and the second Wednesday in November.

CHESHAM BOIS, a par. in the hund. of Burnham, in the co. of Bucks, 1 mile S. of Chesham, its post town, and 2 N. of Amersham. It is a pretty little village pleasantly situated on the river Chess, and the road from Chesham to London. The inhabitants have the privilege of sending their sons to Lord Cheyne's free school at Amersham. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £117, in the patron. of the Duke of Bedford. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is an ancient edifice. The Duke of Bedford is lord of the manor.

CHESHIRE, one of the sea-side cos. in the N.W. of England, lying between 52° 56′ and 53° 34′ N. lat., and between 1° 47′ and 3° 11′ W. long. It is bounded on the N. by Lancashire and Yorkshire; on the E. by Derbyshire and Staffordshire; on the S. by Shropshire and Flintshire; and on the W. by Denbighshire, Flintshire, and the Irish Sea. Its form has been compared to that of an eagle's right wing extended, as it were, from the Wirrall to Yorkshire. Its extreme length from N.E. to S.W. is about 58 miles; its extreme width from N. to S. about 32 miles. It is about 200 miles in circuit. Its area is 1,104 square miles, or 707,078 acres, and it includes within its limits 103,294 houses, of which 5,420 are unoccupied. Its population is 505,128, according to the census of 1861. There has been an increase of 49,703 persons, or 11 per cent. since 1851, and of 313,128 persons, or 163 per cent. in the last 60 years. The old Celtic inhabitants of Cheshire had, in common with those of Staffordshire, Flintshire, Shropshire, Warwickshire, and Leicestershire, the name of *Cornavii*, or *Cornabii*. This, at least, was the Latinised form of it, and it may, perhaps, still be traced in the name of Kinderton, the ancient *Condate*. Cheshire was included in the Roman district *Flavia Cæsariensis*. When the Romans abandoned the island, the Britons again became masters; but were compelled to yield this portion of their territory to Ethelfrith, the Saxon King of Bernicia, in 607. In 828, Egbert, King of Mercia, conquered and annexed it to his own dominions, giving it the name of *Cestrescyre*. About 200 years afterwards it was overrun by the Danes, but recovered from them by Alfred in 877. Chester first became an earldom under Canute, who bestowed it upon Leofric. There were, however, only three earls of Chester before the Conquest, when William gave the county to Hugh d'Avrenches, or Lupus, with the permission to hold it "tam libere ad gladium, quam ipse Rex tenebat Angliam ad coronam." It was constituted a county palatine. The earls of Chester had eight barons holding of them, their own parliament, and their own courts of law. The government of the county continued to be equally independent even after the earldom had become an appanage of the Prince of Wales, but in the reign of Henry VIII. it was made subordinate to the crown. The Cheshire families made common cause with Hotspur, and lost 200 knights and squires at the battle of Shrewsbury. They suffered also terribly in the wars of the Roses, and especially at the battle of Blore Heath, when the Cheshire men were engaged in almost equal numbers on each side. In the Civil War Cheshire was the scene of several engagements. Lord Byron, the royalist commander, defeated Sir William Brereton at Middlewich in 1643, and laid siege to Nantwich in 1644. He was at length put to flight by the united forces of Fairfax and Brereton, and compelled to take refuge in Chester. The whole county submitted to the parliament after the battle of Rowton Moor and the fall of Chester in 1646. A royalist insurrection broke out in 1659 under Sir George Booth, who raised 3,000 men and fought a battle with General Lambert at Winnington Bridge, near Northwich. He was defeated, and afterwards taken at Newport Pagnell, whence he was sent to the Tower.—The surface of Cheshire is generally flat, and

the county was formerly called "the Vale Royal of England," from the abbey of Vale Royal, founded by Edward I. There is, however, on the eastern border a range of hills extending into Derbyshire; and on the western side a line of hills extending from Frodsham southwards. Beeston Rock, on which there is a castle, is one of the outlying hills of this range. It is a conspicuous object from every part of the county. There are no forests in Cheshire, for Delamere Forest has no claim to the title; it is a barren sandy tract, covered with heath and moss. The county is not very well wooded, but there are some very fine oaks growing in the hedge-rows.—There are several meres, or lakes; but none of them of great size: Comber Mere, from which Lord Combermere takes his title, is the largest, and is three-quarters of a mile in length. Cheshire is watered by the Dee, the Mersey, the Weaver, the Wheelock, the Peover, the Tame or Thame, the Dane, and the Bollin. The Dee rises in Merionethshire, flows eastward through Denbighshire, past Bangor, Iscoed, and Worthenbury. It then flows N. to Chester, marking for some distance the boundary between Wales and Cheshire. From Chester Bridge it runs in an artificial channel, 3 miles in length, and near Flint Castle it becomes an estuary, 3 miles wide, and empties itself into the Irish Sea. The sands at the mouth of the Dee render the navigation very difficult, but ships of 600 tons may reach Chester by the cut which was made in 1754. The Mersey is formed by the junction of the Etherow, the Tame, and the Goyt. From Stockport to Liverpool it forms the boundary between Cheshire and Lancashire. Between Runcorn and Liverpool it is an estuary of considerable breadth, but at Liverpool its channel is contracted to the width of three-quarters of a mile. About 5 miles further N. it falls into the Irish Channel. Its navigation, like that of the Dee, is impeded by sands at its mouth, but the evil is not beyond the remedy of an excellent system of pilotage, to which Liverpool is mainly indebted for its commercial prosperity. The Weaver was, in 1720, made navigable by a system of locks from Frodsham Bridge to Winsford Bridge. It rises in the N. of Shropshire, receives the Dane and the Peover as tributaries, and itself falls into the Mersey below Frodsham. The Wheelock is a small tributary of the Dane. The Bollin rises in Macclesfield Forest, and falls into the Mersey at Rixton. The Tame rises in Yorkshire and joins the Mersey at Stockport. There is also in Cheshire an excellent system of water communication by canals. The Bridgwater canal traverses about 24 miles of the county, crossing the Mersey at Ashton. The Grand Trunk, or Trent and Mersey canal runs through the centre of the county from Preston Brook past Northwich, Middlewich, Sandbach, and Church-Lawton, into Staffordshire. There is a canal between Chester and Nantwich, which is connected by the Middlewich branch with the Trent and Mersey canal. The Ellesmere canal affords communication between Chester, Nantwich, Middlewich, and Whitchurch. The Macclesfield canal joins the Grand Trunk with the Peak Forest canal, passing by Church-Lawton, Congleton, and Macclesfield, to Ashton-under-Lyne.—The climate of Cheshire, like that of Wales, is moist, but not very cold. The Derbyshire hills on the E., the Welsh hills on the W., and the Irish Sea beyond, produce an annual rainfall far above the average of the eastern counties. The land is consequently well adapted for grazing, and but very little corn is grown. A clause is generally inserted in the leases to the effect that not more than one-fourth part of a farm shall be ploughed, meadow and pasture being more valuable than arable land. The farms in Cheshire are not commonly more than 100 or 150 acres in extent, and the chief produce is the cheese for which Cheshire is famous. The soil is generally clayey or a sandy loam, with a substratum of marl, resting upon the New Red sandstone.—The most important minerals found in Cheshire are rock-salt and coal. The salt was first discovered near Marbury, in the parish of Budworth, in 1670. There are now mines at Witton, Wincham, Marston, and Lawton. The salt is sometimes found white and transparent, sometimes of a reddish brown colour—in the former case it is chloride of sodium, almost pure; in the latter there is a small proportion of oxide of iron present. Many thousand tons of salt are also annually extracted from the brine springs, which were known to the Romans, who from this circumstance named Nantwich *Salinæ*. The district in which the salt is found at traversed by the Weaver and its tributaries, and the transit is consequently easy. Coal of good quality and in considerable quantities is found at Denwall, in the hund. of Wirrall, and at Worth and Poynton, in the N.E. of the county. The two latter collieries supply Stockport, which is in a degree dependent on them for its prosperity as a manufacturing town. There are quarries of freestone at Runcorn, Manley, and Great Bebington; and of limestone at Newbold-Astbury. Mow-Cop Hill supplies mill-stones. Iron and cobalt have been found at Alderley Edge; copper and lead at Alderley Edge and in the Peckforton hills.—The great increase in the population of Cheshire during the present century may be attributed to the prosperity of its manufactures, of which cotton and silk are the chief. Large numbers of immigrants are attracted by them from Wales and from Ireland. Fustian, calico, tape, ribbons, thread, gloves, and stockings are also manufactured at Stockport, Macclesfield, Congleton, Sandbach, and Knutsford. The mines also afford employment to a considerable number of labourers.—According to Domesday Book there were 12 hunds. in Cheshire, but the county then included portions of Flintshire and Lancashire. It is now divided into 7 hundreds:—Bucklow, Macclesfield, Northwich, Eddisbury, Nantwich, Broxton, and Wirrall. The shire is divided into North Cheshire and South Cheshire, each division returning two members to parliament. The former consists of the two hunds. of Bucklow and Macclesfield, the latter of the remaining five. The county is included in the North Wales circuit, and the assizes and quarter sessions are held at Chester. Cheshire constitutes an archdeaconry belonging to the bishopric of Chester, and includes 7 deaneries and 147 parishes. It has 13 market towns: Chester, the county town, a seaport, and a city; Stockport, Macclesfield, Congleton, Knutsford, and Sandbach, manufacturing towns; besides Nantwich, Northwich, Middlewich, Malpas, Frodsham, Tarporley, and Altrincham. Other important towns are Stalybridge, a portion of which is in Lancashire; Runcorn, a port on the Mersey; Hyde, Sutton, Crewe; the three watering-places of Great Neston, Park-Gate, and New Brighton; and Birkenhead, the great suburb of Liverpool, which lies on the Cheshire side of the Mersey.—There are some remains of Birkenhead Priory, of Rock Savage Priory, and of the castles of Haulton (built by John of Gaunt) and Beeston-rock. There are many tumuli near Prestbury; and in the township of Butley, near the high road from Stockport to Macclesfield, several cairns were discovered in 1808, about 3 feet below the surface. The great sword of Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, was formerly in Sir Hans Sloane's collection, but is now in the British Museum. It is nearly 4 feet long; its blade is $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches wide at the top, and tapers gradually to a point; the handle is gilt, ornamented with scrolls of foliage and flowers, and inlaid with mother-of-pearl.—Cheshire is divided into nine Poor-law Unions: Chester, Stockport, Macclesfield, Altrincham, Runcorn, Northwich, Congleton, Nantwich, and Wirrall.—Among the natives of Cheshire were Bishop Heber, who was born at Malpas; Bishop Wilson, who was born at Burton, in the Wirrall; Holinshed and Speed. At Nantwich Milton's widow died in 1726.—The principal noblemen's seats are those of the Marquis of Westminster, at Eaton Hall, near Chester; of the Marquis of Cholmondeley, at Cholmondeley Castle; of Viscount Combermere, at Combermere Abbey; of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, at Dunham Massey; of Lord Crewe, at Crewe Hall; of Lord de Tabley, at Tabley Hall; of Lord Vernon, at Poynton; and of Lord Delamere, at Vale Royal Abbey. There are, in addition to these, many others belonging to the untitled aristocracy of the county, several of which are built of wood and are of great age.—Railways and telegraph wires cross Cheshire in all directions:

from Birkenhead to Chester; from Holyhead and the extreme North of Wales to Chester; from Manchester and Warrington to Chester; from Chester to Crewe, and from Crewe to Stockport and Manchester; from Stockport, by Macclesfield and Congleton, into Staffordshire; and from Chester, by North Wales, to Shrewsbury. The London and North-Western railway and its branches connect all these lines with London and with the North.

CHESHUNT, a par. and vil. in the hund. of Hertford, in the co. of Herts, 2 miles N.W. of Waltham Abbey, and 12 miles from London by road, or 16¼ by the Great Eastern railway, which has a station here. It is an extensive and pleasant village, extending along both sides of the high road, with many detached villa residences, surrounded by gardens and shrubberies. It was formerly a market town, and is called in Domesday Book *Cestrehunt*. It is still a petty sessions town and chief station of the N division of the metropolitan police. The parish, situated near the river Lea and the New river, includes Cheshunt Street, Waltham Cross, and Woodside. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £401, in the patron. of the Marquis of Salisbury. The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome fabric, erected in the time of Henry VI. by Nicholas Dixon, who was for 30 years rector of the parish, and whose tomb, bearing the date of 1448, is still to be seen in the chancel. It also contains four fine monumental brasses, and several monuments to the memory of the Atkynses and Dacres of Cheshunt Park, once the property and occasional residence of Cardinal Wolsey. There is a district church (Trinity) at Waltham Cross, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £160, pat. the vicar. This place has an additional interest from having been the residence of Richard Cromwell, some time Protector, who, on his return from abroad after the Restoration quietly settled in this village, where he resided under the name of Clarke from 1680 till his death in 1712. Not far from the parish church is the old stone cross, recently restored; and the Countess of Huntingdon's College, for 40 clerical students brought from Trevecca in 1792, and now affiliated to the London University. The principal is the Rev. Dr. Harris, and the education provided is of the first class. There is also a free school endowed by Dewhurst with £148 a year. The parochial charities produce £480 a year, to which Beaumont's trust contributes £310. There are almshouses at Turner's Hill for 10 widows, with small endowments. In the vicinity is Theobalds, once the seat of the great Lord Burghley, and now the residence of Sir G. B. Prescott, Bart., who inherits the manor of Cheshunt-Paramount through the Cromwells. There are four other manors within the parish which have branched off since the Domesday Survey, when the manor was held by Earl Alan, the Conqueror's nephew, who commanded the rear of the Norman army at the battle of Hastings, and was rewarded with the earldom of Richmond, and the whole of Richmondshire, to which this manor was an appanage. It afterwards passed to John of Gaunt, and the Fitzroys, and subsequently to the Cromwells. There are still some remains of a nunnery, founded by Peter de Belingey in the reign of Stephen. At the Cheshunt Wash, near Turnford, have been discovered many coins of the emperors Hadrian, Claudius, and Constantine, which were exhibited at the Society of Antiquaries by Dr. Stukeley and Mr. Sawyer in 1724. This discovery, in conjunction with the traces of an ancient camp and a military way towards St. Alban's, and the Roman road of Ermine Street, has induced many antiquarians to fix upon this village as the Roman *Durolitum*.

CHESILBORNE, a par. in the hund. of Whiteway, in the Cerne subdivision of the co. of Dorset, 6 miles E. of Cerne Abbas, and 8 N.E. of Dorchester, its post town. It is situated on a branch of the river Piddle. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £254, in the patron. of Lord Rivers. The church is in the Gothic style of architecture, with embattled tower. There is a free school. The village is a meet for the Blackmoor Vale harriers.

CHESILTON, a small hmlt. on the coast of Portland island, in the co. of Dorset, 3 miles S. of Weymouth. The Chesilbank, a pebble beach outside the Fleet, stretches from this point to Abbotsbury, nearly 17 miles. The pebbles are of a chalky white, with varieties of jasper.

CHESLYN HAY, an ext. par. place, in the eastern div. of the hund. of Cuttlestone, in the co. of Stafford, 4 miles S.E. of Penkridge, its post town and railway station. There are chapels both of the Primitive and New Connexion Methodists.

CHESSINGTON, a par. in the second div. of the hund. of Copthorne, in the co. of Surrey, 4 miles S. of Kingston, its post town, and 4 N. of Epsom. The Epsom and Leatherhead branch of the London and South-Western line, passes within a few miles. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Malden, in the patron. of Merton College, Oxford. The church, originally of the 13th century, was restored and reopened in 1854. The charities amount to £10 per annum. There are National schools for both sexes. Henry Gosse, Esq., is lord of the manor.

CHESTER, a city, port, municipal and parliamentary borough, and a co. of itself, locally situated in the hund. of Broxton, in West Cheshire, 178¼ miles distant from London by the London and North-Western railway, and 213 by the Great Western, 84½ from Holyhead, 84½ from Birmingham, and 52 from Manchester. It is connected, by the Ellesmere canal, with the Mersey and with Nantwich. It is a bonding port, and is 22 miles distant from the sea.—It does not appear that Chester was a place of any importance before the Roman era. It was then walled round, and was called in the Cymric language *Caer Lleon vawr*, the "Camp of the Great Legion." It is probably identical with the *Deva* of the Itinerary of Antoninus, and was called *Deunana*, or *Deva*, by the Romans, from being half encircled by the Dee. After many struggles the Saxons finally wrested it from the Britons in 830, the Danes from the Saxons in 894, and again the Saxons from the Danes in 908. It was an important post as a fortress on the Welsh frontier, and as a stronghold against Danish invaders. Edgar received at Chester the homage of six kings in 972. As the story is told by William of Malmesbury, Edgar sat in the prow of a boat on the Dee while the six kings plied their oars. After the Conquest Chester fell to the share of Hugh Lupus, nephew of William the Conqueror, who was created Earl of Chester, and who built the castle, in which were held the courts of the county palatine of Cheshire. From Domesday Book it appears that, at this time, there were 431 houses taxable, and 56 belonging to the bishop, and that it had a "guild mercatory," equivalent to a corporation, with a chief magistrate, called "præpositus regis," or provost. The descendants of Hugh were earls of Chester until the reign of Henry III., when the earldom, being again in the gift of the crown, was conferred upon Prince Edward, whose son, Edward of Carnarvon, was the first Prince of Wales. The title still belongs to the eldest son of the sovereign. In 1159 Henry II. met Malcolm IV. of Scotland at Chester, when the latter ceded the three counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, which had been wrested from the English crown. Edward of Carnarvon, the first Prince of Wales, received the homage of the Welsh in this city in 1309. Chester was one of the six cities which coined silver in the reign of William III.—The Chester Mysteries, or plays founded on scriptural subjects, were formerly acted by the city companies in church, and are attributed by some to Randle, a monk, by others to Higden, a poet, who wrote the "Polychronicon." Their date is probably about the 13th century, and they were 25 in number, with a range of subjects including the Creation and the Judgment. Bradshaw, a poet, Molyneux and Brerewood, mathematicians, and Dean Whittingham, the translator of the Geneva Bible, were also natives of Chester.—The city sustained a siege of some length during the Civil War. It was in the hands of the royalists, and was at length compelled to surrender to Brereton, the general of the parliamentary army. It is said that Charles I.

saw, from the Phœnix Tower, the defeat of his own army on Rowton Heath.—Chester is situated on a bend of the river Dee, and is built on red sandstone rock. The plan of the town is commonly compared with that of a Roman camp, the streets intersecting each other at right angles; and it is supposed that modern Chester covers the same ground that was occupied by the 20th Legion—the *Valens Victrix;* and that the Roman camp has grown, without change of position, into the English city. In the centre of the city formerly stood "The High Cross," which was removed after the surrender of Chester to the parliamentary army. At this point the four principal streets converge. A portion of the cross itself is still to be seen in the grounds of Netherley House. The appearance of the streets—especially of Old Bridge-street and Watergate-street—is very picturesque; the houses are generally ancient, and are ornamented with the gables of the 16th century. The most remarkable feature in the architecture is "The Rows," and this feature would be unique, did not Berne, in Switzerland, share it with Chester. These Rows constitute the ordinary *trottoirs*, and are level with the first-floors of the houses; the second-floor projects over them and protects them from the rain. In the Rows are the principal shops. The streets are cut into the red sandstone rock to the depth of about 10 feet, the Rows marking the natural level. It has been argued that this fact is additional evidence of the Roman origin of the city—that where the Rows are here were formerly vestibules, and that the shops beneath the Rows were *cryptæ* and *apothecæ*. The old walls of Chester are among the most perfect in England; they are more than 1¾ miles in circuit. Though no longer a protection, they afford an excellent promenade to the inhabitants. Two persons can walk abreast on them in the narrowest part, and they command a pleasing view, including the Welsh hills, Wirrall (as the peninsula between the Dee and the Mersey is called), the Beeston rock, and the course of the Dee. There were formerly several towers at intervals along the walls, each within bow-shot of its neighbour; but of these only two now remain—the Phœnix Tower and the Water Tower. The Water Tower, called also the New Tower, was built in 1322. Rings were fixed into the masonry, to which ships were fastened before the sands had made their last inroads upon the channel of the Dee. The tower is, as it were, a monument to the memory of the former commercial prosperity of Chester. It has long been impossible for any vessel to approach it, and it is now not even at the water's edge. The Phœnix Tower was formerly called Newton Tower, and takes its present name from the crest of the Company of Painters and Stainers who met in it. The Phœnix Tower is the last which remains of the ancient fortifications, the Water Tower having been built at a later date and for a different purpose.—Chester has four gates, marking the four points of the compass — East-gate, North-gate, Bridge-gate, and Watergate. The East-gate was the termination of the great Watling Street road, or the *Via Devana*, as it was here called; it was rebuilt in 1769, and has a principal arch, above which appear the arms of the Grosvenors, and two posterns for foot-passengers. The North-gate was rebuilt in 1810; it was formerly used as the city prison. The Bridge-gate was rebuilt in 1782 at the expense of the corporation. Water-gate was rebuilt in 1775, and the funds were provided from the ancient murage duties. The Dee is crossed by four bridges: by the Old Bridge, of seven arches, which is of great antiquity, but has been several times rebuilt; by the new bridge, to which the Queen (then Princess Victoria) gave the name of Grosvenor Bridge, on the occasion of her visit to Eaton Hall; by the Suspension Bridge, which has been still more recently erected; and by the iron girder bridge of the Chester and Holyhead railway.—There is easy communication by railway with all parts of the kingdom, and the station is one of the most convenient and handsome in the provinces.—Chester Castle is, with the exception of one tower, modern; it is built of stone, and was designed by Harrison. It serves the different purposes of county gaol, barracks, shirehall, assize court, and county court. The shirehall is of noble proportions, and is approached by a portico resembling the Acropolis at Athens. It is semicircular in form, and is supported by twelve Ionic columns. Of the other buildings the principal are the common hall, in which are portraits of the Grosvenor family, and in which the sessions are held; the county lunatic asylum, which stands on an eminence in the Bath-road, and is well designed; the theatre, formerly St. Nicholas' chapel; and the engine-house, built by the Duke of Ormond, in 1680. There is much to interest the antiquary in Chester, both in the buildings of the city itself, and in the Roman remains which have been discovered; amongst the latter are altars, coins, fibulæ, inscribed stones and tiles, a statue of *Pallas Armata*, and a hypocaust.—Chester has now no great commercial importance, though it had a considerable trade both before and after the Conquest. The navigation of the Dee is difficult, and the advantages possessed by Liverpool and the Mersey render rivalry impossible. There is, nevertheless, a considerable number of sailing vessels and steamers belonging to the port. Chester possesses an iron ship-building yard, tobacco and snuff manufactories, tan-yards, smelting-works, timber-yards, corn-mills, and saw-mills. Ropes, sails, whips, fringe, thread, tobacco-pipes, and woollen hose are also manufactured. —Chester, even in Saxon times, had its trade companies. After the Conquest it received charters from the earls of Chester and from the kings Edward I., Edward III., Richard II., and Henry VII. In 1242 a mayor was elected by the principal citizens assembled in a guild. The power of the corporation seems to have grown somewhat despotic, for in the reign of Henry VIII., the mayor, whose name was Gee, issued an order regulating the dresses of the women and their diet, prohibiting any women between the ages of 14 and 40 from waiting in any hostelry. In 1506 the city of Chester was constituted a county of itself by a charter of Henry VII., which was rescinded in 1660, but restored by Charles II. in 1664. It is divided into five wards, and the corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, sheriff, 24 aldermen, and 20 common councilmen. The mayor is elected for one year, the aldermen for three. The recordership is in the gift of the crown. The sheriff is chosen by the town-council. The borough of Chester has returned two members to parliament since 1541. Under the Reform Act the limits of the borough include the six parishes of the city, and portions of three other parishes, the cathedral precincts, the castle, gaol, and barracks, with Handbridge, Spittle Boughton, and part of Great Boughton. Assizes and sessions are held at Chester, which is the head of the Welsh Circuit, as well as of the County Court and Excise districts. Chester is also a military station, the headquarters of the Cheshire militia, and the seat of a Poor-law Union, which is co-extensive with the city. The municipal and parliamentary limits are also co-extensive. The population is 31,110, of whom 14,898 are males, and 16,212 are females. According to the census returns of 1861, there are 5,971 inhabited houses, 245 unoccupied, and 76 in process of building. The population appears to be steadily on the increase. —The diocese of Chester is in the province of York. It was created by Henry VIII. after the dissolution of the abbey of St. Werburgh, which was one of the wealthiest monastic establishments in England. Though formerly of greater extent, it now includes only Cheshire and the deanery of Warrington. It is divided into two archdeaconries—Chester and Liverpool—and comprises nine deaneries. The bishop has a fixed income of £4,500. The chapter consists of the dean, the two archdeacons, a chancellor, 6 prebendaries, 4 honorary canons, and 4 minor canons. Chester Cathedral is remarkable for its antiquity and its associations, but, externally at least, is of no extraordinary beauty. It has grown out of the church of St. Werburgh's Abbey, to which additions have been again and again made, at different times and in different styles. St. Werburgh may be considered the patron saint of Chester. She was the daughter of Wulfhere, King of Mercia, and her body, which was looked upon

as a sacred relic, was removed, in the year 875, to Chester, for security against the Danish invaders. A nunnery was built, and the remains of St. Werburgh enshrined in the church. Chester soon afterwards fell into the hands of the Danes; but was retaken by the Saxons in 908, when Ethelfleda, the illustrious daughter of Alfred the Great, is said to have founded St. Werburgh's abbey on the site of the nunnery. The present cathedral is in length 350 feet; in breadth, including the aisles, 74½ feet. The length of the transept is 200 feet, and of the Lady chapel 65 feet. The length of the nave is 120 feet, and its breadth 41 feet. The height of the tower is 127 feet. The best feature in the building is the western entrance, which is in the florid Gothic style. The bishop's consistory court is on the right of this entrance, and his palace on the left. The greatest curiosity in the cathedral is the bishop's throne, which, if tradition may be trusted, was the shrine of St. Werburgh, or rather, as Pennant considers it, the base on which the shrine was placed; it is very elaborately carved, and adorned with figures of the kings of Mercia. The chapter-house, the oldest portion of the building, dates from the 13th century, and is in the early English style. In the cloisters, which form a quadrangle, is the burial-place of the earls of Chester. In 1724, the remains of the first earl, Hugh Lupus, were dug up; they were wrapped in leather in a stone coffin, and at the head was a stone cross, with his cognizance or crest, a wolf's head, on it.—The living of St. Bridget's with St. Martin's, is a rect., of the val. of £160, in the gift of the bishop. The church is a handsome building, and has accommodation for 1,000 people. St. John the Baptist's is a vic., val. £300, in the gift of the Marquis of Westminster. It is said that the church was built on the site of Ethelfleda's Abbey, which was founded at the beginning of the 10th century. In design it was originally cruciform, and it is in the early Norman style of architecture. It was formerly a collegiate church and the cathedral of the dioc. of Lichfield, of which Chester once formed a part. It possesses some ancient monuments and brasses. Little St. John's is a perpet. cur., of the val. of £230, in the gift of the corporation. St. Michael's with St. Olave's is a perpet. cur., val. £173, in the gift of the bishop. St. Peter's is a rect., val. £120, in the same patron. Partly without the city is the par. of Holy Trinity; the living is a rect., val. £290, in the gift of the Earl of Derby. St. Mary-on-the-Hill is a rect. with Upton cur., val. £400, in the gift of the Marquis of Westminster. The church is in the early English style, and contains some curious monuments; it has also a fine painted window. Lache with Saltney is a perpet. cur., val. £55, in the gift of the bishop. St. Oswald's is a vic. with Bruera, val. £245, in the gift of the dean and chapter. The S. transept of the cathedral is used as the parish church, but it has a distinct parish. St. Paul's, Boughton, is a perpet. cur., val. £150, in the gift of the Vicar of St. John's. Christ Church is a perpet. cur., val. £170, in the gift of the bishop. The Roman Catholics, the Unitarians, the Independents, the Wesleyan, New Connexion, and Primitive Methodists, the Welsh Calvinists, the Society of Friends, the followers of Lady Huntingdon, and the Presbyterians severally have chapels of greater or less dimensions.—Chester has a grammar school, which was founded by Henry VIII., and is called the King's school; it is under the direction of the dean and chapter, is attached to the cathedral, and is endowed with one scholarship. The blue-coat school was founded in the year 1700, at the suggestion of Bishop Stratford; a portion of the hospital of Little St. John is assigned to it. It boards 32 blue-coat boys, and receives 60 as day scholars. The school is supported partly by voluntary contributions, and partly by its own revenues. The Marquis of Westminster's free school educates more than 400 boys and girls. The consolidated Sunday school, and working school for girls, serves as a training place for the blue-coat girls' school, to which the scholars are promoted according to merit. The diocesan training school was founded by Bishop Law in 1812, for the education of poor children, natives of the diocese of Chester, and with the object of providing teachers for the National schools. The hospital of Little St. John was founded before the time of Edward III. by Randal Blundeville, Duke of Brittany, for the support of 13 poor and impotent persons. On the same foundation is the chapel of Little St. John. The patronage is in the hands of the local charity trustees.—There are many benevolent institutions in Chester. The General Infirmary was built in 1765; the building faces the Dee, and is well adapted for its purpose. There is also a lying-in charity and a female penitentiary. There are almshouses known as Deane's, Smith's, and Jones's. There are also public baths and wash-houses, which were erected in 1849; a house of refuge, a house of industry, a public library, a savings-bank, and a mechanics' institute, with a museum in the Water-gate. The city is paved with stone and lighted with gas.—The racecourse, called the Rood-eye, Rood-ee, or Roodie, lies between the walls and the river. The course is one of the best in England, and the whole length of it is seen from the walls. Chester has from a very early period been celebrated for its horse-races, and the race for the Chester Cup is now one of the great events in the sporting year. Antiquaries are at variance upon the question of the origin of the name Rood-eye. The most amusing, if not the truest story, accounts for it in the following manner:—There was at Hawarden, in Flintshire, in the year 946, a church containing an image of the Virgin Mary, Our Lady of the Rood, as she was there called, which image had a great reputation for curing all afflictions. Among other supplicants Lady Trawst, wife of the governor of the castle, was saying her prayers, when the Virgin toppled from her pedestal upon the head of her lady-ship, and broke it. The offence was considered so great that the Virgin was sentenced to banishment, and thrown out on the sands of the river. The tide carried her away and landed her safely near the walls of Chester. She was buried with great solemnity by the inhabitants of the city, and the place of her interment was called the Rood-eye.—A new neighbourhood of villas has grown up in Curzon Park, on the S. bank of the Dee, and there are many handsome mansions within a short distance of the city. Eaton Hall, the seat of the Marquis of Westminster, is about 3 miles from Chester. The country round it is unfortunately flat; but the Hall itself is magnificent. It is built throughout in the florid Gothic style. Overleigh Hall, about 1 mile distant, contains many portraits of the Cromwell family.—Chester supports three newspapers: the *Chester Chronicle*, the *Chester Courant*, and the *Farmer's Herald*.—The ordinary market days are Wednesday and Saturday, and the corn-market is held on Saturday. There are cattle fairs on January 29th, February 16th, March 26th, April 23rd, May 20th, July 6th, August 4th, September 3rd, October 10th, November 26th, and December 17th, and fairs for the sale of cheese every month on days fixed by the town-council.

CHESTER, a ward in the co. of Durham, separated into three divs. The eastern div. contains the pars. of Bedlington (in Northumberland), Bolden, Gateshead, Jarrow, Monkwearmouth, Washington, and Whitburn; the middle div., parts of the pars. of Chester-le-Street and South Oswald; the western div., the pars. of Edmondbyers, Lanchester, Muggleswick, Ryton, Winlaton, Whickham, Witton-Gilbert, and Kimbleworth; together comprising 158,160 acres. Chester gives name to a deanery in the archdeac. and dioc. of Durham.

CHESTER, or LITTLE CHESTER, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of St. Alkmund, hund. of Morleston, in the co. of Derby, 1 mile N. of Derby. It is situated on the Leeds railway and the river Derwent, and occupies the site of the Roman station *Derventio*, the *Cestre* of Doomsday. The wall which formerly surrounded it could be traced in 1721; but the whole of it has been removed by subsequent cultivation. The site measured 600 feet by 700. The living is a perpet. cur., in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £150, in the patron. of the bishop and crown alternately. The church, dedicated to St. Paul, and built in 1849, is a handsome structure

the decorated style. There are National schools for both sexes. In the vicinity have been found many Roman coins, and military ways led to Chesterton and Manchester.

CHESTERBLADE, a chplry. in the par. of Evercreech, in the co. of Somerset, 3 miles S.E. of Shepton Mallet. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Evercreech.

CHESTER CASTLE, an ext. par. place, in the city and co. of Chester.

CHESTERFIELD, a par., market town, and municipal borough in the hund. of Scarsdale, in the co. of Derby, 21 miles N. of Derby, and 156½ from London by railway. It is a station on the N. branch of the Midland line. The parish is intersected by the rivers Rother and Hipper, and includes the chplry. of Brimington, with the tnshps. of Hasland, Tapton, Temple-Normanton, and Walton, and the hmlts. of Calow, Newbold, Dunston, and Pilsley. The town, which is a place of considerable importance, was, at the time of the Norman survey, only a bailiwick to Newbold, which is now a small hamlet of the parish. It must, however, shortly after have considerably increased, for King John, when he presented it to William de Briwere, or Bruere, gave it an annual fair and two weekly markets. It subsequently became the property of the Wakes and Plantagenets, and is now in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire. In the middle of the 13th century, a battle was fought here between Robert de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, and Prince Henry, nephew of Henry III., in which the former was defeated and taken prisoner. It was also the scene of an engagement during the civil wars of Charles I., in which the Earl of Newcastle routed the parliamentary forces in 1643.—The trade of the town greatly increased after 1776, when Brindley succeeded in constructing the Chesterfield canal, which joins the Trent near Stockwith. This canal, which cost £160,000, is about 45 miles in length, passes through two tunnels, and has 65 locks, with a fall of 335 feet. The principal industries are in lace and broad net making, merino, silk, and cotton manufactures, and mining operations. By the Municipal Act the limits of the old borough were considerably extended, so as to take in parts of Brampton, Newbold, and Walton. The present town comprises an area of about 13,160 acres, with a revenue of £540. It is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors. The streets are paved and lighted with gas. The houses, though irregularly built, are constructed of brick with stone roofs, and are plentifully supplied with water, by pipes which convey it from Holme, 2 miles W. of the town. A council-house was erected in 1849, and the townhall faces the market-place. There are also assembly-rooms, theatre, house of correction, three banks, a savings-bank, cotton, silk, and carpet mills, besides ironworks, potteries, brick-kilns, &c.—The parish church, dedicated to All Saints, is situated in the town. It is a handsome cruciform structure, in the early English style of architecture of the middle of the 13th century, with a twisted spire, 230 feet in height, covered with lead, and has the peculiar effect of appearing to lean on one side from every point of view. In the interior are a carved screen, two altar tombs, and a brass, bearing inscriptions to the Foljambes, who resided at Walton. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield and Coventry, val. £357, in the patron. of the bishop. There is another church at the N.W. end of the town, dedicated to the Holy Trinity; it was completed in 1838. The living is a perpet. cur., val. £120, in the patron. of trustees. Besides these churches there are two others in the parish, one at Hasland and the other at Newbold, the livings of which are perpet. curs. in the gift of the vicar. The Roman Catholics and the different denominations of Dissenters have chapels in this parish. The charities are rich and numerous, amounting to £1,400 per annum, including Foljambe's, of £660, for apprenticing and clothing poor children. There are several almshouses, and a Union workhouse erected in 1840. A free grammar school was founded by the Foljambes in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and has an income from endowment of £100 per annum. It was rebuilt in 1710 on the site of St. Helen's Chapel, and is now managed by trustees. Clarke's and Bright's schools have an income of £70, and are now called the Victoria Schools, in commemoration of her Majesty's visit to Chesterfield, in 1843, when staying at Chatsworth House. There are also National, British, industrial, and infant schools. In the neighbourhood of the town are ironstone and coal mines and foundries, in which upwards of 300 men are employed.—Chesterfield is the head of a County Court district, Poor-law Union, and registry, and the seat of a deanery. It gives the title of Earl to the Stanhopes of Bretby, and supports one newspaper, the *Derbyshire Courier*. There are traces of a Roman way leading to Little Chester, near Derby, which in conjunction with the fact of its being called *Ceaster* by the Saxons, has led to the supposition that it was once a Roman station. There are still traces of a leper's hospital, founded in the 12th century, besides two chantries and three free chapels. The poet Ince, the mathematician Lucas, and the Nonconformist ministers Oldfield and Wood, were natives of this town. The principal residences are Highfield Hall and Tapton House.—In the vicinity of the town is a racecourse, of nearly two miles in length, where the annual races take place in September. Saturday is the market day, and fairs are held for the sale of cattle and cheese, on the 27th January, 28th February, first Saturday in April, 4th May, 5th July, 25th September, and 25th November.

CHESTERFIELD, a hmlt. in the par. of Shenstone, in the co. of Stafford, 2 miles S. of Lichfield.

CHESTERFORD, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Uttlesford, and union of Saffron Walden, in the co. of Essex, 3½ miles to the N.W. of Saffron Walden, and 47½ from London. It is a station on the Great Eastern railway, and was formerly a market town. The village is pleasantly situated on the eastern bank of the river Granta, which, in this part of its course, divides Essex from Cambridgeshire, and is generally called the Cam. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, the manor was the property of Earl Edgar, but at the time of the Domesday Survey it belonged to the king, and had the privileges of a royal demesne. Henry VIII. granted it to the Lord Chancellor Audley, from whose family it passed to the fifth Lord Braybrooke, brother of the late lord. In the certificate of the chantry lands this place is described as "a great toune and populous, having in yt to the number of 500 houseling people and more." The parish now contains a population of 925. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. with the rect. of Little Chesterford annexed, £570, and is in the patron. of the Marquis of Bristol. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a large ancient edifice, and had formerly a chantry attached to it, founded by W. Howden. It contains two brasses, one dated 1530. The charities produce £140 per annum, of which £41 is the endowment of Hart's free school, and £75 the produce of Hill's fund for "refreshing poor persons, giving to any that need a horse or cow, and other acts of charity." In this parish are the remains of an ancient Roman station, covering about 50 acres; till very recently the bounds of the encampment might be completely traced, and portions of the walls are still visible in various places. Its name, however, has been much contested by antiquarians. Horsley calls it the *Iciani*, a station which Salmon refers to Colchester, while Dr. Stukeley and Baxter consider it to be the *Camboricum* of Antoninus, an opinion in which Mr. Gough coincides. In its immediate vicinity are remains of several smaller camps, and roads are traced to Chelmsford, Grantchester, and Ixworth. Many coins of the Roman emperors, from Caligula, urns, and other remains, have been found; as also ruins of a Roman villa, at Boroughfield, in 1848, and a temple at Ickleton, by the Hon. Richard Cornwallis Neville, fourth son of the late Lord Braybrooke. A fair is held on the first Friday in July.

CHESTERFORD, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Uttlesford, in the co. of Essex, 1 mile to the S. of Great Chesterford. The living is a rect. annexed to that of

Great Chesterford. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Mary. It contains a brass of 1462, to the memory of Mrs. Langham. The charities amount to £41 a year. Little Chesterford Park is situated 1 mile E. of the village.

CHESTERHILL, a vil. in the par. of Cranston, in the co. of Edinburgh, 3 miles S.E. of Dalkeith.

CHESTERHOPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Corsenside, in the co. of Northumberland, 6 miles E. of Bellingham. Near here may be traced the site of a Roman station, situated on Watling Street.

CHESTER-LE-STREET, a par. partly in the middle div. of Chester ward, and partly in the northern div. of Easington ward, in the co. of Durham, 6 miles N. of Durham, and 3 from the Pensher station of the North-Eastern railway. The parish is very extensive, comprising an area of 31,260 acres, with a population of about 20,000, and is divided into the chplries. of Chester-le-Street, Birtley, Pelton, Lamesley, and Tanfield, each with its own church, schools, &c., and the tnshps. of Beamish-Edmonsley, Harraton, Hedley, Kibblesworth, Lambton, Great and Little Lumley, Plawsworth, Ravensworth, Urpeth, Ouston, and Waldridge. In 1821 a bridge was built over the river Wear, which is navigable to this part. In the tnshps. of Tanfield and Waldridge are extensive collieries, which with the iron-works at Birtley and Whitwell are said to employ near 3,000 hands. There are besides manufactories of nails, ropes, and tiles. The parish church is situated in the chplry. of Chester-le-Street. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Durham, val. £377, in the patron. of H. Jolliffe, Esq., and the trustees of Lady Byron alternately. There are besides five district churches (as above). The Independents, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists have chapels in the parish. The charities produce about £124 per annum, including £40 belonging to Lumley hospital. This parish has also a share of about £16 16*s.* in the Longstock estate, under Harry Smith's charity. The manor belongs to the Bishop of Durham, who holds a court-leet twice a year. This parish is in the Durham new County Court district, but is the head of a Poor-law Union and Registration district. In the vicinity are Lumley Castle, the seat of the Earl of Scarborough, and Lambton Castle, formerly known as Harraton Hall, once the seat of the D'Arcys, and now the residence of the Earl of Durham. The present castle, built by Bononi, is a modern structure. The Roman way Watling Street passed through this parish, which, according to Camden, was the site of the Roman station, *Condercum*, but nothing has yet been discovered to confirm this assertion.

CHESTER-LE-STREET, a tnshp. and town in the par. of Chester-le-Street, in the middle div. of Chester ward, in the co. of Durham, 6 miles N. of Durham, and 3 from the Pensher railway station. It is situated in a pleasant valley, W. of the river Wear, and is a very ancient place, being called by the Saxons *Cunceastre*, or *Cuneageatre*. In 883, Bishop Eardulph removed hither the relics of St. Cuthbert from Lindisfarne, or Crake-Minster, and erected a church to receive them. Elgeric, fourth Bishop of Durham, rebuilt the church on a more magnificent scale, and expended in its decoration part of the treasure he discovered during the work. It remained the cathedral church for near a century, when the see was removed to Durham. From this time it remained parochial till 1286, when Bishop Anthony Beck made it collegiate. At the time of the Dissolution its revenue amounted to £77 12*s.* 8*d.* The present church is a handsome structure of stone, in the earlier and later English styles of architecture, with a fine octagonal tower on a square base, surmounted by a spire 156 feet in height, considered one of the handsomest in the North of England. In the interior are fourteen altar tombs, with effigies of the ancestors of the noble family of Lumley, of Lumley Castle, from the Conquest to the time of Queen Elizabeth, most of them placed there by Sir John Lumley. In 1771, the town of Chester-le-Street was much injured by an inundation of the Wear, when much property was destroyed. It contains about 490 houses, with a population of 3,000, chiefly occupied in the adjoining collieries and iron-works. By a recent Act this town was made a polling-place for the northern division of the county of Durham.

CHESTERS, a vil. in the par. of Foggo, in the co. of Berwick, 3 miles E. of Greenlaw. In the vicinity are traces of a camp.

CHESTERS, a vil. in the par. of Southdean, in the co. of Roxburgh, 7 miles S. of Jedburgh. Here are the remains of a fort, and of a Roman camp on Watling Street.

CHESTERTON, a hund. in the southern portion of the co. of Cambridge, surrounding the town of Cambridge; it contains the pars. of Chesterton, Childerley, Cottenham, Dry-Drayton, Histon, and part of Oakington, and comprises 16,600 acres.

CHESTERTON, a par. in the hund. of Chesterton, in the co. of Cambridge, 1½ mile N. of the Cambridge railway station. It is situated on the river Cam, and has the remains of Cambridge Castle, of a seat of the priors of Barnewell, and of a Roman camp called Harborough, or Arbury, where coins and other antiquities have been found. It is the head of a deanery, of a Poor-law Union, and of a Registration district, but is within the new County Court district of Cambridge. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £206, in the patron. of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a commodious and handsome edifice in the perpendicular style. The Wesleyans and Baptists have each a place of worship. There are British, National (for both sexes), and Industrial (for boys only) schools. The asylum of the Victoria Lunatic Society, county gaol, and Union workhouse are here situated, and there is a cemetery for Dissenters of all denominations. The manorial rights are vested in the Benson family.

CHESTERTON, a par. in the hund. of Norman Cross, in the co. of Huntingdon, 5 miles S.W. of Peterborough, and 3 from the Wansford station of the Northampton and Peterborough railway. It is situated on the river Nen, near the ancient Ermine Street. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £430, in the patron. of the Marquis of Huntley, who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient edifice in the early English and Norman styles of architecture. It contains several ancient monuments. A single-ditched Roman camp is seen at Castlefield, where a stone coffin, skeleton, and coins have of late years been discovered.

CHESTERTON, a par. in the hund. of Ploughley, in the co. of Oxford, 2 miles S.W. of Bicester, its post-town, and 11 N.E. of Oxford. It is situated on a branch of the river Ray, near the old British road Akeman Street. The par. includes the hmlt. of Little Chesterton. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £200, in the patron. of New College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone edifice, with a piscina and sedilia. Here is a free school. The Earl of Jersey is lord of the manor. There is a meet here for Mr. Drake's hounds.

CHESTERTON, a par. in the hund. of Kington, in the co. of Warwick, 1 mile from the Harbury railway station, and 8 S.E. of Warwick. It contains the hmlt. of Kingston. The parish took its name from the Roman station *Mediolanum*, and near it on the Fosse Way is a Roman camp. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £82, in the patron. of Lord Willoughby de Broke. The church is dedicated to St. Giles. In this parish is a windmill, built in 1632 by Sir J. Peyto, and designed by Inigo Jones.

CHESTERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Wolstanton, in the northern div. of the hund. of Pirehill, in the co. of Stafford, 2 miles W.S.W. of Tunstall, and 2 W.N.W. of Burslem station on the Crewe, Stoke, and Uttoxeter branch of the North Staffordshire railway. The living is a perpet. cur.* annexed to the vic. of Wolstanton, in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £150, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a new and handsome structure of the early English style, with a tower and beautiful

pire. There are Methodist and Wesleyan places of worship, and a National school. A castle stood here before the Conquest, all traces of which have disappeared. Near here are collieries and iron-works. J. E. Heathcote, Esq., is lord of the manor, and resides at Apedale Hall, a mansion beautifully situated about a mile distant from the village.

CHESTERTON, a tythg. in the borough of Cirencester, in the co. of Gloucester. Here the Fosse Way, Ermine and Icknield Streets met. *See* CIRENCESTER.

CHESTERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Worfield, in the co. of Salop, 5 miles N.E. of Bridgnorth. In the vicinity are the traces of a Roman camp and military way.

CHESTERTON PARVA, or KINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Chesterton, in the hund. of Kington, in the co. of Warwick.

CHESWARDINE, a par. in the hund. of North Bradford, in the co. of Salop, 4 miles S.E. of Market Drayton, and 10 N.W. of the Norton Bridge railway station. It is situated near the Liverpool and Birmingham canal. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £245, in the patron. of E. W. Harding, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Swithin, was rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, in 1809; it is a stone edifice in the pointed style. Here are free schools for both sexes. The charities, which are chiefly used for purchasing corn for the poor, amount to £87, and there is an endowment of £21 left for repairing the church.

CHESWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Ancroft, in the hund. of Islandshire, in the co. of Northumberland (formerly in Durham), 4 miles S.E. of Berwick. It is situated near the coast.

CHETLOP, a river in the co. of Northumberland, rises in Girdle Fell, and forms a beautiful cascade of 70 feet before joining the Reed.

CHETNOLE, a chplry. in the par. and hund. of Yetminster, in the co. of Dorset, 6 miles S.W. of Sherborne, its post town. Yetminster is a station on the Wilts and Somerset branch of the Great Western railway. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Yetminster, in the dioc. of Salisbury, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. Here is a National school.

CHETTISHAM, a hmlt. or chplry. in the par. of St. Mary, city of Ely, in the co. of Cambridge, 2 miles N. of Ely, its post town. The living is a perpet. cur., val. £65, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

CHETTLE, a par. in the hund. of Monckton-up-Wimborne, in the East Shaston div. of the co. of Dorset, 4 miles N.E. of Blandford, its post town and railway station, and 7 W. of Cranborne. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £180. in the patron. of H. Chambers, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a flint edifice, rebuilt in 1849, with the exception of the tower, at the cost of E. Castleman, Esq., of Allendale House. There are two barrows in the neighbourhood. The principal seats are Eastbury Park and Allendale House.

CHETTON, a par. in the hund. of Stottesden, in the co. of Salop, 4 miles S.W. of Bridgnorth, its post and railway town. It comprises the tnshps. of Ewdon George, Ewdon Burnell, Chetton, Faintree, and Cridlon, and the chplry. of Loughton. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. with the rects. of Deuxhill and Glazeley, and the cur. of Loughton annexed, £772, in the patron. of T. W. Browne, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is an ancient stone edifice, in the early English style of architecture, and contains a brass to Archdeacon Vickers, the late rector. Here are National schools for both sexes. The annual val. of the charities is £21. Faintree Hall is a brick edifice pleasantly situated.

CHETWODE, a par. in the hund. of Buckingham, in the co. of Bucks, 4½ miles S.W. of Buckingham, and 9 S.E. of Winslow. The parish belongs to Sir John Chetwode, Bart., whose ancestors held it previous to the Conquest, formerly an Augustine priory stood here, and likewise a hermitage dedicated to SS. Stephen and Lawrence, founded by one of the Chetwode family, who still claim suit and service by prescriptive right over this place and the neighbouring townships anciently included in Rockwood Forest. The living is a perpet. cur.* annexed to the perpet. cur. of Barton Hartshorn, in the patron. of Mrs. Bracebridge. The church, dedicated to SS. Mary and Nicholas, is an ancient edifice, and possesses the oldest stained-glass window in England. The glass was formerly contained in the E. window, which was put up in 1240, but part of it having been stolen, the remainder of it was removed to the window of the S. chancel. A tributary of the river Ouse flows through the parish, separating the counties of Bucks and Oxford.

CHETWYND, a par. in the hund. of South Bradford, in the co. of Salop, 2 miles N.W. of Newport, its post and railway town. It is situated on the river Mees, and contains the tnshps. of Howle, Pickstock, and Sambrooke. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £705, in the patron. of J. C. B. Borough, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a brick edifice. Here the Independents have a place of worship. There is a free school. The charities produce about £46 per annum. J. C. B. Borough, Esq., is lord of the manor. Chetwynd Park contains a substantially built mansion, and is well stocked with deer.

CHETWYND, a hmlt. in the bar. and co. of Cork, Ireland, near the city of Cork.

CHETWYND ASTON, or FIELD ASTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Edgmond, in the Newport div. of the hund. of South Bradford, in the co. of Salop, 1 mile S. of Newport, its post town and railway station. It gives name to Viscount Chetwynd, of North Aston, whose family held it before the time of Henry III.

CHEVELEY, a hund. in the S.E. portion of the co. of Cambridge; it contains the pars. of Ashley, Cheveley, Kirtling, and Newmarket All Saints, and comprises 12,867 acres.

CHEVELEY, a par. in the hund. of Cheveley, in the co. of Cambridge, 3 miles S.E. of Newmarket. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £704, in the patron. of the Rev. J. T. Bennet. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone edifice. There is an endowed free school for boys. The charities amount to about £28 per annum. The Duke of Rutland is lord of the manor, and owner of Cheveley Park.

CHEVELEY. *See* CHIEVELEY, Berkshire.

CHEVENING, a par. in the hund. of Codsheath, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, in the co. of Kent, 3½ miles W. of the Sevenoaks railway station, which is its post town. It is situated in a pretty spot, and once belonged to the Crevequer family. It comprises the hmlts. of Bessells Green and Chipstead. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £766, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is an ancient structure, partly in the Gothic and partly in the early English styles, with an embattled tower, and is in good repair. It contains two beautiful stained-glass windows in the chancel: the one at the E. end being a memorial window to Frederick Perkins, Esq., late of Chipstead Place, in this parish, and is the gift of his son, George Perkins, Esq.; the other, on the N. side, as well as the tablets, were presented by the present rector, the Rev. Thomas Sikes, M.A. There are two handsome windows in the Stanhope Chapel, recently executed by the Countess Stanhope, and also monuments of the Stanhope and other families, including the splendid monumental work of Chantrey, to the memory of Lady Frederica Louisa Stanhope. There are charities left by the Countess of Stanhope, Mrs. Wyndham, and Mrs. Strode, for apprenticing poor children. The register commences in 1561. There are National schools for both sexes. Chevening Place, built by Inigo Jones, and now the seat of Earl Stanhope, is delightfully situated. It was here that the late Earl Stanhope displayed his mechanical genius in perfecting that press which so materially promoted the progress of the noble art of printing.

CHEVERELL, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of

Swanborough, in the co. of Wilts., 5 miles S.W. of Devizes. The manor belongs to Heytesbury hospital. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £353, in the patron. of the Rev. R. M. Atkinson, incumbent. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The charities produce about £15 a year.

CHEVERELL, LITTLE, a par. in the co. of Wilts., adjoining the above on the S.E. The living is a rect., val. £405, in the patron. of the Earl of Radnor. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

CHEVET, a tnshp. in the par. of Roystone, in the wap. of Staincross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles S. of Wakefield, through which the North Midland line runs. Chevet Hall is a fine building, pleasantly situated in a park, the seat of Sir W. Pilkington, Bart.

CHEVINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Thingoe, in the co. of Suffolk, 5 miles S.W. of Bury St. Edmund's, its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £396, in the patron. of the Rev. J. White. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure. Here is a National school, erected at a cost of £600. The annual val. of the charities is £22. In the vicinity is Ickworth Hall, the seat of the Marquis of Bristol, who is lord of the manor.

CHEVINGTON, EAST and WEST, tnshps. in the par. of Warkworth, Morpeth ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 8 miles to the N.E. of Morpeth.

CHEVIOT HILLS, a range of mountains forming the boundary between the cos. of Northumberland and Roxburgh. Cheviot Hill, the highest of the range, has an altitude of 2,684 feet. Carter-bar, traversed by the road from Jedburgh to Newcastle, is the principal pass. These hills are dome-shaped in figure and volcanic in their origin, and afford excellent pasture for sheep.

CHEW, a hund. in the north-eastern portion of the co. of Somerset; contains the pars. of Chew Magna, Chew Stoke, Clutton, Dundry, Norton-Hawkfield, Norton-Malreward, Stowey, and Timsbury, comprising 15,120 acres. The deanery of Chew, in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, includes the whole of the hund.

CHEWBENT, a vil. in the co. of Lancashire, 2 miles N. of Leigh. It is situated near the Bolton railway.

CHEW MAGNA, or BISHOP'S CHEW, a par. in the hund. of Chew, in the co. of Somerset, 7 miles S. of Bristol. The parish is watered by a branch of the Avon, and includes the tythgs. of Bishop-Sutton, Knowle, Knighton-Sutton, North Elm, and Stone. This village was formerly a borough, and had an extensive woollen manufactory. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. with the cur. of Holy Trinity annexed, £634, in the patron. of the bishop and others in turn. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, was restored in 1860. It is an ancient stone edifice, with several monuments, stained-glass windows, and a register commencing in 1562. There is a chapel of ease at Bishop-Sutton, and a district church in the peculiar of Dundry, the living of which is a perpet. cur. in the gift of the vicar. The Wesleyans and Baptists have places of worship. There is a school for boys, with a small endowment. The value of the charities is about £35 per annum. Sutton Court, the beautiful residence of Sir E. Strachey, has been lately restored. It is very ancient, a portion of the building being of the period of Edward III. It was here that Bishop Hooper, and John Locke, the philosopher, were frequent guests of their friend, John Strachey. There are other fine residences, amongst which may be mentioned The Firs and Chew Court. At Bishop-Sutton are several coalpits. Here is a reservoir belonging to the Bristol Water Company.

CHEW-STOKE, a par. in the hund. of Chew, in the co. of Somerset, 8 miles from Bristol, and 1 S.W. of Chew Magna. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £305, in the patron. of the Rev. W. P. Wait. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient stone edifice. The Wesleyans have a place of worship, and there is a National school, partly endowed. A good library and reading-room was built in 1855. The charities amount to £20 per annum.

CHEWTON, a hund. in the N.E. portion of Somerset; it contains the pars. of Brockley, Cameley, Chewton-Mendip, Chilcompton, Compton-Martin, Emborough, Farrington-Gurney, West Harptree, Hinton-Blewett, Kingston-Seymour, High Littleton, Midsomer-Norton, Paulton, Stone Easton, and Ubley, comprising 31,580 acres. It forms part of the deanery of Chew.

CHEWTON, a tythg. in the par. of Milton, in the co. of Hants, 3 miles E. of Christchurch.

CHEWTON KEYNSHAM, a tythg. in the par. of Keynsham, in the co. of Somerset, 1 mile N. of Keynsham.

CHEWTON-MENDIP, a par. in the hund. of Chewton, in the co. of Somerset, 5 miles N.E. of Wells, and 7½ N.W. of Shepton Mallett. It is situated under the Mendip hills. There are several lead-mines and stone-quarries in the parish. About the year 1745 part of the common was enclosed and set apart for the support of a school, the rent of which is now £20 per annum. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £61[illegible] with the parochial chplries. of Emborough, Farrington-Gurney, and Stone-Easton annexed, in the patron. of R. P. Philpott, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is an ancient stone edifice, with a beautiful tower of Henry VII.'s period. The register commences in the year 560. The Wesleyan Reformers have a place of worship, as also the Wesleyan Methodists at Edgehill. There is a National school for boys and girls. The charities amount to £10 per annum. The river Chew rises in this parish, and from here the Bristol water works are supplied. The lady of the manor is Frances Countess of Waldegrave.

CHICHESTER, a rape in the co. of Sussex. It contains the hunds. of Aldwick, Bosham, Box, Dumpford, Easebourne, Manhood, and Westbourne, and comprises 144,160 acres.

CHICHESTER, a city, market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, forming a co. of itself, but locally situated in the hund. of Box and Stockbridge, in the rape of Chichester, and western div. of the co. of Sussex, 7 miles by the Portsmouth branch of the Brighton and South Coast railway from London, and 62 miles S.W. by road, 30 miles from Southampton, and 18 from Portsmouth. Chichester occupies the site of the Roman station, *Regnum* (or capital of the *Regni*), where Flavius Vespasian fixed his headquarters and built the walls. The certainty of this tradition is confirmed by the numerous coins and other Roman antiquities which have been found, including the walls of a temple of Minerva. The present walls of the town are said to have been built of the materials of the Roman wall. According to some accounts the city was burnt or destroyed by Ella, in a siege, in 478, but rebuilt by Cissa, King of the South Saxons, who called it *Cissaceaster*, the city or castle of Cissa. In the time of Egbert it was an important and flourishing city, but it afterwards greatly decreased, owing, in a great measure, to the incursions of the Danes. Milton, speaking of the valour and patriotism of the inhabitants in the reign of Alfred, says "The Danes returning by sea from the siege of Exeter and in their way landing on the coast of Sussex, the men of Chichester sallied out and slew of them many hundreds, taking also some of their ships." They were again victorious in 900 at Rigley Bolton. William the Conqueror made this city the head of a dioc. on removing it from Selsea, about 1070. At the Norman survey it had 238 houses, which were given to Roger de Montgomery, who was created the first Earl of Chichester. The earliest charter is by Stephen. The mints were established in the reign of King John at Chichester. Queen Elizabeth paid two visits to the city, one in 1551, while princess, and the second in 1591. In 1642 it was occupied by the royalists, when two churches were pulled down to repair the walls, and the following year it was taken by Sir William Waller, who battered down the N.W. tower of the cathedral. Parliament ordered the fortifications to be demolished in 1648.—Chichester has returned two members to parliament since the reign of Edward I. The limits of the borough under the Reform Act are enlarged

so as to take in the greater part of the two outlying parishes, with parts of St. Bartholomew and Rumboldswick.—Chichester possesses no manufactures, though woolstapling, tanning, and brewing are carried on to some extent; there are also several large malting establishments, and great quantities of corn are sent from thence to London and the West of England. Some trade is also carried on in timber and coals. The port of Chichester is at Dell Quay, about 1½ mile from the city; a short canal, which joins the Arundel canal as it passes to the south of the city, connects it with the sea at Chichester harbour. This canal is chiefly used to convey coals, but since the opening of the South Coast railway it has been of much less importance. The city is pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence, a few miles S. of the Great Downs, and is nearly surrounded by a small rivulet, called the Lavant, which is occasionally dry in summer. Within the walls it is divided by two principal streets, which diverge E., W., N., and S. from the market-place, where is a fine octagonal Gothic cross, built by Bishop Storey in 1500. The suburbs extend beyond the walls, in the direction of the principal streets. The city walls, which are of stone, are supposed to have been built by the Romans; they are above a mile and a half in circuit, and are lined with lofty elm trees, which have a singularly picturesque appearance, the cathedral and spires being the only objects visible above them. The gates of the city were finally removed in 1773.—Chichester is well built, drained, and supplied with water. Most of the houses, which are in general handsome, are built of brick and roofed with tiles. The streets are paved and lighted with gas. There is a local police, consisting of an inspector, sergeant, and 6 men, and a recently-built station for the Chichester division of the county police. The population, in 1851, was 8,662, inhabiting 1,653 houses, which in 1861 had decreased to 8,059, with 1,601 inhabited houses. The city contains a townhall, a commodious building, with council chamber and spacious assembly-rooms; a guildhall, an ancient structure, once the chapel of the monastery founded in 1233, by William Earl of Arundel; a gaol, built in 1783, now used as a police station; a corn exchange, with extensive granaries and warehouses attached; a custom-house, market-house, theatre, barracks, assembly-rooms, two banks, a savings-bank, a literary and scientific institution, possessing a library of 3,000 volumes; a dispensary; and the Union poorhouse. Townshend's iron-foundry is an establishment of considerable importance, and there are extensive gas-works. Chichester Poor-law Union comprises nine parishes, with an area of 1,680 acres. Chichester is the polling-place for West Sussex, and the head of a new County Court district, comprising the registries of Westbourne, West Hampnett, and Chichester. The government of the city is regulated by a charter granted by James II., and vested in 6 aldermen and 18 councillors, one of whom is mayor.—The cathedral, the great ornament of the city, is a noble Gothic structure, built originally of wood in the form of a cross. It was founded in 1108, by Bishop Ralph, on the site of a monastery, of which a Norman doorway remains; it was burnt in 1114, rebuilt in 1123, and being again partly burnt with the city, was restored in 1187, by Bishop Seffrid. The spire, which was reckoned one of the most graceful in England, was built in 1250, about the time of Salisbury Cathedral. It was struck by lightning in 1721, but repaired, so that it lasted till February, 1861, when it fell down. Mr. Beanland, of Halifax, has contracted to re-erect the spire for £37,846; out of which the foundations, which are already completed, have cost £6,000. The extreme length of the cathedral from E. to W. is 407 feet, from N. to S. 150 feet; the transept is 129 feet long by 34 feet wide; and the nave and aisles are 97 feet wide. The building is remarkable for having double side aisles, and exhibits almost every variety of Gothic architecture. The restoration commenced in 1830, and is continued at intervals. In the S. transept are some curious old paintings, formerly attributed to Holbein, though now generally supposed to be by Bernardi. There are also portraits of kings from William the Conqueror to George I., and of bishops to the Reformation. There is a Saxon chest in the sacristy, where are some fine oak stalls, and a beautiful Gothic chantry to St. Richard. The cloisters, which are about 120 feet by 100 feet, contain, among other monuments, one to Chillingworth, the controversialist, who died in 1643, after having been taken prisoner at Wardour Castle; he lies buried in the transept of the church. The transept windows, of the date of the early part of the 14th century, were put up by Bishop Langton, who built the chapter-house and the bell tower, which is 120 feet high. The stalls and screen were built between 1508 and 1536, by Bishop Sherburne, who also erected the episcopal palace and its chapel. This last is supposed to stand on the site of a Roman villa. The palace was repaired in 1800, and contains some fine pictures and specimens of stained glass. There are many very interesting monuments, besides several brasses, in Chichester Cathedral, including a brass of W. Bradlynge and wife, date 1546; monuments to bishops Langton and Sherburne, and to the poet Collins, a native of this city, who died in 1759; this last monument is the work of Flaxman; Huskisson has also a monument, by Crewe. There still remain broken effigies of celebrated characters, which were injured by the soldiers of Sir William Waller's army, who also destroyed the E. window of the cathedral. The deanery was built by Sherlock, the then Dean of Chichester. Besides the cathedral, there are ten parish churches. The livings vary in val. from £110 to £45, six of them being in the gift of the dean and chapter: All Saints, called also the Pallant or Palatinate; St. Andrew's; St. Bartholomew's; St. Martin's; St. Olave's; St. Paul's; St. Peter the Less; St. John's, New Town, formerly called the Blackfriars; St. Pancras; and St. Peter's the Great, otherwise the Subdeanery. This last is the most modern of all the churches in the city; it was erected in 1852, and is a large, handsome stone building, in the style of the 14th century, capable of accommodating 700 persons. Up to the consecration of this (new) church the parochial services were conducted within the N. transept of the cathedral. This important parish of St. Peter's the Great, otherwise the Subdeanery, embraces about one-half of the entire population of the city of Chichester, and its registers date so far back as 1558. The history of the connection between the subdeanery and the parish is thus traced by Dr. Lushington, in the judgment delivered by him in the Arches Court, August 5th, 1862, in the case of Braithwaite *v.* Hook:—"There certainly seems to have been a time when the vicar was not subdean, and the parish not called the subdeanery. In the taxation of Pope Nicholas in 1291, the parish is called 'St. Peter's the Great' only, not 'otherwise the Subdeanery.' Again, in 1397, at the visitation of Bishop Rede, there presented themselves 'parochiani' of 'St. Peter's the Great,' without the addition of 'otherwise the Subdeanery,' and this, though that visitation was held at the altar of the subdean. But in 1481 it is recorded that at the visitation of Bishop Storey there appeared, amongst others, two persons, one Simon Moleyns, the Subdean, the other John Willoughby, called the Rector of St. Peter's the Great. So then the vicarage and the subdeanery were originally distinct. When they were first filled by the same person is not known; but as far back as 1481 it appears that the N. transept, being used as the parish church, was styled 'Ecclesia Subdecanatus;' the parish was called the parish of St. Peter's the Great, otherwise the Subdeanery, and the vicar after his institution went by the title of subdean." Prior to the fall of the tower and spire the subdean (as such) had his stall in the choir of the cathedral, bearing this inscription upon it—"Subdecani;" and his seal, with the impression on it, "S. Subdecani Cicestrie," is, at the present time, in the British Museum. There are chapels for Roman Catholics, Calvinists, Unitarians, Wesleyans, Independents, Baptists, and the Society of Friends. There are numerous schools, including a grammar school

founded by Bishop Storey, about 1497, where Archbishop Juxon, Collins the poet, Selden, and Hurdis were educated; the Whitby, or Bluecoat school, founded by Oliver Whitby in 1702, for teaching navigation; a diocesan theological college, established in 1839, by Bishop Otter; and Bishop Manningham's boys' gray-coat and girls' blue-coat schools. Besides these there is a training college for schoolmasters, founded by the late Dr. W. Otter, an elegant stone structure, built in the collegiate style of the 15th century, and completed in 1850, from designs by Mr. J. Butler. In it there is accommodation for 24 students, besides apartments for the vice-principal, and a commodious residence for the principal; there is also a chapel attached to the college; the site was given by the bishop. There are several hospitals in the city, one or two being of ancient date, as St. Mary's, which was once a nunnery, and was founded in 1174 (this hospital has a chapel, piscina, and stalls); and St. James's, which was originally founded for lepers. A large infirmary, to which another wing has lately been added by Charles Dixon, Esq., of Stanstead House, was built about 1830. The ancient residence of the earls of Arundel, in the N.E. quarter of the city, has lately been converted into "The Friary Park," through the liberality of the Duke of Richmond, to whom it belongs. For many years this magnificent piece of ground was used only for grazing; but it has recently been converted into an archery and cricketing ground, and the remainder made available for the recreation of the inhabitants.—The celebrated Archbishop Bradwardine, who died in 1349, Bishop Buckner, and Holland, who founded Steyning school, were natives of the city. Chichester gives the title of earl to the Pelhams. Close by is Goodwood, the seat of the Duke of Richmond, and the ancient camps called *Gonshill* and *Brill*.—The diocese of Chichester is in the province of Canterbury, and was founded in 681, at Selsea. It comprises the archdeaconries of Chichester and Lewes, or 12 deaneries, and about 279 benefices; the bishop's income is £4,200. The chapter includes a dean, chancellor, treasurer, 2 archdeacons, a precentor, 4 canons, 28 prebendaries, and 4 minor canons, with the patronage of 21 livings. The archdeaconry comprises the deaneries of Arundel, Boxgrave, Chichester, Midhurst, Storington, Pagham, Tarring, or 34 livings. The deanery comprises the livings of Brede, Chichester, Crowhurst, New Fishborne, and Rumboldswyke.—Market days are Wednesday and Saturday for corn, cattle, sheep, and pigs. Fairs are held on St. George's Day, Whit Monday, St. James's Day, and Old Michaelmas Day.

CHICHLEY, or CHICHELEY, a par. in the hund. of Newport, in the co. of Bucks, 2 miles N.E. of Newport-Pagnell, and 6¼ from the Wolverton station, on the London and North-Western railway. It is situated near the river Ouse. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £116, in the patron. of C. M. Chester, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is in the early English style of architecture. The charities amount to £3 per annum. Here is a meet for the Oakley hounds.

CHICKERELL, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Culliford-Tree, in the co. of Dorset, 2½ miles N.W. of Weymouth, its post town, and 8 from Dorchester. Both the Great Western and London and South-Western railways pass near the village, and have stations at Weymouth. The par. includes the chplry. of Herringstone, and the tnships. of East Chickerell and Putton. The living is a rect., formerly in the archdeac. of Dorset and dioc. of Bristol, but now in the dioc. of Salisbury, of the val. of £320, in the patron. of the Duke of Cleveland and the Dowager Countess Sandwich. The principal residence is Herringstone Lodge.

CHICKLADE, a par. in the hund. of Dunworth, in the co. of Wilts, 1 mile N. of Hindon, its post town, and 7 from Warminster. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £230, pat. the Marquis of Bath. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a neat edifice with tower. The register commences 1721. Here is a free school. John Candy, Esq., is lord of the manor.

CHICKNEY, a par. in the hund. of Dunmow, in the co. of Essex, 5 miles N.W. of Dunmow, its post town, and 7 N.E. of Bishop Stortford. It is situated on a branch of the river Chelmer, near the Great Eastern railway, which has a station at Elsenham, 3 miles distant from the village. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £164, in the patron. of Mrs. Cranmer. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a substantial structure with spire, and possesses a register, the earliest date of which is 1604. The Rev. J. Collin and Captain H. Byng are the principal landowners.

CHICKSANDS PRIORY, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Clifton, in the co. of Bedford, 6 miles S.E. of Ampthill, on the river Ivel. Pain de Beauchamp, about A.D. 1150, founded a priory here, of which the two quadrangles and cloisters are yet entire, and have been converted into a modern mansion, which contains the bed of James I., and a portrait by Sir Peter Lely of Oliver Cromwell.

CHICKSGROVE, or CHISGROVE, a hmlt. in the pars. of Tisbury and Wardour, in the co. of Wilts, 4 miles E. of Hindon.

CHICKSTONE, a hmlt. in the par. of Littleham, in the co. of Devon.

CHICKWARD, a hmlt. in the par. of Kington, in the hund. of Huntington, in the co. of Hereford, 2 miles S.W. of Kington.

CHIDDEN, a tythg. with Glidden, in the par. of Hambledon, in the co. of Hants, 6 miles E. of Bishop's Waltham.

CHIDDINGFOLD, a par. in the second div. of the hund. of Godalming, in the co. of Surrey, 4 miles E. of Haslemere, and 2 S. of the Witley station of the London and Portsmouth (direct) line. Godalming is its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. with the cur. of Haslemere annexed, £522, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a charity of £25 per annum, which is delivered in bread to the poor on Easter Monday. There are National schools for boys and girls.

CHIDDINGLY, a par. in the hund of Shiplake, rape of Pevensey, in the co. of Sussex, 10 miles E. of Lewes, and 3½ from the Berwick station of the London, Brighton, and South Coast line. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £158, in the patron. of the Dowager Countess Amherst. The church, the dedication of which is unknown, is an ancient edifice in the decorated (14th century) style of architecture, with a tower and beautiful spire, and possesses a handsome monument to Sir John Jefferay, who died in 1678. Here are National schools for boys and girls. The register commences in 1625. Chiddingly Place is a very old seat, and its chapel is now converted into a barn. The Earl of Chichester and Fuller Meyrick, Esq., are the chief landowners. The parochial charities produce about £6 a year.

CHIDDINGSTONE, a par. in the hund. of Somerden, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, in the co. of Kent, 6 miles S.W. of Sevenoaks, and 1½ mile S.E. of Penshurst station of the London and South-Eastern line. It is situated on the river Eden in the Weald, and contains the hmlt. of High Street. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £650, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with tower and fine spire, and contains monuments to the Streatfield family. There are National and infant schools. High Street House and Stonewall Park are seats here. The Chiding Stone stands in the park. H. Streatfield, Esq., is lord of the manor, through the Burgh and Cobham families.

CHIDEOCK, a par. in the hund. of Whitchurch Canonicorum, in the Bridport div. of the co. of Dorset, 3 miles W. of Bridport, its post town and railway station, and 6 E. of Lyme Regis. It is situated near the sea. The living is a cur.* annexed to the vic. of Whitchurch Canonicorum, in the dioc. of Salisbury, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is an ancient stone building with a tower. The Wesleyans, Independents, and Roman Catholics have places of worship. Charles Weld, Esq., is lord of the manor.

CHIDGLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Old Cleeve, in e co. of Somerset, 2 miles S.W. of Watchet.

CHIDHAM, a par. in the hund. of Bosham, rape of ichester, in the co. of Sussex, 5 miles W. of Chichester. nsworth is its post town. The living is a vic.* in the pc. of Chichester, val. £190, in the patron. of Miss alker. The church is in the early English style of chitecture. There are some small charities. The 'hidham white," or hedge wheat, was first grown here.

CHIDLOW, a tnshp. in the par. of Malpas, in the gher div. of the hund. of Broxton, in the co. of Ches- r, 2 miles S.E. of Malpas. The owner and lord of the nor is G. C. Goodwin, Esq.

CHIDSWELL, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Soothill, in e West Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles N.W. of akefield.

CHIEVELEY, a par. in the hund. of Faircross, in e co. of Berks, 4 miles N. of Newbury, its post town, d 4½ from Ilsley. It comprises the chplries. of Oare, interbourn, and Leckhampstead, and the tythgs. of burage, Snelsmore, and North Heath. The living is a .* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. with the curs. of Oare, interbourn, and Leckhampstead annexed, £1,460, in e patron. of James Dand, Esq., and Miss Wasey alter- tely. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is in the rly English style. There is a National school for both xes at North Heath. The Wesleyans, Primitive ethodists, and Baptists have each a place of worship. he charities amount to £86 per annum, of which Hen- aw's school has £16.

CHIGNAL ST. JAMES AND ST. MARY, a par. in e hund. of Chelmsford, in the co. of Essex, 3 miles .W. of Chelmsford, and 7 from Dunmow. It is situ- ed on a branch of the river Chelmer, a short distance om the Great Eastern railway. The living is a rect. the dioc. of Rochester, val. with the annexed rect. Mashbury, £430, in the patron. of the Rev. J. G. ilne. The church is dedicated to St. James. Here e National schools for the children of this and the ighbouring parish of Mashbury. T. Bramston, Esq., lord of the manor. Agriculture is the chief employ- ent of the inhabitants.

CHIGNAL SMEALY, or LITTLE CHICKNALL, a r. in the hund. of Chelmsford, in the co. of Essex, 4 iles N.W. of the Chelmsford railway station, and 1 N. Chignal St. James. The living is a rect. in the dioc. Rochester, val. £120, in the patron. of F. Austin and mes Cooke, Esqrs. The church, dedicated to St. icholas, is a small brick structure with embattled ower. The Independents have a place of worship. he parochial charities produce about £4 a year.

CHIGWELL, a par. in the hund. of Ongar, in the co. of ssex, 5 miles S. of Epping, and about 10 from London. t is pleasantly situated near the river Roding and the rests of Epping and Hainault, possessing several gen- emen's seats and residences. The living is a vic.* in he dioc. of Rochester, val. £500, in the patron. of the ishop. The parish church, dedicated to St Mary, an ancient edifice partly in the Saxon style. It pos- sses a brass to the memory of Archbishop Harsnet 631), who was vicar of the parish and founded the hools afterwards mentioned; and likewise a brass dated 540. There are also two district churches in this arish: that of St. John's is a perpet. cur.,* val. £60, the patron. of the vicar; and Chigwel Row, a perpet. ur., val. £150, in the patron. of the crown and bishop lternately. The Independents have a place of worship. here are grammar and free schools; the famous William Penn, it is said, was educated at the former, which has an income from endowments of £350 per nnum. Here are almshouses, and a once celebrated ineral spring. The minor charities produce about £70 er annum. A fair is held on the 30th September.

CHIGWELL ROW, a vil. and district par. in the par. f Chigwell, and hund. of Ongar, in the co. of Essex, miles E. of Chigwell. This is the *Cingawella* of the axons. Here are a mineral spring, and several suburban esidences. It is pleasantly situated near the river Roding nd Hainault Forest.

CHILBOLTON, a par. in the hund. of Lower Wher- well, Andover div. of the co. of Hants, 9 miles S.W. of the Andover Road station, and the same distance from Winchester. Stockbridge is its post town. It is situ- ated on the river Anton, near the canal. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £430, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was built about 1300. It is in the decorated style. Here is a free school. Dr. Layfield's charity, for appren- ticing children of this parish, amounts to £25 a year. It was from the rectory here that the celebrated Oriental writer, Sir William Jones, dated his letters when on a visit to Dr. Shipley, Bishop of St. Asaph. The Dean and Chapter of Winchester are lords of the manor.

CHILCOMB, a par. in the hund. of Fawley (lower half), Winchester div. of the co. of Hants, 2 miles S.E. of the Winchester railway station on the South-Western line. It is situated in a valley through which the river Hitchen flows. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £167, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is small, and in the Norman style of architec- ture, with wooden tower. It is said to have been erected in 1066. Nearly the whole parish belongs to the Bishop of Winchester.

CHILCOMBE, a par. in the hund. of Uggscombe, Dorchester div. of the co. of Dorset, 5 miles E. of Brid- port, its post town and railway station. Near Chilcombe Hill there are traces of a Saxon camp, 1,333 feet by 672, with a circular ditch. Here is an ancient preceptory of the Hospitallers. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £53, in the patron. of the devisees of the Rev. E. Foyle.

CHILCOMPTON, a par. in the hund. of Chewton, in the co. of Somerset, 6 miles N.E. of Shepton Mallett, and 7 N.E. of Wells. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £129, in the patron. of H. S. W. Tooker, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. John, was rebuilt in 1839, and is in the pointed style of archi- tecture. The register commences in 1685. Here is a Wesleyan chapel, and a parochial school for both sexes. Henry Werret in 1681 left £100, the interest whereof to be applied for apprenticing poor boys of the parish, and about 30*s.* per annum to be distributed in bread to the poor. The lord of the manor is the Marquis of Bath. Near Blacker's Hill are the traces of a Roman camp.

CHILCOTE, a chplry. in the par. of Clifton-Camp- ville, in the hund. of Repton, in the co. of Derby, 6½ miles S.W. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. The village is situ- ated on a rock, and was rebuilt by the late F. Robertson, Esq. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Clif- ton Campville, in the dioc. of Lichfield, in the patron. of H. J. Pye, Esq. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mat- thew, is a neat structure with beautiful stained-glass windows. The Hall, the seat of the Milwards and Clarkes, has been taken down. Near this place, at a spot called No Man's Heath, the counties of Leicester, Stafford, Warwick, and Derby adjoin, so that a person may be in all four of them at the same time. The lord of the manor is E. W. Robertson, Esq.

CHILCOTT, a tythg. in the co. of Somerset, 2 miles E. of Wells.

CHILDERDITCH, a par. in the hund. of Chafford, in the co. of Essex, 5 miles S.W. of Billericay, and 2½ S.W. of the Brentford station of the Great Eastern line. It is situated near the source of the Marditch stream, and is a very ancient place, having existed in the time of Edward the Confessor. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £160, in the patron. of Lord Petre, who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to All Saints and St. Faith, is a small structure with steeple and spire. The earliest date in the register is 1537. Here is a National school. The tithes were commuted in 1839. The chief residence is Thorndon Hall.

CHILDERLEY, a par. in the hund. of Chesterton, in the co. of Cambridge, 7 miles N.W. of Cambridge, and 3 N.E. of Caxton. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £20, in the patron. of N. Calvert, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is in ruins, having been destroyed by Sir John Cutts. Childerley Hall was the ancient

seat of the Cutts family. It has recently been rebuilt on the site of the old hall, and is a handsome edifice in the Elizabethan style. Charles I. was brought here after his arrest at Holme, in Lincolnshire, and the chamber in which he was confined has been carefully preserved.

CHILDER THORNTON, or THORNTON CHILDER, a tnshp. in the par. of Eastham, in the higher div. of the hund. of Wirrall, in the co. of Chester, 7 miles S. of Birkenhead, 8 N.W. of Chester, and 1 from the Hooton and Sutton stations of the Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire railway.

CHILDHAY, a tythg. in the par. of Broadwinsor, in the co. of Dorset, 3 miles W. of Beaminster.

CHILD-OKEFORD, a par. in the hund. of Redlane, Sturminster div. of the co. of Dorset, 3 miles E. of Sturminster, and 4 S.E. of Blandford. The Dorset Central branch of the London and South-Western railway passes near the village, and has a station at Sturminster Marshall. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £316, in the patron. of the Rev. C. E North. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a plain edifice with a tower. Here is a National school. The charities produce £13 per annum.

CHILDREY, a par. in the hund. of Wantage, in the co. of Berks, 2 miles W. of Wantage, its post town, and 5 S.E. of the Wantage Road station of the Great Western line. It is situated near Icknield Street and the Wilts and Berks canal. In this parish is an ancient building formerly occupied by the Fettiplaces, and said to have been the place where Charles I. slept on his march from Oxford to Marlborough. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £604, in the patron. of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice, with embattled tower and beautiful stained-glass windows. It contains a piscina, brasses from 1430, and a very curious leaden font, which is circular in shape and bears figures of abbots. Here are a school for boys and some almshouses.

CHILD'S-ERCALL, a par. in the Drayton div. of the hund. of North Bradford, in the co. of Salop, 6 miles S. of Market Drayton, and 7¼ N.W. of the Newport railway station. It is situated near the river Tern. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £66, in the patron. of Richard Corbet, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient stone Gothic edifice. There is a school for both sexes. The tithes were commuted in 1839. Child's-Ercall Hall is now a farmhouse.

CHILD'S-WICKHAM, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Kiftsgate, in the co. of Gloucester, 5 miles from the Evesham railway station on the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton line, and 1½ from Broadway, its post town. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £246, in the patron. of the representatives of the Rev. J. H. Tucker. The church is a stone structure with a spire. The tithes were commuted in 1763.

CHILDWALL, a par. in the hund. of West Derby, in the co. of Lancaster, 5 miles from Liverpool, and 4 from Prescot. It includes the tnshps. of Allerton, Childwall, Halewood, Speke, Little Woolton, and Much Woolton, and the chplries. of Garston, Hale, and Wavertree. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £456, in the patron. of the bishop. There are also eight district churches in this parish, the livings of which are perpet. curs., viz.: that at Wavertree, val. £117; at Woolton, val. £220, which, with that at Halewood, is in the patron. of the vicar; at Garston, val. £138, in the patron. of Richard Watt, Esq.; at Hale, val. £105, in the patron. of J. I. Blackburn, Esq.; St. Mary's, val. £100, in the patron. of the Bishop of Chester; St. Anne, Aigburth, and another at Grassendale, in the patron. of trustees. At a short distance from the village is Childwall Hall, a seat of the Marquis of Salisbury.

CHILFORD, a hund. in the S.E. portion of the co. of Cambridge, contains the pars. of Great and Little Abingdon, Babraham, Great Bartlow, Castle Camps, Kildershaw, Horseheath, Linton, Pampisford, Shudy-Camps, and West Wickham, comprising 21,430 acres.

CHILFROOME, a par. in the hund. of Tollerford, Dorchester div. of the co. of Dorset, 8 miles N.W. of Dorchester, and 1 from Maiden Newton station, on the London and South-Western railway. It is situated on the river Froome. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £180, in the patron. of Lord Portman and W. Fryer, Esq. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a small edifice, without a tower or spire. There is a small school. This parish partakes in the charities of Spettisbury.

CHILGROVE, a tythg. in the par. of West Dean, in the hund. of Westbourne and Singleton, rape of Chichester, in the co. of Sussex, 1½ mile N.W. of West Dean.

CHILHAM, a par. in the hund. of Felborough, lath of Scray, in the co. of Kent, 7 miles N. of Ashford, and 7 from Faversham. It is a railway station on the London and South-Eastern line, and is situated on the river Stour. This village, which was once a market town, is the *Chilleham* of Domesday Book, and extends along the road between Canterbury and Ashford. It is very pleasantly situated, having the church and vicarage to the N., and the castle and park of Chilham on the S., just opposite to which there is a delightful view over the vale of Ashford. This place was in early times the scene of many sanguinary contests, and was a military station or *castrum* by the Romans, as is shown by the many relics in the neighbourhood. In the Saxon times King Withred, of Kent, towards the close of the 7th century, resided here, and greatly strengthened the fortifications. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. with the cur. of Molash annexed, £695, in the patron. of Charles Hardy, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome cruciform structure in the early English style, with an embattled tower, and two chapels, which are attached to it. It contains a monument to Sir Dudley Digges; and there has existed for near a century a mausoleum of the Colchester family, sadly out of keeping with the architectural appearance of the fine old church. This mausoleum, through the kindness of the present owner, Sir E. Cockburn, is now (1863) in course of removal, and the chancel of the church is being thoroughly and beautifully rebuilt at the sole cost of C. Hardy, Esq. There are National schools for both sexes, besides an infant school. Chilham Castle was built by Sir D. Digges, in 1616. Its walls, venerably mantled with ivy, are from 10 to 12 feet thick, surrounded by a fine park. Not far from the park is a barrow 180 feet long, known as Julaber Grave, and supposed to be the place of interment of Julius Laberius, a Roman general. At Olwoods (or Old Wives) Lees annual foot races formerly took place, when two young men and two maidens, between the ages of sixteen and twenty-four, ran a tye; the foremost young man and woman were rewarded with £10 each, left by Sir Dudley Digges, in 1638. The money is now spent in prizes for the scholars of the National schools. Charles Hardy, Esq., is lord of the manor, and chief landowner. A cattle fair is held on the 8th November.

CHILHAMPTON, a tythg. in the par. of South Newton, in the co. of Wilts, 1 mile N. of Wilton.

CHILLAND, a tythg. in the par. of Martyr-Worthy, in the co. of Hants, 3 miles N.E. of Winchester.

CHILLENDEN, a par. in the hund. of Eastry, lath of St. Augustine, in the co. of Kent, 6 miles W. of Deal and 5 S.W. of Sandwich. Wingham is its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £130, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a small ancient structure. The principal residences are Goodstone Hall, the seat of Sir B. W. Bridges, Bart.; St. Alban's Hall, and Knowlton Park. There is a fair held on Whit-Monday.

CHILLERTON, a tythg. in the pars. of Wootton and Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight, in the co. of Hants, 3 miles S. of Newport.

CHILLESFORD, a par. in the hund. of Plomesgate, in the co. of Suffolk, 3 miles N.W. of Orford, and 5 N.E. of Woodbridge. Wickham Market is its post town. It is situated on an estuary of the river Butley near Orford Haven. The living is a rect. in the dioc.

Norwich, val. £355, in the patron. of the Rev. W. E. Cooley. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a stone edifice. Here is a school. The charities amount to about £5 per annum.

CHILLINGFORD, a lib. in the tnshp. of Brewood, in the co. of Stafford, 1 mile from Brewood, and 10 S. of Stafford. It is situated near a branch of the river Pinkand the London and North-Western railway.

CHILLINGHAM, or CHEVELINGHAM, a par. in the eastern div. of the ward of Glendale, in the co. of Northumberland, 4 miles E. of Wooler, and 5 miles from the Lucker station. It is situated on the river Till, and includes the tnshps. of Chillingham, Hebburn, and Newtown. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £340, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient edifice. Here are schools for boys and girls. The castle, pleasantly situated, is a handsome building, the seat of the Earl of Tankerville; it is four stories high in the wings, and three in the centre, rebuilt in the reign of Elizabeth, and contains some valuable portraits. In the park is a herd of wild cattle; they are white, with black noses and eyelids, and are called the "White Scotch Bison," but the bulls have lost the manes attributed to them by Boethius. There is in the vicinity a British camp, called Roscastle.

CHILLINGHAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Chillingham, in the eastern div. of the ward of Glendale, in the co. of Northumberland.

CHILLINGTON, a par. in the hund. of South Petherton, in the co. of Somerset, 3 miles from Ilminster, and 5 E. of Chard. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £60, in the patron. of Earl Powlett. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient stone edifice. Here are National schools for both sexes. The lord of the manor is J. B. Notley, Esq.

CHILLINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Stokenham, in the co. of Devon, 3½ miles E. of Kingsbridge.

CHILLINGTON, a lib. in the par. of Brewood, in the co. of Stafford, 2 miles S.W. of Brewood. Here the Albrighton hounds meet.

CHILMARK, a par. in the hund. of Dunworth, in the co. of Wilts, 4 miles E. of Hindon, and 3 from the Salisbury railway station. It is situated on the river Nadder, and the Roman way to Bath, which passed through this parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £426, in the patron. of the Earl of Pembroke, who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is an ancient edifice, with beautiful stained-glass windows, and in good condition, nearly £2,000 having been laid out in its restoration in 1856. Here are National schools for both sexes. This place is celebrated for its freestone, of which Salisbury Cathedral and many other notable edifices of the county of Wilts are built. Near the church is an outhouse, supposed to be a remnant of Wilton Abbey. John de Chilmark, the Archimedes of the 13th century, was born here. The parish register dates from 1653.

CHILSON, a hmlt. in the par. of Shorthampton, in the co. of Oxford, 4 miles S. of Chipping-Norton.

CHILSON, a hmlt. in the tythg. of South Chard, in the co. of Somerset, near Chard.

CHILSWELL, a lib. in the par. of Cumnor, in the hund. of Hormer, in the co. of Berks, 3 miles W. of Oxford.

CHILSWORTH, a hmlt. in the par. of Great Milton, in the co. of Oxford, 3 miles from Tetsworth, its post town. It is situated on the river Thame, and comprises about 16 houses.

CHILSWORTHY, a vil. in the par. of Holsworthy, in the co. of Devon, 1 mile from Holsworthy.

CHILTERN, or CHITTERN, ALL SAINTS, a par. in the hund. of Heytesbury, in the co. of Wilts, 5 miles from Warminster, and 4 E.N.E. of the Heytesbury station, on the Salisbury branch of the Great Western railway. The village, which is small, is situated near the river Wiley. The living is a vic.* united with the cur. of Chiltern St. Mary, in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £325, in the patron. of the Bishop and of the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury alternately. The church is ancient, and is dedicated to All Saints. There is a small charity which produces about £2 per annum. In the vicinity is Knook camp. Chiltern is a meet for the South Wilts hounds.

CHILTERN HILLS, a range of chalk hills extending across England, from Wilts, through Berks, Oxford, and Bucks, to Suffolk, and attaining the altitude of 900 feet above the sea near Wendover. They were anciently covered with dense beechwoods, which afforded a covert for robbers and wild beasts. To clear these an officer of the crown, called the Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds—being Burnham, Desborough, and Stoke, in Buckinghamshire—was appointed, with a fee of 20*s.* per annum. This office has now become merely honorary, and is accepted by a member of parliament who may wish to retire.

CHILTERN ST. MARY, a par. in the hund. of Heytesbury, in the co. of Wilts. It adjoins the parish of Chiltern All Saints.

CHILTHORNE-DOMER, a par. in the hund. of Stone, in the co. of Somerset, 3 miles N. of the Yeovil station, on the London and South-Western railway. It is situated on the old coach road from Ilchester to Yeovil. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £235, in the patron. of the Rev. J. Baily. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone edifice in the decorated style, with monuments, and a register commencing in 1678. Here is a school for both sexes. The lord of the manor is H. W. Hasley, Esq.

CHILTINGTON, a manor in the par. of West Chiltington, in the hund. of West Eastwrith, in the co. of Sussex.

CHILTINGTON, EAST, a chplry. in the par. of Westmeston, in the hund. of Street, and rape of Lewes, in the co. of Sussex, 5 miles N.W. of Lewes. It is situated near the river Ouse, under the South Downs. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Westmeston in the dioc. of Chichester, in the patron. of G. Campion, Esq. Here is a National school. The charities amount to £7 per annum.

CHILTINGTON, WEST, a par. in the hund. of West Eastwrith, and rape of Arundel, in the co. of Sussex, 9 miles to the E. of Petworth, and 7 from Steyning. It is situated in a pleasant country, about 10 miles from the Brighton and South Coast railway, which has a station at Horsham. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £491, in the patron. of the Earl of Abergavenny. The tithes were commuted in 1839. The charities amount to £47, the endowment of Smyth's free school.

CHILTON, a par. in the hund. of Ashendon, in the co. of Bucks, 9 miles W. of Aylesbury, and 4 N. of Thame, its post town. The manor formerly belonged to the ancient family of Le Blount, who, during the wars of the Roses, concealed themselves under the name of Croke, and on the accession of Henry VII. still retained that name. Sir George Croke, a member of this family, for many years filled the office of Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, previous to the breaking out of the Civil War, and rendered his name illustrious by opposing the levying of ship money without authority of parliament. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £67, in the patron. of C. S. Ricketts, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice in several styles of architecture. It contains some brasses, and several ornamental monuments of the Croke and Blount families. The organ was presented by the vicar, at whose expense a school is conducted. The charities amount to £36 per annum, besides almshouses. The lady of the manor is Mrs. Ricketts.

CHILTON, a par. in the hund. of Babergh, in the co. of Suffolk, 1½ mile N.E. of Sudbury, its post town and railway station. It is situated on the river Stour, which bounds it on the W. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, of the val. of £208, and in the patron. of W. C. Parmenter, Esq. W. H. Windham, Esq., is lord of the manor. The tithes were commuted in 1839. The principal residence is Chilton Lodge.

CHILTON, a par. in the hund. of Compton, in the co. of Berks, 4 miles N. of East Ilsley, and 8 from Abingdon, its post town. The Great Western railway passes within a few miles of the village, and has a station at Didcot. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £400, in the patron. of G. Morland, Esq. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a modern building in the early English style. The charities amount to £11 per annum.

CHILTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Mottiston, in the Isle of Wight, co. of Hants, 5 miles S.W. of Newport.

CHILTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Atcham, in the co. of Salop, 3 miles S.E. of Shrewsbury.

CHILTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Merrington, in the south-eastern div. of the ward of Darlington, in the co. of Durham, 9 miles S.E. of Durham.

CHILTON, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Lawrence, in the hund. of Thanet, lathe of St. Augustine, in the co. of Kent, near Ramsgate.

CHILTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Clare, in the co. of Suffolk, 1 mile N.W. of Clare. A house stands here which was anciently an Austin priory.

CHILTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Stowmarket, in the co. of Suffolk, 1 mile N. of Stowmarket.

CHILTON CANDOVER. *See* CANDOVER, CHILTON, Hants.

CHILTON CANTILO, a par. in the hund. of Houndsborough, in the co. of Somerset, 4 miles E. of Ilchester, and 3 S.E. of the Marston railway station. It is situated on the road between Yeovil and Rimpton, near the river Yeo, and includes the chplry. of Nether-Adbeer. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £260, in the patron. of H. Goodford, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient edifice, in the Norman style of architecture. Here is a school for both sexes. The lord of the manor is Henry Goodford, Esq. The annual val. of the charities is about £2.

CHILTON FOLIATT, a par. partly in the hund. of Kinwardstone, in the co. of Wilts, and partly in the hund. of Kintbury Eagle, in the co. of Berks, 2½ miles from Hungerford, its post and railway town. It is pleasantly situated on the river Kennet, and includes the tythg. of Leverton. Formerly this place belonged to the Foliot family, and came through the Warines to Sutton, who presented it to the Charter House. The greater part of the par. is in Wilts, and in 1861 contained only 691 inhabitants. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £994, in the patron. of F. L. Popham, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a neat edifice, and contains monuments to the Popham family, and effigies of one of the Foliot family. The Wesleyans have a place of worship, and there is a National school for boys. The charities amount to £3 per annum. Chilton Lodge, designed by Pilkington, was anciently the seat of Secretary Whitelock.

CHILTON, GREAT and LITTLE, tnshps. in the par. of Merrington, in the co. of Durham, 6 miles E. of Bishop Auckland.

CHILTON TRINITY, a par. in the hund. of North Petherton, in the co. of Somerset, 2 miles N. of Bridgwater. It is situated in a valley through which the river Parret runs. The living is a rect. annexed to the vic.* of Bridgwater, in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a stone building with tower, and is very ancient.

CHILTON-UPON-POLDEN, a chplry. in the par. of Moorlinch, in the hund. of Whitley, in the co. of Somerset, 5 miles E. of Bridgwater, and 3 S.W. of the Edington railway station. It has lately been constituted a parish for ecclesiastical purposes under Sir Robert Peel's Act. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the perpet. cur.* of Edington, in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £120, in the patron. of the Rev. R. J. Luscombe. The tithes were commuted in 1839. The church is a plain stone edifice. The Independents have a place of worship. The charities are about £6 per annum. The moor is celebrated for its beautiful specimens of ferns and orchids. The lord of the manor is Colonel Tynte.

CHILVERS COTON, a par. in the Atherstone div. of the hund. of Hemlingford, in the co. of Warwick. It is a station on the North-Western railway and Coventry canal, 8 miles from Coventry, and 1 from Nuneaton. The inhabitants are principally engaged in ribbon-weaving and the other manufactures of Coventry and Nuneaton. In the vicinity are several extensive collieries. It contains the hmlt. of Griff and Arbury Park, the old seat of the Newdegates. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £106, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a large structure, with a square tower. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics have places of worship. There is a commodious free school for boys and girls, supported by C. N. Newdegate, Esq., M.P. In the village stands the Union poorhouse. Arbury Hall, the splendid seat of the Newdegate family, was built in the reign of Elizabeth by Sir Edmund Anderson, out of the materials of the old monastery, the site of which had been granted by Henry VIII. to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, in 1538.

CHILWELL, a hmlt. in the par. of Attenborough, in the southern div. of the wap. of Broxtow, in the co. of Nottingham, 4 miles S.W. of Nottingham. It is situated near the river Trent. The inhabitants are principally employed in stocking-weaving. Chilwell Hall is a fine mansion.

CHILWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Mainsbridge, in the co. of Hants, 4 miles E. of Romsey, its post town, and near Chandler's Ford station of the South-Western railway. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £53, in the patron. of John Fleming, Esq., who rebuilt the church at his sole expense. It is in the Gothic style, and is a small but handsome edifice with neat spire, containing a beautiful stained-glass window of the Evangelists. A monument stands in the churchyard to the memory of the late Hon. Richard G. Quin, and likewise a mausoleum to W. H. Pitt, Esq. John B. Fleming, Esq., of Stoneham Park, owns the manor and the whole of the parish, which consists generally of open ground and woodland.

CHILWORTH, a hmlt. and chplry. in the par. of St. Martha-on-the-Hill, in the first div. of the hund. of Blackheath, in the co. of Surrey, 2½ miles S.E. of Guildford, its post town. It is a railway station on the London and South-Western line, and is situated a little to the N. of the river Wey. It was formerly considered extra-parochial and extra-judicial. The living is a rect. cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £25, in the patron. of Lord Lovaine. The church, dedicated to St. Martha, is a flint structure. Here are both gunpowder and paper mills.

CHILWORTH, a hmlt. in the par. of Great Milton, in the hund. of Bullingdon, in the co. of Oxford, 5 miles W. of Thame.

CHIMNEY, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Bampton, in the co. of Oxford, 6 miles S. of Witney. It is situated on Chimney Brook, which runs into the river Isis.

CHIMNEY MILLS, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Blackbourn, in the co. of Suffolk, 5 miles N.W. of Bury St. Edmund's.

CHINEHAM, a tythg. in the par. of Monk Sherborne, in the upper halt of the hund. of Basingstoke, in the co. of Hants, 2 miles S.E. of the vil. of Monk Sherborne, and 1 N.E. of Basingstoke.

CHINE HILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Piddletown, in the co. of Dorset, 5 miles N.E. of Dorchester.

CHINGFORD, a par. in the hund. of Waltham, in the co. of Essex, 8 miles S.W. of Epping, 9 from London, and near the Woodford station of the Great Eastern line. It is pleasantly situated between the river Lea and Epping Forest, and is adorned with many pleasant suburban residences. Its name was anciently written *Cingeford*, or King's Ford, from a ford across the river Lea, which bounds the parish on the W. From the earliest times there have been two manors in the parish. One belonged to the church of St. Paul before the Conquest, and was surrendered to Henry VIII. in

544; the other manor, Chingford Comitis, was, at the me of Domesday Survey, held by Ongar the thane, under tobert Gernon; it was likewise surrendered to Henry III., and afterwards granted by Queen Mary, together ith the preceding manor, to Susan, widow of Thomas ongue, Clarencieux King-at Arms. Under this grant— hich conveys, besides the right of free-warren, "the nd, ground, and soil, together with the woods, under- oods, and trees"—enclosures have been made at various imes, and hence springs the cause of so much contro- ersy between the crown and the neighbourhood, the rown claiming forest rights over the reclaimed as well s over the waste lands. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. f London, val. £568, in the patron. of the Rev. B. B. eathcote. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ncient stone structure covered with ivy, and is fast rumbling to decay, with the exception of the chancel, hich is still preserved. On the green is the new church rected in 1845, being a beautiful brick, flint, and tone edifice with spire. Here are National schools or boys and girls. The principal residences are Great riday Hall, The Mount, and White Hall. In the icinity is Pumphall, an old farmhouse, formerly a unting-lodge of King James I., at which he was re- iding when he visited Sir Thomas Boothby, and, accord- ng to tradition, rendered the event memorable by nighting the sirloin of beef.

CHINLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Glossop, in the und. of High Peak, in the co. of Derby, 3 miles N. of Chapel-le-Frith. Together with Bugsworth and Brown- ide it forms a chplry. The village is very consider- ble. There is an Independent chapel, which anciently elonged to William Bagshawe, an eminent Noncon- ormist divine, who was called "the Apostle of the eak."

CHINNELL, a tnshp. in the par. of Whitchurch, in he co. of Salop, 2 miles N. of Whitchurch.

CHINNOCK, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Hounds- orough, and union of Yeovil, in the co. of Somerset, ½ miles S.W. of Yeovil, and 7 from Ilchester. It is situated on the river Parret. The living is a rect. in he dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £140, in the patron. of he lord chancellor. The charities amount to £34 per annum.

CHINNOCK, MIDDLE, a par. in the hund. of Houndsborough, and union of Yeovil, in the co. of Somerset, 4 miles from Crewkerne, and 5 from Yeovil. It is situated on the river Parret. The living is a rect. in the archdeac. of Wells, and dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £189, in the patron. of the Earl of Ilchester. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. The charities pro- duce about £3 a year.

CHINNOCK, WEST, a par. in the hund of Hounds- borough, in the co. of Somerset, ½ mile N.W. of Middle Chinnock. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Chiseleborough. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The tithes were commuted in 1839.

CHINNOR, a par. in the hund. of Lewknor, in the co. of Oxford, 4 miles S.E. of Thame. It is pleasantly situated near the Chiltern hills, and the ancient British Icknield Street. It comprises the hmlts. of Oakley and Henton. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £509, in the patron. of Sir J. Musgrave. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient edifice, in the Norman style, with tower and a fine peal of bells; it contains several brasses, one of which bears date 1330. The Independents have a place of worship. The manu- facture of Windsor chairs and lace is the chief employ- ment of the inhabitants. A meeting for the sale of lace, locally called a "lace feast," is held here every fortnight.

CHIPCHASE, a tnshp., united with Gunnerton, in the par. of Chollerton, in the north-eastern div. of the ward of Tindale, in the co. of Northumberland, 5 miles S.E. of Bellingham. The castle, commanding a fine view, was the seat of the Herons, and is now owned by R. W. Grey, Esq.

CHIPLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Clare, in the co. of Suffolk, 1 mile W. of Clare. Here was formerly a small priory of the Augustine order

CHIPNALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Cheswardine, in the co. of Salop, 4 miles S.E. of Market Drayton.

CHIPPENHAM, a hund. in the N.W. portion of the co. of Wilts; contains Chippenham borough, and the pars. of Alderton, Biddestone, Box, Bromhill, Castle-Combe, Colerne, Corsham, Ditteridge, Easton-Gray, Harden- huish, Kellaways, Kingswood, West Kington, Laycock, Langley-Burrell, Leigh-de-la-Mere, Drew Littleton, Luckington, Pewsham, Sherston (Magna and Parva), Slaughterford, Sopworth, North Wraxall, Yatton-Key- nell, and parts of Christian-Malford, and Hullavington —comprising 65,160 acres.

CHIPPENHAM, a par., market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, in the hund. of Chippenham, in the co. of Wilts, 10 miles S. of Malmesbury, and 13 N.E. of Bath. It is a station on the Great Western line, and is situated on a bend of the river Avon. This was anciently a seat of the kings of Wessex, and is styled by most ancient writers, *Villa Regia*. It was here that Ethelwulf, in 853, celebrated the marriage of his daughter Athel- switha with Buthred, King of Mercia; and some years later the town was held by the Danes against King Alfred, who was obliged to seek shelter in Selwood Forest. After the battle of Ethandune, in which the Danes were de- feated, Alfred concluded a treaty with their Prince, Guth- run, at Chippenham, by which they agreed to be bap- tised, and retire to Cirencester. On the death of Alfred, that monarch bequeathed the lordship and town of Chippenham, with its palace, to his daughter Elfleda. In the Domesday Survey, the manor of *Chepeham*, or Chippenham, is entered as belonging to Edward the Confessor, and after the Conquest it continued in the possession of the crown. In the reign of Richard II. it had passed to the Hungerfords, who rebuilt the church; and in that of Charles I. it was taxed £30 as ship-money. It had been a market town from the earliest times, as its name implies, being derived from the Anglo-Saxon word *Cyppenham*, a "market-place," but it received its first charter from Queen Mary. It was sub- sequently incorporated under the Municipal Corpora- tions Act, when the government was vested in a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors, with the style of the "bailiff and burgesses of the borough of Chippenham."— The principal employment of the inhabitants is agri- cultural, but many of the townspeople are engaged in the manufacture of broadcloth and silks. Chippenham is the centre of the North Wilts Agricultural Association, and there is an annual show of cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry. The town is situated on a declivity on the S. side of the Avon, which is very wide at this place, and has a beautiful stone bridge of 20 arches, with an ornamented balustrade. It is well built, and extends for about half a mile in length, containing a townhall, market-house, two banks, savings- bank, and literary institution. In 1834 it was improved under the provisions of an Act for lighting, cleansing, and paving it. There are a few grist-mills and tanneries, and the town is connected by a short branch with the Wilts and Berks canal. It first returned two members to parliament in the reign of Edward I. The limits of the present parliamentary borough are much more extensive than the municipal, the former containing, according to the census of 1861, 1,345 inhabited houses, with a population of 7,075, while the latter comprises 300 houses, inhabited by a population of 1,603. It is also remarkable that while the municipal borough has declined 104 in the decennial period since 1851, the par- liamentary has increased 792. The population of the parish of Chippenham is 4,753.—The living is a vic.* an- nexed to which is the rect. of Tytherton Lucas, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford. The parish church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient edifice in the Gothic style, partly built by the Hungerfords in the 12th cen- tury, and has a beautiful spire and peal of eight bells. It contains several brasses and tombs of the Bayntons, Prynnes, &c. The district church, situated near the railway station, stands in the parish of Langley Burrell, and is dedicated to St. Paul. It is an elegant build- ing in the early English style, and was erected in

1855. There are five Dissenting places of worship, two of which are Baptist, the others Independent, Methodist, and Wesleyan. The Roman Catholics also have a chapel. Here is an endowed school for the sons of freemen, as also National and British schools. The charities produce about £200 per annum.—Bowood, the seat of the Marquis of Lansdowne, is not far from the town. In the vicinity were two chalybeate springs, formerly celebrated, but now neglected except by the poorer classes. One has recently been filled up. A paved causeway was constructed by Maud Heath in 1474, from Chippenham Cliff, through the town, to Wick Hill, a distance of 4 miles, at various points of which causeway stones have been erected, each bearing an inscription commemorative of its erection.—Friday is market day. Twice in the month the markets are for the sale of cattle and sheep, and once for cheese, of which several thousand tons are sometimes sold. There is also a corn market. Fairs are held for the sale of horses, cattle, and sheep, on the 17th May, 22nd June, 29th October, and 11th December.

CHIPPENHAM, a par. in the hund. of Staploe, in the co. of Cambridge, 4 miles N.E. of the Newmarket railway station. Ely is its post town. It was given by William de Mandeville in 1148 to the Hospitallers, who had a preceptory here. It contains the vil. of Badlingham. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £240, in the patron. of John Tharp, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a neat Gothic edifice. The charities amount to £45 per annum. Chippenham Park anciently belonged to the Russell family. In the park near 2,000,000 of trees of various kinds have recently been planted, and it contains some fine exotics.

CHIPPENHURST, or CHIPPINGHURST, a hmlt. in the par. of Cuddesden, hund. of Bullingdon, in the co. of Oxford, 6 miles S.E. of Oxford.

CHIPPERFIELD, a hmlt. in the par. of King's Langley, in the co. of Herts, 4 miles N. of Rickmansworth.

CHIPPING, a vil. in the par. of Buckland, in the co. of Herts, 2 miles N. of Buntingford. The Puckeridge hounds meet here.

CHIPPING, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Blackburn, in the co. of Lancaster, 5 miles from Longridge, 8¼ E. of the Garstang railway station, and 12 N.E. of Preston. It is situated on a branch of the river Hodder, and contains the tnshps. of Chipping and Thornley with Wheatley. In this village is an iron-foundry. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £120, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a stone edifice, with tower and a peal of six bells. The register commences in the year 1550. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel and school. A free school for the education of 24 boys stands in the village, which was endowed, in 1684, by John Brabbin; over the school door is inscribed, "Doce, Disce, vel Discede."

CHIPPING BARNET. *See* BARNET, CHIPPING, and the like for other Chippings not given here.

CHIPPING LAMBOURN, a par. and market town in the hund. of Lambourn, in the co. of Berks, 8 miles N.W. of Hungerford, and 25 N.W. of Reading. It is situated near Ridgeway, on the river Lambourn, and contains Woodlands, Eastbury, Hadley Blagrave, Upper Lambourn, and Bockhampton. It was anciently presented to Alfrith by his uncle, King Alfred, and has since fallen to the families of De Essex and Fitzwarren. Ashdown Park, now the seat of the Earl of Craven, is supposed by some to have been the spot where Alfred defeated the Danes, in A.D. 871. There are on the Ridge, the Blowing Stone, Uffington Castle, and the White Horse. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. with the cur. of Eastbury annexed, £204, in the patron. of the bishop. The parish church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient cruciform building, in the Norman and perpendicular styles, with stained-glass windows, two chantry chapels, an embattled tower, and a peal of eight bells. It contains brasses of J. Eastbury (1400), and tombs of the family of De Essex. There is likewise a district church at Woodlands, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £220, in the patron. of Christ's College, Cambridge. There are National and free schools for both sexes, and almshouses for poor men, founded in 1582 by John Eastbury. Market day is Friday; and fairs are held on 12th May, 14th October, and 4th December.

CHIPPING NORTON, a par., municipal borough, and market town, in the hund. of Chadlington, in the co. of Oxford, 18 miles N.W. of Oxford. It was formerly held by the Croft, De Vere, and Rodney families, and at one time possessed a castle, built by King Stephen, traces of which still remain to the N. of the church. There are ruins of a market-cross in the market-place, and of a monastery and chapel in the High-street. The town is lighted with gas, and the streets are partially paved. The houses, chiefly of stone, are in general well built, and situated on the slope of a hill. The principal street, which is in the upper part of the town, is the most modern, and contains the best houses. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture and the manufacture of woollen cloth, especially shawls, druggets, horse-cloths, and a stout cloth for trousers. Here is a handsome townhall, recently erected, two banks, a literary institution, and the Union workhouse. The town is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors; the mayor and aldermen being lords of the manor. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £150, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. The tithes were commuted for land, under an Act of inclosure, in 1769. The church, situated in a beautiful valley, is in the decorated English style, and formerly had an elegant and highly enriched tower, which, being in a very dilapidated state, was taken down in 1819, when a square embattled tower was erected. The edifice contains a rood-loft and the chantry chapels of St. John, St James, and the Virgin, founded respectively by John Tarnes, Margaret Pynner, and M. Lee. It has recently been repaired, and possesses several very handsome monuments, with recumbent effigies, and brasses of early date. The oldest portion of the building is supposed to have been erected in 1280. The Baptists, Wesleyans, Society of Friends, Antinomians, and Roman Catholics, have each places of worship, and there are National and free schools, the former being for both sexes. The charities amount to £88 per annum, including the endowments of the Cornish and Townsend almshouses. There is a free grammar school, founded by Edward VI., with an income from endowment of £17. Chipping Norton is the seat of a Poor-law Union, comprising twenty-nine parishes in Oxfordshire and three in Warwickshire, and the head of County Court and Registration districts. Wednesday is market day, and a considerable business is done in agricultural produce. Fairs are held on the Wednesday following the 1st January, and the last Wednesday in each month, except December, when one is held on the 11th, chiefly for cattle; statute fairs for hiring servants are held on the Wednesdays preceding and following the 10th October.

CHIPPING-ONGAR, a par. in the hund. of Ongar, in the co. of Essex, 10 miles W. of Chelmsford, and N.W. of the Brentwood station of the Great Eastern line. It is a petty sessions and market town, and is situated on the river Roding. It is called *Ongre* in Doomsday, at which time it was held by Earl Eustace and came to Henry II., who built a castle here, of which a part yet remains. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £127, in the patron. of E. A. Bennett, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, possesses a monument to Lady Jane Cromwell, who was cousin to the Protector. There are charities to the value of £76 per annum. The Independents have a place of worship. The Union workhouse which is situated here is a spacious building, erected at a cost of £4,100. There is a bridge over the river Roding, consisting of three arches. Roman remains have been found. Market day is Saturday, and there is a statute fair held on the 12th October.

CHIPPING-SODBURY, a par., market town, and municipal borough, in the lower div. of the hund. of Grumbalds Ash, in the co. of Gloucester, 1¾ mile N.E. of Yate railway station, 28 from Gloucester, and 11 N.E. from Bristol. It is situated near the river Frome, on the declivity of a hill, a spur of the Cotswolds. A considerable trade in cheese and malt was formerly carried on, but this is now transferred to Chippenham, which has become the great mart for cheese. The town contains a bank, free grammar school, with an endowment of £20 per annum, and the Union poorhouse. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £156, in the patron. of the Vicar of Old Sodbury. The church, dedicated to SS. Mary and John the Baptist, is an ancient structure, in the Gothic style, with square embattled tower, and several tombs. The Baptists, Society of Friends, and Roman Catholics have places of worship; and there are grammar and National schools. The town was incorporated by Charles II. for a mayor, &c., but the charter is now held by 1 bailiff and 12 burgesses, who have at their disposal several valuable charities. The town lands produce about £300 a year. Chipping Sodbury gives name to a Poor-law Union, comprising 26 parishes, though the Union poorhouse is situated in the par. of Yate. The petty sessions are held for the division of Sodbury once a fortnight, the Duke of Beaufort being chairman; and the County Court is held on the last Saturday of each month. Sodbury is also a registration district and a polling place for the county elections. The remains of a Roman encampment are to be seen on some hills about 3 miles distant, and near it is Little Sodbury Manor, where Tyndale began his translation of the Testament. The weekly market held on Friday has been made void by the monthly market established for cattle, pigs, sheep, cheese, &c., which is well attended, and held on the first Tuesday of each month. On Holy Thursday and 24th June fairs were formerly held for cattle, and on the Friday before the latter day, and on Michaelmas Day, for hiring servants.

CHIPPING-WARDEN, a hund. in the S.W. portion of the co. of Northampton, contains the pars. of Ashton-le-Walls, Boddington, Byfield, Chipping-Warden, Edgcott, Eydon, Greatworth, Sulgrave, and Woodford, comprising 21,370 acres.

CHIPPING-WARDEN, a par. in the hund. of Chipping-Warden, in the co. of Northampton, 6 miles N. of Banbury, its post town, and 10 S.W. of Daventry. The Great Western railway passes within 6 miles of the village, and has a station at Banbury. The village, which was formerly a market town, is pleasantly situated on the turnpike road from Banbury to Daventry. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £277, in the patron. of Lady S. North. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is a commodious stone edifice, in the decorated style, with square embattled and pinnacled tower, and galilee at the W. end. The Wesleyans have a place of worship here, and there is a National school, erected in 1832 by the Baroness North. There are charities arising from the town estate which amount to £81 per annum. Chipping-Warden Hall, formerly the residence of Lady North, is now a farmhouse. Here is a meet for the hounds of Mr. Drake. Lady North is lady of the manor. At Black-Grounds, a short distance from the village, is the site of the Roman station *Brinavæ*, covering about 40 acres, where coins and other antiquities have been found. Arbury Banks, also in the vicinity, is supposed to have been a Danish camp.

CHIPSTABLE, a par. in the hund. of Williton, in the co. of Somerset, 7 miles N.W. of the Wellington station, and 15 from Witchet. It is situated on the river Tone, which takes its rise on Brendon Hill. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £340, in the patron. of C. H. Dare, Esq. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient edifice, in the Gothic style of architecture, and has been recently repaired. The register commences in 1694. Here is a National school for both sexes. Bulland Lodge is a beautiful seat, occupied by Arthur Capel, the lord of the manor.

CHIPSTEAD, a par. in the second div. of the hund. of Reigate, in the co. of Surrey, 2 miles from the Merstham station of the London and Brighton line. Redhill is its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £431, in the patron. of Colonel H. Jolliffe. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is supposed to be more than 800 years old. The charities amount to £16. Here the Wesleyans have a chapel. There is an endowed school with an income of about £70 a year, left by Mrs. Mary Stephen, for the apprenticing and instruction of poor children. Sir William Jolliffe is lord of the manor.

CHIRBURY, a hund. in the co. of Salop, in two divs. The upper contains the par. of Chirbury, with a portion of Church Stoke; the lower, the par. of Shelve, with parts of Worthen and Hyssington, comprising together 26,890 acres.

CHIRBURY, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Chirbury, in the co. of Salop, 3 miles from Montgomery, and 18 S.W. of Shrewsbury. It is the Saxon *Cyricbyrig*, near Ethelfleda's Castle and Offa's Dyke. The village is very agreeably situated, in a fine and fertile valley, on the borders of Montgomeryshire. It had formerly a castle, which was said to have been built by Ethelfleda, Queen of the Mercians, and its ancient consequence is evident from its having given its name to the hundred. Here are the remains of an Austin abbey, founded by Robert de Boulers, in Henry III.'s time. The place is noted as having given the title of baron to the celebrated Edward Lord Herbert of Montgomery. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, of the val. of £200, in the patron. of the trustees of Shrewsbury grammar school, to whom the great tithes were granted by Queen Elizabeth. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, was formerly in connection with Chirbury Priory. It is very ancient, having been restored by Humphrey de Winsbury (whose coat of arms it contains) in 1127. There are also two other churches in this parish — that at Marton, val. £45, and that at Middleton, val. £100, both of which are perpet. curs., and in the patron. of the vicar. Here is a school for boys, endowed by a former vicar, the Rev. Edward Lewis, who died in 1675. He left two farms for this purpose, out of the rent of which £20 a year to be paid to the schoolmaster, together with schoolhouse and garden, and whatever sum remained after the necessary repairs on the farms, to be equally distributed to 10 poor widows of the parish. There are likewise other charities, producing £7 per annum. Mr. Lewis left also a library for the use of the vicar and schoolmaster. This was the birthplace of Bishop Chirbury, who died 1497.

CHIRDON, a tnshp. in the par. of Gaystead, in the north-western div. of the ward of Tindale, in the co. of Northumberland, 5½ miles W. of Bellingham. It is situated on the Chirdon Burn.

CHIRK, a hund. in the S. portion of the co. of Denbigh, containing the pars. of Chirk, Llanarmon-Mynydd-Mawr, Llancadwalladr, Llangollen, Llanarmon-Dyrfryn-Ceiriog, Llansaintffraid-Glyn-Ceiriog, and parts of Llansilin, Llan-y-Mynech, and Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant.

CHIRK, a par. and small town in the hund. of Chirk, in the co. of Denbigh, 8 miles S.W. of Wrexham-Regis, and 191¾ from London by rail. It is a station on the Chester and Shrewsbury section of the Great Western railway, and is a petty sessions town. The great Holyhead road and the Ellesmere canal pass through the par., which includes the tnshps. of Brynkinalt, the seat of Lord Dungannon, Halton, and Pen-y-clawdd. The manor was formerly the head of a lordship, which belonged to the Mortimers. Henry II. was defeated here by Owen Gwynedd, in 1165. The modern town, which contains about 500 inhabitants, is situated on the brow of a limestone hill, in the midst of coal and lime works, and has several paper-mills, which give an aspect of considerable activity to the place. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £570, in the

patron. of the bishop. The church contains monuments to several members of the Myddleton family, the chief of which is one to Sir Thomas Myddleton, the distinguished commonwealth leader in the Civil War. In the churchyard are several fine old yew-trees. The charities amount to £114 per annum. In the vicinity is a fine castellated mansion, the ancient seat of the Myddletons. It was originally built by Roger Mortimer, in the reign of Edward I., on the site of a more ancient fortress, called Castle Grogen, near the Berwyn hills, on the line of Offa's Dyke, which runs about a mile from the village. After passing through the hands of the Fitz-Alans, Stanleys, and others, it became the property of Lord St. John, who sold it to Sir Thomas Myddleton, afterwards Lord Mayor of London, in whose family it still remains. It was taken by the royalists in 1646, and afterwards by General Lambert, in 1659, who demolished a portion of the building. The castle, which was subsequently restored, is a square building, surrounding a quadrangle 160 feet by 100, and containing an oak gallery 100 feet in length, defended at each of the angles by a massive bastion tower; in the interior are several fine apartments, a chapel, and a gallery of pictures, with several good family portraits. In the tnshp. of Brynkinalt, on the river Dee, is the fine mansion of Lord Dungannon, recently rebuilt in the pointed style of architecture. Chirk is a meet for the Wynnstay hounds. Fairs for the sale of cattle, &c., are held on the 10th February and June, and the 12th August and November.

CHIRM, a vil. in the tnshp. of Wingates, in the co. of Northumberland, 4 miles S.E. of Rothbury.

CHIRNSIDE, a par. in the district of the Merse, in the co. of Berwick, Scotland. It is a burgh of barony, containing a vil. of the same name, 9 miles N.W. of Berwick, and 50 from Edinburgh. It has a station on the Dunse branch of the North British railway. The parish is bounded on the N. by the Billymire burn, and on the S. and W. by the Whitadder. Churnside Hill, a spur projecting from the Lammermoor hills, is remarkable for the great extent of its summit, and its gradual decline towards the Whitadder. The Rev. Henry Erskine, father of the Erskines who founded the Secession, was minister here after the Revolution of 1688. This parish is the seat of a presb. in the synod of Merse and Teviotdale, and is in the patron. of Innes of Parsonsgreen. The stipend of the minister is £300. There is a Free church at Allanton; also United Presbyterian and Reformed Presbyterian churches at Chirnside. It has an annual fair in November.

CHIRTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Tynemouth, in the eastern div. of Castle ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 1 mile W. of Shields; it is a station on the Newcastle and Tynemouth line. The river Tyne passes through the tnshp., which is decreasing in population, owing to the collieries being worked out.

CHIRTON. *See* CHERRINGTON, co. Wilts.

CHISELBOROUGH, a par. in the hund. of Houndsborough, in the co. of Somerset, 4 miles from the Crewkerne station of the London and Exeter direct line, and 5 W. of Yeovil. It is situated on the river Parret. The living is a rect.,* annexed to which is the cur. of West Chinnock, in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, in the patron. of the Earl of Egremont. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is a fine edifice in the Norman and early English styles of architecture; the nave was restored in 1842. The register commences in 1555. Here is a Wesleyan place of worship, and a school supported by the rector. The lord of the manor is J. M. Quantock, Esq. There is a fair for horses and cattle on the last Thursday in October.

CHISELDON, or CHISLEDON, a par. in the hund. of Kingsbridge, in the co. of Wilts, 8 miles S. of Highworth, and 4 from the Swindon railway station. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £173, in the patron. of H. Calley, Esq. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, is a plain edifice, lately restored, and contains monuments to the Calley and Mellish families. The Methodists and Primitive Methodists have places of worship here and there is a National school for both sexes. The charities produce about £12 a year. T. Calley, Esq., is lord of the manor. Burdrop Park contains a substantial stone edifice, which is the seat of H. Calley, Esq.

CHISELHAMPTON, a par. in the hund. of Dorchester, in the co. of Oxford, 6 miles N.W. of Abingdon and 7½ S.E. of Oxford. It is situated on the river Thames. The Great Western railway passes within a few miles of the village, and has a station at Abingdon-road. The living is a perpet. cur., annexed to which is the perpet. cur. of Stadhampton, val. together £155, in the dioc. of Oxford, in the patron. of C. Peers, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a modern edifice. Chiselhampton Lodge, a handsome mansion of red brick, with stone pilasters and pediment, surrounded by a park of 24 acres, was formerly the seat of the D'Oyly family, but is now the property of C. Peers, Esq., who is lord of the manor, and recorder of Henley-on-Thames.

CHISELHURST, a par. in the hund. of Ruxley, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, in the co. of Kent, 3 miles E. of Bromley, and 2 from the St. Mary Cray railway station, on the Chatham and Dover line. It is pleasantly situated on the high road between Bromley and Crayford. The manor formerly belonged to the Walsinghams, of Scadbury (now a farmhouse), where Sir Francis Walsingham, Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth, and Lord Keeper Bacon, were born. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Canterbury, of the val. of £487, in the patron. of the Bishop of Worcester. There is also a district church at Sidcup, the living of which is a perpet cur.,* of the val. of £150, in the patron. of the rector. The parish church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a handsome flint edifice, with tower and spire, and fine peal of bells. The body of the church is in good condition, and the tower and spire new, the former having been destroyed by fire in 1857. In the church are monuments to the Berties, Walsinghams, Dr. Wallaston, Sir Philip Warwick, and other celebrities. The register dates from 1558. The charities amount to about £40 per annum. The Wesleyans and Roman Catholics have chapels, and there are National schools for both sexes, and also infant schools. The chief residences are Frognals, the elegant seat of Viscount Sydney, who inherits the manor through the Botetourts; Pheasant Grove, the seat of Lord Wynford, son of the late eminent Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, who was raised to the peerage for his services on the bench; and Camden Place, now the property of the Marquis of Camden, where the celebrated antiquary, Camden, wrote the annals of Queen Elizabeth, and died in 1623. In Camden Park may be seen the elegant piece of architecture which is commonly called the Lanthorn of Demosthenes, or choragic monument of Lysicrates. A pleasure fair is held on Wednesday after Whit-Sunday.

CHISENBURY, a tythg. in the par. of Enford, in the co. of Wilts, 8 miles W. of Ludgershall. It is situated on the river Avon, near Chisenbury camp, which occupied a site of 5 acres, and is 595 yards in circuit. The chief residence is Chisenbury Priory.

CHISHALL, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Uttlesford, in the co. of Essex, 4½ miles S.E. of Royston, and 6 from Saffron Walden. The Hitchin and Cambridge branch of the Great Eastern railway passes within a few miles of the village, and has a station at Royston. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £173, in the patron. of J. Wilkes, Esq. The parochial charities produce £6 per annum.

CHISHALL, LITTLE, a par. in the co. of Essex, as above, 1 mile to the S. of Great Chishall. The living, St. Nicholas, is a rect. annexed to that of Heydon.

CHISLETT, a par. in the hund. of Bleangate, lathe of St. Augustine, in the co. of Kent, 6 miles N.E. of Canterbury, its post town, and 10 from Ramsgate. It is situated on the river Stour, 3 miles from the Grove Ferry station of the South-Eastern line. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £231, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to

t. Mary, is a modern edifice in the early English style f architecture, with tower. Here the Independents nd Wesleyans have each a chapel; and there are free chools for both sexes, endowed with land by a former rchbishop of Canterbury, which now produces £45 per nnum. Taylor's charity, for the general benefit of the oor, produces £80 per annum.

CHISWICK, a par. in the Kensington div. of the und. of Ossulstone, in the co. of Middlesex, forming sort of peninsula, nearly surrounded by the river hames, 7 miles by road, and 5 miles by the South-Western railway, from London. Chiswick is first mentioned in a record of the reign of Henry III.; and about he year 1731 a Roman urn and some silver coins were ound at Turnham Green.—There are two large reweries in Chiswick, and on the opposite side of the iver are the water-works of the West Middlesex Company. The island opposite Chiswick is the first to be et with up the Thames. Along the bank of the river re several wharves and maltings. The parish contains ,311 acres, with a population of 6,504, embracing all lasses of society. At Turnham Green and other choice situations are many pleasant villa residences, but in the ensely populated district of Chiswick New Town are great number of poor. The green has recently been nclosed by subscription, and a drinking-fountain erected. t the sole expense of J. P. Bull, Esq. Many local improvements in the drainage and paving of the town have ecently been undertaken by the Chiswick Improvement ommissioners, who are constituted a board under a pecial Act of Parliament.—The living is a vic.* in the ioc. of London, gross val. £550, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. The church, which is edicated to St. Nicholas, has a very ancient tower, nd a recent examination of the structure has revealed very handsome roof of the 12th or 13th century, which ad been concealed by a plaster ceiling. It is much to e regretted that the vestry have resolved to destroy this ine relic of antiquity, which Mr. Scott, the architect, says might well be restored. The church, however, is unsafe till repaired, and is at present closed. It contains some ld and interesting monuments; and has two very handsome stained-glass windows. Sir John Chardin, the traveller, is buried in Chiswick churchyard; and there are monuments to Hogarth, who lived near Chiswick Field, in Hogarth-lane; to Chaloner, who worked the first alum-works in England; to Holland, the actor; Lord Macartney; the Duchesses of Cleveland and Somerset; the Countess of Falconberg, Cromwell's third daughter, who died at Sutton Court; Rose, the translator of "Sallust;" Loutherbourg, the painter; Kent, the landscape painter; Ralph, a political writer and Dunciad hero; Sharp, the engraver; Ugo Foscolo, the Italian patriot and author, and numerous other persons of eminence. There are also two other churches, viz., Christ Church, Turnham Green, a district parish church under the Marquis of Blandford's Act, in the patron. of the Bishop of London; it was built in 1843 chiefly by subscription, at a cost, with endowment, of £6,000, and is a good specimen of Gothic architecture; the other, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is an elegant stone structure, erected in 1848 at the expense of J. C. Sharpe, Esq.—Chiswick is principally famous for the nursery gardens of the Horticultural Society of London, in which are raised all kinds of shrubs and flowers for the adornment of the new gardens at Kensington. Adjoining these nursery gardens is Chiswick House, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire, who owns a very large portion of the parish, which chiefly consists of market gardens. Chiswick House was built on the site of a house in which Sir Robert Carr, King James I.'s favourite, lived, in imitation of the Capra Villa, from a design by Earl Burlington. It has a double approach by two flights of stone steps, with a portico, and is crowned by an eight-sided dome; since Kent completed it, wings have been added by Wyatt. It contains some matchless works of art—as Charles I. and family, by Vandyck; Lord Clifford, date 1444, by Van Eyck; Rembrandt in his painting-room, by Douw; Belisarius, by Murillo; a Madonna, by Domenichino; Acis and Galatea, by Giordano; portrait of Mary Queen of Scots, by Zucchero, with many more by other celebrated masters, besides a fine collection of drawings and some sculpture, among which is the Hebe of Canova. The ornamental water in the park is supplied by the Thames. The gate of Beaufort House, Sir Thomas More's seat at Chelsea, is in the grounds; on it are inscribed some lines by Pope. The Emperor Alexander visited Chiswick House in 1815; and there both Fox and Canning died. There is also a mansion called Grove End, situated on the Thames, the western end of which is the terminating point of the Oxford and Cambridge rowing matches.

CHISWORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Glossop, in the hund. of High Peak, in the co. of Derby, 4 miles S.W. of Glossop. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There is a colliery in the neighbourhood and a cotton-spinning factory. The feast is held on the first Sunday in August.

CHITHURST, a par. in the hund. of Dumpford, rape of Chichester, in the co. of Sussex, 2½ miles W. of Midhurst, its post town. It is situated on the river Rother, and is mentioned in Domesday as *Titcherte*, a part of Hamesford. It was the property of Peter Bottesworth in Queen Elizabeth's time. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Iping, in the dioc. of Lichfield, in the patron. of Lord Leconfield. The church is in the early English style of architecture. By the New Boundaries Act this parish is included in the borough of Midhurst.

CHITTERN. *See* CHILTERN, Wiltshire.

CHITTLEHAMPTON, a par. in the hund. of South Molton, in the co. of Devon, 8 miles S.E. of Barnstaple, and 3 E. of the Umberleigh station of the North Devon line. South Molton is its post town. It is situated on the river Taw. The parish is chiefly agricultural, and has one lime quarry. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £575, in the patron. of the trustees of Lord Rolle. The parish church, dedicated to St. Hieritha, is an ancient stone edifice in the early English style of architecture, and possesses monuments to the Giffard and Rolle families, brasses, and a beautifully carved pulpit. There is also another church in this parish, the living of which is a perpet. cur. in the same patron. as the vic. The Wesleyans and Plymouth brethren have places of worship, and there are National schools for both sexes, besides infant schools. The annual value of the charities is about £40. There is an ancient cross on the South Molton road, not far from this place. A fair is held on the Tuesday following the 29th June. The trustees of Lord Rolle are lords of the manor.

CHITTOE, or CHITWAY, a tythg. in the par. of Bishop's Cannings, in the co. of Wilts, 5 miles N.W. of Devizes, its post town and railway station, and the same distance from Chippenham. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £90, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a neat modern edifice in the early English style of architecture. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel, and there are National schools for both sexes.

CHIVELSTONE, a par. in the hund. of Coleridge, in the co. of Devon, 7 miles S. of Kingsbridge, its post town. It is pleasantly situated in a valley, and contains the hmlts. of Ford, South Allington, and Prawle. The South Devon railway passes within a few miles of the village, and has a station at Kingsbridge Road. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Stokenham, in the dioc. of Exeter, and in the patron. of the crown. The church, dedicated to St. Sylvester, is an old stone edifice, with a beautiful screen and curious pulpit. Thomas Newman, Esq., is lord of the manor.

CHOBHAM, a par. in the first div. of the hund. of Godley, in the co. of Surrey, 5 miles S.W. of Chertsey, and 3½ from the Woking station of the London and South-Western line. Farnborough is its post town. It is situated on the Bourn brook, not far from Chobham Ridge and Bagshot Heath. In the neighbourhood is the large military camp originally formed in 1800, and rendered permanent in 1853, when a royal pavilion and

mess-rooms for the officers were built, round which a town has gradually been springing up. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. with the cur. of Holy Trinity annexed, £148, in the patron. of J. Thornton, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is an ancient structure, partly in the Norman, Plantagenet, and Tudor styles of architecture, with square tower, and possesses an ancient font and alms-box. There is a chapel of ease at West End, which was built in 1842, by subscription and grants, and is endowed with £40 per annum. The Baptists have two places of worship and the Wesleyans one. There are charities to the amount of £100 per annum, besides £14 for the repair of the parish church. There are National schools for boys and girls. The lord of the manor is Lord Onslow, and the chief landowners are Sir William Abdy and Sir D. Le Merchant. Here coins have been found, and there are hills in the neighbourhood supposed to be barrows; also traces of Roman roads and camps. Pankhurst, Hyam's Lodge, and Westeroft are the principal seats.

CHOCKNELL, a hmlt. in the par. of Leigh, in the co. of Worcester, 6 miles W. of Worcester. It was formerly a separate parish.

CHOLDERTON, EAST, a tythg. in the par. of Amport, in the co. of Hants, 5 miles W. of Andover.

CHOLDERTON, WEST, a par. in the hund. and union of Amesbury, in the co. of Wilts, 4 miles W. of Amesbury, and 9 from Salisbury. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £225, in the patron. of Oriel College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. The charities produce about £12 per annum, and are applied to the support of a school. The principal residence is Cholderton Lodge.

CHOLLERFORD, a hmlt. in the ward of Tindale, in the co. of Northumberland, 1½ mile S. of Chollerton, and 5 N. of Hexham, by the Border Counties section of the North British railway, on which it is a station.

CHOLLERTON, a par. in the north-eastern div. of the ward of Tindale, in the co. of Northumberland, 6½ miles N. of Hexham, its post town. It is a station on the Border Counties of the North British railway. It is situated on the river Tyne, which bounds it on the W. The par. comprises the tnshps. of Barrasford, Broomhope with Buteland, Chollerton, Colwell with Swinburn, Little Swinburn, Whitside, Low Gunnerton, and Chipchase. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £361, in the patron. of the Rev. C. Bird. The parish church, dedicated to St. Giles, is an ancient stone structure, in the early English style, and possesses a register dating from 1647. There is a district church at Birtley, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £84, in the patron. of the Duke of Northumberland. Birtley is a parochial chapelry, divided into High and Low Birtley, and has a good Sunday and day school. There are also National schools at Gunnerton. Chipchase Castle, the ancient seat of the Herons, is a fine building, commanding a view of the Tyne and surrounding country; it is at present in the occupation of H. Taylor, Esq. In the township of Gunnerton are lime works and collieries. The parish comprises several manors named after the townships, in the possession of the Duke of Northumberland, Sir John Swinburne, and others.

CHOLMONDELEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Malpas, in the higher div. of the hund. of Broxton, in the co. of Chester, 4 miles from Malpas, and 6 miles N.E. of Nantwich. Cholmondeley Castle, rebuilt in 1804, is the seat of the Marquis of Cholmondeley. It is a fine building in the Norman style, situated on an eminence, and surrounded with beautiful grounds. The old hall was garrisoned by the royalists in 1643, and taken by the Earl of Denbigh the year after. Not far from the castle stands the domestic chapel, which is a neat brick building.

CHOLMONDSTONE, a tnshp. in the par. of Acton, in the hund. of Nantwich, in the co. of Chester, 4½ miles N.W. of Nantwich. It is situated on the Over and Nantwich road, and is intersected by the Shropshire canal and the London and North-Western railway (Chester and Crewe branch). The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship.

CHOLSALL, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Helen, in the hund. of Hormer, in the co. of Berks, 1 mile N.W. of Abingdon.

CHOLSEY, a par. in the hund. of Moreton, in the co. of Berks, 3 miles S.W. of the Wallingford, and 1½ mile from Wallingford Road station of the Great Western line, which intersects this parish. The parish is bounded by the Thames, which is here crossed by the railway bridge. An abbey formerly stood here, which was founded by Ethelred as an atonement for the murder of his brother, which, with the manor, came to Lord Kensington through the Warwicks. The village, which is widely scattered, is about 1½ mile from the bank of the Thames. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £340, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was built about the 11th century, and is in good repair. In the churchyard stands a yew tree said to be 900 years old. The charities are of the value of £3 per annum. James Morrison, M.P., is lord of the manor.

CHOLSTREY, a tnshp. in the par. of Leominster, in the co. of Hereford, 2 miles W. of Leominster.

CHOPGATE, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Bilsdale-Midcable, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles S.E. of Stokesley.

CHOPPINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Bedlington, in the co. of Northumberland, 3 miles E. of Morpeth. It is situated on the river Wansbeck, which is here crossed by a bridge.

CHOPWELL, a tnshp. in the par. of Winlaton, in the western div. of Chester ward, in the co. of Durham, 7 miles W. of the Blaydon railway station on the Newcastle and Carlisle line, and 8 S.W. of Gateshead, near the river Derwent. Here is a chapel of ease. The Marquis of Bute is lord of the manor, and possesses some very extensive coal-mines.

CHOREN. *See* CHURCHDOWN, Gloucestershire.

CHORLEY, a par. and market town, in the hund. of Leyland, in the co. of Lancaster, 32 miles S.E. of Lancaster, and 208 N.W. of London by road, or 210 by the North-Western and Lancashire and Yorkshire railways, on the latter of which it is a principal station. The town is pleasantly situated on an eminence in the centre of the country, on the great western road from London to the N., near the Leeds and Liverpool canal, which, in conjunction with the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, affords facilities for the carriage of goods to all parts of the kingdom. The small river Chor runs into the Yarrow about a mile below the town. From the former stream Chorley derives the first syllable of its name, and the last from the family of Ley, its ancient proprietors, who have also given their name to the hundred. In ancient times the town was of small importance, and Leland describes it as a "wonderful poore, rather no market town;" but of late years it has become fast rising in prosperity, and has more than quadrupled in extent and population during the present century. The town is lighted with gas, and is well supplied with water, which can be raised to the roofs of the highest buildings. Chorley has some beautiful scenery round it, and in the neighbourhood are several elegant mansions. The chief articles of manufacture are calicoes, muslins, and ginghams. The town contains nine cotton factories, two print-works, two weaving sheds, bleach-works, and a paper-mill, and in the vicinity are found, in large quantities, coal, slate, iron-ore, and millstone, all of which are worked, and afford employment to a great number of the inhabitants. Four miles from the town are several mines of lead-ore and alum shale, with carbonate of barytes. A new patent brick and drain-tile manufactory has been recently established. The government of the town is vested in a chief constable and visiting magistrates, who hold their weekly meetings in the townhall, a neat stone building, erected in 1802 at the sole expense of the late John Hollinshead, Esq. The under part of the building is open, and is used as a market-house. There are also a dispensary, established in 1828, a savings-bank, and a bath-house attached to the mineral spa, which takes its rise in the

inity of the town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. Manchester, val. £1,022, in the patron. of the Rev. J. Master, incumbent. The church, dedicated to St. wrence, is an ancient edifice, with a beautiful porch in Norman style on the S. side. The tower, which is battled and has pinnacles, is of later date. It formerly possessed a relic, brought from Normandy by Sir wland Stanley, said to have been the head of its elary saint. Besides the parish church there are two w churches, one dedicated to St. George, the other to Peter; the livings of both are perpet. curs.* in the t of the rector. St. George's church is an elegant odern structure, with a square embattled tower, conning 2,012 sittings, 1,590 of which are free. It was mpleted in 1825, under the direction of the Parliantary Commissioners, at a cost of near £14,000. St. ter's church is of recent erection. The Independents, esleyans, Primitive Methodists, Baptists, Unitarians, d Roman Catholics have chapels. There is a gramar school adjoining the churchyard, with a small dowment, besides National, infant, Roman Catholic, d Dissenting schools. An almshouse for six aged perns was endowed in 1682 by Hugh Cooper, and there e other charities for the benefit of the poor. Chorley the head of a County Court district and Poor-law nion, containing 26 parishes and townships. Petty sesns for the division are held weekly, and a court-leet nually by the lord of the manor, H. H. Fazakerley, sq. Tuesday is market day, and fairs are held for rned cattle on the 26th March, and the 5th May; for orses on the 21st October; and for woollen cloth, hardare, and pedlery on the 4th September and two followng days.

CHORLEY, a tnshp. and vil. in the par. of Wilmslow, the hund. of Macclesfield, in the co. of Chester. It is a tation on the Manchester and Birmingham railway, and s about 13 miles by rail from the former place, 6 N.W. f Macclesfield, and 8 from Stockport. The village, which is not large, is one of the most fashionable suburbs f Manchester, and contains many fine mansions. The iving is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, in the patron. of Sir T. J. Trafford, Bart. The church, a new nd beautiful stone edifice, is dedicated to St. Philip. The Methodists of the New Connexion have a chapel, nd there is a parochial school for both sexes.

CHORLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Farewell, in the southern div. of the hund. of Offlow, in the co. of Stafford, miles S. of Stafford, and about 4 from the Armitage tation of the Trent Valley branch of the London and North-Western railway. Chorley Place, to the S.E. of his village, is a handsome modernised edifice.

CHORLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Wrenbury, in the hund. of Nantwich, in the co. of Chester, 2 miles N.W. of Wrenbury. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship. The Marquis of Cholmondeley is lord of the manor.

CHORLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Stottesden, in the co. of Salop, 5 miles N. of Cleobury Mortimer.

CHORLEY WOOD, a chplry. in the par. of Rickmansworth, and hund. of Cashio, in the co. of Herts, 2 miles N.W. of Rickmansworth. It is situated in a flat country near the Grand Junction canal, where the river Chess joins the Colne. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £40, in the patron. of W. Hayward, Esq. This place was given with the manor of Rickmansworth by King Offa to St. Alban's Abbey, and was held by bishops Ridley and Bonner. In the vicinity are several silk, paper, and corn-mills.

CHORLTON, a chplry. in the par. of Eccleshall, in the northern div. of the hund. of Pirehill, in the co. of Stafford, 2 miles N. of the Standon railway station, 6 from Eccleshall, and 36 from Chester. It contains the tnshps. of Chorlton Hill, and Stableford Bridge. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £105, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, which was rebuilt in 1827, is dedicated to St. Lawrence. Sir Henry Broughton, Bart., owner of the greater portion of the land, is lord of the manor.

CHORLTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Malpas, in the higher div. of the hund. of Broxton, in the co. of Chester, 2 miles W. of Malpas. Chorlton Hall, restored in 1847, is a fine building, occupied by the lord of the manor, T. C. Clutton, Esq.

CHORLTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Wybunbury, and hund. of Nantwich, in the co. of Chester, 5 miles E.S.E. of Nantwich. It is intersected by the London and North-Western railway. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

CHORLTON-BY-BACKFORD, a tnshp. in the par. of Backford, in the higher div. of the hund. of Wirrall, in the co. of Chester, 4 miles N. of Chester, and 1½ E. of Mollington railway station.

CHORLTON-CUM-HARDY, a chplry. in the par. of Manchester, in the hund. of Salford, in the co. of Lancaster, 4 miles S.W. of Manchester. It is pleasantly situated about a mile from the river Mersey. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £103, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Clement, is a brick edifice. The Wesleyans have a place of worship, erected in 1827. The chief employment of the inhabitants is market-gardening. The charities produce about £8 per annum.

CHORLTON HILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Eccleshall, in the northern div. of the hund. of Pirehill, in the co. of Stafford.

CHORLTON-ON-MEDLOCK, a tnshp. in the par. and borough of Manchester, in the co. of Lancaster. *See* MANCHESTER.

CHOSELEY, an ext. par. place, in the hund. of Smithdon, in the co. of Norfolk, 6 miles W. of Burnham Market, and owned by C. N. Rolfe, Esq.

CHOULESBURY, a par. in the hund. of Cottesloe, in the co. of Bucks, 3 miles from Tring, its post town, and 8 S.E. of Aylesbury. The North-Western railway passes within 3 miles of the village, and has a station at Tring. Here is a Saxon or British camp, known as Bury Banks, 1 mile in circumference, the fosse of which, in some places, is still 20 feet deep. It is supposed to be the site of an ancient British village, subsequently used by the Romans as a military station. In 1832 the poor-rate having risen to 30*s.* in the pound, the allotment system was tried, and has been in operation in the parish ever since. It has completely succeeded in restoring property to its just value, and in redeeming the parish from its degraded state of pauperism. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £41, in the patron. of the trustees of Mrs. Neale. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. The charities amount to £122 per annum.

CHOULTON, a tnshp. in the par. of North Lydbury, in the co. of Salop, 4 miles E. of Bishop's Castle. It is situated on the river Onny.

CHOWLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Coddington, in the higher div. of the hund. of Broxton, in the co. of Chester, 1½ mile from Coddington church.

CHRISHALL, a par. in the hund. of Uttlesford, in the co. of Essex, 5 miles W. of Saffron Walden, and 5 from the Audley End railway station of the Great Eastern line. Royston is its post town. It is entered in Domesday Book under its present name, which it is said to have possessed in Edward the Confessor's time. A considerable part of the parish is common. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £304, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is an ancient structure, with tower, and contains some brasses, amongst which is one of a knight and his lady canopied, dated 1370. The register commences 1663. There are some small charities. Chrishall Park contains a circular earthwork and ditch.

CHRISTCHURCH, a hund. in the S.W. portion of the Lymington and Ringwood divs. of the co. of Hants, divided into upper and lower. The former contains the pars. of Hordle, Milford, Milton, and part of Boldre; the latter, the par. of Sopley and part of Christchurch, comprising 14,860 acres, exclusive of Christchurch.

CHRISTCHURCH, a par., market town, parliamentary borough, and seaport, in the Ringwood div. of the hund. of Christchurch and lib. of Westover, in the co. of Hants, 24 miles S.W. of Southampton, and

101 from London by road. The Southampton and Dorchester branch of the South-Western railway has a station at Christchurch Road, about 7½ miles from the town.—Christchurch was called by the Saxons *Twynham*, *Twynamburne* and *Twoon-ea*, in consequence of its situation between the rivers Avon and Stour, whose streams meet a little below the town, and fall into the sea at Christchurch Bay, forming a harbour which is accessible only to small ships, and that at high water, which, however, occurs twice every tide. It is a sub-port to Southampton, and was at an early period a place of considerable importance in respect of its situation with regard to the Isle of Wight and the coast of France. Roman and British remains have been found in the neighbourhood; but the first historical mention of it occurs in the Saxon Chronicle, where it is spoken of as the place to which Ethelwold retired during his revolt against his cousin-german, Edward the Elder. In the Domesday Book it is described as a royal manor and borough, containing 21 messuages, and paying an annual tax of 6*d*. The manor afterwards passed to the Montacutes, earls of Salisbury, who rebuilt the magnificent church in the 15th century, and it continued in their possession till the time of the famous Margaret Countess of Salisbury, who was beheaded by Henry VIII. in her 70th year. It afterwards passed through various hands till 1790, when it was purchased by the Right Hon. George Rose, whose family hold the royalties of the rivers Avon and Stour at this part of their course.—The town, which is increasing, is well supplied with water, but indifferently lighted and paved. It contains a branch bank, two breweries, and several manufactories for watch fusee chains, in which about 500 persons, chiefly women and children, are employed. The local affairs of the town are managed by a mayor, recorder, and burgesses, assisted by a town clerk; but the judicial affairs are in the hands of the county magistrates. Previous to the Reform Bill the borough returned two members to parliament, but since then only one. The electoral district contains about 5,332 acres, with 1,837 inhabited houses, and a population, according to the census of 1861, of 9,386, against 7,476 in 1851, showing an increase of no less than 1,911 in the decennial period. It is the head of a Poor-law Union, of a County Court district, and a petty sessions town, the county magistrates holding their meetings here every second Monday in the month. Courts leet and baron are also held for the manor. The par. includes the chplry. of Holdenhurst, and the tythgs. of Bure, Hinton-Admiral, Hurn, Parley, Iford, Tuckton, Winkton, and Burton.—The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. with the cur. of Holdenhurst, to which it is annexed, £166, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. There are five other churches, all of which are perpet. curs. That of Branagoro, val. £73, in the patron. of T. Jesson, Esq.; Hinton-Admiral, val. £72, in the patron of Sir G. Gervis and the vicar alternately; Bournemouth, val. £60, in the patron. of Sir G. Gervis; Highcliffe, in the patron. of Earl Canning; and Pokesdown, val. £60, in the patron. of the vicar. The parish church is a very spacious and remarkable edifice, having much the character of a cathedral, and was once the monastic church. It is a large cruciform structure, 311 feet long, with a fine embattled tower at the W. end, rising to the height of 120 feet. It consists of a nave with aisles, choir with aisles, a Lady chapel and transepts, with chapels attached, the most interesting of which is the mortuary chapel, erected by Margaret Plantagenet, Countess of Salisbury, during her life. This latter building is an exceedingly good specimen of the florid perpendicular style, with a richly carved roof of fan tracery. The church itself is of the later and decorated styles of Norman architecture, with examples of the perpendicular in the choir, and a double row of massive Norman pillars in the nave, which is 118 feet long. The interior contains one of the finest sculptured altar-pieces in England, representing the genealogy of Christ; and also several monumental effigies. Among others may be mentioned one by Sir Francis Chantrey, and another by Flaxman, to the late Viscountess Fitzharris, in which that lady is represented teaching her children the Scriptures. The designs of the stalls and seats of the priory chancel exhibit a series of satirical and grotesque carvings. At various times during the present century this venerable pile has been repaired and to a great extent restored. Of the other priory buildings, the only portion left is the lodge, a little to the S. of the church. The first foundation of the priory, originally dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is involved in obscurity; but Camden states that it was in early Saxon times founded on an ancient heathen temple. In Edward the Confessor's reign, the priory contained one prior and 24 canons, and afterwards fell into the hands of Ralph Flambard, Bishop of Durham, upon whom it was bestowed by William II., and who rebuilt the church, dedicating it to Christ. It was on this occasion that the town assumed its present appellation of Christchurch, instead of its ancient name, *Twynham*. This circumstance is thus accounted for by the monkish legend which relates the history of the building of the church. "In order to expedite so good a work, Heaven aided the bishop with supernatural assistance, a supernumerary workman being always observed during the hours of labour, though at the times of refreshment and receiving wages only the stated number appeared. By his aid everything prospered till the fabric was nearly finished, when on raising a large beam to a particular situation where it was intended to be fixed, it was found to be too short. No remedy appearing, the embarrassed workmen retired to their dwellings. On returning to the church the ensuing morning, they discovered that the beam had been placed in its right position, and was now extended a foot longer than was requisite. Speechless with surprise, the additional workman recurred to their thoughts, and on recovering their tongues, they agreed that no other than our Saviour could have thus assisted them; and on this account, concludes the story, was the edifice dedicated to Christ." The miraculous beam is still pointed out by the finger of credulity, though but a small portion of the original structure remains, the greater part of the present edifice having been rebuilt in the 15th century. After the fall of Bishop Flambard from power, the priory and its possessions were granted to Baldwin, son of Richard de Rivers, in Henry I.'s time, by whom the order was changed from secular to regular canons. According to Speed the annual revenue of the priory, at the Dissolution, was £544 6*s*.; but Dugdale says £317 7*s*. 9*d*. It was afterwards granted by Henry VIII. to the inhabitants for a parochial church, when only one book, "Legenda aliquot Regum, Saxonicè," was found in the library. The Roman Catholics have a chapel, and there are Independent and Wesleyan places of worship, the former having attached to it large school-rooms for boys and girls. There are likewise National, British, and infant schools, besides an endowed grammar school. Connected with the church are several charities: Clingan's gift for apprenticing poor boys—average income about £128; Admiral Brown's gift, income £80, for the poor; Magdalene charity, formerly a hospital for lepers, but now distributed to the poor—income about £58; and several others, the income of which amounts to £80.—On the site of the ancient priory is a house, which in 181 was the temporary residence of the late king of the French, Louis Philippe; and near it stand the ruins of the old castle, a portion of the keep or citadel and of the state apartments, which alone remain. In the immediate vicinity of the town, about 1½ mile to the N., at a place called St. Catherine's Hill, may be traced the lines of several ancient entrenchments, also an exploratory camp with some mounds and barrows scattered round it. The market day is Monday; and fairs are held on Trinity Thursday and October 17th, for horses and sheep.

CHRISTCHURCH, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Caldicott, in the co. of Monmouth, 2 miles E. of Newport, its post town and railway station. It is situated near the river Usk, which flows to the N. of the parish, and includes the hmlt. of Caerton-ultra-Pontem. Pett,

sions are held in the village. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, united with the cur. of St. John the Evangelist, and in the patron. of Eton College. The church is chiefly in the Gothic style. There are charities to the val. of £65 per annum.

CHRISTCHURCH, a precinct in the city of Canterbury, in the co. of Kent. *See* CANTERBURY.

CHRISTCHURCH, a deanery in the archdeac. and dioc. of Oxford, all comprised within the co. of Oxford, except the parish of Binsey.

CHRISTCHURCH, a par. in the city of Bristol, in the co. of Gloucester. *See* BRISTOL.

CHRISTCHURCH, NEWGATE-STREET, a par. in the city of London, within the walls, in the co. of Middlesex. *See* LONDON.

CHRISTCHURCH ROAD STATION, an ext. par. place, in the Ringwood div. of the hund. of Fordingbridge, in the co. of Hants.

CHRISTCHURCH, SOUTHWARK, a par. in the borough of Southwark, in the co. of Surrey. *See* SOUTHWARK.

CHRISTCHURCH, SPITALFIELDS, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Ossulstone, in the co. of Middlesex. *See* SPITALFIELDS.

CHRIST COLLEGE, an ext. par. place in the lib. of Cambridge University, in the co. of Cambridge. *See* CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

CHRIST COLLEGE, an ext. par. place, in the borough of Brecon, in the co. of Brecon.

CHRISTIAN-MALFORD, a par. in the northern div. of the hund. of Damerham, in the co. of Wilts, 4 miles N.E. of Chippenham, its post town. The Great Western line runs through it. It is called *Cristemelford* in Domesday Survey, at which time it was possessed by the abbots of Glastonbury. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £672, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient edifice with tower. There is a National school for both sexes. Anciently the Herberts had a seat here. It is a meet for the Beaufort hounds. The Earl of Carnarvon is lord of the manor.

CHRISTIANITY, three deaneries of this name in the dioceses of Exeter, Peterborough, and Lincoln respectively.

CHRISTIONYDD, a tnshp. in the par. of Ruabon, in the co. of Denbigh, 2 miles N.W. of Chirk.

CHRISTLETON, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Broxton, in the co. of Chester, 2½ miles S.E. of Chester. It comprises the tnshps. of Christleton, Rowton, Littleton, Cotton Edmunds, and Cotton Abbots. The North-Western railway passes at a short distance from the village. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £900, in the patron. of the Rev. E. T. Evans. The church, dedicated to St. James, was built in 1739; it is a beautiful edifice in the decorated style, and has a peal of eight bells. The Independents have a chapel, and there are National and Sunday schools for both sexes. A great deal of cheese is made in this parish.

CHRISTMAS COMMON, a lib. in the par. of Pirton, in the co. of Oxford, 2 miles S.E. of Watlington.

CHRISTON, a par. in the hund. of Winterstoke, in the co. of Somerset, 5½ miles from the Banwell station of the Bristol and Exeter railway, and 4 N.W. of Axbridge. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £99, in the patron. of C. R. Wainwright, Esq. The church is a stone edifice in the Norman style of architecture, and was repaired in 1845. The register commences in 1559. The lord of the manor is C. R. Wainwright, Esq.

CHRISTOW, a par. in the hund. of Wonford, in the co. of Devon, 4 miles N.W. of Chudleigh, and 8 from Exeter, its post town. It is situated on the river Teign, not far from the South Devon railway. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £157, in the patron. of Viscount Exmouth. The church, dedicated to St. James, has a tomb of the great admiral, Lord Exmouth, who is buried here; also a Norman font and carved screen. The charities produce about £30 per annum. The silver and lead mines employ a large portion of the inhabitants.

CHRIST'S KIRK, a par., anciently distinct, but now joined to that of Kinnethmont, in the district of Alford, in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland. The church is in ruins. A fair called "Sleepy Market" was formerly held here during the night in the month of May, but has long been discontinued.

CHRYSTON, a vil. in the par. of Cadder, in the co. of Lanark, Scotland. It is situated on the road from Glasgow to Cumbernauld.

CHUDLEIGH, or CHIDLEIGH, a market town and par. in the hund. of Exminster, in the co. of Devon, 6 miles N.E. of Newton-Abbott railway station, and 10 S. of Exeter. It is situated on an eminence near the E. bank of the river Teign, and was formerly the residence of the bishops of Exeter, who had a magnificent palace here, some remains of which still exist. In 1309 Bishop Stapleton procured for it the grant of a weekly market and fair. During the civil war of Charles I. the forces of General Fairfax were quartered here. In 1807 a large portion of the town, comprising 166 houses and property to the value of £60,000, was destroyed by fire. The greater part of the present town is therefore modern, and consists principally of one street, but the houses are small and only indifferently supplied with water. In the neighbourhood are large quarries of marble and limestone, which afford employment to many of the inhabitants. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £350, in the patron. of trustees for the inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Martin and the Virgin Mary, is an ancient Gothic edifice, and possesses a beautiful font, screen, and stained-glass windows. The church has of late years undergone various repairs. The Baptists, Wesleyans, and Independents have places of worship. There are National schools for both sexes, and infant schools, supported by voluntary contributions. A free grammar school was founded in 1668 by John Pynsent, a native of this parish. Lord Clifford is lord of the manor, and resides at Ugbrook Park near this place. In the park is a Roman camp, and a Danish one near it. Chudleigh Rock, commanding a beautiful view, consists of a large mass of limestone with a cavern in it, from whence an intermitting stream issues. Market day is Saturday. Fairs are held on Easter Monday, the third Tuesday and Wednesday in June, and the 20th October.

CHULMLEIGH, a par. and market town in the hund. of Witheridge, in the co. of Devon, 2 miles N.E. of the Eggesford railway station on the North Devon line. It is situated on the river Dart, where it joins the Taw, and was anciently called *Chimleighe*. The manor formerly belonged to the Courtenays, earls of Devon, one of whom, John de Courtenay, in the reign of Henry III., obtained for it the grant of a weekly market. In the reign of Henry VIII. it was granted to the Earl of Bedford, and afterwards became the property of the widow of Lord Grey. In 1645 a skirmish took place here between a company of royalists, under Colonel Okey, and the parliamentary forces, in which the latter were routed. In 1803 a large part of the town was consumed by fire. The houses are low, with thatched roofs, except a few modern edifices, which are well built. This town had once a large trade in wool-combing, which has now declined. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £415, in the patron. of the Rev. Robert Hole. The church (formerly collegiate) is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. It is a commodious building in the early perpendicular style of architecture. The Independents and Bible Christians have places of worship, and there are National schools for both sexes. Petty sessions are held in the town, which is a polling place for the northern division of the county. Friday is market day, and there is a fair on Easter Monday, and another on the last Wednesday in July. The Rev. Peter Johnson is lord of the manor.

CHUNALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Glossop, in the hund. of High Peak, in the co. of Derby, 2 miles S. of Glossop, on the Hayfield road. Here are woollen, candlewick, and paper factories.

CHURCH, a tythg. in the par. of Bishop's Lydeard, in the co. of Somerset, 5 miles N.W. of Taunton.

CHURCH, a vil. in the bar. of Gallen, in the co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 6 miles N.W. of Swineford.

CHURCH, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanbister, in the co. of Radnor, 11 miles W. of Knighton.

CHURCH, a tnshp. in the par. of Llandewy Ystradenny, in the co. of Radnor, 9 miles W. of Rhayader.

CHURCH, a tythg. in the par. of Ilminster, in the co. of Somerset, near Ilminster.

CHURCH, a quarter in the chplry. of Crosthwaite, in the co. of Westmoreland, 4 miles W. of Kendal.

CHURCHAM, a par. partly in the hund. of Westbury, and partly in the lower div. of the hund. of Dudstone, in the co. of Gloucester, 12 miles E. of Ross, and 5 N.W. from Gloucester. It is situated not far from the South Wales railway. Good crops both of grain and grass are produced here, the soil being red loamy clay. The arable land is more in proportion than the pasture. The river Severn passes to the S. of the par., which includes the hmlts. of Over, Highnam, and Linton. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. with the cur. of Bulley, £386, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. There is a district church at Highnam, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £130, in the patron. of T. G. Parry, Esq. The parish church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is in the Norman style, having a low spire with six bells. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The chief landowners are the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester.

CHURCH-ASTON, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Edgmond, hund. of South Bradford, in the co. of Salop, 1 mile S. of Newport, its post town and railway station. There are some valuable quarries. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Edgmond, in the dioc. of Lichfield, in the patron. of the Rev. J. D. Pigott. The church is a neat building with a tower. There are National schools for boys and girls. R. M. Leeke, Esq., is lord of the manor.

CHURCH BRAMPTON. *See* BRAMPTON CHURCH, Northamptonshire, and the like for other places with the prefix "Church," not given here.

CHURCHDOWN, or CHOREN, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Dudstone, in the co. of Gloucester, 3½ miles from the Gloucester railway station on the old road leading from Gloucester to Cheltenham. The Great Western and Midland railways pass through the parish. The village is pleasantly situated in an extensive vale, but the church is built on Marlstone Hill, about 2,500 feet in height; from this circumstance the parish was called by the Saxons *Circes dune*, or "The church on the down." The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £78, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is an ancient structure with square tower, in which is inscribed, "This belhous was buylded in the yere of our Lord God, 1601." The commuted tithe is £1,214 a year. An elegant stone parsonage-house was built in 1862 through the exertions of the incumbent, the Rev. Fred. Smithe, F.G.S. There is also a district church at Hucclecote, the living of which is a perpet. cur.* in the patron. of the bishop. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There is a charity school, endowed in 1734 with £25 a year by H. Windowe, Esq., and four almshouses for poor widows. The celebrated Greek professor, John Harmer, was born here in 1594. He wrote Latin and Greek panegyrics on Oliver Cromwell, on Richard his son, and on Charles II., but the works for which he is remembered are "Lexicon Etymologicum," "Praxis Grammatica," and "Janua Linguarum."

CHURCH EATON, a par. in the western div. of the hund. of Cuttlestone, in the co. of Stafford, 6 miles from Newport, and 5½ from Penkridge, its post town and railway station of the Birmingham and Stafford branch of the North-Western line. It is situated near the Birmingham and Liverpool canal, and contains Marston and six other hamlets. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £976, in the patron. of the Earl of Shrewsbury. The church is dedicated to St. Edith, and is principally in the Norman style of architecture. The parochial charities produce about £202 per annum, of which £128 is the revenue of the grammar school. In the vicinity was discovered a curious slab of stone, with the imprint of the feet of cattle or deer.

CHURCH END, a hmlt. in the par. of Tidenham, in the co. of Gloucester, 2 miles N.E. of Chepstow.

CHURCH END, a hmlt. in the par. of Dunmow, in the co. of Essex, 1 mile N. of Dunmow.

CHURCH END, a tnshp. in the par. of Shenley, in the hund. of Newport, in the co. of Bucks, 2 miles S. of Biggleswade.

CHURCH END, a vil. in the par. of Willesden, in the co. of Middlesex, 4 miles N.E. of London.

CHURCH END, a hmlt. in the par. of Hendon, in the co. of Middlesex. Here formerly stood a seat of the abbots of Westminster.

CHURCHENFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Church Stanton, in the co. of Devon, 9 miles S. of the Taunton railway station. The Baptists have a chapel and school. Royston House is a fine building, delightfully situated, and near it are remains of an ancient church. Cattle fairs are held on the 25th and 26th January, and on the last Friday in April.

CHURCH ENSTONE, a hmlt. in the par. of Enstone, in the hund. of Chadlington, in the co. of Oxford. The parish church is situated in this portion of the village. There are National schools for both sexes.

CHURCHFIELD, a hmlt. in the par. of Oundle, in the co. of Northampton. Formerly this place possessed a chapel.

CHURCH-GATE, a hmlt. 4 miles N.W. of Epping, in the co. of Essex.

CHURCH-GRESLEY, a par. in the hund. of Repton and Gresley, in the co. of Derby, 4 miles S.E. of Burton-on-Trent, 4 from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and 6 from Derby. It is a station on the Midland railway. The par., which is rapidly increasing, includes the tnshps. of Drakelowe, Church-Gresley, Castle-Gresley, and Linton. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £190, in the patron. of the Rev. George Lloyd. There is also a district church at Swadlincote, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val.* £80, in the patron. of the Incumbent of Gresley. The church at Gresley is dedicated to SS. Mary and George, and contains monuments of the Gresley and Aleyne families. It was erected by Nigel de Gresley in the reign of Henry I., who founded likewise a priory of Austin monks, all traces of which have disappeared. The Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists have each a place of worship, and there are National schools for both sexes. The collieries and potteries employ a great part of the inhabitants. Sir Thomas Gresley, Bart., is lord of the manor.

CHURCH-HILL, a hmlt. in the bar. of O'Neiland, in the co. of Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It is situated on the river Blackwater, near Verner's Bridge, about 3 miles from Charlemont. Adjoining the village is Church Hill, the seat of the Verners.

CHURCH-HILL, a hmlt. in the bar. of Kilmacrenan, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It is situated on Lough Neagh, nearly 7 miles from Letterkenny, its post town. Here are a Roman Catholic chapel and a dispensary. In the vicinity are several fine seats. Fairs are held on the 14th May, 30th August, and 30th November.

CHURCH-HILL, a vil. in the par. of Inishmacsaint, in the bar. of Magheraboy, in the co. of Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 9 miles from Enniskillen. It is situated near the lakes Carrick and Erne, on the old coach road to Ballyshannon. Here is a church and district dispensary. The ruins of the old church and Tully Castle still remain. Fairs are held on the 14th May, 30th August, and 30th November.

CHURCH HONEYBOURNE, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Blackenhurst, in the co. of Worcester, 5 miles from Evesham, its post town. The Oxford and Worcester line runs through this village, the station of which is about a mile distant from the church. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £286, in the patron. of the Rev. R. Poole. The church, dedi-

ed to St. Eegwin, is an ancient stone structure in the ly English style, with a beautiful spire of later date. has not long since been repaired and internally altered the sole cost of Mrs. Williams, widow of the late vicar, o at her death bequeathed £3,500 (Red. Three per nt. stock) for the future repair of this edifice and the ish church of Cow Honeybourne.

CHURCH HULME, or HOLMES CHAPEL, a plry. and tnshp. in the par. of Sandbach, in the hund. Northwich, in the co. of Chester, 3½ miles N. of ndbach, and 4 E. of Middlewich. It is a station on London and North-Western railway. The living is erpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £120, in the ron. of the vicar. The church, dedicated to St. Luke, an ancient edifice in the Gothic style, with square battled tower, and contains monuments and a register mmencing in 1680. The Wesleyans have a place of rship, and there is a school for both sexes. The nual value of the charities is about £2 13s. Fairs horses, cattle, and sheep are held on the first Wedsday after the 13th April, on the 12th October, and 27th vember. Lawrence Armitsead, Esq., is lord of the nor.

CHURCHILL, a par. in the hund. of Winterstoke, the co. of Somerset, 13 miles from Bristol, 5 N. of bridge, and 5 from the Yatton station of the Great estern railway. It is delightfully situated in a valley, r the old turnpike road leading from Bristol to Bridgter. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath d Wells, val. £98, in the patron. of the Dean and apter of Bristol. The church, dedicated to St. John Baptist, is in the perpendicular style of architecture, d contains monuments and a brass; among the former one with some beautiful lines, said to be the comsition of the celebrated Dr. Donne. The register mmences in 1650. There are Independent and Wesyan chapels, and a National school for both sexes. urchill Court, once the seat of the Churchills, ancesrs of the celebrated Duke of Marlborough, is situated ar the church, and at Upper Langford are the remains the seat of the Jennings family, which, like Churchill urt, is now used as a farmhouse. Situated near Langrd is Langford House, a neat edifice with beautiful rounds. From the balconies of Mendip Lodge may seen the Bristol Channel and some of the Welsh ountains. On Dolberrow Hill are the remains of ancient camp, supposed to be of Danish construcn, but in which both Roman and Saxon coins have en discovered; it occupies more than 30 acres, and is rtified with a double vallum. Calamine is found, and one time afforded employment to many of the inhabits, having been used in the composition of brass, but use is now discontinued by reason of the discovery of cheaper process.

CHURCHILL, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of swaldslow, in the co. of Worcester, 5 miles S.E. of Worcester, its post town. The Birmingham and Bristol ction of the Midland railway passes through the parish. he living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £167, the patron. of Robert Berkeley, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a small and very ancient lifice, constructed in the early English style. There is sum of £6 annually spent on bread for the poor, left by homas Barker, Esq. The tithes were commuted in 1839.

CHURCHILL, a par. in the hund. of Chadlington, in he co. of Oxford, 3 miles S.W. of Chipping Norton, its ost town. It is a station on the West Midland railway. This parish is principally remarkable for having een the birthplace of Warren Hastings, whose father as the incumbent of the parish. He was born in 1733, lucated at Westminster, and at the age of 17 went out India as a writer in the service of the East India ompany. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Oxford, al. £177, in the patron. of J. H. Langstone, Esq. The urch, dedicated to All Saints, is a fine building with wer. The charities amount to £18 per annum. Here an endowed free school for both sexes. Sir John C. eade, Bart., is lord of the manor.

CHURCHILL, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Halfshire, in the co. of Worcester, 3 miles N.E. of Kidderminster. It is a railway station on the Worcester and Wolverhampton railway. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £255, in the patron. of the Rev. J. Turner. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a small ancient edifice. Here is a free school with an annual endowment of about £30, arising from property left by Richard Penne.

CHURCH-ISLAND; there are three small islands of this name—one in Lough Sheelin, which lies between the cos. of Meath, Westmeath, Cavan, and Longford; another in Lough Beg, in the co. of Londonderry; and the third in Lough Gill, in the co. of Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. There are some ruins on the islands.

CHURCH-JERPOINT, or JERPOINT-EAST, a par. in the bar. of Knocktopher, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 1½ mile on the road between Thomas town, its post town, and Waterford. It is bounded by the river Nore on the N.E., and contains the vil. of Stonyford. Limestone and lead have been discovered in the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, in the patron. of the crown. There is a Roman Catholic chapel at Kilmanogue, and four dayschools, but no church. In the vicinity are the ruins of two churches. The principal residences are Mount-Juliet (the seat of the Earl of Carrick), Floodhall, and Jerpoint House.

CHURCH-KIRK, a parochial chplry. in the par. of Whalley, in the lower div. of the hund. of Blackburn, in the co. of Lancaster, 4 miles E. of Blackburn. It includes the tnshps. of Church, Oswaldtwistle, and Huncoat, and is intersected by the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and by the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. Oswaldtwistle adjoins the township of Blackburn, on the E. side; Church being 4 miles, and Huncoat 6 miles distant on the E. from that town. The population has trebled in the last half century, and is still rapidly increasing, being now 13,000. The principal manufactures are cotton spinning, calico printing, dyeing, and chemical works. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, and was formerly in the patron. of Lord Howe, whose family obtained it at the dissolution of the monastery at Whalley. It was purchased afterwards by the Hulmean Trustees, who must present a clerk who has been on that foundation at Brasenose College, Oxford. The val. is £430 per annum, with a very beautiful residence. The church, usually called Church Kirk, is dedicated to St. James, and though a plain building, is very commodious, seating 1,300 persons. It has a very old castellated tower, with two bells. The body of the church was rebuilt and enlarged in 1802, and is now (1863) about to undergo a further enlargement, and improvement in its architectural appearance. A school-room, capable of holding 400 scholars, was erected in 1828, but this was superseded in 1861 by a new one to accommodate 900. In the township of Oswaldtwistle there is a district church, in the patron. of trustees; also schools connected with the church. To each of the Dissenting places of worship (six in number) schools are attached. The charities consist of £60, left by Ellen Darwen, of Cowhill Fold, the interest of which is to be given in bread to poor persons attending divine service at Church Kirk; and of a similar bequest in connection with Immanuel church, Oswaldtwistle, left by the late Messrs. Benjamin and Robert Walmsley.

CHURCH KNOWLE, a par in the South Blandford div. of the hund. of Hasilor, in the co. of Dorset, 3½ miles S. of Wareham, its post town and railway station, and 1½ W. of Corfe Castle. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £285, in the patron. of Lieut.-Colonel Mansel. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, was formerly in the early English style of architecture, but has been greatly altered from time to time. There is a National school for both sexes. Colonel Mansel is lord of the manor.

CHURCH LANGTON, a par. in the hund. of Gartree, in the co. of Leicester, 5 miles N. of the Market Harborough railway station, and 11 from Leicester. It

includes the tnshp. of East Langton and the chplries. of West Langton, Langton-Thorp, and Langton-Tur. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £445, in the patron. of the trustees of the late Rev. W. Hanbury. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient edifice. Here is a free school, endowed by the late Rev. W. Hanbury, who likewise bequeathed a large sum of money for other charitable purposes.

CHURCH LAWFORD, a par. in the hund. of Knightlow, in the co. of Warwick, 3½ miles from the Rugby railway station. It is pleasantly situated on the river Avon. Through this parish, in a deep cutting, from which it is stated 500,000 square yards of earth were taken, runs the London and North-Western line. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. with the vic. of King's Newnham annexed, £196. The parish church, dedicated to St. Peter, possesses a register commencing 1575. There is a school, built in 1849, supported by the Duke of Buccleuch, who is lord of the manor.

CHURCH LAWTON, a par. in the hund. of Northwich, in the co. of Chester, 4 miles S.E. of Sandbach, and 6 S.W. of Congleton. The Grand Trunk or Trent and Mersey canal passes through the parish, and the North Staffordshire railway has a station at Kidsgrove. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £360, in the patron. of C. B. Lawton, Esq. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a plain edifice, with embattled tower and highly ornamented Norman doorway. It contains monuments to the Lawton family. There are schools for boys, girls, and infants. At Lawton Heath the Methodists have a place of worship. There is a brine spring from which salt is made, and in the neighbourhood are stone-quarries and collieries. The lord of the manor is C. B. Lawton, Esq., of Lawton Hall, a fine brick edifice, situated in a beautiful spot.

CHURCH LENCH, a par. partly in the hund. of Halfshire, and partly in the hund. of Blackenhurst, in the co. of Worcester, 3 miles N. of the Fladbury station, and 7 N.E. of Pershore. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £180, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is a stone structure in the Gothic style, with tower. The whole has lately been restored. The charities amount to about £2 per annum.

CHURCH MAYFIELD, a hmlt. in the par. of Mayfield, co. of Stafford, 2 miles S.W. of Ashborne. It is situated near the barrows of Dale and Rowlow.

CHURCH MINSHULL, a par. and tnshp. in the hund. of Nantwich, in the co. of Chester, 6 miles N. of Nantwich, and 1½ mile from the Minshull Vernon station on the Grand Junction branch of the London and North-Western railway. It is situated on the banks of the river Weaver, which is crossed by a bridge of two arches, and near the canal belonging to the Shropshire Union Railway and Canal Company, which crosses the borders of the parish. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £108, in the patron. of H. Brooke, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a brick edifice, with tower and monuments to the Delameres and Cholmondeleys. The parish registers commence as early as 1561, and under date 1649, February 20, is entered "Thomas Damme, of Leighton, buried, being of the age of seven score and fourteen." Here is a school for both sexes endowed with about £15 per annum, being the interest of moneys left by the Rev. Christopher Minshull in 1614, and others since that period. In this parish are the halls of Lea Green and Minshull, now occupied as farmhouses, the former anciently having belonged to the Vernons, and afterwards to the Crewe family. The parish is so called to distinguish it from Minshull Vernon, which adjoins it. In former times Church Minshull formed part of the parish of Acton, and belonged to the barony of Wich Milbank, but on the division of that lordship it fell to the lot of Philip Basset, and afterwards passed to the Levels. The mesne manor for many centuries belonged to the family of Minshull, from whom Elizabeth Minshull, the third wife of Milton, was descended; it then passed by marriage to the Cholmondeleys, and was by them sold to Sir Richard Brooke, Bart., the ancestor of Henry Brooke, Esq., the present lord of the manor.

CHURCH OAKLEY, a par. in the hund. of Chuteley in the co. of Hants, 13 miles from Andover, and 5 W. the Basingstoke railway station on the South-Weste line. The village is situated between the sources of th Test and Wandle, occupying the most elevated part a valley. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Wi chester, val. £311, in the patron. of Queen's Colleg Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a ancient edifice in the Gothic style, and has received t addition of a transept. It contains monuments to th Warham family. A free school was established here 1666 by G. Wither, Esq., who left a rent-charge, n realising about £16 per annum, with land and residen for the master, besides other property for apprentic children. Malshanger Hall, the ancient seat of t Warhams, is in this parish. W. Beach, Esq., of Oakl Hall, is the lord of the manor.

CHURCH OVER, a par. in the hund. of Knightl in the co. of Warwick, 1½ miles N. of Rugby stati and 4½ S.W. of Lutterworth. The village is well bu and pleasantly situated on an eminence. To the E. Watling Street, near which is a considerable barr The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Worcester, v £270, in the patron. of H. Grimes, Esq. The chur dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is an ancient structu with tower and spire, and contains several monume to the Dexwell family. The Independents have place of worship, and there is a free school. Cou House, the seat of the lord of the manor, C. L. Butl Esq., is a fine stone building. The parochial charit produce about £24 per annum.

CHURCH-POOL, a natural harbour, situated on th S. side of the mouth of the river Guibarra, in the ba Boylagh, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Irelan It affords good anchorage.

CHURCH PREEN, or PREEN CHURCH, a pa in the hund. of Condover, in the co. of Salop, 6 mil from Much Wenlock, its post town, and 10 from Shrew bury. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Her ford, val. £76, in the patron. of W. H. Spanswe, Es The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a ancient stone structure, and contains a pulpit learn dated 1641. Not far from here is Plairh, where the is a curious old hall containing some fine specimens of o panelling. The Earl of Bradford is lord of the manor

CHURCH-PULVERBATCH, a par. in the hund. Condover, in the co. of Salop, 8 miles S.W. of Shrew bury, and 6 N.W. of the Church Stretton railw station. This place, once a market town, is now only small village. The par. contains the tnshps. of Cas Pulverbatch, Cothercott, Churton, Wilderley, a Wrentnall. There are traces of an ancient castle. T living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £566, the patron. of G. Webb, Esq. The church, opened 1853, is a stone structure, chiefly in the early Engl style, and is dedicated to St. Edith. Here is a paroch school. A fair is held on the 27th September.

CHURCH SHOCKLACH, a tnshp. in the par. Shocklach, higher div. of the hund. of Broxton, in t co. of Chester, 4 miles N.W. of Malpas. It is situat in a pleasant country near the banks of the river Dee.

CHURCH STANTON, or CHURCH STAUNTO a par. in the hund. of Hemyock, in the co. of Devo 7 miles S. of Taunton, and 10 N.E. of Honiton, its p town. It is situated under the Black Down hills the borders of Somersetshire, and contains the hml of Redlane, Churchingford, Stapley, and Burnworth The Bristol and Exeter section of the Great Weste railway passes within a few miles of the village, a has a station at Wellington. The living is a rect.* the dioc. of Exeter, val. £421, in the patron. of the R H. Edwards, Jun. The church, dedicated to St. Pet is a beautiful structure in the perpendicular style, a possesses some oak carving and stained-glass windo The Wesleyans and Baptists have places of worship, a there is a school supported by the rector. The anni

duce of the charities amounts to £5. Fairs are held Churchingford on the 25th and 26th January and the Friday in April. Messrs. Bush are lords of the nor.

HURCH-STOKE, a par. partly in the hund. of rse, in the co. of Montgomery, and partly in the d. of Chirbury, in the co. of Salop, 3 miles S.E. of ntgomery. It is situated on the river Camlet, near 's Dyke. It contains Upper and Lower Hopton, mpton, Bacheldre, Mellington, Hurdley, and Weston loc. The Welshpool and Montgomeryshire railway es near the village, and has a station at Montgomery. living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Hereford, £151, in the patron. of Earl Powis. The charities luce £13 per annum. There are traces of both Roman British camps.

HURCHSTOW, a par. in the hund. of Stanborough, he co. of Devon, 2 miles N.W. of Kingsbridge, its t town, and 10 from Totnes. It is situated near river Avon and the South Devon railway, which a station at Kingsbridge-road. The living is a vic.* he dioc. of Exeter, val. with the vic. of Kingsbridge xeel, £200, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone ice. It contains several stained-glass windows, and lately been repaired. P. S. Lowe, Esq., is lord of manor, and resides at White Hall, a fine mansion, tifully situated on the banks of the Avon.

HURCH STREET, a ward in the par. of West m, in the hund. of Becontree, in the co. of Essex. Includes the vils. of West Ham, Forest Gate, Can- Town, and Upton, comprising 1,600 acres.

HURCH STRETTON, a par. and market town in upper div. of the hund. of Munslow, in the co. of op, 12½ miles S. of Shrewsbury. It is a railway station the Shrewsbury and Hereford line, and is pleasantly ated in a valley. The origin of its name is supposed have arisen from its proximity to the Roman road tling Street—hence "Street Town," shortened into tton. The town mainly consists of one long street, lt at the foot of Longmynd Hill, the summit of which ,680 feet above the sea, and commands a fine view of rth Wales. It contains a subscription library, news- m, a savings-bank, and police station. The market-hall s erected a few years ago on the site of the old one. It n election and polling place for the southern division of county. The inhabitants are engaged in the woollen nufacture, the making of hop-bags, and the malt trade. living is a rect. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £542, in patron. of C. O. C. Pemberton, Esq. The church, dedi- d to St. Lawrence, is a cruciform edifice, and possesses ne altar-piece and beautiful stained-glass windows. ere are free schools for both sexes, and some small rities. *Caer Caradoc*, or the "Mount of Caractacus," bout 2 miles distant, on the top of which are the mains of an ancient British camp; the prospect from summit is very extensive. At a short distance stands ard's Castle, which is an insulated hill, from ich may be seen the Longmynd range of mountains. urch Stretton was the birthplace of Dr. Mainwaring, chaplain of Charles I. The par. is extensive, com- sing 11,790 acres, chiefly sheepwalks. The market y is Thursday. Fairs are held in March, May, July, tember, and November.

HURCHTOWN, or BRUHENNY, a par. and vil. the bars. of Orrery and Duhallow, in the co. of Cork, v. of Munster, Ireland, 10 miles N.E. of Kanturk. s situated on the road from Limerick to Cork. The rface consists of mountain, moor, and bog, and some ble land, with limestone bottom. The living is a rect. the dioc. of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, val. £475, in the ron. of Sir M. Tierney. The original church was moved in the reign of Queen Anne, but was rebuilt ut 1737 by the Earl of Egmont. It is a cruciform ilding, containing the family vault of the Egmonts. e village is neatly built, and has a dispensary and nan Catholic chapel. The seats in this parish are ton and Egmont, giving the titles of baron and earl he Percivals.

CHURCHTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Rathconrath, in the co. of Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is situated between Lough Ennel and the Royal canal, 6 miles on the road from Mullingar to Athlone. In some parts are bog and limestone, but the arable land is prolific. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Dysart and Conragh, £354, in the patron. of the bishop and crown alternately. The church is a modern structure, built at the expense of the Board of First Fruits. There are several schools and two Roman Catholic chapels in the union, one in Conragh, the other in Dysart. The principal residences are Redmonstown-House and Balrath. Here are ruins of the castles of Oldtown, Dundonnel, and Fieldtown.

CHURCHTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Newcastle, in the bar. of Glenquin, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland.

CHURCHTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Ballintemple, in the bar. of Imokilly, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland.

CHURCHTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Lower Navan, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles to the S.W. of Navan, its post town. The living is a vic. with Ardbraccan, in the dioc. of Meath, and in the patron. of the crown. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel. The principal residences are Churchtown House and Philpotstown. Churchtown Castle is a small square tower, built by Mr. Warren.

CHURCHTOWN, a *quoad sacra* par. in the bar. of Forth, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is situated on the coast between Lady Island and Lough Tacumshin, upwards of 2 miles S.W. of Broadway. The soil is for the most part good. The living is a cur., val. £71, in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, in the patron. of the chancellor of the dioc. and the bishop alternately. The church was built by the Board of First Fruits in 1834, when this parish was separated from Tacumshin and Ballymore. The Roman Catholic chapels are at these latter places.

CHURCHTOWN, a hmlt. in the par. of Hook, in the bar. of Shelbourne, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It stands on Hook Head, near the lighthouse.

CHURCHTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Dysart, in the bar. of Upperthird, in the co. of Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is situated on the river Suir, 4 miles to the W. of Carrick-on-Suir. Here stood an ancient castle belonging to the Everards. In the village is a woollen factory, and the vicinity is very pleasantly wooded.

CHURCHTOWN, or RHEBAN, a par. in the bar. of West Narragh and Rheban, in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It contains part of the town of Athy, and is bounded on the E. by the river Barrow, and on the W. by the Grand canal. It is supposed to be the *Rheba* mentioned by Ptolemy, and in the vicinity is an ancient camp. The living is a vic. united with Athy, in the dioc. of Dublin, Glendalagh, and Kildare, in the patron. of the archbishop.

CHURCHTOWN, a hmlt. in the par. of North Meols, in the hund. of West Derby, in the co. of Lancaster, 7 miles N.W. of Ormskirk. It is situated near the coast, at a short distance from the mouth of the river Ribble.

CHURCHTOWN, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Decuman, in the hund. of Williton, in the co. of Somerset, near Watchet.

CHURCHTOWN QUARTER, a tnshp. in the par. of Rockcliffe, Cumberland ward, in the co. of Cumberland. Here is a parochial school for boys.

CHURCH WILNE, a lib. in the par. of Wilne, in the hund. of Morleston, in the co. of Derby, 7½ miles S.E. of Derby. It is situated on the river Derwent.

CHURN, or CORIN RIVER, rises at the Seven Wells and Ullin farm, about 3 miles S. of Cheltenham, in the co. of Gloucester. At Cricklade it joins the S. head of the river Thames, or Isis, of which it is the principal source, passing in its course North and South Cerney and Cirencester.

CHURSTON-FERRERS, a par. in the hund. of Hay-

tor, in the co. of Devon, 7 miles S.E. of Totnes, and 1½ W. of Brixham, its post town. It is situated near the river Dart; and the Torquay branch of the South Devon railway, which has a station at Brixham Road. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic.* of Brixham, in the dioc. of Exeter, in the patron. of the crown. The church is an ancient edifice. The Independents have a place of worship, and there is a parochial school. The charities produce about £6 per annum.

CHURT, a tythg. in the par. of Frensham, in the hund. of Farnham, in the co. of Surrey, 2 miles from Frensham, and 5 S. of Farnham.

CHURTON. *See* CHERRINGTON, Wilts.

CHURTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Church Pulverbatch, in the co. of Salop, 6 miles N. of Church Stretton.

CHURTON BY ALDFORD, a tnshp. in the par. of Aldford, in the higher div. of the hund. of Broxton, in the co. of Chester, 2 miles S.W. of Aldford.

CHURTON BY FARNDON, a tnshp. in the par. of Farndon, in the higher div. of the hund. of Broxton, in the co. of Chester, 2 miles N. of Farndon, and 7 S.E. of Chester. It is bounded on the E. by the river Dee. The tithes were commuted in 1839.

CHURTON HEATH, or BRUERA CHAPELRY, a chplry. in the par. of St. Oswald, in the lower div. of the hund. of Broxton, in the co. of Chester, 5 miles S.E. of Chester. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of St. Oswald, in the dioc. of Chester, val. £245, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small ancient building, called the Church on the Heath. The chplry. includes the adjoining tnshps. of Huntington, Leacum, Newbold, and Saighton. Here is a small school supported by subscription.

CHURWELL, a tnshp. in the par. of Batley, in the wap. of Morley, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles S.W. of Leeds. It has railway stations on the London and North-Western and Great Northern lines. The village, which is very considerable, is situated to the W. of the river Aire. The Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship. The manufacture of woollen cloth is carried on at this place, and there are several collieries in the neighbourhood. The lord of the manor is W. Hill, Esq.

CHUTE, a par. in the hund. of Kinwardstone, in the co. of Wilts, 3 miles N.E. of Ludgershall, and 7 from Andover, its post town and railway station. It is situated on the Roman way from Winchester, under Chute-down, which was formerly a forest. It is principally noted for the extensive and fine domain of Conholt Park, a seat of the Pierreponts, and for the Roman causeway passing through the parish, which is considered a very fine specimen of Roman road. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £244, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a handsome building with tower. The Wesleyans have a place of worship, and there are National and Sunday schools, also several small charities. Corderoy, the divine, was born here. In the neighbourhood are the remains of ancient earthworks. Chute Lodge is a meet for the hounds of T. Smith, Esq.

CHUTE FOREST, an ext. par. place, in the hund. of Kindwardstone, in the co. of Wilts, near the above. It was anciently a forest stretching into the co. of Hants.

CHUTELEY, a hund. in the Kingsclere div. of the N. portion of the co. of Hants, containing the pars. of Hannington and Church-Oakley, comprising 2,860 acres.

CHWYLEIRIOG, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanarmon, in the co. of Denbigh, 4 miles E. of Ruthin.

CILAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llandrillo, in the co. of Merioneth, 5 miles S.W. of Corwen.

CILCARW, a hmlt. in the par. of Llangendeirne, in the co. of Carmarthen, 4 miles S.E. of Carmarthen. It contains Pont-y-Ferem.

CILCEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Bettws-yn-Rhôs, in the co. of Denbigh, 3 miles S.W. of Abergele.

CILCEN, or KILKEN, a par. in the hund. of Colesshill, in the co. of Flint, North Wales, 5 miles S. of Holywell. It is situated in the Vale of Clwyd, near the river Alwen, and contains 7 townships. The mountain, Moel-Fammau, is on the border of this parish. A branch of the Chester and Holyhead railway passes near the village, and has a station at Cefn. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £300, in the patron. of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The roof of the church is from Basingwerk Abbey. The charities produce £7 per annum.

CILCENNIN, or KIL-KENIN, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Ilar, in the co. of Cardigan, South Wales, 5 miles from Newcastle, and 4 E. of Aberaeron. It is situated on the river Aeron, a branch of the Teifi. The village is famed in Welsh history as having been the scene of a desperate battle between Maelgwyn and his nephews, Rhys and Owen, who attacked his camp in the night.

CILCOCHWIN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangollen, in the co. of Denbigh, 18 miles S.E. of Denbigh.

CILGANWR, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanfynydd, in the co. of Carmarthen, 5 miles N.W. of Llandeilo-fawr.

CILGWYN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llandrillo-yn-Rhôs, hund. of Isdulas, in the co. of Denbigh, 4 miles N.W. of Conway. It is situated near the sea-coast.

CILGWYN CHAPEL, a hmlt. in the co. of Pembroke, 3 miles S.E. of Newport.

CILIE AERON, or KILIE AYRON, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Ilar, in the co. of Cardigan, South Wales, 4 miles S.E. of Aberaeron. It is situated on the river Aeron, a branch of the Teifi. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £100, in the patron. of the bishop.

CILIE, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfairtalhaiarn, in the co. of Denbigh, 4 miles S. of Abergele.

CILLAY, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanddarog, in the co. of Carmarthen, 6 miles E. of Carmarthen.

CILLMACHALLT, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanidloes, in the co. of Montgomery, 20 miles S.W. of Montgomery.

CILMARCH, a hmlt. in the par. of Llandefeilog, in the co. of Carmarthen, 4 miles N. of Kidwelly, on the river Towy.

CILOWEN, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Asaph, in the co. of Flint. It is situated near the junction of the rivers Elwy with the Clywd.

CILTALGARTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfawr, in the co. of Merioneth. It is situated near Bala.

CILVAWR, a chplry. in the par. of Manor Divy, in the co. of Pembroke. It is situated on the river Teifi, near Castle Maelgwn. Here are the remains of a church.

CILWR, a hmlt. in the par. of Talley, in the co. of Carmarthen, 7 miles N. of Llandeilo-fawr.

CILWYCH, a parcel in the par. of Llanfihangel-cwm-dû, in the hund. of Crickhowell, in the co. of Brecon, 5 miles N.W. of Crickhowell.

CILYCWM, a par. in the hund. of Cayo, in the co. of Carmarthen, South Wales, 4 miles N. of Llandovery. It is situated on the river Towy. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £94, in the patron. of T. H. Gwynne, Esq. The annual value of the charities is about £5.

CILYGERNANT, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanfihangel-Aberbythych, in the par. of Carmarthen, 3 miles W. of Llandeilo-fawr.

CILY-GROESTWYD, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfwrog, in the co. of Denbigh, near Ruthin.

CILYMAENLLWYD, a par. in the hund. of Derllys, in the co. of Carmarthen, South Wales, 7 miles N.W. of Narberth. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. with the cur. of Castle Dwyrran annexed, £240, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. There is a Roman camp, and coins of Cæsar and Domitian have been found in the neighbourhood.

CINDER BRIDGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Rotherham, in the northern div. of Strafforth wap., in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles N. of Rotherham.

CINDERFORD, a vil. and post town in the lib-

Dean Forest, in the co. of Gloucester, 3 miles W. of Newnham. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £150, in the patron. of the crown. The church is dedicated to St. John. The Wesleyans and Baptists have each a place of worship.

CINQUE PORTS, THE, an association of the seaport towns lying between Birchington, in the Isle of Thanet, and Seaford, in Sussex. It is said to have been instituted by Edward the Confessor for the defence of the S. coast, and to have been confirmed by William the Norman. The original towns were Dover, Sandwich, Romney, Hythe, and Hastings, to which Rye and Winchelsea, with several subordinate members, were afterwards added. The supreme jurisdiction is vested in the lord warden, who is Constable of Dover Castle by virtue of his office. The privileges of the inhabitants, before the passing of the Reform Act, were very considerable, and they still enjoy exemption from serving on county juries and in the militia.

CIPPEN, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Dogmel's, in the co. of Pembroke, 6 miles S. of Fishguard.

CIPPENHAM, a lib. in the par. of Burnham, in the co. of Bucks, 3 miles N.W. of Windsor.

CIRENCESTER, a par., market town, and parliamentary borough, in the hund. of Crowthorne and Minty, in the co. of Gloucester, 95 miles distant from London by the Great Western railway, 16 from Stroud, and 28 from Gloucester. It is connected by a cut with the Thames and Severn canal, and has communication with all parts of England by means of a branch line connecting the Great Western and the Bristol and Birmingham railways. Cirencester appears to have been a town of importance from a very remote antiquity. Previous to the Roman invasion it was, according to Henry of Huntingdon, a British city, called Caer-Cori, a contraction of *Caer-Corin*, "the Camp or Fort on the Corin." The Romans made it a military station, and from its situation at the intersection of the Fosse-way with the Ermine and Icknield Streets it soon became a place of considerable extent and importance. The site of the present is not identical with that of the Roman town, as shown by the vestiges of the vallum and rampart yet visible on the south-eastern side of the town, and which in the last century could be traced from Chesterton Farm to Citely Hill, where Roman inscriptions, tesselated pavements, and various fragments of columns have been occasionally turned up. Ptolemy calls it *Corinium*; Richard of Cirencester, *Corinum*; and Antoninus, in the Itinerary, *Durocornovium*. In all these names may be traced the same root as in the name of the river which intersects the town—the ancient *Corin*, now Churn. The Saxons added the name *Ceaster*, of which, and its Romano-British name, the present is a corruption. When the Romans withdrew from this portion of their possessions, Cirencester fell once more into the hands of the Britons, and became the capital of the *Dobuni*, who held it probably until the year 577, when the West Saxons gained a great victory at Dyrham, near Chipping Sodbury. An unsuccessful attempt to obtain possession of the town was made by Penda, King of Mercia, in 626; but his son, also named Penda, succeeded in annexing it to the Mercian kingdom in 656. Two centuries later the Danes got possession of it, and after their memorable defeat by Alfred, at the battle of Ethandune in 879, they entrenched themselves here for more than a year, during the negotiations which led to their conversion to Christianity, and their settlement in the island. Canute held a great council here in 1020, when, according to the Saxon Chronicle, "Alderman Ethelward was outlawed, and Edwy, King of the Churls." Cirencester was formerly celebrated for its abbey, which was founded by Henry I. in 1117. The seventh abbot was Alexander Neuam, or Neckam, a native of St. Alban's, who was renowned for his learning. The site of the church attached to the abbey is not now known; but on the site of the abbey itself is a mansion which takes its name. Cirencester Castle is mentioned as a fortress of some strength during and after the reign of Stephen. In the reign of Henry IV. a very formidable conspiracy was thwarted by the inhabitants of Cirencester, who fell suddenly upon the army headed by the Duke of Surrey, the Earl of Salisbury, the Duke of Exeter, and the Earl of Gloucester. The troops fled in a panic, and the Duke of Surrey and the Earl of Salisbury were taken prisoners. In the reign of Charles I. Cirencester took the side of the parliament. The town, being nearly surrounded by water and well fortified, was considered almost impregnable; but in the year 1642 the royalists, under Prince Rupert, succeeded in taking it. It was stormed in turn and retaken by the parliamentary forces under the Earl of Essex, in 1643. In the revolution of 1688 the inhabitants of Cirencester were as zealous in the cause of the Stuarts as they had previously been in the cause of the parliament. An engagement took place near the town, in which Lord Lovelace, who was on his way to join the Prince of Orange, was taken prisoner.—Cirencester has, since the reign of Elizabeth, returned two members to parliament. By the Reform Act the limits of the borough and of the parish, comprising 5,900 acres, are co-extensive, and include Wiggold, Spirringate, Oakley, Chesterton, and Barton. The town is unincorporated, but enjoys a charter granted to it by Henry IV. in consideration of its loyalty. The government was then placed in the hands of 2 high and 14 petty constables, and the town divided into 7 wards. In 1861 the population was 6,336, against 6,096 in 1851, showing an increase of 240 in the decennial period. There has also been a proportionate increase in the number of inhabited houses: in 1861 there were 1,300, and in 1851, 1,211.—The town, which is very healthy, is about 2 miles in circumference, and has eleven streets, four greater and seven lesser, besides several lanes. It has an excellent supply of water, is paved with stone, and lighted with gas. The most conspicuous building is the savings-bank, which has been recently built, and is in the Italian style. The staple of the town was formerly wool, for which the Cotswold district was celebrated. The manufacture of curriers' knives was afterwards introduced and is still carried on, but is no longer peculiar to Cirencester.—The principal trade is now in corn, but from the want of a market-building of adequate size, the sales are generally effected by sample.—County Court sittings are held monthly in the townhall, which is a portion of a building attached to St. John's church. Petty sessions are also held, and the North Gloucestershire militia have their headquarters here. Cirencester is the head of a Poor-law Union, which includes several parishes not only in Gloucestershire but also in Wiltshire. The Duke of Portland takes the title of baron from this town.—The living of St. John the Evangelist is a vic.,* val. £443, in the gift of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, within whose diocese Cirencester lies. The church dates from the 15th century, and is in the perpendicular style of architecture. At the W. end is a handsome embattled tower, 134 feet high, ornamented with pinnacles and statues. On the S. side is a richly decorated porch, 38 feet in length, and 50 feet in height. Under the parapet of the N. side of the nave, on the outside of the church, is a series of carved figures, representing the "Whitsun Ale" mummers, who hold musical instruments in their hands, and are in the costume of the 15th century. To correspond with these there is another series of figures on the S. side representing the actors in the old mysteries or scriptural plays; among them may be noticed a monk, an abbot, a king, a gladiator (with sword and dagger), an angel, and a skeleton, intended to represent Death. The interior of the church is very handsome. The roof is supported by two rows of clustered columns, five in each cluster. The E. and W. windows are of painted glass. St. Catherine's chapel, which appears to have been built somewhat later than the body of the church, bears the date 1508 on the roof, the central compartments of which are adorned with the arms of Henry VII. and of the Prince of Wales. Over a niche in the S. wall is a fresco-painting, which represents the martyrdom of St. Catherine. In an opposite niche is an effigy of Richard Osmund, the founder of the chapel.

There are besides some very rich and curious brasses and monuments. The church, both externally and internally, is one of the finest and most interesting in England. A new church (Trinity) was built at Watermoor in 1850; it is in the early English style, and has a light and graceful spire. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, which has been recently erected, and several places of worship belonging to the different denominations of Protestant Dissenters. The deanery of Cirencester is included in the archdeac. of Bristol, and in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol. It contains all the benefices in the hund. of Crowthorne and Minty, besides several others.—There are several schools in Cirencester. The free grammar school was founded by Bishop Ruthall, a native of the town, and privy-councillor to Henry VI. Dr. Jenner, who introduced vaccination, was educated at this school; and Dr. Parry, the physician of Bath, and father of Sir Edward Parry, was also one of its scholars. The blue-coat school was founded in 1714, by Thomas Powell, Esq. The yellow-coat school was founded about the same time by Mrs. Powell; her object was to teach 20 boys of Cirencester reading, arithmetic, and the art of frame-work knitting, and to clothe and educate 20 girls and teach them to spin. St. John's hospital was founded by Henry I.: its revenues are not large, and the foundation is only for eight poor persons. St. Lawrence's hospital, for three widows, was founded by Edith, lady of the manor of Wiggold. St. Thomas's hospital for four poor weavers, was founded by Sir William Nottingham in the reign of Henry IV. Like most of the charities of Cirencester, it allows but a very small sum to its pensioners. There are also almshouses known as Brydges' and George's. The Royal Agricultural College, which is situated about 1¼ mile from the town, was established and incorporated by royal charter in 1845. It is a handsome building in the Tudor style, and was founded with the view of making science a branch of agricultural education. It has a principal, and professors of chemistry, geology, veterinary surgery, and surveying. A farm is attached to the college, and the students are enabled to see scientific theories verified in practice. The institution met with much opposition at first, but its utility is now generally recognised. The town possesses a mechanics' institute and a temperance hall. The latter was erected in 1846 by Christopher Fowley, a member of the Society of Friends.—Many coins and altars have been found in the vicinity of the town: a small head, decorated with a mural crown, and apparently taken off a basso-relievo, was dug up in 1723; a tesselated pavement at the same time, and several others since. The remains of a Roman hypocaust were brought to light in 1780. A brass figure of Apollo, which is now in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, was also found here. In the Querus, or Cairus, a field adjoining the town on the W., is "The Bull-ring," which is supposed to be a Roman amphitheatre. Its area is of an elliptical form, enclosed by a mound of earth about 20 feet high, and measuring about 190 in its major axis by 140 in its minor. The seats cut in the earth may, with some difficulty, still be traced. The seat of Earl Bathurst is at Oakley House, near Cirencester. The park is open to the public; its principal avenue is 5 miles in length, and about 50 yards wide.—Monday is market day. Fairs for the sale of horses, cattle, and pigs are held on Easter Tuesday, the 18th July, and the 8th November: statute fairs, locally called "mops," on the Monday before and the Monday after October 10th. The races take place in August.

CITADILLA, a hmlt. in the par. of Easby, in the wap. of East Gilling, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles E. of Richmond.

CLACHAN, a vil. in the par. of Campsie and Fintray, in the co. of Stirling, Scotland, 2 miles S. of Fintray.

CLACHANDYSART, a par. joined to Glenorchy, in the co. of Argyle, Scotland.

CLACHNABANE, one of the peaks of the Grampians, 2,370 feet above the level of the sea, in the co. of Kincardine, Scotland. It serves as a sea-mark, and has on its summit an enormous boulder, known as the Clachan-stone.

CLACHNAHARRY, a fishing vil. about a mile W. of the town of Inverness, in the co. of that name, Scotland. At the end of the 14th, or beginning of the 15th century, a battle was fought here between the Mackintoshes and Monroes, in which the former, though the aggressors, were defeated.

CLACHSHANT, a par. in the co. of Wigton, Scotland. It was formerly a separate par., but is now united with Stoneykirk.

CLACK, a hmlt. in the par. of Lyneham, in the co. of Wilts, 4 miles S.W. of Wootton Bassett. Fairs are held on the 5th April and 1st October.

CLACKCLOSE, a hund. in the W. portion of the co. of Norfolk; contains the pars. of Barton-Bendish, Beechamwell, Bexwell, Boughton, Crimplesham, Denver, West Dereham, Market Downham, Fincham, Fordham, Hilgay, Holme, Marham-Cherry, Roxham, South Runcton, Ryston, Shingham, Shouldham, Shouldham-Thorpe, Southery, Stoke-Ferry, Stow Bardolph, Stowsett, Tottenhill, Wallington-cum-Thorpland, Watlington, Wereham, Wimbotsham, Wormegay, Wretton, and parts of Outwell and Upwell, comprising 91,880 acres.

CLACKETT CROSS, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Wrotham, Aylesford lathe, in the co. of Kent, 6 miles N.E. of Sevenoaks.

CLACKHEATON, a chplry. in the par. of Birstall, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles S. of Bradford. It is situated on a branch of the river Aire, and contains the hmlts. of Scholes, Oakenshaw, and Hartshead Moor. The Manchester and Leeds branch railway passes near the village, which is chiefly inhabited by weavers. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £150, in the patron. of the Vicar of Birstall. The church is dedicated to St. John.

CLACKMANNAN, the smallest co. in Scotland, is bounded on the S. by the Frith of Forth; on the W. by the cos. of Stirling and Perth; on the N. by Perthshire; and on the E. by Perthshire and Fifeshire. Its length from E. to W. is 10 miles, with an extreme breadth of 8 miles. It has an area of 30,720 acres, about two-thirds of which are cultivated. The Ochil hills afford the best pasturage for sheep in Scotland, and the soil on the banks of the Devon is deep and fertile, but not favourable to the growth of wood. Coal and limestone are abundant and largely wrought, and at various times silver, copper, lead, cobalt, and antimony have been obtained in the Ochils. Agriculture is in a high state of proficiency, partly owing doubtless to many of the farms having been granted by the great proprietors in perpetuity to their vassals at the time of the Reformation, in gratitude for support received from them. The towns of this co. are Clackmannan and Alloa, and the principal vils., Dollar, Tillicoultry, Newtonshaw, Sauchie, Tullibody, Kennet, Cambus, Menstrie, Craigmill, and Abbey. The principal mansions are those of the Earl of Mar, at Alloa Park; of the Earl of Mansfield, at Shaw Park; of Lord Abercromby, at Tullibody House; Dollarfield, Harrieston, and Tillicoultry House. The manufacture of shawls, plaidings, and blankets has long been successfully carried on in the pars. of Dollar and Tillicoultry. Among the ancient buildings are Clackmannan Tower, Alloa Tower, and Castle Campbell. This co. contains the four pars. of Clackmannan, Alloa, Dollar, and Tillicoultry, together with part of the par. of Logie, and has seven Free churches, four United Presbyterian churches, two Independent, and one Episcopalian chapel. Alloa is more of the county town than Clackmannan, and all the law courts are held at the former place. Stirling gaol serves also as the gaol for the county. The Stirling and Dunfermline railway passes through the county, and the Scottish Central railway touches the northern boundary. This shire unites with Kinross-shire, the par. of Alva, in Stirlingshire, the Perthshire part of the par. of Logie, and the pars. of Tullibole and Culross, in sending one member to parliament. Population, 22,951 in 1851, and 21,449 in 1861.

CLACKMANNAN, a par. containing the town of it

wn name, in the co. of Clackmannan, Scotland, together ith the vils. of Sauchie, Westfield, Kennet, and New- nshaw. It is bounded on the N. by the river Devon, nd on the S. by the Frith of Forth, and is 6 miles in ngth, with a breadth of from 2 to 4 miles. Three-fourths f the surface is planted, the remainder is under pas- re or tillage. Coal and ironstone have long been orked. The par. is in the presb. of Stirling, and in the tron. of the Earl of Zetland, who is one of the principal ndowners. The stipend of the minister is £284. here is a chapel of ease at Sauchie, also a Free church d an United Presbyterian church at Clackmannan. e town of Clackmannan is 2 miles E. of Alloa and 11¾ m Dunfermline, by the Stirling and Dunfermline anch of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, which s a station here. It is situated on a ridge rising adually 190 feet above the level of the Forth, excepting the W., where the descent is abrupt and precipitous, d where the old tower stands. It consists principally one long street of 250 houses, having a rather mean pearance; with a school, of which Mr. Bruce, author "Lochleven," was once master. It was long the seat l possession of the family of Bruce, being granted by vid II. to Robert Bruce, who lived here, after he ame king, previously to the battle of Bannockburn, l who is said to have built the tower. The sword and lmet of King Robert Bruce were kept here until re- ved to Broomhall by the Earl of Elgin, the nearest presentative of that family, the direct line having ome extinct at the end of the last century. Near site of the prison stands a stone, or "clachan," with ich tradition connects several incidents in Bruce's e. Fairs are held in June and September.

CLACKMANNAN POW, a harbour or creek in the strict of Port Alloa, in the co. of Clackmannan, Scot- nd. It is situated between the pars. of Clackmannan nd Alloa, and is formed by the juncture of the South lvon, otherwise called the Black Devon, with the rth. Its mean depth of water at the usual shipping ace is 10 feet, and at the entrance of the harbour 20; in 12 it was much improved by Sir Laurence Dundas.

CLACTON, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Tendring, the co. of Essex, 11 miles S.E. of Manningtree, and 14 m Colchester. The living (St. John the Baptist) is a v in the dioc. of Rochester, val. with the don. cur. of tle Holland annexed, £240, in the patron. of F. Nas- s, Esq. Clacton Wash is a coastguard station. The ochial charities produce £6 per annum. At Clacton Cf, in this parish, is a signal-house and martello towers. Air is held on the 29th June for toys and pedlery.

CLACTON, LITTLE, a par. in the co. of Essex, as ve. It is situated 2 miles to the N. of Great Clac- t. The living (St. James) is a vic. in the dioc. of hester, val. £115, in the patron. of F. Nassau, Esq. Air is held on the 25th July for toys and pedlery. The chief residence is Clacton Lodge.

CLADDAGH, a vil. in the par. of Kilmacteigne, in the bar. of Leney, in the co. of Sligo, prov. of Ulster, land.

CLADY, or CLAUDY, a vil. in the par. of Urney, in the bar. of Strabane, in the co. of Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, land, 3 miles S.W. of Strabane. It is situated on the river Finn. A bridge now marks the ford where a skirmish took place in 1688. The Presbyterians have a chapel. Fairs are held on the 1st August and the 16th November.

CLADY. There are two rivulets of this name, the one in the bar. of Kilmacrenan, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, and the other in the bar. of Loughinsh- in, in the co. of Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ire- land. Upon the latter stands the hmlt. of Clady, near which are the seats Inisrush and Glenburn.

CLADY, or CUMBER-CLADY, a vil. in the par. of Upper Cumber, in the bar. of Tyrkeeran, in the co. of Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 8 miles on the road from Dungiven to Londonderry. It is situated on the river Faughn, and contains the parish church and a dispensary. The remains of O'Cahan's Castle are within a very short distance. Cumber House is the chief residence. Fairs are held on the 17th May and 7th November.

CLADY-BRIDGE, a hmlt. in the bar. of Kilmacrenan, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland.

CLAGGAN, a vil. in the par. of Kilcommon, in the bar. of Erris, in the co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 9 miles W. of Newport-Pratt, on Ballan Bay.

CLAGGAN, a vil. in the par. of Innishowen, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It is situated on Lough Foyle, and is a coastguard station.

CLAGGAN BAY and HEADLAND, in the bar. of Ballinahinch, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. The bay affords excellent anchorage, and the promontory is surmounted by a landmark called Claggan Castle.

CLAIFE, a tnshp. in the par. of Hawkshead, in the hund. of Lonsdale North of the Sands, in the co. of Lancaster, 2 miles S.E. of Hawkshead. It is situated between Esthwaite Water and the ferry over Lake Windermere to Bowness. At the village of Low Wray there is a church in the Gothic style, erected in 1856 by James Dawson. At High Wray divine service is performed in the schoolhouse every Sunday afternoon; and at Colthouse the Society of Friends have a meeting-house. Overlooking the Windermere Lake and hills is an edifice called the Station, which commands some delightful scenery. The Station possesses several stained-glass windows, which consist of views of the surrounding scenery as they appear in the various seasons.

CLAINES, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Oswaldslow, in the co. of Worcester, adjoining the city of Worcester to the N. The West Midland railway goes through the parish, and has a station at Fearnall Heath. The par. is situated to the E. of the Severn, near the Worcester and Birmingham canal, and includes the tythg. of Whistons. The par. of this parish extending to the city of Worcester is united to it by the new Boundary Act. There is no village, but several scattered hamlets, pleasantly situated in the midst of picturesque scenery. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £60, in the patron. of Sir O. Wakeman, Bart., who is impropriator of the great tithes, amounting to £1,200 a year, out of which he pays £27 to the incumbent in lieu of the small tithes. The parish church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient building in the perpendicular style. There are two district churches in this parish: the one dedicated to St. George is a cur. in the patron. of the incumbent; the other, dedicated to St. Stephen, is a new church, situated at Barbourne, just outside the city boundary. The former is in the Gothic style, and was erected by the Parliamentary Commissioners at the cost of £3,345 10*s.* 8*d.* The latter was consecrated by the bishop on the 21st August, 1862. The style is early middle pointed, with a memorial east window to Miss Jane Lavender, the founder. The total cost, including endowment, was £7,500. There are two national schools supported by subscription, and funds are collected for a new school in the district of Barbourne. Here is the nunnery of Whistons, now called the White Ladies, to which, after the battle of Worcester, Charles II. retired. The island of Bevere is formed by a narrow branch of the river Severn. The citizens of Worcester took refuge on this island in Hardicanute's time, and again during a pestilence in 1637. This parish was originally a chapelry to St. Helen's, Worcester, but in 1218 became a separate parish. Perdiswell Hall is the seat of Sir Offley Wakeman, Bart.

CLAIRTOWN, ST., a vil. in the par. of Dysart, in the co. of Fife, Scotland, 1 mile N. of Kirkcaldy, and 14 from Edinburgh.

CLANABOROUGH, a par. in the hund. of North Tawton, in the co. of Devon, 1½ mile W. of Coplestone railway station on the North Devon line, and 5 from Crediton, its post town. There are only 12 houses in the parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £156, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Petrock, is an ancient Gothic edifice with tower.

CLANAWLEY, or GLENAWLEY, a bar. in the co. of Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland; contains the par. of Killesher, and parts of Boho, Cleenish, Kinawley, and Rossory, comprising 75,469 acres.

CLANDONAGH, a bar. in Queen's co., prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is bounded on the N. by Upperwoods, on the E. by Clarmallagh, on the S. by the co. of Kilkenny, and on the W. by that of Tipperary. It is the middle of the three divs. of the quondam bar. of Upper Ossory, and contains the pars. of Skirk, Kyle, Rathsarran, and parts of Erke, Coolkerry, Aghaboe, and Bordwell, with the towns of Donaghmore and Rathdowney, and the vil. of Borris-in-Ossory. Its length is 9 miles, breadth 6, and area about 43,733 acres. The inhabitants are mostly occupied in agriculture.

CLANDON, EAST, a par. in the second div. of the hund. of Woking, and union of Guildford, in the co. of Surrey, 8 miles from Dorking, and 4 E. of the Guildford station on the South-Western railway. It is situated near the Clandon Downs, and comprises a large tract of common. The living is a rect. in the archdeac. of Surrey, and dioc. of Winchester, val. £152, in the patron. of the Earl of Lovelace. In the vicinity is Hatchland Park, late the residence of Admiral Boscawen, who died here in 1761.

CLANDON, WEST, a par. in the co. of Surrey, as above, 1 mile to the W. of East Clandon. The living is a rect. in the archdeac. of Surrey, and dioc. of Winchester, val. £136, in the patron. of the Earl of Onslow. The charities produce £8 per annum. The tithes were commuted in 1839. In the vicinity is Clandon Park, a fine mansion, with a hall 40 feet square, and two mantlepieces carved by Rysbrach.

CLANE, a bar. in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is bounded on the N.W. and W. by Carbery; on the N.E. by Ikeathy and Oughterany; on the S.E. by Naas; and on the S.W. by Connell. It contains the pars. of Downings, Clane, Killybegs, Carragh, Ballynafagh, Brideschurch, and Timahoe, with the towns of Prosperous and Clane. Its length is 8 miles, breadth 7, and area about 18,736 acres, a third of which is bog.

CLANE, a par. and post town, in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It lies along the E. boundary of the bar. of Clane. The soil is generally prolific, with some limestone. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Dublin, Glendalagh, and Kildare, val. with Clonshanbo, Mainham, and Killybegs, £382, in the patron. of the crown. The town, which formerly had a market, is situated on the Liffey. It was destroyed by fire in 1798. Here stands the parish church, a very ancient structure, and several schools, one of which is endowed. In the neighbourhood are Clongowe's Jesuit College, and two Roman Catholic chapels. Petty sessions are held in this town, which has a police station and a dispensary. Here are the ruins of a castle, whose date of foundation is unknown, a Danish earthwork, and the remains of a monastery founded in 1272 by Lord Ophaley. The neighbouring residences are Sherlockstown, Blackhall, Millicent, and Firmount. Fairs are held on the 28th March, 28th April, 25th July, and 15th October.

CLANEBOY, a territory comprising parts of the cos. of Down and Antrim, in Ireland. It was formerly the country of the Hugh-boy O'Neills, and from them was called Clanhugh-boy. It is divided into North and South, or Upper and Lower.

CLANFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Bampton, in the co. of Oxford, 2 miles W. of Bampton, its post town, and 18 W. of Oxford. It is situated on the river Isis. Little Clanfield, to which it is united, stands half a mile S. of the village. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £90, in the patron. of J. H. Elliott, and H. Bennett, Esqrs. The church, dedicated to St. Stephen, is an ancient edifice, in the Roman style. The annual val. of the charities is £5. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have places of worship, and there is a National school.

CLANFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Finch Dean (upper half), in the Petersfield div. of the co. of Hants, 7½ miles from the Havant station of the London and Brighton railway, 2½ miles N. of Horn Dean, and 5 from Petersfield, its post town. The living is a rect. annexed to the rect.* of Chelton, in the dioc. of Winchester, in the patron. of King's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient edifice. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The lord of the manor is Sir S. C. Jervoise, Bart.

CLANGERS-HERMITAGE, a hmlt. in the par. of White Lackington, in the co. of Somerset, 1 mile N.E. of Ilminster.

CLANKEE, or CLONKEE, a bar. in the co. of Cavan, in the prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It is bounded by the bar. of Tullaghgarvey on the N., by the co. of Monaghan on the E., the co. of Meath on the S., and Lough Erne on the W. Its length is 11 miles by nearly 7 broad, with an area of 64,378 acres of hilly surface. The northern portion is drained by the river Annalee, the southern by Lough Swillan and Virginia-water flowing into the Boyne. It contains the pars. of Knockbride and Shercock, and parts of Drumgoon, Bailieborough, or Moybolgue, and Enniskeen.

CLANKELLY, or CLONKELLY, a bar. in the co. of Fermanagh, in the prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It is situated in the E. part of the co., and is bounded on the N. by Magherastephana, on the E. by Monaghan, and on the S.W. by Coole bar. It comprises an area of 36,923 acres, and contains the pars. of Galloon and Clones. The principal vil. is Rosslee.

CLANMAHON, a bar. in the co. of Cavan, Ireland. It contains the pars. of Ballintemple, Ballymachugh, Drumlumman, and parts of Crosserlough, Dean, Kilbride, and Kilmore, comprising 54,349 acres.

CLANMAURICE, a bar. in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland. The co. of Limerick describes its eastern boundary, the Atlantic its western, the bar. of Trughenackmy is on the S., and Iraghticonnor on the N. It is 17 miles long by 12 broad, and covers a superficial extent of 120,766 acres, comprising the pars. of Kiltomey, O'Dorney, Killury, Kilshenane, Kilnecully, Kilflyn, Killahan, Kilcaragh, Kilfeighny, Ballyheigue, and Finuge, and parts of Ardfert, Rattoo, Dunagh, and Dysert, or Desert. The interior is mountainous and boggy. This barony is believed to have been an ancient Spanish colony of the *Lucani*, and was called *Lucania*, which name can still be traced in many local names. Its present name is derived from Maurice, eldest son of Raymond le Gros, from whom are descended the FitzMaurices of Kerrys.

CLANMORE, a hmlt. in the bar. of Ida, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, about 5 miles on the road from New Ross to Waterford.

CLANMORRIS, a bar. in the co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, bounded by Gallen on the N., Costello on the E., Galway on the S., and Carra and Erremain on the W. It is over 18 miles long by 4 broad, and covers an extent of 69,252 acres. The bar. is intersected by the rivers Robe and Guishden. It contains the pars. of Crossboyne, Kilvine, Kilcolman, Balla, Taghcen, the town of Clare Morris, and parts of Kilmaine and Mayo. There is some mountain country. The soil is rich, with limestone bottom. Clanmorris gives the title of baron to a descendant of the Binghams, earls of Lucan.

CLANVILLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Weyhill, in the co. of Hants, 4 miles W. of Andover.

CLANVILLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Castle Cary, in the co. of Somerset. It is situated in a beautiful country near the town of Castle Cary.

CLANWILLIAM, a bar. in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is bounded on the N. by Kilnemanna, on the E. by Middlethird, on the S. by Owney and Ilta, and on the W. by Limerick. Its length is 15 miles by 12½ wide. The bar. contains the pars. of Bruis, Ballygriffin, Corroge, Cullen, Cordangan, Clonpet, Clonbullogue, Clonbeg, Emly, Glenbane, Kilshane, Kilnaclig, Killardry, Kilfeacle, Kilcorman, Rathlynin, Solloghmore, Solloghodbeg, Shronell, Tipperary, Templemore, Templeniery and a part of Clonoulty, Donohill, Da

andargan, Oughterleague, Relickmurry, Templebredon, nd Toem, comprising 115,960 acres.

CLANWILLIAM, a bar. in the co. of Limerick, prov. f Munster, Ireland. It is bounded by the Shannon on he N., by Owneybeg on the E., by Small County and imerick on the S. and W. It is 11 miles long by broad, and consists of 55,892 acres of picturesque ountry, containing the pars. of Ballybrood, Clonkeen, arrigparson, Cahernarry, Caherelly, Caherconlish, Caeravally, Dromkeen, Donaghmore, Derrygalvin, Inch t. Lawrence, Kilmurry, Killeenagarriff, Ludden, ochestown, Rathjordan, Stradbally, and parts of Agshcormick, Abington, Fedamore, Grean, St. John's, t. Lawrence, St. Patrick, St. Nicholas, and the vils. nd towns of Cahirconlish, Ballineety, Montpelier, and astle-Connell.

CLAPCOT, a lib. in the par. of Allhallows, in the und. of Moreton, in the co. of Berks, near Wallingord.

CLAPDALE, a hmlt. in the par. of Clapham, in the est div. of the wap. of Staincliff, in the West Riding of he co. of York, 6 miles N.W. of Settle.

CLAPHAM, a suburban par. in the eastern div. of the und. of Brixton, in the co. of Surrey, 4 miles from St. aul's. It has a railway station on the Metropolitan xtension branch of the London, Chatham, and Dover ne, and another station on Clapham Common, known s Clapham Junction, on the London and South-Western line. The village has long been considered ne of the handsomest and most respectable in the uburbs of London, comprising many elegant mansions nd villas surrounded by gardens and pleasure-grounds. The whole line of road from London to the common now built upon. On the E. side is a handsome cresent, opposite which is a range of buildings called the rove, with shrubberies in front, and on the side adoining Brixton is Clapham New Park. It is well lighted ith gas, and there is an ample supply of water, partly om the South Lambeth Waterworks, and partly from a pring on the side of the common leading to Wandsorth. The trade of the place consists merely in supplying requisites to the families resident in the vicinity. he living is a rect. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £1,275, the patron. of H. A. Bowyer, Esq. The parish church, dicated to the Holy Trinity, was built in 1775. There re five other churches in this parish, viz., Christ Church, t. Paul's, St. James's, St. John's, in the patron. of the ctor, and All Saints, in the patron. of trustees. The vings are all perpet. curs., varying in val. from £300 to 500. Here the Congregationalists, Baptists, United esbyterians of Scotland, and Roman Catholics have aces of worship, and there are several schools in conction with the foregoing. The parish is comprised ithin the bounds of the V district of the metropolitan olice. The Common, consisting of above 200 acres, is ell planted and kept, and surrounded by handsome villa sidences. In June, 1862, a drinking fountain was rected on the Common. On Clapham Rise stands St. ohn's church, a fine edifice, with a handsome Ionic ortico at the E. end, surmounted by a pediment. It is district church, being separated, for ecclesiastical purposes, from the mother church of the parish. There is an ting coroner for the district of Clapham, chosen at e court for the duchy of Lancaster, part of the parish ing within the jurisdiction of that court. A vestry anages the local affairs, and petty sessions are held ery Saturday by the county magistrates. Lord acaulay's father had a house at Clapham, where the outhful historian was brought up. Granville Sharp, ohn and Henry Thornton, Wilberforce, and other unders of the "Clapham sect," were residents of the mmon.

CLAPHAM, a par. in the wap. of Staincliff and wcross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles . of Settle, and 20 N.E. of Lancaster. The Northestern railway has a station about 1 mile from the village. It includes the four tnshps. of Austwick, Clapm, Newby, and Lawkland. The living is a vic. in the oc. of Ripon, val. with the cur. of Austwick annexed, £300, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a modern edifice with embattled tower. The register commences in 1595. There are four township schools for both sexes. The annual value of the charities is about £160. Here are several naturally formed caves, the largest of which is that of Ingleborough, containing many fine stalactites and stalagmites; it is 700 yards in length. Fairs are held on the 27th September and 2nd October. The lords of the manor are S. W. and O. Farrer, Esqrs.

CLAPHAM, a par. in the rape of Bramber, and hund. of Brightford, in the co. of Sussex, 4 miles N.W. of Worthing, its post town, and 5 E. of Arundel. The Brighton and South Coast railway has a station at Goring, 2½ miles distant from the village. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £157, in the patron. of the Duke of Norfolk. The church contains brasses to the Shelleys of Mitchelgrove.

CLAPHAM, a par. in the hund. of Stodden, in the co. of Bedford, 2 miles N.W. of Bedford. It is situated on the N. side of the river Ouse, and was formerly a chplry. to Oakley. The North-Western railway passes at a short distance from the village, and has a station at Bedford. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £270, in the patron. of Lord John Thynne. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket, is an ancient structure with Norman tower. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there are free schools for boys and girls, supported by the Revs. J. Dawson and J. Donne. There are some small charities. Clapham Park, the seat of Earl Ashburnham, is noted as the place where Dr. Hammond, in 1648, was prisoner.

CLAPHAM-CUM-NEWBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Clapham, in the western div. of the wap. of Staincliff, and Ewcross, in the West Riding of the York. co. of It contains the hmlt. of Clapdale, 6 miles N.W. of Settle.

CLAPTON, a par. in the hund, of Navisford, in the co. of Northampton, 4 miles E. of Thrapston, its post town, and 3 E. of Titmarsh. The village is very small, and the inhabitants wholly engaged in agriculture. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £154, in the patron. of G. and W. G. Shedden, Esqrs. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a neat building, in good repair, and formerly possessed a beautiful tower, which was destroyed by lightning. There are monuments in the church to the memory of the Dudley, Breton, and Williams families. The charities amount to £11 per annum. Liveden House, now in ruins, was erected by the Treshams.

CLAPTON, or CLAPTON-IN-GORDANO, a par. in the hund. of Portbury, in the co. of Somerset, 4 miles from the Clevedon station of the Great Western railway, and 10 from Bristol. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £300, in the patron. of Walter Bernard, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a beautiful edifice in the early English style of the 13th century, with Norman tower. The register commences about 1558. There is a parochial school for both sexes. Near the church stand the remains of the manor-house. The lord of the manor is Walter Bernard, Esq. Naish House is a fine edifice pleasantly situated.

CLAPTON, or CLAPTON-ON-THE-HILL, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Slaughter, in the co. of Gloucester, 4 miles from Northleach, its post town, and 2 miles S.E. of Bourton-on-the-Water. The Great Western railway passes near the village, and has a station at Bourton. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Bourton-on-the-Water, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, in the patron. of Wadham College, Oxford. The church is a small but ancient edifice.

CLAPTON, a par. in the hund. of Armingford, in the co. of Cambridge, 6 miles S. of Caxton. *See* CROYDON-CUM-CLAPTON.

CLAPTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Maperton, in the co. of Somerset, 5 miles S. of Bruton.

CLAPTON, a tythg. in the par. of Midsomer Norton, in the co. of Somerset, 7 miles N. of Shepton-Mallet.

CLAPTON FORMS, a hmlt. in the par. of Cuckling-

ton, in the hund. of Norton Ferris, in the co. of Somerset, 2 miles E. of Wincanton.

CLAPTON, LOWER, a hmlt. in St. James's district, in the par. of Hackney, in the Tower div. of the hund. of Ossulstone, in the co. of Middlesex, 3½ miles to the N.N.E. of St. Paul's. It is within the County Court district of Hackney, and the north-eastern postal division, and is now a suburb of the city of London, containing about 3,000 inhabitants. Near the Lea Bridge station of the Great Eastern railway is a large india-rubber manufactory. Until recently it was a pretty rural spot, chiefly inhabited by wealthy London merchants. The houses are mostly old, but well built. Here are St. John's Foundation School for the sons of clergymen, and Hackney Grammar School in connection with King's College, London. Brook House, the ancient seat of the Earls of Northumberland, is now a lunatic asylum.

CLAPTON, UPPER, a hmlt. in the par. of Hackney, Tower div. of the hund. of Ossulstone, in the co. of Middlesex, 4 miles to the N.N.E. of St. Paul's. It is a flourishing suburban district, studded over with pleasant villa residences, extending from the banks of the river Lea on the E. to Stoke Newington Common on the W., where it is bounded by Hackney Brook; on the S. it adjoins Lower Clapton at the obelisk facing the Lea Bridge-road, and on the N.W. it unites with Stamford Hill, in which district it is partly included. There is a proprietary chapel, and a chapel belonging to the Independents.

CLAPTON WICK, a tythg. in the par. of Portbury, in the co. of Somerset, 6 miles N.W. of Bristol.

CLARA, a *quoad sacra* par., post and market town, in the bar. of Kilcoursey, in King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It contains the *quoad civilia* pars. of Kilmanaghan and Kilbride, in the union of Ardnurcher. The general aspect of the country is flat and boggy, and the soil for the most part is bad. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Kilmanaghan, £91, in the patron. of the crown. The church was built by Edward Armstrong, Esq., in 1770. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists, besides three Roman Catholic chapels, and thirteen day schools. Situated between the town and Moate-Grenogue is the great moving bog Kilmaleady. The town is neatly built on the banks of the river Brosna and the Grand canal, at the cross-roads from Kilbeggan to Banagher, and from Athlone to Tullamore. It is about 61 miles from Dublin by road, or 65 by the Athlone branch of the Great Southern and Western railway, which has a station at Clara. It may also be approached *vid* the Midland Great Western, which has a station at Moate. The inhabitants are principally employed in the cotton and linen trades. Here are large corn-mills, a bleach-ground, loan-fund, dispensary, and police station. Petty sessions are regularly held here. About a mile from the town is the scene of the assassination of the Earl of Norbury, in 1839, within his own demesne, Durrow Abbey; other seats in the neighbourhood are Clara House, Kilclare, and Kilcoursey. The market day is Wednesday for corn. Fairs are held on the 6th January, 1st February, 25th March, 12th May, 29th June, 25th July, 26th September, and 1st November.

CLARA, a par. in the bar. of Gowran, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles E. of Kilkenny, its post town. It lies near the banks of the river Nore. The soil is good. The living is a vic. annexed to that of St. John's, Kilkenny, in the patron. of the crown. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel and two day schools. The chief residences in the neighbourhood are Clara Castle and Clifden, the seat of Viscount Clifden.

CLARA, a valley in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland; it is a spot of extreme beauty, situated at the meeting of several streams known as Avonmore, and is celebrated by Moore in his "Meeting of the Waters." It stretches from Glenalough to the Avoca, and forms part of the road from Laragh to Rathdrum. In the vicinity are the woods of Clarabeg and Ballygannon.

CLARABEG, a demesne near the town of Rathdrum, in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It joins Ballygannon near the Vale of Clara.

CLARA-BRIDGE, or CLAREN-BRIDGE, a vil. in the par. of Stradbally, bar. of Dunkellin, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland; it is situated on the road between Galway and Gort, near the embouchure of the Moyvilla into Galway Bay. In the neighbourhood is Tyrone House, the residence of A. F. St. George, Esq. A monastery was founded here by the Redlingtons of Kilcorran, the proprietors of the village. Fairs are held on the first Thursday in February, August, and November, and the first Thursday after the 12th May (old style).

CLARACH, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanbadarn-fawr, in the hund. of Geneur Glynn, in the co. of Cardigan, South Wales. It is situated near Aberystwith, on the river Clarach.

CLARBESTON, a par. in the hund. of Dungleddy, in the co. of Pembroke, 5 miles N.W. of Narberth, and 6 from Haverfordwest, its post town. There is no village. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. Davi's, val. £60, in the patron. of the executors of the late J. Phillips, Esq. There is a school situated on an eminence, which is exactly in the centre of the hundred.

CLARE, a par. in the hund. of Risbridge, in the co. of Suffolk, 16 miles S.W. of Bury St. Edmund's, 8 W. of Haverhill, and 9 N.W. of Sudbury, its post town and nearest railway station. This is a place of great antiquity, having been a frontier town of the kingdom of East Anglia. Here are the remains of a castle, on the site of which Earl Aluric, in Canuto's time, founded a chapel, afterwards made a cell to Bec in Normandy by Gilbert de Clare, son of Richard de Tonbridge, to whom William the Conqueror gave the honour, which included 95 lordships. It was afterwards presented by Edward III. to his son Lionel, with the title of Duke of Clarence, a title which has ever since become appropriated to the royal family. There are likewise the remains of an Augustine priory, founded in 1248 by Richard de Clare, who removed the chapel to Stoke, and also founded a friary. It is now a market town and polling place for the western division of the county. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £245, in the patron. of the Duchy of Lancaster. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is a handsome ancient structure in the perpendicular style, and was repaired in 1836, and enlarged in 1851. It contains an eight-sided stone font and a fine lectern. The Independents and Baptists have places of worship, and schools have been recently erected for boys, girls, and infants. The town was lighted with gas in 1853, and possesses a corn exchange, built on the site of the market-cross, a literary institute, and police station, where the petty sessions are held. Market day is Monday, and there are fairs on Easter Tuesday and 26th July.

CLARE, a quarter in the par. and borough of Tiverton, in the co. of Devon. *See* TIVERTON.

CLARE, a lib. in the par. of Pirton, in the co. of Oxford, 2 miles N. of Watlington.

CLARE, a sea-side co. in the prov. of Munster, Ireland, is situated between 52° 30′ and 53° N. lat., and between 8° 15′ and 9° 30′ W. long. It is bounded on the N. by Galway, on the E. by Tipperary, on the S. by Limerick, on the S.W. by Kerry, and on the W. by the Atlantic. In form it resembles a triangle, of which the Galway and Tipperary frontier may be considered the base, Galway Bay and the estuary of the Shannon the other two sides, and Loop-Head the apex. Its greatest length, from Loop-Head to Lough Derg, is about 80 miles, and its greatest breadth, from the Shannon to Galway, about 35 miles. Its circuit is about 205 miles, of which more than 140 are coast-line. Its area is about 1,294 square miles, or 827,994 acres, of which only about one half is cultivated. The population in 1861 was 166,275, showing a decrease since 1851 of 46,165, or 21·73 per cent.; while the decrease in 1851 compared with 1841 was 73,951, or 25·82 per cent. There has been a corresponding decrease in the number of inhabited houses to the extent of 13,458, or 29·99 per

ent., between 1841 and 1851, and of 3,300, or 10·51 per nt., between 1851 and 1861. The number of houses at resent inhabited is 28,112.—The O'Briens were from ne earliest date the most powerful family in this part of ie island, in which they exercised a kind of sovereignty. t was Brien Boroihme, the head of this family, who ucceeded in expelling the Danes from the country in ie early part of the 11th century. The Normans btained a footing in this part of Ireland in the 12th nd 13th centuries, but were in their turn expelled by ie O'Briens, who ruled over Thomond, or North Mun- er, of which Clare formed a portion, until 1543. In ie reign of Elizabeth Clare became shire ground, and as included in the province of Connaught, but in 1601 was restored to Munster on the petition of the Earl of homond. From that time until the present its history resents no features of great interest. The extra- rdinary decrease in the population since 1841 may be tributed to the potato famine of 1846, and to the ream of emigration which at that time began to flow om all parts of Ireland.—The county is not poor in ntiquities. There are cromlechs at Kilnabry, Bally- een, and Ballygannor; round towers at Drumcliff, ilnabry, Inniscailtre, and Inniscattery. On the two last- amed islands are also ruins of abbeys; and at Quin is e abbey of Quin, built of black marble, and founded the 13th century.—The county is very hilly. The ost remarkable elevations are the limestone moun- ins of the barony of Burren in the N. The white cks, bare and rugged, are scattered far and wide over ie district, and give it a most desolate appearance. he supply of water is very deficient, and vegetation nsequently languishes. In the N.E. are the moun- ins of Inchiquin and Slieve-Boughta. They consist clay-slate, cropping up from the Old Red sandstone, hich in its turn seems to have broken through a stra- m of limestone. In the E. is the Slieve Bernagh nge, of which the highest point, Craig, rises 1,758 et above the sea-level. In these hills there are slate- uarries, which yield the "Broadford slates," having high reputation. In the W. is Mount Callane, in hich is a thin seam of coal, extending some distance rthwards.—The soil of Clare is generally poor and erile, but there are patches of remarkable fertility. ey seem to owe their richness, like the soil of Egypt, periodical inundations. They lie along the banks of e principal rivers, and are called "corcasses," or orcaghs." There are other tracts, called "turloughs," ich, though not situated on the banks of any river, joy a similar fertility and from a similar cause. They m temporary lakes during a considerable portion of year; and when the water dries off them a rich rbage springs up which is of almost unequalled value the grazier.—As before remarked, Clare is, especially in N., deficient in streams. The Shannon, which forms e southern boundary of the county, expands soon er passing Limerick into a noble estuary, at which int it receives the Fergus, the second river in Clare, e Fergus has its sources in a number of small loughs, which the chief are Lough Inchiquin and Lough omore; the Claren, a smaller stream, falls into it at nis. The Fergus runs southwards from the centre the county, and is navigable for some distance wards from its junction with the Shannon. The nbeg waters the south-western portion of the county, l flows from E. to W. into Dunbeg Bay. The Ennisty- nd also flows from E. to W. into the Atlantic, and ters the N.W. In addition to the "turloughs," or oghans," there are more than a hundred small loughs, which the principal are Inchiquin, Dromore, Tedane, hicronane, and Ballyally.—The coast of Clare pos- sses great attractions for the lovers of the picturesque. e rocks rise in many places vertically from the sea, and h considerable height. The Atlantic beats upon them h fury, for its force is broken only by a few isolated gments which it has itself torn from the mainland. re has, owing to its proximity to the Atlantic, a humid mate, which in a great measure compensates for the ficiency of streams. The temperature is mild, and myrtles grow luxuriantly in the open air; but in the extreme W., where it is not sheltered by hills, the county suffers from the violent gales of the Atlantic. Clare is, from the nature of its soil, rather a grazing than a corn-growing county. The land is generally too light to yield abundant crops; and though some barley, oats, and wheat are grown, the land they occupy is not equal in extent to that which produces grass and potatoes. The latter are grown in great quantities. Clare is also one of the cider-growing counties. The estates are generally large, and the farms small. The fences and the cottages are of stone, which is found in abundance close at hand.—There is no great branch of manufacturing industry in Clare. Friezes, woollens, and coarse linen are made in small quantities for home use. Fishing is carried on to a small extent along the coast and in the rivers. The boats used are called "corraghs," and made of skin stretched on a frame. From their extreme lightness and pliancy they can live on the Atlantic better than boats of a stronger build. The quarries of Killaloe and Broadford are regularly worked for slate. Lead is found in small quantities at Glendree and Tulla; manganese at Kilrush, Ennistymon, and other places. There are mineral springs at Cloneen, Kilkishen, and Lisdounvarna.—Clare is divided into eleven baronies, viz., Burren in the N., Upper Tulla and Lower Tulla in the E., Upper Bunratty and Lower Bunratty in the S.E., Clonderalaw in the S., Mogarta in the S.W., Corcomroe and Ibrickane in the W., Inchi- quin in the N. centre, and Islands in the S. centre. Two members are returned by the county, which is governed by a lieutenant, a custos rotulorum, a high sheriff, 17 deputy-lieutenants, and about 100 magistrates. It has 76 parishes, and lies within the province of Dublin, but is divided among the three dioceses of Limerick, Kilfenora, and Killaloe. There are five market towns in Clare—Ennis, the county and assize town, in the barony of Islands; Kilrush, a quarter-sessions town, in the barony of Mogarta; Ennistymon, a quarter- sessions town, in the barony of Corcomroe; Carofin, a quarter-sessions town, in the barony of Inchiquin; and Killaloe, the seat of a bishopric, in the barony of Tulla. Quarter-sessions are held also at Tulla, Milltown-Mal- bay, and Sixmile-Bridge. Clare is divided into four Poor-law Unions—those of Kilrush, Ennistymon, Caro- fin, and Scariff. It lies within the military district of Cork; and there are infantry stations at Ennis, Clare Castle, Killaloe, and Kilrush; artillery stations at the forts of Inniscattery, Donnaha, Kilcredane, Blackwater, and Kilkerrin.—There are several seats in the county, among which may be mentioned those of the families of O'Brien, Fitzgerald, Massey, Macnamara, Bourton, McMahon, Malong, and Vandeleur.—There are several roads which meet at Ennis, the county town, viz., one to Limerick, 24 miles distant, which passes through New- market and Bunratty; one to Galway, 39 miles distant, which passes through Gort; one to Scariff, 24 miles distant, which passes through Quin and Tulla; a road to the coast at Milltown-Malbay, 23 miles distant, which passes through Drumcliff and Ennistymon; and one to Loop-Head, 53 miles distant, through Kilmaley, Kilruh, and Kiltree.

CLARE, a vil. in the bar. of Lower Orior, in the co. of Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Tanderagee. It is situated on the river Cusher. The village is very ancient, and was possessed by the O'Nials and the Bouchers. The castle was built in 1619 by the latter, and burnt twenty years afterwards. Here are two Roman Catholic chapels, flax and corn-mills. Clare Castle is the seat of the Hardens, and is very ancient.

CLARE, or CLAREMORRIS, a post and market town in the par. of Kilcoleman, in the bar. of Clan- morris, in the co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 15 miles S.E. of Castlebar, and 135 from Dublin by the Midland, and Great Northern and Western, railways, the latter of which passes through the town, and has a goods terminus for the Ballinrobe and South Mayo traffic. The town is fifth in size and importance in the county, containing about 2,000 inhabitants. It has a church,

Roman Catholic chapel, sessions-house, police station, union poorhouse, and a dispensary. Quarter and petty sessions are held in the town, which is also the head-quarters of the constabulary of the barony of Clanmorris. The property belongs to several proprietors; the principal holder is Alexander C. Lambert, Esq., who resides at Brook Hill, a fine mansion in the immediate vicinity. Castlemaggarrett is the seat of Lord Oranmore, and Claremont of Murray J. Blacker, Esq. The market day is Wednesday. Fairs are held on the 24th May, 22nd June, 17th August, 27th September, and 23rd November.

CLARE, a river rising in the co. of Mayo, Ireland, among some minor loughs, in the neighbourhood of Ballyhaunis, traverses Galway, and finally, after passing near the town of Tuam and some small hamlets, falls into Lough Corrib. The Moyne discharges its waters into this river. Near Clare-Galway it takes a subterraneous course of nearly 3 miles. On its banks stand the ruins of Clare-Galway Abbey.

CLARE, a bar. in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, is bounded by Dunmore on the N., Tyaquin on the E., Dunkellin on the S., and Lough Corrib on the W., and is divided from the co. of Mayo by the Black river. It is upwards of 18 miles long by 12 broad, and embraces an area of 136,870 acres. This bar. comprises the pars. of Kilkilvery, Killeany, Belclare, Cargin, Cummer or Kilmacreen, Annaghdown, Donaghpatrick, Killursa, Kilcoona, Kilmoylan, Killower, Lackagh, and parts of Clare-Galway, Tuam, Killererin, Moniver, Athenry, and Abbeyknockmoy; also the town of Headford, and the vils. of Kilrogue, Clare-Tuam, Anbally, and Clare-Galway. The interior is somewhat hilly, with pasture and arable land, but there is much bog and waste-land.

CLARE, or CLARE-GALWAY, a par. and vil. in the bars. of Clare and Dunkellin, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles N. of Oranmore. The par. is traversed by the river Clare. There is some bog, but the soil is generally good. The living is a rect. united with Galway. The village, situated on the road between Galway and Tuam, contains three chapels and two day schools, but no church. Here De Cogan, in 1290, founded a friary, which is now a ruin of much beauty, and, though much defaced, still affords a very perfect specimen of Gothic architecture; lying exposed within the walls are numerous human bones. This friary was given to the Clanricardes, who built a castle here, the ruins of which stand at the foot of the bridge; it was surrendered to Sir Charles Coote in 1651. The principal residences in the neighbourhood are Waterdale, Rocklawn, Rockwood, and Lydacan.

CLARE-ABBEY, a par. in the bar. of Islands, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles S. of Ennis, and close to the Clare Castle station on the Limerick and Ennis railway. It is traversed by the river Fergus, and by the road from Clare to Limerick, Kildysert, and Ennis. The soil is good, with a limestone bottom. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh, val. £111, in the patron. of the bishop. The town, which stands upon the banks of the Fergus, is 2 miles S. of Ennis, and was formerly the county town. It contains the parish church, Roman Catholic chapel, barracks, and three day schools. In the neighbourhood, on the banks of the Fergus, stand the ruins of Clare-Abbey, built in 1195 by Donald O'Brian, who also founded a castle here. A military depôt is stationed here. Salmon abounds in the Fergus. The residences are Buncraggy, the seat of the Marquis of Conyngham, Claremount, Carnelly Island, Magrath, Barntick, and Kilbreckanbeg. Clare-Abbey gives the title of earl to the Fitzgibbons.

CLAREBOROUGH, or CLAYBORO', a par. in the North Clay div. of the wap. of Bassetlaw, in the co. of Nottingham, 2 miles N.E. of East Retford, its post town. It is a station on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln railway, and is situated near the Chesterfield canal, and the Roman way to Lincoln. The par. contains the hmlts. of Bolham, Moorgate, Gringley, Little Gringley, and Walham. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. with the cur. of St. Saviour's annexed, £331, in the patron. of Simeon's Trustees. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient structure in the Gothic style of architecture, said to have been built in 1258 by Archbishop Sewell. The charities are of the val. of £10 per annum. G. S. Foljambe, Esq., is lord of the manor. In the hmlt. of Moorgate in this par. is a chapel of ease, dedicated to St. Saviour, recently erected.

CLAREEN, a vil. and post town, in the bar. of Ballybrit, in King's co., prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles to the S.W. of Kinnetty. Clareen House is the principal residence.

CLARE HALL, an ext. par. place, in the lib. of Cambridge University, in the co. of Cambridge. *See* Cambridge University.

CLARE HILL, a mountain in the bar. of Duhallow, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, forming the northern extremity of the range called Slieve Logher.

CLARE-ISLAND, in the par. of Kilgever, bar. of Murrish, in the co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 7 miles N.W. of Lewisburgh. It lies in the entrance of Clew Bay; its dimensions are 6 miles by 3. The spot is one of extreme beauty and fertility. The highest ground is 1,520 feet above the level of the sea. At the northern end is a lighthouse, having a range of 27 miles; it is 187 feet high, and was built in 1806. Tolerable landing is found at Luckny, towards the western extremity. A small pier was erected at the eastern end by the father of the present owner of this island, Sir Seosa O'Malley. Here in the 16th century was built a castle by the renowned Grace O'Malley, or Grana Uile. In the window of a ruined abbey standing near Port-a-Chonile is shown a skull, said to be that of Grana, which is held in great veneration.

CLARE ISLAND. *See* Clear Island, co. Cork.

CLAREMONT, the palace of his Majesty Leopold King of the Belgians, 4 miles S.W. of Kingston, in the co. of Surrey. It was built by Browne for Lord Clive, and contains in its grounds a mausoleum with a bust of the Princess Charlotte, who died here in 1817. King Louis Philippe of France died here in 1850, and it has since been the residence of the French ex-royal family.

CLAREMOUNT: there are numerous petty hamlets and seats of this name in almost every county of Ireland; but the only village of any size is in the bar. of Innishowen, in the co. of Donegal, 3 miles S.W. of Moville.

CLARENCEFIELD, a vil. in the par. of Ruthwell in the co. of Dumfries, Scotland, 5 miles W. of Annan.

CLARENDON PARK, an ext. par. place, in the hund. of Alderbury, in the co. of Wilts, 3 miles E. of Salisbury. It is situated on the Roman road to Winchester near the Great Western and London and South-Western railways. This place is celebrated as being the spot where the Constitutions of Clarendon were signed on the 25th January, 1164. Anciently it was a royal forest, and there are yet traces of a hunting-seat, supposed to have been built about the time of Henry I. It was here that Elizabeth was entertained by the Herberts, to whom the place was granted. Clarendon gives the title of earl to the family of Villiers. In the original grant of the domain by King Charles II. to the Duke of Albemarle the superficial contents of the whole park are estimated at 4,300 acres, and are valued at £1,000 per annum. At present nearly one-third of the whole demesne is appropriated as woodland, and about 70 acres surrounded by a large fosse or vallum, enclosing the foundations of a stone wall and of the palace, which is now completely in ruins.

CLARE, ST. *See* Clear, St., Carmarthenshire.

CLARE, ST., a hmlt. in the par. of Newchurch, Isle of Wight, in the co. of Hants, 1 mile E. of Ryde.

CLARETON, a tnshp. in the par. of Alverton Manneverer, in the upper div. of the wap. of Claro, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles E. of Knaresborough. It is situated under Claro Hill.

CLARETUAM, a hmlt. in the bar. of Clare, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, near Headford.

CLAREVILLE, a vil. in the bar. of Burren, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles to the S.W. of Burren.

CLAREWOOD, a tnshp. in the par. of Corbridge, in the E. div. of the ward of Tindale, in the co. of Northumberland, 4½ miles N.E. of Corbridge.

CLARINA, a vil. and post town, in the bar. of Pubblebrien, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is situated about 3 miles to the N. of St. Patrick's-well. Eyre Massey, brother of Hugh Lord Massey, was created Baron Clarina for military services at Culloden and Havannah.

CLARISFORD, the seat of the Bishop of Killaloe, on the river Shannon, in the co. of Clare, Ireland.

CLARK GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Batley, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles N.W. of Wakefield.

CLARKSTON, a *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of East Monkland, in the co. of Lanark, Scotland, 2 miles from Airdrie, and 32 from Edinburgh. The living is in the presb. of Hamilton, and in the patron. of the male communicants.

CLARKSTON, a vil. in the par. of Cathcart, in the co. of Renfrew, Scotland, 2 miles S. of Glasgow.

CLARMALLAGH, a bar. in Queen's co., prov. of Leinster, Ireland; is bounded by Upperwoods on the N., Cullinagh on the E., the co. of Kilkenny on the S., and by Clandonagh on the W. It is situated in the S.W. part of the co., and contains the pars. of Kildellig, Killerliogh, Aghmacart, and parts of Bordwell, Coolkerry, Attanagh, Aharney, Aghaboe, Abbeyleix, Rathdowney, Rosconnell, Glashore, Erke, and Durrow. Its length is nearly 9 miles, and its greatest width 8½, comprising an area of 43,534 acres.

CLARO, UPPER AND LOWER, a wap. in two divs., in the West Riding of the co. of York; the upper div. contains the pars. of Spofforth, Kirkby-Overblow, Kirk Deighton, Cowthorp, Goldsborough, Allerton-Mauleverer, Hunsingore, Leathley, Marton, Nun Monkton, Weston, and parts of Hammerton, Addingham, Harewood, Little Ouseburn, Ripley, Aldborough, Ilkley, Otley, Wrixley, Skipton; the lower div. contains the pars. of Topgrove, Haverah Park, Knaresborough, Fewston, Great Ouseburn, South Stainley, Hampsthwaite, Burton-Leonard, Kirkby-Malzeard, Pannal, Farnham, Staveley, and parts of Little Ouseburn, Ripon, Ripley, and Aldborough, comprising together 212,650 acres. The wap. derives its name from Clare, or Claro Hill, where the Saxon Witenagemotes were held.

CLÂS, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Harmon, in the hundred of Rhayader, in the co. of Radnor, 4 miles N. of Rhayader.

CLASARINKA, a hmlt. in the bar. of Imokilly, co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It lies near Castlemartyr.

CLASE, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Llangafelach, in the co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 3 miles N. of Swansea.

CLASHACROW, or DE GLAISHCROE, a par. in the bar. of Crannagh, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 1 mile S.E. of Freshford. It lies along the right bank of the river Nore, a short distance on the road from Freshford to Kilkenny, near the river Nuenna. The living is a rect. united with Aghour, in the dioc. of Ossory.

CLASHAVODIG, a vil. in the par. of Little Island, in the bar. of Barrymore, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles E. of Cork.

CLASHCARNOCK, a small harbour in the par. of Durness, 3 miles E. of Cape Wrath, in the co. of Sutherland, Scotland.

CLASHEENNAGNAW, a hmlt. in the bar. of Carbery-West, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles to the N.W. of Skibbereen.

CLASHMABROCK, a vil. in the bar. of Fermoy, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles to the S. of Doneraile.

CLASHMESSIE, a vil. in the par. of Assynt, in the co. of Sutherland, Scotland, 20 miles W. of Lairg. It is situated in a wild country on Clashmessie Bay, which is 3 miles wide.

CLASHMORE, a hmlt. in the par. of Dornock, in the co. of Sutherland, 2 miles W. of Dornock.

CLASHMORE, a par. and post town, in the bar. of Decies-within-Drum, in the co. of Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, bounded by the river Blackwater, and intersected by the road from Clonmel to Youghal-ferry. The surface has some hilly pasturage and a fair proportion of profitable soil. The living is a prebend. and vic. in the dioc. of Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore, val. £240, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, which stands in the village, is of modern date, and was built by the Board of First Fruits. The village is situated on the banks of the Blackwater, 10 miles S.W. of Dungarvon, and contains a Roman Catholic chapel, dispensary, and three day schools. It is the seat of a constabulary force, and petty sessions are held here. The remains of an abbey, said to have been founded in the 7th century, stand near the river. At the Dissolution this abbey became the property of Sir Walter Raleigh. The neighbouring seats are Clashmore House, the demesne of Lord Hastings; D'Loughtane, the residence of Samuel Allen, Esq.; Ballina Multina, of F. Kennedy, Esq.; and the Glebe House.

CLASHROE, a hmlt. in the bar. of Clare, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, near Headford.

CLASSAGHROE, a hmlt. in the bar. of Ballymoe, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles N. of Glenamaddy.

CLATFORD, a tythg. in the par. of Preshute, in the co. of Wilts, 1 mile S.W. of Marlborough. Formerly a priory stood here, which was founded by Roger Mortimer shortly after the Conquest.

CLATFORD - GOODWORTH, or GOODWORTH CLATFORD, a par. in the hund. of Lower Wherwell, Andover div. of the co. of Hants, 10 miles W. of the Andover Road station on the South-Western railway. It is situated near the canal, and includes the tythg. of Goodworth. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £180, in the patron. of W. Iremonger, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

CLATFORD PARK, an ext. par. place, in the hund. of Selkley, in the co. of Wilts, 2 miles S. of Clatford.

CLATFORD, UPPER, a par. in the hund. and union of Andover, in the co. of Hants, 2 miles S.W. from Andover, its post town, and 5 from Stockbridge. It is situated on the canal a short distance from the South-Western railway, which has a station at Andover Road. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £458, in the patron. of the Rev. E. Froud. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There is a school supported by the rector.

CLATHY, a vil. in the par. of Findogask, in the co. of Perth, Scotland, 10 miles S.W. of Perth.

CLATT, a par., with a vil. of the same name, in the district of Alford, in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland, 10 miles S. of Huntley. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Bogie, and on the S. by the Suie and Coreen Hills. Three-fifths of the surface is under tillage, and the remainder is common, pasture, and wood. Granite is the prevailing rock, and one quarry is worked. It was made a burgh of barony by James IV., and formerly had a weekly market, but has now only two fairs, one in May and the other in November. This par. is in the presb. of Alford, and in the patron. of the crown. The stipend of the minister is £135.

CLATTERCOTE, an ext. par. place, in the hund. of Banbury, in the co. of Oxford, 6 miles N. of Banbury, its post town. There are still to be seen the remains of the priory founded here by the Beauchamps in the Norman period. The lib. is intersected by the Oxford canal, and has only one good house.

CLATTERFORD, or CHATTERFORD, a vil. in the par. of Carisbrook, Isle of Wight, in the co. of Hants, 1 mile S.W. of Newport.

CLATWORTHY, a par. in the hund. of Williton, in the co. of Somerset, 10 miles from Wellington station on

the Great Western railway, and the same distance from Wiveliscombe. It is situated near the source of the river Tone. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £310, in the patron. of G. H. Carew, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a fine structure in the decorated English style. The register commences in 1562. Here is a National school for both sexes. The lord of the manor is George Carew, Esq.

CLAUGHTON, a par. in the hund. of Lonsdale South of the Sands, in the co. of Lancaster, 7 miles N. of Lancaster, and 2 from Garstang station on the London and North-Western railway. It is situated on the E. bank of the river Lune. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £150, in the patron. of the trustees of the late T. Fenwick, Esq. The church is a small building dedicated to St. Chad.

CLAUGHTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Garstang, in the hund. of Amounderness, in the co. of Lancaster, 3 miles S.E. of Garstang. It is intersected by the Preston and Lancaster road, and the Lancaster and Carlisle railway. Here the Roman Catholics have a chapel dedicated to St. Thomas, and a school. The lord of the manor is T. F. Brockholes, Esq. Claughton Hall is a fine building beautifully situated in extensive pleasure grounds.

CLAUGHTON, or CLAUGHTON-CUM-GRANGE, a tnshp. in the par. of Bidstone, in the lower div. of the hund. of Wirrall, in the co. of Chester, 1 mile N.W. of Birkenhead. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, annexed to the perpet. cur.* of Bidstone. The church, dedicated to Christ, is a red sandstone edifice in the early English style. In this township is St. Aidan's Theological College, for the training of candidates for holy orders. The building is in the decorated Tudor style, and stands on a plot of 33,000 square yards of land, which cost £9,325.

CLAVERDON, a par. in the hund. of Barlichway, in the co. of Warwick, 6 miles W. of Warwick station, and 4 E. of Henley-in-Arden. It contains the tnshp. of Langley. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. with the cur. of Norton-Lindsey annexed, £265, in the patron. of the archdeacon. The church, which is dedicated to St. Michael, has lately been altered. Here is a National school. In the reign of Henry VIII. certain lands were left by John Matthews for the use of the church, the rent of which in 1617 was 12 nobles, but now exceeds £100. The Birmingham and Stratford canal passes through the parish.

CLAVERHAM, a hmlt. in the par. of Yatton, in the co. of Somerset, 10 miles S.W. of Bristol.

CLAVERING, a hund. in the N.W. portion of Essex; contains the pars. of Farnham, Ugley, Berdon, Manewden, Clavering, Langley, and parts of Stanstead-Mountfitchet, and Henham, comprising 18,140 acres.

CLAVERING, a par. in the hund. of Clavering, in the co. of Essex, 3 miles from Elsenham railway station, and 7 from Saffron Walden. Bishop's Stortford is its post town. It is situated on the river Stort, and is stated in Domesday Survey to have been held by Suene. It afterwards came to the families of FitzRoger, Clavering, Nevill, and Barrington. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. with the cur. of Langley annexed, £491, in the patron. of the Governors of Christ's Hospital. The church, dedicated to St. Clement, is a stone structure, in the Gothic style, a portion of which has recently been repaired. It contains monuments to the Barlee family, and a register which commences 1558. Here are Independent and Primitive Methodist places of worship, and National schools for both sexes. The manorial rights are in the hands of Sir George Staunton, Bart., A. Majendie, Esq., and Rev. J. Sinkin.

CLAVERING, a hund. in the S.E. portion of the co. of Norfolk, contains the pars. of All Saints, Wheatacre, Burgh St. Peter, Burgh Apton, How, Norton Subcourse, Toft Monks, Hales, Heckingham, Aldeby, Gillingham, Thurlton, Brooke, Ellingham, Geldeston, Haddiscoe, Kirby Cane, Raveningham, Stockton, and Thorpe, comprising 28,880 acres.

CLAVERLEY, a par. in the hund. of Brimstree, in the co. of Salop 10 miles S.W. of the Wolverhampton station, and 6 E. of Bridgnorth. It includes the tnshps. of Aston, Beobridge, Broughton, Dalicott, Farmcott, Gatacre, Heathton, Hopstone, Ludstone, Shipley, Sutton, and Wondell. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £300, in the patron. of T. Whitmore, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The patron has recently converted the perpet. cur. into a vic. by charging his property at Ludstone in perpetuity with £100 per annum to meet the grant of £67 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; a rent-charge of £12 is paid also to the minister in lieu of moduses. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is in various styles of architecture, with stained-glass windows. It contains monuments to the Gatacre family and to Lord Chief Justice Brooke, who also filled the offices of Recorder of London and Speaker of the House of Commons. A memorial "Te Deum" window has been lately presented by W. Crowther, Esq., at a cost of £500. The endowed free school is now united with the National school. The parochial charities are considerable. The late John Crowther, of Wednesbury, left by will £1,000 to the poor of this parish, the interest of which to be laid out in clothing, and to be distributed annually on St. Thomas's Day. Chyknell Hall, Gatacre Park, Gatacre Hall, Dalicott House, and Ludstone Hall are the chief seats, the latter of which was built by the Whitmores in the reign of Charles I. There are three cattle fairs in the spring.

CLAVERTON, a par. in the hund. of Hampton, in the co. of Somerset, 2 miles S.E. of Bath. It is delightfully situated in a valley through which the river Avon and the Kennet canal run, the river Avon being to the E. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £215, in the patron. of G. Vivian, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone edifice in the later English style, and was restored in 1858. It possesses some beautiful stained-glass windows. There is a mausoleum in the churchyard of Ralph Allen, who was the friend of Pope. There are National and Sunday schools for both sexes. The charities amount to about £8 per annum. Graves, who wrote the "Spiritual Quixote," some time held the living of this parish.

CLAVERTON, a hmlt. in the city of Chester, in the co. of Chester.

CLAWDD-MADOG, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanwrtyd, in the hund. of Builth, in the co. of Brecon, 12 miles W. of Builth, its post town, and 11 from Llandovery railway station. It contains Trehengwin and Bont.

CLAWRPLWYF, a hmlt. in the par. of Mynyddyslwyn, in the lower div. of the hund. of Wentlooge, in the co. of Monmouth, 7 miles S.W. of Pontypool.

CLAWSON, LONG CLAWSON, or CLAXTON, a par. in the hund. of Framland, in the co. of Leicester, 6 miles N.W. of Melton Mowbray, its post town and railway station. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £105, in the patron. of T. Mitchell, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Remigius, is a handsome structure in the perpendicular style. The Wesleyan Methodists and the Baptists have chapels, and there is a free school, endowed by John Garten in 1793 with a revenue of £62 per annum, derived from lands at Frisby-on-the-Wreak. The parochial charities produce about £9 per annum. The Duke of Rutland is lord of the manor. A wake is held on the Sunday following Old Michaelmas Day.

CLAWTON, a par. in the hund. of Black Torrington, in the co. of Devon, 3 miles S. of Holsworthy, its post town. It is situated on the river Claw, which joins the Tamar. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £75, in the patron. of the Rev. T. Melhuish. The church is an ancient building, with a tower. The Wesleyans and Bible Christians have places of worship. The charities produce about £2 per annum. Here is an excellent quarry of freestone.

CLAXBY, a par. in the wap. of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 1 mile from Willoughby railway station, 3 from Alford, and 4 from Spilsby, both which are post towns. The living is a vic. annexed to the rect.* of Well, in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. together £372, in the patron. of the Hon. R. A. Nisbet. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew.

CLAXBY, a par. in the northern div. of the wap. of Walshcroft, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 4 miles N. of Market Rasen, its post town, and 1 N.E. of Usselby railway station. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. with the rect. of Normanby-on-the-Wolds annexed, £844, in the patron. of the Rev. S. W. Andrews. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a parochial school for boys and girls. The lord of the manor and principal landowner is the Earl of Yarborough.

CLAXBY-PLUCKACRE, a par. in the hund. of Hill, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 4 miles S.E. of Horncastle. Boston is its post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £70, in the patron. of the Hon. H. Dymoke. The church, which was dedicated to St. Andrew, fell down about a hundred years ago, and has not been rebuilt. J. B. Stanhope, Esq. is lord of the manor. Claxby Wood is a meet for the Brocklesby hounds.

CLAXTON, a par. in the hund. of Loddon, in the co. of Norfolk, 2¼ miles N.W. of Loddon, and 2 S.W. of Buckenham railway station. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £60, in the patron. of Sir C. H. Rich, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The charities amount to £10 per annum. The Baptists and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and there is a National school. Sir Charles H. Rich is lord of the manor.

CLAXTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Greatham, in the north-eastern div. of Stockton ward, in the co. of Durham, 7 miles to the N.E. of Stockton-upon-Tees, its post town. The antiquary Claxton was a native of this place.

CLAXTON, a chplry. in the par. of Bossall, in the wap. of Bulmer, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles N.E. of York. Petty sessions for the wapentake of Bulmer are held here. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of York, annexed to the perpet. cur. of Sandhutton, val. together £200, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

CLAXTON. *See* CLAWSON, Leicestershire.

CLAYBARNS, a vil. in the par. of Newtown, in the p. of Edinburgh, Scotland, 5 miles S.E. of Edinburgh.

CLAYBROOKE, a par. in the hund. of Guthlaxton, in the co. of Leicester, 4 miles N.W. of Lutterworth, its post town. It includes the tnshps. of Great or Nether Claybrooke, Little or Over Claybrooke, and the hmlts. of Littesby and Ullesthorpe; the last place is a station on the North Midland railway. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. with the curs. of Wibtoft and Little Wigston annexed, £451, in the patron. of the Crown. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a Gothic structure, with an embattled tower. There is a chapel of ease at Whibtoft, where divine service is performed every other Sunday. There is an endowed National school and other charities. In this parish is a spot which commands a view of about sixty churches. It is supposed to have been the site of the Roman station *Venonæ*, where the Fosse Way and Watling Street intersect.

CLAYBROOKE, GREAT and LITTLE, tnshps. in the par. of Claybrooke, in the hund. of Guthlaxton, in the co. of Leicester, 4½ miles N.W. of Lutterworth, its post town.

CLAY-CASTLE, a rising ground on the W. of Youghall Harbour, co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. Clay obtained from this spot possesses the quality of petrifying.

CLAY-COTON, a par. in the hund. of Guilsborough, in the co. of Northampton, 9 miles N.E. of Rugby, its post town, and 5 S.W. of Welford. It is situated on a branch of the river Avon. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £339, in the patron. of the Rev. J. T. Smith. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is in good repair. The charities amount to £4 per annum. Here is a parochial school. Messrs. Elkins and Norton are lords of the manor.

CLAYCROSS, or CLAYLANE, a tnshp. in the par. of North Wingfield, in the hund. of Scarsdale, in the co. of Derby, 5 miles S. of Chesterfield, its post town. It is a station on the Midland railway. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £60, to which the Claycross Coal Company make a grant of £50, in the patron. of the Rector of North Wingfield. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, was erected by subscription in 1851. It is a handsome stone edifice in the early English style. The Wesleyans, New Connexion, and Primitive Methodists have places of worship. There are National schools and schools erected by the Claycross Company in 1854, for boys, girls, and infants, to which is attached a large library. These schools are supported by the Company's servants, who subscribe 1*d.* per week towards them. The coal stratum, of which the mines here form part, extends over an area of 65 miles from N. to S., and its greatest width is about 24 miles. This place is greatly improved since the opening of the Midland railway.

CLAYDON, a par. in the hund. of Bosmere, in the co. of Suffolk, 7 miles from Stowmarket, and 3½ N.W. of Ipswich. It is situated on the Gipping, a tributary of the river Orwell, near the Great Eastern railway. In the parish are extensive lime-kilns, a whiting manufactory, and chalk-pits for burning lime. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. with the rect. of Akenham annexed, £549, in the patron. of Miss E. Drury. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a very ancient small structure partly in the Saxon style of architecture, consisting of nave, transepts, south porch, chancel, and tower. The Independents have a chapel here. Near the Hall are remains of an old Saxon castle. Sir W. T. Middleton, Bart., is lord of the manor.

CLAYDON, a chplry. in the par. of Cropredy, hund. of Banbury, in the co. of Oxford, 6 miles N. of Banbury, and 29 miles N. of Oxford. It is situated near the Oxford canal. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £125, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient and curious structure. The charities amount to £20 per annum. Here the Primitive Methodists have a place of worship. Claydon Wood is a meet for the hounds of Mr. Drake.

CLAYDON AND BOSMERE HUNDRED. *See* BOSMERE AND CLAYDON, Suffolk.

CLAYDON, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Ashendon, in the co. of Bucks, 6 miles to the S.E. of Buckingham, and 2½ S.W. of Winslow, its railway station and post town. It contains the tnshp. of Botolph, or Bottle Claydon. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Claydon Steeple, in the dioc. of Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with square tower containing five bells. There is a charity of £5 every six years to apprentice boys.

CLAYDON, MIDDLE, a par. in the hund. of Ashendon, in the co. of Bucks, 1½ mile W. of East Claydon, and 4½ S.W. of Winslow, its post town. The manor was purchased by the Verneys in 1466, and in the reign of Henry VII. they commenced building the spacious mansion, which has since become one of the most celebrated in the county, and its proprietors have frequently been returned as members to parliament for Buckinghamshire. The living is a rect., val. £540, in the dioc. of Oxford, and in the patron. of Sir H. Verney, Bart. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has a monument to Sir Edward Verney, standard-bearer to King Charles I., who was killed at the battle of Edgehill, and one to the late Sir H. Calvert, by Chantrey. There are six almshouses, founded by the Verneys, and endowed with £16 per annum. The other charities, for apprenticing children of the three Claydons, and for relief of the poor, amount to £16 per annum.

CLAYDON STEEPLE, a par. in the hund., union, and co. of Buckingham, 4 miles S. of Buckingham, and adjoining East Claydon. At the time of Domesday Survey, it appears to have been more populous than at present. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. with East Claydon, £300, in the patron. of Sir H. Verney, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. Roman coins of Carausius and Alectus have been found.

CLAYGATE, a manor in the parish of Thames

Ditton, in the second div. of the hund. of Kingston, in the co. of Surrey, 3 miles S.W. of the Kingston station of the London and South-Western railway, and 6 N.E. of Leatherhead. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £75, in the patron. of the trustees. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a neat modern structure. Here is a National school. The Earl of Lovelace is lord of the manor, and he and the King of the Belgians are the chief landowners.

CLAYHANGER, a par. in the hund. of Bampton, in the co. of Devon, 8 miles N.E. of Tiverton. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £273, in the patron. of the Rev. W. M. Harrison. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient edifice, with tower. There are parochial schools for both sexes.

CLAYHIDON, or CLEHEDON, a par. in the hund. of Hemyock, in the co. of Devon, 3 miles S. of Wellington, its post town and railway station, and 15 E. of Tiverton. It is situated under the Black Down hills, near the source of the river Culme. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £508, in the patron. of G. Burnaud, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient stone edifice in the Gothic style, with tower, the interior of which has been recently restored. The Baptists have a place of worship. The charities are of the value of £18 per annum. William Gifford, Esq., is lord of the manor.

CLAY-HILL, a hmlt. in the co. of Surrey, near Epsom.

CLAYHOLE, a vil. in the par. of Leswalt, in the co. of Wigton, Scotland. It is included within the parliamentary boundary of the town of Stranraer.

CLAYHOUSE, a vil. in the par. of Borthwick, in the co. of Edinburgh, Scotland.

CLAYLANE. *See* CLAYCROSS, Derbyshire.

CLAYLANE, a hmlt. in the par. of Rochdale, hund. of Salford, in the co. of Lancaster.

CLAY LOUGH, NORTH and SOUTH, two small loughs near Killyleagh, co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. There is another place of the same name in the par. of Keady, in the bar. and co. of Armagh, where lead is found.

CLAYPOLE, a par. in the wap. of Loveden, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln. It has a railway station on the Great Northern line, and is 4 miles S.E. of Newark, its post town. It is situated on the river Witham. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, formerly divided into two medieties, North and South, but now consolidated, and of the annual val. of £746, in the patron. of John P. Plumptree, Esq. The parish church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a handsome structure in various styles of architecture, with a tower and spire. The Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans have places of worship. There are National and Sunday schools, also a parish library, consisting of about 500 vols., a clothing club, and a savings-bank. The charities produce £3 per annum. The workhouse for the Newark Union is situated in this parish. George Nevile, Esq., is lord of the manor.

CLAY'S GREEN, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Oxspring, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 1½ mile E. of Penistone.

CLAYTHORPE, a hmlt. in the co. of Westmoreland, 1 mile N. of Burton-in-Kendal.

CLAYTHORPE, a chplry. in the par. of Belleau, and hund. of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 3 miles from Alford, its post town, and 7 S.E. of Louth. It is a station on the Great Northern railway.

CLAYTON, a par. in the hund. of Buttinghill, rape of Lewes, in the co. of Sussex, 2 miles from Hurstperpoint, its post town, and the same distance from Haywards Heath station on the Brighton and South Coast railway. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Chichester, with the cur. of Keymer annexed, in the patron. of Brazenose College, Oxford. The church has been recently repaired. It contains a register commencing 1714, and a brass of a priest dated 1523.

CLAYTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Bradford, wap. of Morley, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles W. of Bradford, its post town. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the woollen manufacture. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £100, in the patron. of the Vicar of Bradford. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was erected in 1851. It is a handsome structure in the middle pointed style. The Wesleyan Methodists and Baptists have chapels, and there are National schools for both sexes. The parochial charities produce about £7 per annum.

CLAYTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Stoke-upon-Trent, in the northern div. of the hund. of Pirehill, in the co. of Stafford, 2 miles S.W. of Stoke-upon-Trent, and 2 from Newcastle, its post town. The chief residence is Clayton Hall.

CLAYTON-GRIFFITH, a tnshp. in the par. of Trentham, in the northern div. of the hund. of Pirehill, in the co. of Stafford, 3 miles W. of Lane End.

CLAYTON-LE-DALE, a tnshp. in the par. of Blackburn, in the lower div. of the hund. of Blackburn, in the co. of Lancaster, 2½ miles N.W. of Blackburn. It is situated near the river Ribble.

CLAYTON-LE-MOORS, a tnshp. in the par. of Whalley, in the lower div. of the hund. of Blackburn, in the co. of Lancaster, 4½ miles N.E. of Blackburn. It is situated on the Leeds and Liverpool canal, not far from the Bolton and West Yorkshire railway. Part of the inhabitants are employed in the cotton-mills and neighbouring collieries. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £120, in the patron. of trustees. The church is modern.

CLAYTON-LE-WOODS, a tnshp. in the par. and hund. of Leyland, in the co. of Lancaster, 3 miles N.W. of Chorley, and 5 S.E. of Preston. It is situated on a small stream called the Lostock. Most of the inhabitants are engaged in the cotton-mills. At Clayton Green, 1 mile distant, is a handsome Roman Catholic chapel. Clayton Hall, formerly the seat of the De Claytons, is an old mansion in the Elizabethan style; it is now a farmhouse.

CLAYTON, WEST, a tnshp. in the par. of High Hoyland, wap. of Staincross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 1 mile W. of High Hoyland. It is situated near the North Midland railway. The manufacture of woollens and flax-spinning is carried on. The Earl of Scarborough is lord of the manor.

CLAYTON-WITH-FRICKLEY, a par. in the N. div. of the wap. of Strafforth, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 8 miles N.W. of Doncaster. The Archbp. is a perpet. cur. annexed to the perpet. cur. of Frickley; val. together £73, in the patron. of S. A. Ward, Esq. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was built about 1100; it is of stone, in the Norman style of architecture. The Wesleyans have an endowed chapel, and there are schools built by William Aldam, Esq., who resides at the handsome mansion of Frickley Hall. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum.

CLAYWORTH, a par. in the North Clay div. of the wap. of Bassetlaw, in the co. of Nottingham, 9 miles N.E. of East Retford, and 6 S.E. of Bawtry, both of which are post towns. It is situated on the Chesterfield canal, and includes the tnshp. of Wyeston, and part of the hmlt. of Drakeholes. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £604, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure with tower. The Wesleyans have a place of worship and there is an endowed school. The charities produce £8 per annum. Bruce Dickenson, Esq., is lord of the manor.

CLEADON, a tnshp. in the par. of Whitburn, in the co. of Durham, 3 miles N. of Sunderland. It is situated near the coast.

CLEADY, a vil. in the bar. of Glenarought, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is situated on the river Cleady, near Kenmare.

CLEAGHMORE, a vil. in the par. of Kilcloony, bar. of Clonmacknowen, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland.

CLEAN LOUGH, in the bar. of Dromahaire, in the co. of Leitrim, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, between 3 and 4 miles N. of Lough Allen, with which it is connected by the little river Duibhachar.

CLEAR ISLAND, or CAPE CLEAR, the *Insula Acharmley* of the Irish, and formerly *Insula Sanctæ Claræ*, par. in the bar. of West Carbery, in the co. of Cork, rov. of Munster, Ireland. It is the most southern oint of Ireland, lying 2 miles S. of Innisherkin, in 1° 25′ N. lat., and 9° 30′ W. long. The little land that cultivated is of a rich quality, but the general surface the island, which extends over an area of about 1,400 res, is for the most part rocky and sterile. The living a vic. united with Kilcoe, in the dioc. of Ross. There a neatly built Gothic church, and a Roman Catholic apel, with residences for the Protestant and Roman atholic clergymen of the island; also schools under e Irish Islands and Coast Society and the National oard. An excellent kind of building stone is obtained. revolving light was erected here in 1817, visible at a stance of 27 miles at intervals of every two minutes, it was extinguished on the erection of a similar light the Fastnet rock, 4 miles farther out at sea. Here is a riety of game and sea-birds, and an abundance of w-fish. There is a small lake in the interior, the ter of which is remarkable for its purifying qualities. he Capers, as the inhabitants are called, were a few years o a wild and simple race, but now differ little in their as and habits of living from their neighbours on the inland; neither are they so superstitious as they were fore the establishment of a Protestant missionary ttlement on the island. They are generally inoffensive d civil. Their principal occupations are fishing, culti- ting small plots of ground, and looking out for wrecked operty, which they can discern many miles at sea. this, and obtaining contraband goods from home- und vessels, they run a considerable trade since the land ceased being a coastguard station. There are veral unlicensed houses called *Sheebeens*, for the sale of toxicating drinks, which are consumed chiefly on nday. The great holiday is St. Kiaran's Day, on hich, however, any person may work who has not been rn on the island. At the extremity of a narrow neck land stretching into the sea are the ruins of Duna- re Castle, or the Golden Fort, surrendered to Captain arvey in 1601 by the O'Driscolls. There are also ruins a church at St. Kiaran's harbour, near which is a stone oss, said to be cut by the saint himself, who, according Archbishop Usher, was a native of this island. Cape ar, except a glebe of 25 acres, is the property of the tcher family, who largely contributed to the erection the pier.

CLEAR, ST., or ST. CLARE, a par. in the hund. of rllys, in the co. of Carmarthen, South Wales. It is ated on the river Taff, and is a nominal borough and rket town. There was anciently a Norman castle d priory, the site of which was given at the Dissolution All Souls' College, Oxford. The living is a vic. in e dioc. of St. David's, val. £133, in the patron. of J. illips, Esq. The charities produce about £20 per annum.

CLEARWELL, a tythg. and chplry. in the par. of ewland, in the hund. of St. Briavel's, in the co. of oucester, 6 miles from the Lydney station of the South ales railway, and 3 from Coleford, its post town is situated near the river Wye. The living is a perpet. r.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £195, the patron. of the Dowager Countess of Dunraven. he church is built of brick. Clearwell Court, the seat the countess, is a fine edifice. In 1847, 3,000 Roman per coins were found, chiefly of the reigns of Clau- s, Posthumus, and Victorinus, but all between Gal- lus and Aurelian.

CLEASBY, a par. in the wap. of East Gilling, in the rth Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles W. of Darling- n, its post town and railway station. It is situated on the river Tees. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the c. of Ripon, val. £188, in the patron. of the dean d chapter. The church is a stone edifice rebuilt by John Robinson, Bishop of London, and one of the plipotentiaries at the Treaty of Utrecht; he likewise owed a school for educating six boys, and rebuilt t parsonage-house. The charities produce £11 per num. J. C. Backhouse, Esq., is lord of the manor.

CLEATHAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Manton, hund. of Corringham, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 1½ mile N. of Kirton. Cleatham Hall, a fine mansion erected in 1855, is the residence of Matthew Maw, Esq., who is lord of the manor.

CLEATHAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Gainford, in the S.W. div. of Darlington ward, in the co. of Durham, 4 miles E. of Barnard Castle.

CLEATOR, a par. and post town in the ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, in the co. of Cumberland, 4 miles S.E. of Whitehaven, and 2 from Egremont. Cleator Moor is a station on the Whitehaven, Cleator, and Egremont Junction of the North-Western railway. The village is large, and contains some good houses. It is situated on the river Ehen. The value of property is much enhanced, owing to the rapid rise of the population from 300 to 3,995. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £79, in the patron. of the Earl of Lonsdale. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a modern structure. The Wesleyans, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics have chapels, and there are National, Unitarian, and Roman Catholic schools. Within the parish are mines of coal, limestone, and iron ore. There is an extensive flax-mill for the manufacture of yarns and thread; also a forge for the founding of locomotive shafts, spades, and edge-tools. Flosh is a handsome modern Gothic edifice, the residence of Thomas Ainsworth, Esq. At Cleator Moor are the works of the Whitehaven Hematite Iron Ore Company, which since its establishment (about 20 years ago) has raised a little village for the accommodation of their workpeople. The Cleator Valley produces the *Lapis hæmatites*, or kidney iron ore. There was formerly a Roman causeway passing through this parish from Egremont to Papcastle, but only a few traces now remain. Ehen Hall is the residence of John Lindow, Esq., J.P. The manor of Cleator has been enfranchised; but Lord Leconfield is lord of the manor of Cleator Common, which has been lately enclosed.

CLEAUGH, a vil. in the par. of Clonmany, bar. of Inishowen, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland.

CLEAVE-ANSTY, or CLEVEANCY, a tythg. in the par. of Hilmarton, in the co. of Wilts, 4 miles N.E. of Calne.

CLEAVERTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Lea, hund. of Malmesbury, in the co. of Wilts, 1 mile S.E. of Malmesbury, its post town, and 1 E. of Lea.

CLECKHEATON, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Birstall, in the wap. of Morley, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 5½ miles S.E. of Bradford, and 9. S.W. of Leeds. It has a station on the Huddersfield and Bradford branch of the East Lancashire and Yorkshire line. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £150, in the patron. of the Vicar of Birstall. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a fine building erected in 1830 by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The Wesleyans and Independents have places of worship, and there are National and British schools. Several coal-mines are worked in the neighbourhood, and the chief manufactures consist of blankets and woollen cloths. There is an unconsecrated cemetery. Fairs are held on the first Wednesday in April and the last Thursday in August.

CLEDDAU, the two longest rivers in the co. of Pembroke; they are known as the East and West, the former rising under the Precelley mountains at Blaen-y-gors, in Manachlogddhu, and the latter at Llygad Cleddau, in Llanfair-Nantygof.

CLEE, a par. in the hund. of Bradley Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 3 miles S.E. of Grimsby, its post town and railway station. It comprises the tnshp. of Cleethorpe, and the hmlts. of Weelsby and Thrunscoe. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £190, in the patron. of the bishop. The great tithes are held on lease by Richard Thowld, Esq., of Weelsby. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity and St. Mary, is built in the shape of a cross, in the Anglo-Norman style. It has some fine Norman piers

and arches and an ancient circular font. The old custom of strewing the church with mown grass on Trinity Sunday is still preserved, in consequence of a bequest left for that purpose. There are several deep circular pits called Blow Wells, with a continual stream of pure water flowing from them, which are vulgarly believed to be unfathomable.

CLEE, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Munslow, in the co. of Salop, 7 miles N.E. of Ludlow, its post town. It is situated under Brown Clee Hill and on Clee Brook. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £172, in the patron. of the Rev. H. T. Pelham, who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is an ancient structure.

CLEE DOWNTON and CLEE STANTON, vils. in the par. of Stoke St. Milborough, in the co. of Salop, 5 miles N.E. of Ludlow. They take their name from the Clee Hills, which are amongst the highest in Shropshire, abounding in coal, ironstone, clunch, and other minerals, overlaid by a stratum of basalt.

CLEENISH, a par. in the bars. of Clanawley, Tirkenady, and Magherastephana, in the co. of Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It lies along the border of Lough Erne, 3 miles N.W. of Maguire's Bridge. Enniskillin is its post town. It contains the vil. of Lisbellaw and several small loughs. The surface is boggy, with quarries of lime and freestone. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh and Clogher, in the patron. of Trinity College, Dublin, val. £569. An abbey was founded here in the 6th century by St. Synell, on Cleenish Island, or Cluan Innis, in Lough Erne. Fairwood Park is the seat of J. Denham, Esq.

CLEENISHMEEN ISLANDS, a group in Lough Erne.

CLEER, ST., a par. in the hund. of West, in the co. of Cornwall, 2 miles N. of Liskeard, its post town. It is situated on the river Fowey, and contains a great variety of minerals, as felspar, asbestos, crystals, malachite, &c. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the copper-mines, which constitute one-third of the real property in the parish. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £245, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style, with a handsome Norman doorway. At Pennant are the ruins of a vault and two crosses, and near the village is a mineral spring said to calm madness. From Sharp Torr is a magnificent view over both seas, and on the neighbouring hill of Killmarth is a pile of stones resembling the Cheesewring and Hurlers, which are in the adjoining parish.

CLEETHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Clee, in the hund. of Bradley Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 2 miles S.E. of Great Grimsby. It is situated at the mouth of the river Humber, near the Clee, or Clea Ness, and opposite Spurn Head. Until recently this was an insignificant fishing hamlet, but since the completion of the various railroads it has become a fashionable watering-place. It has a handsome railway station, good hotels, and more than 100 lodging-houses. The population is upwards of 1,000, and a church is about to be erected, for which the vicar, the Rev. W. P. Jones, has given a site of half an acre in the most central position. Its chief attraction is a fine sandy beach, which stretches near 2 miles. It is a coastguard station; and there are a number of pleasure-boats. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels; and there is a National school. The Earl of Yarborough is lord of the manor.

CLEETON, a tnshp. in the par. of Bitterley, in the co. of Salop, 6 miles N.E. of Ludlow.

CLEEVE, a hmlt. in the par. of Yatton, in the co. of Somerset, 7 miles N. of Axbridge. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £75, in the patron. of the Vicar of Yatton.

CLEEVE, a hund. in the northern portion of the co. of Gloucester, contains the pars. of Stoke Orchard, Woodmancote, Gotherington, and Southampton with Brockhampton.

CLEEVE, CHAPEL, a hmlt. in the par. of Old Cleeve, in the co. of Somerset, 2 miles W. of Watchet. Here formerly stood a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and a hospital for pilgrims. Chapel Cleeve House is an edifice of the 15th century.

CLEEVE, OLD, a par. in the hund. of Williton, in the co. of Somerset, 2¼ miles S.W. of Watchet. It is situated near the Bristol Channel, and contains the chplry. of Leighland, and several hmlts. In a secluded spot are the remains of Cleeve Abbey, founded by W. de Romare in the 12th century, and at Chapel Cleeve was a pilgrims' chapel, no traces of which now remain. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £603, in the patron. of Rev. H. H. Beamish, incumbent. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, has an old cross raised on four steps. There is a district church at Leighland, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £80, in the gift of the vicar. The charities produce about £18 per annum.

CLEEVE, PRIOR'S, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Oswaldslow, in the co. of Worcester, 2 miles S.W. of Bidford, in Warwickshire, and 5 N.E. of Evesham. The village is situated on an eminence near the E. bank of the Avon, which frequently inundates the adjacent country. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £225, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a Gothic edifice in the early English style, with embattled square tower. There is a National school. The parish contains blue limestone, and quarries of valuable paving stone. It is supposed to have been the site of a Roman military station, there having been discovered at various times warlike weapons and armour, together with gold and silver coins of the Roman emperors. The Dean and Chapter of Worcester are lords of the manor.

CLEFDEN, or CLIEFDEN, a seat on the bank of the Thames, in the co. of Buckingham, 3 miles N.E. of Maidenhead. It is a noble mansion, rebuilt by Barry, on the site of the Italian villa of Villiers Duke of Buckingham, which was afterwards occupied by Frederick Prince of Wales, and was burnt in 1795, and again in 1849.

CLEGGAN LOUGH, near Enniskillen, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland.

CLEHEDON. *See* CLAYHIDON, Devonshire.

CLEHONGER, a par. in the hund. of Wolfrace, in the co. of Hereford, 3 miles S.W. of Hereford, and 4 from the Hereford railway station. It is pleasantly situated on the river Wye, and was long held by the Aubrey and Pembridge families. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Hereford, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure in the Gothic style, and contains several handsome painted windows. The Roman Catholics have a chapel and schools. There are National schools for both sexes. The parochial charities produce about £7 per annum. Belmont, the residence of Francis Brosser, Esq., is a fine mansion.

CLEISH, a par. in the co. of Kinross, Scotland. It extends westward from the hills separating Fifeshire from Kinross-shire. It is 7 miles long by 1 broad, and is separated by the Cleish hills (some of which are over 1,000 feet in height) from Dunfermline. Springs and brooks are numerous, and, like the lakes among the hills, are well stocked with fish. Freestone, limestone, and whinstone are abundant. On the summit of Dumglow, at an elevation of 1,200 feet, and on other lofty eminences, are remains of ancient forts, supposed to be Roman. Near the farm of Gairney Bridge stood the tavern in which the originators of the secession first met. This par. is in the presb. of Dunfermline, and in the patron. of Young of Cleish. Stipend, £157.

CLELEY, a hund. in the S.W. portion of the co. of Northampton; contains the pars. of Ashton, Easton-Neston, Grafton-Regis, Alderton, Cosgrove, Furtho, Hartwell, Potterspury, Passenham, Roade, Wicken, Stoke Bruerne, and Paulerspury, comprising 26,620 acres.

CLEMENT, ST., a par. in the W. div. of the hund. of Powder, in the co. of Cornwall, 1½ mile S.E. of

uro, in which borough part of it is included. The ing is a vic.* in the archdeac. of Cornwall and dioc. Exeter, val. with the cur. of St. Paul's, £390, in the ron. of the lord chancellor. The parochial charities duce about £12 per annum. The village, which is ated on the river Fal, contains the Union poorhouse. Iwhele, in this parish, belonged to the county historian that name. The manor of Conor forms part of the hy of Cornwall.

LEMENT, ST., a par. in the hund. of Bullington, the co. of Oxford, ⅘ mile E. of Oxford, from which it is separated only by the river Cherwell. The is small, comprising only 580 acres, but contains ny well-built houses, the population having more n quadrupled in the last half century. It includes t of Magdalen-bridge within its boundaries, and has es of a Roman way, which led over Headington Hill, oss the Cherwell, near Holywell church. An elegant of baths has been recently erected in the village. living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £120, he patron. of the lord chancellor. The church was t by subscription at the commencement of the sent century. There is a hospital, founded by liam Stone in 1685, also several almshouses. The rities produce about £400 per annum. There are a ional school and six day schools. The site of the ers' hospital, founded by Henry I. in 1126, was n, at the Dissolution, to Oriel College, Oxford.

LEMENT, ST.: there are several pars. of this ne, viz., in the boroughs of Cambridge, Hastings, wich, Norwich, Worcester, and the town of Sand- h, which see under their several heads.

LEMENT DANES, ST., a par. in the Holborn div. he hund. of Ossulstone, and lib. of Westminster, in co. of Middlesex. *See* WESTMINSTER.

LEMENT EASTCHEAP, ST., a par. within the y of London. *See* LONDON.

LEMENT'S, ST., a par. in the island of Jersey, nnel Islands, 2 miles S.E. of St. Helier. It contains village of Le Bourg, and the rocks called Croix de and Seymour Tower, off St. Clement's Point, the th-eastern corner of the island. The living is a rect. he dioc. of Winchester, val. £150, in the patron. of Governor of Jersey.

LEMENTSTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Kildrum- dan, bar. of Tullygarvey, in the co. of Cavan, prov. lster, Ireland. It is situated near Cootehill, and is roperty of Colonel Clements.

LEMENT'S WELLS, a vil. in the co. of Hadding- , Scotland, 2 miles S.E. of Musselburgh. It is situ- under Carbery Hill, and has a large distillery.

LENCHWARTON, a par. in the hund. of Free- ge-Marsh-Land, in the co. of Norfolk, 2½ miles W. King's Lynn. This place is mentioned in Domesday *delewartuana*. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of wich, val. £489, in the patron. of Mrs. Goldfrap. church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is an old edifice, an embattled tower and five bells. The charities unt to £5. The New Connexion Methodists have a el. A National school was erected here in 1846.

LENNELL, a tnshp. in the par. of Allenton, or inton, in the western div. of the ward of Coquetdale, e co. of Northumberland, 9 miles N.W. of Rothbury, 1 N. of Alwinton, its post town. It is situated on iver Alwine. In Edward I.'s reign the Clennells essed this place, and its present owner, Anthony kinson, Esq., is a descendant of that family.

LENORE, a par. in the bar. of Fermoy, in the co. ork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is situated on the kwater, about 1½ mile on the road between Doneraile Mallow. The soil is of medium quality, with a stone bottom. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of , Cloyne, and Ross, val. with four others, £526, ing the corps of the chancellorship of Cloyne edral, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was ed at the commencement of the present century, at xpense of the late Board of First Fruits. Here is a an Catholic chapel. Castle-Kevin, the seat of E. nhill, Esq., marks the site of Roche's Castle.

CLENT, a par. in the hund. of Seisdon, in the co. of Worcester, 4 miles S.E. of Stourbridge, its post town and railway station. It was formerly included in the co. of Stafford. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £417, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Clement, is an ancient stone edifice in the Gothic style of architecture. The following are its charities:—the interest of £500, left by Mr. Waldron for a Sunday school, books, and clothing to be distributed on the 1st of January annually; the interest of £500, left by Mr. Harris to the poor; the interest of £200, left by John Amphlett, for the education of fifteen boys; besides various sums for the poor left by Esther Cardiwen, William Cole, Gilbert Cole, William Taylor, and John Moris. There are National schools for both sexes. The repairs of the church are provided for by a bequest of 40 acres of land, and the inhabitants have the right of common over 500 acres on the Walton and Clent hills. Lord Lyttelton is lord of the manor.

CLEOBURY, a div. of the hund. of Stottesden, in the south-eastern portion of the co. of Salop; containing the pars. of Burwarton, Cleobury Mortimer, Cainham, Hope Baggot, Kinlet, Neen Savage, Aston-Botterell, Coreley, Dowles, Hopton Wafers, Wheathill, and parts of Stottesden and Chetton.

CLEOBURY MORTIMER, a par. and market town in the Cleobury div. of the hund. of Stottesden, in the co. of Salop, 8 miles W. of Bewdley, its post town, and 11 E. of Ludlow. It is situated on the river Rea, near the Tenbury and Bewdley line of railway, on which it has a station. It is a market, union, and petty sessions town, and a polling place for the southern division of the county. A County Court for the recovery of small debts is held here. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £553, in the patron. of W. L. Childe, Esq. There is a district church, dedicated to St. John, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £50, in the patron. of B. Botfield, Esq. The parish church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is an ancient structure in the early English style, and possesses monuments and stained-glass windows. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Roman Catholics have chapels, and there are endowed schools for both sexes, as well as infant schools. Near the church anciently stood a castle, erected by the Mortimers, which was reduced by Henry II., and there are Roman encampments in the neighbourhood. In the vicinity are the Clee hills, which abound in limestone, coal, and iron ore, but the trade carried on is comparatively small in consequence of the difficulties in the way of transit. The horticultural and agricultural societies hold their shows in the town. Pierce Plowman, author of "Visions," was a native of this town. Wednesday is market day, and there are cattle fairs held on the 21st April, Trinity Monday, and 27th October, and a fair for pleasure and hiring of farm servants on the 2nd May.

CLEOBURY, NORTH, a par. in the hund. of Stottesden, in the co. of Salop, 7½ miles S.W. of Bridgnorth, its post and union town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £180, in the patron. of the Rev. J. B. Webb, incumbent.

CLEREWOODCOTT, a tythg. in the par. of Kingsclere, in the co. of Hants.

CLERIHAN, a vil. in the par. of Newchapel, in the bar. of West Iffa and Offa, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is situated 5 miles to the N.W. of Clonmel, its post town. There are a police station and a Roman Catholic chapel. A fair is held on the 30th September.

CLERKENWELL, a par. and suburban district of London, in the Finsbury div. of the hund. of Ossulstone, in the co. of Middlesex, 1 mile N. of St. Paul's. At the time of the Conquest this parish is supposed to have formed part of the great forest of Middlesex, and to have been included under the name *Isendone*, as it does not appear separately in Domesday Survey. The first mention of it as *Fons Clericorum*, or Clerkenwell, is made by Fitz-Stephen, under the reign of Henry II., when describing the mysteries or sacred dramas, which were acted by the clerks and inferior clergy of London,

who selected the well in Ray-street, now covered by the pump, as their stage, it being in the centre of gently-rising grounds, which formed an extensive natural amphitheatre for the accommodation of the numerous spectators who attended on such occasions. The most celebrated of these festivals took place in 1391, in the reign of Richard II., and continued for three days, during which several sacred dramas were performed by the clerks in presence of the king and queen, attended by the whole court. In 1461 Edward IV. was proclaimed king here; and in 1603 a new way was cut through the fields, nearly in a line with the present Northampton-street, to welcome the entry of James I. into London. The manor, which includes parts of this and the neighbouring parishes, retains the Saxon custom of "borough English," and has for many generations belonged to the Comptons, who formerly resided at Northampton House, a mansion occupying the site of the modern square of that name.—Clerkenwell forms part of the borough of Finsbury, for which it is a place of election, and includes St. John-street, with the whole district lying between St. Sepulchre Without, the Charterhouse, and Goswell-street, covering an area of 320 acres of very uneven ground, and containing 7,088 inhabited houses. There are six squares, viz., Wilmington, which was once Spa Fields, Granville, Myddelton, Lloyd, Claremont, and St. John's. The whole is now built over, and is considered a healthy spot, having a gravel soil. Its population, according to the census of 1861, was 65,681 of whom several thousands are engaged in the watch and clock manufacture, besides jewellers, goldsmiths, enamellers, and other branches of manufacture. Here are Reid's brewery; Nicholson's and other distilleries; Sadler's Wells Theatre, where Grimaldi acted; the county sessions-house, on Clerkenwell Green, built by Rogers, in place of Hick's Hall, in 1782; the county house of correction, built in 1794, at the cost of £70,000; the new prison, now called the House of Detention, on the separate system, for prisoners awaiting trial; the police station and court for the G division of the metropolitan police force, near Bagnigge Wells; the Finsbury dispensary, reformatory, London Female Mission House, &c. The space formerly occupied by the reservoir of the New River Company is now levelled and built over.—Clerkenwell was anciently celebrated for its ecclesiastical establishments, especially for the priory of the Knights Hospitallers in St. John's-square, founded about 1110 by Jordan Brisset. Its prior was head of his order, and took precedence of all lay barons; scarcely less celebrated was the Benedictine nunnery, which occupied the site of St. James's church, founded by Muriel Brisset. The beautiful gateway of the former is all that now remains of the monastic buildings, and has been recently restored. Its appearance is well-known from the woodcut which has appeared for a century on the covers of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, which, on its first appearance in 1731, was printed at Cave's printing-office in the gatehouse, now the "Jerusalem Tavern."—The mother church is St. James's, built in 1792, on the site of the nunnery church, in which Lady Sackville, the last prioress, Weaver, author of "Funeral Monuments," Bishop Burnett, and the musician Britton, are buried. The living is a perpet. cur., val. £300, in the patron. of the ratepayers. Pentonville chplry., formerly annexed to St. James's, is now a district par., with two churches and schools. The living, val. £100, is in the patron. of the Incumbent of St. James's. St. John's church, which stands on the site of the priory, was one of the fifty new churches built by Queen Anne, and has underneath the old crypts of the priory church. Its living is a rect.* val. £260, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. St. Mark's church, built in 1828, cost £16,000; its living is a perpet. cur., val. £535, in the patron. of the Bishop of London. St. Philip's church is situated in Granville-square, and is in the patron. of the Incumbent of St. Mark's. Besides the churches most of the Dissenting bodies have chapels. There are numerous schools; the principal are:—Lady Owen's free grammar school and almshouses, founded in 1613, and lately rebuilt in the Elizabethan style; the National and infant schools for 1,500 children, the Society of Friends' school, and the Pentonville schools. Clerkenwell is a registration district for births, deaths, and marriages, and is included in the Islington County Court district. Connected with this parish are many literary associations, it having been the frequent haunt of Johnson and Goldsmith while writing for the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and for several years the residence of Dibdin, who lived in a cottage near Sadler's Wells, but which no longer exists. Many other distinguished persons were also connected with this parish, as Bishop Burnett, Sir Thomas Challoner, Oliver Cromwell, Lord Cobham the martyr, Lady Huntingdon, who built her first chapel here, William Huntingdon, S.S. ("Sinner Saved"), Valangin, who sold the "Balsam of Life," and Swedenborg, who died in Great Bath-street. Dubourg and Handel also frequently played at Mr. Britton's house in Jerusalem Passage.

CLERKINGTON, a par. in the co. of Haddington, Scotland, now joined to Temple.

CLERMONT, a demesne, giving titles of baron, viscount, and earl to the Fortescues. It is situated on the river Fane, in the bar. of Dundalk, in the co. of Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. Sir Richard Le Fort, from whom the above family are descended, was shield-bearer to William the Conqueror, and present at the battle of Hastings.

CLETHER, ST., a par. in the hund. of Lesnewth, in the co. of Cornwall, 6 miles E. of Camelford. It is situated on the river Inny. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £165, in the patron. of J. Carpenter, Esq. The Trevelyans formerly resided at Basil.

CLETTERWOOD, a tnshp. in the par. of Buttington, in the borough of Pool, in the co. of Montgomery, South Wales, 2 miles E. of Welshpool, its post town, and railway station, on the Shropshire and Welshpool section of the London and North-Western line.

CLEUGHBRAE, a hmlt. in the par. of Mouswald, in the co. of Dumfries, Scotland.

CLEVEDON, a par. in the hund. of Portbury, in the co. of Somerset, 11 miles W. of Bristol. It is a railway station of the Great Western line, and is resorted to in summer as a pleasant watering-place. The town is situated on the cliffs at the mouth of the river Severn, commanding a fine view of the channel. It was called *Clevedun* by the Saxons, from the cliff (*clev*) on which it stands at this point in a valley (*dun*). It contains a hydropathic establishment, public baths, numerous hotels and boarding-houses, and is well lighted with gas. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, in the patron. of the Bishop of Worcester. The tithes are commuted for a rent-charge of £500 per annum. There are two district churches, both of which are perpet. curs., viz. Christ Church, in the patron. of trustees, and East Clevedon, in the patron. of Sir A. H. Elton, Bart. The parish church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient building in the mixed style, with monuments. Christ Church is a modern stone building in the early English style. The church at East Clevedon, dedicated to All Saints, is a fine edifice, in the decorated style. The Plymouth Brethren, Congregationalists, and Society of Friends have places of worship. There are National and infant schools, as well as those of the British and Foreign Union, and a servants' school, supported by ladies. The charities produce about £21 per annum. Clevedon Court, the seat of Sir A. Hallam Elton, Bart., is a fine specimen of the Elizabethan style of architecture. Here are exhausted lead-mines, and the refuse ore is often found near the surface. The air is so mild in winter that the most delicate plants may be reared, and the village is consequently well suited as a residence for invalids. The poet Coleridge once resided here.

CLEVELAND-PORT, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Ormsby, in the co. of York, 7 miles N.W. of Guisborough, at the mouth of the river Tees. It is a small port to Stockton, and is situated near the Stockton and Darlington railway. The line of coast to which it gives name extends from Whitby to the river Tees, abounding in fossils. The Cleveland hounds hunt here.

ves name to an archdeac. and deanery in the dioc. of
ork.

CLEVELEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Garstang, in the
nd. of Amounderness, in the co. of Lancaster, 4 miles
E. of Garstang. It is situated on the river Wyre,
ar the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway.

CLEVELEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Enstone, in the
nd. of Chadlington, in the co. of Oxford, 5 miles
W. of Woodstock. Neat Enstone is its post town.

CLEVELOAD, a hmlt. in the par. of Powick, in the
ver div. of the hund. of Pershore, in the co. of Wor-
ster, 2 miles S. of Worcester. It is situated on the
er Severn.

CLEW-BAY, on the W. coast of the co. of Mayo, in
prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It runs up between the
rs. of Burrishoole and Murrisk. It is a spacious and
mmodious harbour, being about 7 miles wide by 10
ng. Its peculiar formation with countless islets and
ets, presents a very interesting and remarkable appear-
ce.

CLEWER, a par. in the hund. of Ripplesmere, in the
of Berks, 1 mile from Windsor, its post town,
d 6 from Maidenhead. It is situated on the S. bank
the Thames. The living is a rect.* in the dioc.
Oxford, val. £460, in the patron. of Eton College.
e church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a substantial
lding in the Norman style of architecture, with
re. It contains a curious and beautiful font, and a
nument to Field-Marshal the Earl of Harcourt. The
rities produce £21 per annum. There is a chapel of
e, a Roman Catholic chapel, National schools, and a
itentiary, called the House of Mercy, founded in
49, and recently enlarged. St. Leonard's, the seat of
Harcourt family, and St. Leonard's Hill, the seat of
T. Brinkman, Bart., are the chief residences. Arthur
nsittart, Esq., is lord of the manor.

LEWILSEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanvair-
aterdine, in the co. of Salop, 4 miles to the N.W. of
nighton.

LEY-NEXT-THE-SEA, a par. in the hund. of
lt, in the co. of Norfolk, 10 miles E. of Wells, and 3½
N.W. of Holt. The village is situated near a channel
ich joins Blakeney Harbour, and is resorted to in
mmer as a watering-place. The inhabitants are chiefly
gaged in agriculture and the coasting trade; the latter
rried on by 180 vessels and one small steamer. The
t is resorted to by many foreign vessels, being superior
Cromer and Mundesley, but the custom-house has
n recently removed to Blakeney. The living is a
t. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £400, in the patron.
Rev. Thomas J. Bewsher, incumbent. The church,
icated to St. Margaret, is a Gothic structure, built
the reign of Henry VI., and is considered a fine
imen of that style of architecture, consisting of
e, chancel, aisles, and square tower. The clerestory
r the nave is pierced with rose and pointed windows.
e church has lately been restored and reseated with
n benches, all free. It contains numerous old tombs
l three brasses, the earliest 1429, besides a beautiful
t of the 13th century. A rectory house, and schools
able of holding 150 children, have recently been built.
e Methodist Freé Church and Primitive Methodists
e each a chapel. Prince James (afterwards James I.)
Scotland was captured here on his way to France in
9, and detained in England till 1424. Formerly a
rket was held here on Saturday, but it has recently
n discontinued. A fair is held on the last Friday
Saturday in July. W. H. Hardy, Esq., is lord of
manor.

LIBURN, a par. in West ward, in the co. of West-
reland, 6 miles from Penrith, its post town, and 5 E.
e Clifton station of the Preston and Lancashire rail-
y. It is situated on the rivers Leeth and Lyvennet,
has a station on the Eden Valley branch of the
kton and Darlington railway. The manor formerly
nged to the Talebois, Harvey, and Cliburn families.
living is a rect. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £188,
e patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to
Cuthbert, is an ancient stone structure in the Nor-
man style. The register dates from 1565. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there are endowed schools for both sexes. The charities are small. Cliburn Hall, built by the Cliburn family in 1577, is now a farm-house. The Earl of Lonsdale is lord of the manor.

CLICUDEG, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanrhaidr-in-Kinmerch, in the co. of Denbigh, near Denbigh.

CLIDDESDEN, a par. in the hund. of Basingstoke (upper half), in the co. of Hants, 2 miles S.E. of Basingstoke, its post town and railway station, both for the Great Western and South-Western railways. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. with the rect. of Farleigh Wallop annexed, £685, in the patron. of the Earl of Portsmouth. The church is an ancient edifice, dedicated to St. Leonard. Here is a school for children of both sexes of this parish, and of Farleigh Wallop, endowed in 1656 with £10 per annum by Ann Doddington. This parish is said to have formed part of King Harold's estates. The chief landowner is the Earl of Portsmouth, who is lord of the manor.

CLIFDEN, a post and market town, in the par. of Omey, in the bar. of Ballynahinch, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It is situated 46 miles N.W. of Galway, at the head of Clifden Bay; is a considerable seaport and the chief town of Connemara. Here are police and coastguard stations, and petty sessions are held in the town. This town was founded as recently as 1822, through the influence of John D'Arcy, of Clifden Castle, who disposed of a large property to further its completion, under the supervision of Alexander Nimmo, Esq. It subsequently rose into consequence, and an extensive export trade was carried on principally in grain and butter. This sudden prosperity was mainly due to the opening of the new lines of road from the interior, and the attempt to divert the American commerce to the W. coast of Ireland, but in 1846 and the subsequent years the town experienced a sudden reverse of fortune, owing to the potatoe blight and the consequent famine of 1848, when the amount expended in the relief of the poor within the Clifden Union amounted to £22,317 0*s.* 10½*d.*, being equal to the whole Poor-law valuation. The harbour is safe and commodious for small vessels, but the town is a mere ruin of its former self. It contains the parish church, Methodist and Roman Catholic chapels, a monastery, nunnery (of recent foundation), two schools, a bridewell, market-house, hotel, fever hospital, Union poorhouse, and dispensary. The town, together with the remainder of the D'Arcy estate, has lately been sold in the Encumbered Estates' Court. A monument, in an unfinished state, dedicated to the late John d'Arcy, stands on an adjacent eminence. Two copper-mines and a marble quarry are worked. The neighbouring heights afford one of the most imposing views in all Ireland. The principal residence is Clifden Castle. Fairs are held on the 14th January, the 12th March, the 25th June, the 6th July, the 1st September, the 15th October, and the 17th November.

CLIFDEN, the seat of Viscount Clifden, in the hund. of Brixton, in the co. of Surrey, 1 mile from Putney, and 7 miles S.W. of St. Paul's. It is situated near the Thames and the South-Western railway.

CLIFDEN, a vil. in the par. of Blanchvilleskill, in the bar. of Gowran, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. The Ellises, of Gowran, take the title of viscount from this place.

CLIFDEN, the name of several seats in the cos. of Clare, Down, &c., Ireland.

CLIFF, a demesne, in the bar. of Tyrhugh, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, on the river Erne, the residence of T. Conolly, Esq., M.P., whose name is associated with the recent extensive public improvements in the surrounding district.

CLIFF, a hmlt. in the co. of Warwick, 3 miles S. of Tamworth. It is pleasantly situated near the river Tame and the Trent Valley railway.

CLIFF, or CLIVE, a tnshp. in the par. of Middlewich, in the hund. of Northwich, in the co. of Chester, 2 miles W. of Middlewich, its post town. It is situated on the Grand Junction railway, near the river Weaver.

CLIFF BRIDGE, a vil. in the par. of Monk Bretton, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles N. of Barnsley.

CLIFF-CUM-LUND, a tnshp. in the par. of Hemingbrough, in the wap. of Ouse, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles E. of Selby, its post town.

CLIFFE, a tnshp. in the par. of Manfield, in the wap. of West Gilling, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles W. of Darlington, its post town. It is situated on the river Tees.

CLIFFE-AT-HOO, a par. in the lathe of Aylesford, in the hund. of Shamwell, in the co. of Kent, 3 miles from the Higham station of the North Kent line, and 6 N. of Rochester, its post town. It is situated near the Thames, at the end of a chalk range. The village is a coastguard station, and belongs to Earl Darnley. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £1,297, in the patron. of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a large cruciform structure, with a tower and good peal of bells. It contains several effigies and stained-glass windows. Here are National schools for both sexes. This was anciently a place of great importance, and possessed as many as seven churches. A fair is held on the 28th September.

CLIFFE, EAST, an ext. par. place adjoining the town and port of Dover, in the co. of Kent.

CLIFFE, NORTH, a tnhsp. in the par. of Sancton, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles S. of Market Weighton, its post town, and 16 from York.

CLIFFE PYPARD, a par. in the hund. of Kingsbridge, in the co. of Wilts, 3 miles S. of Wootton Bassett, its post town and railway station. It passed to the Goddard family from Roger de Cobham, to whom it was granted in 1305 by Edward I. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £450, in the patron. of H. M. Goddard, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure with tower. It contains tombs of the Goddard family, and a monument to Thomas Spackman. The register commences in 1668. There are National schools. The manors of Thornhill and Broadtown were bequeathed by Sarah Duchess Dowager of Somerset, in 1686, for the education and apprenticing of boys, and a school for boys was endowed by Thomas Spackman. H. N. Goddard, M.A., is lord of the manor, and resides at the manor-house, an Elizabethan edifice.

CLIFFE REGIS, or KING'S-CLIFFE, a par. in the hund. of Willybrook, in the co. of Northampton, 6 miles N. of Oundle. Wansford is its post town. It is situated on a branch of the river Nen, and contains the ext. par. district of Spa Lodge. Its Saxon name was *Cyningesclive*, and the manor still belongs to the crown. The village, which is still considerable, was once a market town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £525, in the patron. of the Earl of Westmoreland. The charities produce about £500 per annum, being chiefly the endowment of Hutcheson's free school and Thorpe's almshouses. This village was the birthplace of Law, the Non-juror, and author of the "Serious Call."

CLIFFE'S END, GREAT and LITTLE, hmlts. in the par. of St. Lawrence, in the co. of Kent, 3 miles W. of Ramsgate.

CLIFFE, SOUTH, a tnshp. in the par. of North Cave, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles from the vil. of North Cave, and about 3¼ miles from Market Weighton.

CLIFFE, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Bewsborough, lathe of St. Augustine, in the co. of Kent, 2 miles N.E. of Dover. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £34, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a small structure. The manor once belonged to the ancestors of Gibbon, the historian.

CLIFFONY, a vil. in the par. of Ahamlish, in the bar. of Carbery, in the co. of Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It is situated on the coast, about 12 miles on the road from Sligo to Ballyshannon. Here are a post-office, dispensary, Roman Catholic chapel, and schools. Lord Palmerston has for some time been doing much for the improvement of this spot. Fairs are held on the 16 May, the 18th June, the 5th October, the 6th Novemb and the 15th December.

CLIFFORD, a par. in the hund. of Huntington, the co. of Hereford, 3 miles N. of Hay, its post tow and 9 W. of the Hereford railway station. It is sit ated on the river Wye, and contains the tnshp. of Ve mine. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Herefor val. £300, in the patron. of W. W. Trumper, E There is a district church at Hardwick, the living which is a perpet. cur., val. £40, in the patron. of M Penoyre. The parish church, dedicated to St. Mar is an ancient structure in the Norman style, and co tains several monuments. The charities amount to £ per annum. Here are free schools for both sexes. T ruins of the ancient castle are still visible. It w built by W. Fitzosborne, became the seat of the C fords, and tradition says that here Fair Rosamond w born. The place gives name and title of baron to t Cliffords of Ugbrooke. There are several gentlem seats in the neighbourhood.

CLIFFORD CHAMBERS, a par. in the upper div the hund. of Tewkesbury, in the co. of Gloucester miles S. of Stratford-on-Avon. The village is pleasa situated on the river Avon. The living is a rect. in dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £172, in the patro of the Rev. T. G. Tyndall. The church, dedicated St. Helen, is an ancient stone edifice with tower.

CLIFFORD-CUM-BOSTON, a tnshp. in the par Bramham, in the upper div. of the wap. of Barkston-As in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles S.E. Wetherby, 12 N.E. of Leeds, and 2 S. of Thorp Arch r way station. Tadcaster is its post town. A large numb of the inhabitants are employed in the twine and sh thread factory of Messrs. Grimston. The living perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of York, val. £65, in the patro of G. L. Fox, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Lud a modern edifice in the Gothic style of architecture. T Roman Catholics have a chapel, with school and c vent attached. It possesses a beautiful Carrara marb statue of the Virgin Mary, by Hoffman. The Wesleyan have a place of worship; and there is a Church s with a good set of apparatus for illustrating natur philosophy and chemistry. The parochial charities pr duce about £20 per annum. Clifford Moor, where battle was fought between the English and Scots, is meet for the Bramham Moor hounds. The lady of th manor is Mrs. Gascoigne.

CLIFFORD'S INN, an ext. par. place, in London, the co. of Middlesex.

CLIFTON, a par. and suburb of the city of Bristol, the hund. of Barton Regis, in the co. of Gloucester, mile to the W. of Bristol, of which city it is general reckoned a part, being included within the borough l name is derived from its situation on the cliffs overlo ing the river Avon, which, rising at St. Vincent's Ro to the height of 308 feet, command extensive prospe of sea and land, varied with highly picturesque scen The rocks abound in fossils, and a variety of quar called Bristol diamonds. Many rare and delicate plan as the *Arabis stricta*, *Geranium sanguineum*, &c., are fou growing wild, especially round St. Vincent's Rocks. Clifton is supposed to have been resorted to by th Romans on account of its waters, and to have been t site of the station *Abone*, as traces of a large camp 5 feet by 300 are met with on Clifton Down. It continue neglected, however, till 1695, when the Hot Well pump-room was built; it then rose rapidly into favou and continues to flourish, not only as a fashionable watering-place, but as the favourite residence of th Bristol merchants and other persons in affluent circum stances. The waters of its springs are sulphurous, an are considered medicinal in cases of scrofula, inflamm tion, and stomachic complaints; at the time of the Lisb earthquake they turned red as blood, and the river, whi ordinarily rises 45 feet at high water, went back. I order to accommodate the numerous visitors, the Ne Victoria Pump-rooms were built by a private company This building is a noble structure in the Grecian sty

architecture, with a richly sculptured portico of Corinthian columns; it contains a fine hall, 117 feet by 4, in which concerts and public meetings are held, and all-room, 70 feet by 30. The town is designed in handsome squares, crescents, and terraces, as Lansdowne-mare, Cornwallis and York-crescents, the Paragon, West Mall, and several broad streets, as Queen's-ad, in which most of the public buildings are situated. this street is the Bristol Academy and School of actical Art, erected in 1857, in the Italian style, con-ining a fine bust by Flaxman. It is attended by wards of 2,000 pupils. A college has been lately cted by a company styled the "Clifton College Com-ny," with very handsome buildings, the schoolroom ing one of the largest in England; the education en is of the highest character. Clifton also contains blind asylum, in the early English style; Bishop's Col-le, in the Elizabethan style; assembly-rooms, libraries, hs, Union poorhouse, dispensaries, besides numerous els and boarding-houses. On Cliff Down is West's servatory, under which is a cave, or hermitage, 80 deep, called the Giant's Hole; and near Durdham wn, where is a fossiliferous bone cave, are the zoo-cal gardens. Crossing the river to Leigh Woods is elegant suspension bridge removed from Hunger-ll-market in 1862. The first of the wire coils, 1,100 in length and weighing 2 tons, was successfully pended across the chasm at St. Vincent's Rocks the 3rd of June, 1863. The huge stages on either of the river, together with the anchorage, have cupied between five and six months in their erection. The temporary bridge, of which the present coil of wire is first support, will occupy about a fortnight in comple-th, and all this will be only the preliminary operation ecessary for the men to work over the immense span 700 feet. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. with the curs. of Dowry and St James's annexed, £782, in the patron. of Simeon's Trustees. The parish church is a modern building, erected in 1822, and is calculated to accommodate 1,700 persons. There are also the following district churches in this parish, all of which are perpet. curs.: St. John the Evangelist, at Redland, val. £140, in the patron. of the bishop; Trinity Church, in the patron. of trustees; Christ Church, in the patron. of Simeon's Trustees; and St Paul's and St. Peter's, in the patron. of the incumbent. The Roman Catholics have recently erected an elegant cathedral, and the Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship, all of which are ornamental buildings of modern erection. Schools are attached to most of the churches and chapels, and spacious National and British schools have recently been built on the most approved plans.—Clifton enjoys all the literary advantages of a large city from its proximity to Bristol, and has one newspaper of its own, the *Clifton Chronicle* (Conservative), established in 1850, and published on Wednesday.—Clifton is the head of a Poor-Law Union and registration district, but is included in the Bristol new County Court district. The races which took place in April are discontinued.

CLIFTON, a hund. in the S.E. portion of the co. of Bedford, contains the pars. of Clifton, Stondon, Campton, Henlow, Arsley, Holwell, Stotfold, Moppershall, and part of Shillington, and the town of Shefford.

CLIFTON, a par. in the hund. of Clifton, in the co. of Bedford, 1½ mile E. of Shefford, its post town, and 4 from Biggleswade. The Great Northern railway has a station at Shefford-road, and the Leicester and Hitchin section of the Midland one at Snefford. It is situated on the W. bank of the river Ivel. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £439, in the patron. of H. Mees, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a stone structure, and contains a brass dated 1528. The charities amount to £12 per annum. Henry Palmer, Esq., is lord of the manor. Clifton Spinnies is a meet for the Oakley hounds.

CLIFTON, a par. in West ward, in the co. of Westmoreland, 2½ miles S. of Penrith, its post town. The junction of the Eden Valley railway with the Lancaster and Carlisle line is here. The village is situated on an eminence commanding fine views, and there is an extensive pottery, but the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £150, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a small stone structure in the early English style. It is fitted up similar to a cathedral, and possesses some beautiful stained-glass windows. The register commences in 1675. Here are schools for both sexes with a small endowment. Clifton Moor, enclosed in 1812, is celebrated by Sir Walter Scott, in the novel of "Waverley," as the scene of a skirmish in 1745, between the troops of the Duke of Cumberland and the rebels. This circumstance is supported by an entry in the parish register of the burial of "ten dragoons." Here is a mineral spring. The Earl of Lonsdale is lord of the manor and chief landowner. His northern residence, Lowther Castle, is close to the village. The old castellated mansion built by the Engaines is now a farmhouse. Hugh's Crag Bridge, the viaduct of the Lancaster and Carlisle line over the river Lowther, is a noble structure.

CLIFTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Ashborne, in the hund. of Morleston, in the co. of Derby, 1 mile S.W. of Ashborne, its post town. It is bounded on the W. by the river Dove. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £85, in the patron. of the Vicar of Ashborne. The church is a modern building. There is an Independent chapel, and schools for both sexes.

CLIFTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Deddington, hund. of Wootton, in the co. of Oxford, 1½ mile E. of Deddington, its post town. It is watered by the river Cherwell. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Deddington, in the dioc. of Oxford, and in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Windsor. Roman coins and pottery have been discovered here, and are preserved by a gentleman in the neighbourhood.

CLIFTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Eccles, in the hund. of Salford, in the co. of Lancaster, 3 miles N.W. of Bolton, and 6 N.W. of Manchester. It is a railway station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire line. The trustees of the late J. F. Fletcher, Esq., are lords of the manor. The district is hilly and contains several collieries and iron-mines.

CLIFTON, a tnshp. in the pars. of St. Olave Mary-Gate and St. Michael-le-Belfrey, city of York. It comprises part of the N.W. suburb of the city, and contains the county lunatic asylum, a fine edifice, under the management of Dr. S. Hill.

CLIFTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Otley, in the upper div. of the wap. of Claro, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles N. of Otley, its post town. It is situated on the river Wharfe.

CLIFTON, a vil. in the par. of Killin, in the co. of Perth, Scotland.

CLIFTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Fewston, in the lower div. of the wap. of Claro, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles N. of Otley, its post town. The Duke of Devonshire is lord of the manor.

CLIFTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Conisborough, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles W. of Tickhill.

CLIFTON, or ROCK SAVAGE, a tnshp. in the par. of Runcorn, in the hund. of Bucklow, in the co. of Chester, 2 miles N.E. of Frodsham. It is situated on the river Weaver. Here are the ruins of a fine seat of the Marquis Cholmondeley, erected by his ancestor, Sir John Savage, in 1565.

CLIFTON CAMPVILLE, a par. partly in the N. div. of the hund. of Offlow, in the co. of Stafford, and partly in the hund. of Repton, in the co. of Derby, 6 miles N.E. of Tamworth, its post town and railway station on the London and North-Western line. It is situated on the river Mease, and includes the tnshp. of Haunton, and the chplry. of Chilcote. Previous to the Conquest it belonged to Earl Alfgar, and was subsequently given to the Campvilles, from whom it took the suffix to its name. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, in the patron. of H. J. Pye, Esq. The tithes

are commuted at £717, independently of Chilcote, which is commuted at £258; there are also 103 acres of glebe. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, possesses a beautiful spire, and contains a monument to the family of the Vernons. The register dates from 1594. There is a school supported by the lord of the manor and by the rector. Clifton Hall, an ancient edifice, is now the seat of H. J. Pye, Esq., who is lord of the manor.

CLIFTON-CUM-HARTSHEAD, a chplry. in the par. of Dewsbury, in the wap. of Morley, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles N. of Huddersfield. It is situated on the river Calder, near the Leeds and Manchester canal and railway, and contains the vil. of Kirklees. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £202, in the patron. of the Vicar of Dewsbury. Near the vil. of Kirklees was a Cistercian nunnery founded in the reign of Henry II., where Robin Hood was bled to death in 1247 by the treacherous nun to whom he applied for medical aid. His tombstone is still preserved in the grounds of Kirklees Hall, the seat of Sir G. Armytage, Bart.

CLIFTON, GREAT and LITTLE, two tnshps. in the par. of Workington, in the co. of Cumberland, 3 miles from Workington, its post town, and 6 from Cockermouth. Great Clifton is situated on the S. bank of the Derwent, adjoining Little Clifton, which is likewise watered by a branch of the Derwent. The tithes of the two townships were commuted in 1814.

CLIFTON-HAMPDEN, a par. in the hund. of Dorchester, in the co. of Oxford, 3½ miles E. of Abingdon, its post town. It is situated near the Thames. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £287, in the patron. of H. H. Gibbs, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a small building situated on a cliff, and has been recently restored. Here are National schools for both sexes.

CLIFTON-MAYBANK, a par. in the hund. of Yetminster, in the co. of Dorset, 4 miles W. of Sherborne, its post town. The living is a rect. annexed to the vic.* of Bradford-Abbas, in the dioc. of Salisbury, and in the patron. of Winchester College. The church, dedicated to All Saints is in ruins. In the vicinity are the rivers Ivel and Yeo.

CLIFTON, NORTH, a par. in the wap. of Newark, in the co. of Nottingham, 12 miles N. of Newark, and 7 from Collingham railway station. It includes the tnshp. of South Clifton, and the hmlts. of Spalford and Harby, where Queen Eleanor died in 1291, and the first cross was erected by Edward I. The village is a subport to Gainsborough, and had formerly a chantry. There is a ferry here over the Trent, which, until recently, was free to parishioners, except that the ferryman and his dog were entitled to dine at the vicarage on Christmas Day upon roast beef and plum-pudding. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. with the cur. of Harby annexed, £176, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. George. The charities, consisting of church lands and Nicholson's bequest, produce £40 per annum. White gypsum occurs in some places, and ancient pottery and urns have been found in the cliffs.

CLIFTON REYNES, a par. in the hund. of Newport, in the co. of Bucks, half a mile from Olney, its post town, and 5 N.E. of Newport Pagnell. It is situated on the banks of the river Ouse, and belonged to the Reynes family. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £360, in the patron. of the Rev. H. A. Small. The church, dedicated to St. Matthew, is partly in the early English style of architecture. There is a parochial school. Joseph Robinson, Esq., is lord of the manor.

CLIFTON, SOUTH, a tnshp. in the par. of North Clifton, in the co. of Nottingham.

CLIFTON-UPON-DUNSMORE, a par. in the hund. of Knightlow, in the co. of Warwick, 2 miles E. of Rugby, its post town and railway station. It is situated on an eminence S. of the river Avon, close to the Oxford canal. The Rugby and Stamford railway passes through the parish. It includes the tnshp. of Newton-cum-Biggin and the chplry. of Brownsover. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. with the cur. of Brownsover annexed, £119, in the patron. of the Earl of Bradford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure in the early English style, with an embattled tower. The register commences in 1540. The charities produce about £50 per annum. This was the birthplace of Carte, the historian, who died here in 1754. The Atherstone hounds meet here.

CLIFTON-UPON-TEME, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Doddingtree, in the co. of Worcester, 5 miles N.W. of Worcester, and 9½ S.E. of Tenbury. It is situated on the cliffs near the river Teme, and was anciently a borough and market town. Part of the parish is in hop-grounds and orchards. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £172, in the patron. of Sir T. E. Winnington, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. Kenelm, is an ancient structure with tower and spire. The charities produce about £20 per annum. Here is a National school.

CLIFTON-UPON-URE, a tnshp. in the par. of Thornton Watlass, in the wap. of East Hang, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 1 mile S.W. of Thornton Watlass. Clifton Castle, delightfully situated, is the seat of Timothy Hutton, Esq., the lord of the manor.

CLIFTON-WITH-COLDWALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Stannington, in the co. of Northumberland, 4 miles S. of Morpeth.

CLIFTON-WITH-GLAPTON, a par. in the N. div. of the wap. of Rushcliffe, in the co. of Nottingham, 4 miles S.W. of Nottingham, and 16 N.E. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. It is situated on an eminence near the river Trent, whence there is a fine view, and contains the hmlt. of Garby Thorpe. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £405, in the patron. of Sir R. J. Clifton, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient cruciform structure with embattled tower, in good repair, and contains monuments and brasses of the Clifton and other families. Here are almshouses for poor widows, and a free school for girls. Clifton Hall, situated on a rock, and surrounded with groves, is the seat of Sir R. J. Clifton. A small college for priests was founded by Sir Robert Clifton in Edward IV.'s reign.

CLIFTON-WITH-SALWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkham, in the hund. of Amounderness, in the co. of Lancaster, 3 miles E. of Kirkham, and 5½ W. of Preston. It is situated on the river Ribble. The charities amount to £33 per annum. Colonel J. Clifton is lord of the manor.

CLIMPING, a par. in the hund. of Avisford, rape of Arundel, in the co. of Sussex, 4 miles S.E. of Arundel, its post town, and 1½ from the Arundel station on the Brighton and South Coast railway. It is situated near the ferry on the W. bank of the river Arun, and includes the remaining portion of Cudlow which has escaped the encroachments of the sea, being about 8 acres. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £304, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is a cruciform structure in the early English style, with Norman tower, built 1253. The governors of Christ's Hospital are the chief landowners.

CLINCH, a tythg. in the par. of Milton Lilbourne, in the co. of Wilts, 4 miles S. of Marlborough.

CLINCH-CUM-HARTSIDE, a hmlt. in the par. of Ingram, in the N. div. of the ward of Coquetdale, in the co. of Northumberland, 9 miles S.E. of Wooler, and 1½ S.E. of Ingram. Alnwick is its post town and railway station. The river Breamish flows through the parish of Ingram, which is mountainous. Near Cinch Hill is a circular camp.

CLINK, a lib. in the par. of St. Saviour's, Southwark, in the co. of Surrey. It is a possession of the bishops of Winchester, whose palace formerly was here.

CLINT, a tnshp. in the par. of Ripley, in the lower div. of the wap. of Claro, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 1 mile W. of Ripley station. There is a free school endowed by Rear-Admiral Long in 1760. The charities include the Winsley Hall estate and a legacy

£140. The Duke of Devonshire is lord of the nor.

CLIPPESBY, a par. in the hund. of West Flegg, in e co. of Norfolk, 7 miles N.W. of Yarmouth, and from Norwich. It is situated near the river Bure. ie living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £250, the patron. of the Rev. H. J. Muskett, who is lord of e manor. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an d structure.

CLIPSHAM, a par. in the hund. of Oakham Soke, in e co. of Rutland, 9 miles N.W. of Stamford. It for- rly belonged to the Zouch family, and possessed a all chantry. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of terborough, val. £210, in the patron. of J. M. Paget, q., who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated St. Mary, is an ancient structure with a tower, and ntains stained-glass windows, said to have been trans- red from the church of Pickworth, which has been ig in ruins. There are some excellent stone quarries the neighbourhood.

CLIPSTON, a par. in the hund. of Rothwell, in the of Northampton, 4 miles S.W. of Market Har- rough, and 14 N. of Northampton. Red ochre is nd in this parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. Peterborough, val. £334, in the patron. of Christ's llege, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to All ints, is in good repair. The Baptists have a chapel, l there are a free school and almshouses, endowed 1667 by Sir George Buswell, Bart., with £381 per num. The manorial rights are in the hands of Thomas ldecott, Esq., and Lady Horton. Here is a meet for Pytchley hounds.

CLIPSTONE, a tnshp. in the par. of Edwinstowe, in Hatfield div. of the wap. of Bassetlaw, in the co. of ttingham, 5 miles E. by N. of Mansfield, and 4 S.W. Ollerton, its post town. It is situated in Sherwood rest, on the river Mann, or Maun. Here King John sided, and ruins of his palace are still visible. A tree, lown as the Parliament Oak, commemorates the par- ment held by Edward I., A.D. 1290. Divine service performed at Clipstone Park, the seat of the Duke of rtland, who allows an annuity to the Vicar of Edwin- we to preach every Sunday. The Wesleyans have a apel.

CLIPSTONE, a tnshp. in the par. of Plumtree, in the uth div. of the wap. of Bingham, in the co. of Not- ngham, 6 miles S.E. of Nottingham, and the same dis- nce S.W. of Bingham. Earl Manvers is lord of the nor.

CLISHEIM, a mountain in the island of Harris, in Outer Hebrides, nearly 3,000 feet in height.

CLIST, BROAD. *See* BROAD-CLIST, Devonshire.

CLIST-HONITON, or HONITON'S CLYST, a par. the hund. of East Budleigh, in the co. of Devon, 3 les N.E. of Topsham, its post town, and 4 E. of eter. The Great Western, and London and South- estern railways both pass within a few miles of the lage. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of eter, val. £125, in the patron. of the dean and chap- r, who are lords of the manor. The church, an old dfice with tower, possesses monuments and a Saxon nt. There is a school with a small endowment, and e charities are of the value of £4 10*s.* per annum. A ir is held on Michaelmas Day.

CLIST-HYDON, a par. in the hund. of Cliston, in e co. of Devon, 4 miles S. of Collumpton, its post wn, and 3 N. of the Hele station on the Great West- n railway. It is situated on the river Clyst, which es in the vicinity. The living is a rect. in the dioc. Exeter, val. £440, in the patron. of Mrs. Huyshe, who lady of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. ndrew, is an ancient stone edifice, with stained-glass ndows. There is a school, called Hall's school, en- wed with £17 per annum, and other charities to the ne amount.

CLISTON, a hund. in the east portion of the co. of von, contains the pars. of Clist-Hydon, Broad Clist, st St. Lawrence, Butterleigh and Whimple, com- ing 19,260 acres.

CLIST ST. GEORGE, a par. in the hund. of East Budleigh, in the co. of Devon, 1 mile N.E. of Topsham, its post town, and 5 S.E. of Exeter. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £327, in the patron. of the trustees. The church, dedicated to St. George, is an ancient edifice in the perpendicular style; and has been lately repaired. It contains a brass to J. Osborne, 1614. Here is a free school with an exhibition at either University, endowed by Lady Seaward, in 1704, with £40 per annum. J. Beague, Esq., is lord of the manor. The charities are of the value of £35 per annum.

CLIST ST. LAWRENCE, a par. in the hund. of Cliston, in the co. of Devon, 6 miles S. of Collumpton, its post town, and 2½ N. of the Hele station on the Great Western railway. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £299, in the patron. of the trustees of St. John's Hospital, Exeter. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is an ancient stone edifice, in the perpendicular style; it contains stained-glass windows, and a statue of the Virgin and Child. In the churchyard are the remains of an ancient cross. The charities are of the value of £5 per annum. The trustees of Hele's charity are the lords of the manor.

CLIST ST. MARY, a par. in the hund. of East Budleigh, in the co. of Devon, 4 miles S.E. of Exeter, and 1 from Topsham, its post town. It is situated on the river Clyst. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £190, in the patron. of the Rev. E. Strong. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an old building with tower. There are National schools for both sexes, and the charities are of the value of £8 per annum. It was at this place that Lord Russell defeated the insurgents under Arundell in 1549.

CLIST SATCHFIELD, a tythg. in the pars. of Faringdon and Sowton, in the co. of Devon, near Topsham. It was anciently possessed by the Sackvilles, and has ruins of a palace of the bishops of Exeter.

CLITHEROE, a tnshp., market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, in the par. of Whalley, upper div. of the hund. of Blackburn, in the co. of Lancaster, 10½ miles N. of Blackburn, and 217 from London by road, or 224 by railway. It is a station on the Bolton, Blackburn, and Clitheroe branch of the Lancashire and West Yorkshire railway. It was anciently called Cliderhow, and is supposed to derive its name from the British *Cled-dwr*, signifying the hill or rock by the waters, and the Saxon word *how*, a hill. The town is pleasantly situated to the S. of the Pendle hills, on the picturesque banks of the Ribble. At the Conquest the honour of Clitheroe, including the greater part of the hunds. of Blackburn and Salford, and the manor of Slaidburn, in Yorkshire, were granted to Ilbert de Lacey, Lord of Pontefract, whose son Robert, in the reign of William Rufus, built the castle, and Henry de Lacey, in 1149, obtained for Clitheroe its first charter from the crown. It reverted, through the marriage of Blanch, heiress of the De Laceys, with John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, to the crown, and was subsequently granted by Charles II. to General Monk for his services in bringing about the Restoration. The manor is now held by the Duke of Buccleuch. The town was formerly governed by two bailiffs; but on the passing of the Municipal Reform Act, in 1835, it was incorporated under a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors. It is well supplied with water, and the gasworks were established in 1837. Petty sessions are held in the townhall, and the mayor and recorder hold a borough court. It is the head of a County Court district, and of a Poor-law Union. The board of guardians meet weekly. The town contains several cotton-mills and an iron foundry. The limits of the parliamentary borough were considerably extended by the Reform Act, and now include besides Clitheroe, the tnshps. of Chatburn, Coldcoats, Downham, Henthorne, Mearley, Mitton, Pendleton, Twiston, Whalley, Wiswell, and Worston, comprising an area of 2,375 acres, with a population, according to the census of 1861, of 10,864, inhabiting 2,247 houses, while the municipal borough contains only 7,000, inhabiting 1,433 houses. Previous to the passing

of the Reform Bill it returned two members to Parliament, but now only one. In the town stand the two churches of St. Mary Magdalene and St. James. The former is an ancient stone structure in the Gothic style of architecture, with a fine tower and spire, containing a peal of eight bells. It contains several ancient monuments and a stained-glass window. The latter is modern, in the pointed style, with a tower but no spire. The livings of both are perpet. curs. of the respective vals. of £200 and £90. They both have houses and glebe. The Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive and Association Methodists, and the Roman Catholics have chapels. There is a royal free grammar school, founded by Philip and Mary in 1554, and endowed with £100 per annum, besides National, British, and Roman Catholic schools. There is a reading-room and a subscription news-room at the townhall. Tuesday is market day for corn, meat, and provisions, and every alternate Monday for cattle. Fairs are held on the 24th and 25th March, the 1st and 2nd August, the 4th Friday after Michaelmas, and the 7th December.

CLITSOME, a hmlt. in the par. of Nettlecombe, in the co. of Somerset, 3 miles S. of Watchet.

CLITTERWOOD, a tnshp. in the par. of Buttington, in the co. of Montgomery, 3 miles E. of Welshpool. It is situated on the river Severn and Offa's Dyke.

CLIVE. *See* Cliff, co. Chester.

CLIVE, a chplry. in the par. of St. Mary, in Albrighton div. of the co. of Salop, 3 miles S. of Wem, and 8 N. of Shrewsbury, its post town. It is situated on the road from Shrewsbury to Chester, and commands a good view from the top of Clive Hill. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £111, in the patron. of trustees. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient stone structure. The Independents have a chapel. In the neighbourhood are good freestone quarries. The Duke of Cleveland is lord of the manor. Wycherley and Ireland were born here.

CLIVIGER, a tnshp. in the par. of Whalley, in the higher div. of the hund. of Blackburn, in the co. of Lancaster, 3½ miles S.E. of Burnley. It is situated near the source of the river Irwell, and is a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire line. Several Roman coins have been found. Here are coal, iron, and lead-mines. The country, which is hilly, affords several rare botanical specimens, and was anciently noted for its falcons.

CLIXBY, a chplry. in the par. of Caistor, in the south div. of the hund. of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 2 miles N. of Caistor. Brigg is its post town and railway station. The village, which consists of a few scattered houses, is situated on the Wolds. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Caistor, in the dioc. of Lincoln, and in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a small plain edifice. Richard Hannam, Esq., is lord of the manor.

CLOANMINES, a vil. in the bar. of Bear, co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles S.W. of Castletown.

CLOATLY, a tythg. in the par. of Hankerton, in the hund. of Malmesbury, in the co. of Wilts, half a mile E. of Hankerton, and 3 N.E. of Malmesbury, its post town.

CLOCAENOG (Isa and Uchа divs.), a par. in the hund. of Ruthin, in the co. of Denbigh, 3 miles S.W. of Ruthin, its post town. It is situated among the hills, on a branch of the river Clwydd. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £292, in the patron. of the Bishop of Llandaff. The charities amount to £57 per annum. Pool Park, the seat of Lord Bagot, contains the stone mentioned by Camden as bearing the inscription *Amullen Tancatac.*

CLOCKEN-STOOKEN, a remarkable rock situated in the bar. of Glenarm, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It has been erroneously called the most northerly point of Ireland, and a superstitious belief attaches to this mass of limestone, which bears some resemblance to a human figure.

CLODDIE, a tnshp. in the par. of Kerry, in the co. of Montgomery, 2 miles E. of Newtown.

CLODOCK, a par. in the hund. of Ewyas-Lacy, in the co. of Hereford, 4 miles W. of the Pontrilas station of the Newport and Hereford line, and the same distance S.W. of Abbey Dore. It is situated on the river Munnow, under the Black mountains, and contains the chplries. of Crasswall, Llanveynoe, Longtown, and Newton. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £222, in the patron. of W. Wilkins, Esq. There are four distinct churches, all perpet. curs. in the patron. of the vicar. The parish church, dedicated to St. Clodock, is a stone edifice in the early English style, with square tower. The charities produce £20 per annum. On Watling Street is a Roman camp and an old castle. Fairs are held on the 29th April, 22nd June, and the 21st September.

CLOE, ST., a hmlt. in the par. of Amberley, in the co. of Gloucester, near Minchinhampton.

CLOFFOCKS, an ext. par. place in the ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, in the co. of Cumberland, 1 mile from Workington, its post town. It is situated near the river Derwent.

CLOFORD, a par. in the hund. of Frome, in the co. of Somerset, 2 miles from the Wanstrow station of the Great Western railway, and 4 S.W. of Frome. It is situated on the Frome and Bruton high-road. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £7[illegible], in the patron. of the Rev. J. S. Horner. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a stone edifice in the old Norman style of architecture, recently restored, and possesses a register dating from 1564. There is a National and Sunday school. Harris' charity, value £46 per annum, is paid annually to women born in the parish and married the preceding year. The lord of the manor is the Rev. J. S. Horner.

CLOGAN, there are two hmlts. of this name, the one in the bar. of Upper Duleek, Eastmeath; the other in the bar. of Moycashel, Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland.

CLOGH, a vil. in the bar. of Fassadinin, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles N. of Castlecomer.

CLOGH, or CLOUGH, a postal vil. in the par. of Dunaghy, in the bar. of Kilconway, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It stands on the banks of the river Ravel, 6 miles N. of Ballymena, at the meeting of the road from that place with four others. The town of Oldstone has a court-house here. On a steep mound stand the ruins of a castle, formerly belonging to the earls of Antrim. Fairs are held on the 8th February, 4th April, 27th May, 5th August, 8th November, and 9th December for cattle.

CLOGHAN, a vil in the par. of Gallen, in the bar. of Garrycastle, in King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It lies 16 miles to the W. of Tullamore, on the road from Banagher to Dublin. This village formerly belonged to the O'Coghlans; the old manor-house is now used as a barrack. It contains the parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a police station. Within a short distance, though without the parish, is Cloghan or Lusmagh Castle; it was reduced in 1595, by the Lord Deputy, Sir William Russell, when in possession of O'Madden, who founded here a friary of the Franciscan order. Fairs are held on the 16th March, 15th May, 15th August, and 29th October.

CLOGHANE, or CLAHANE, a par. in the bar. of Corkaguiney, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 8 miles from Dingle, its post town, and 4 S.W. of Tralee. It lies within a short distance of Brandon Bay, and contains the vils. of Cloghane and Ballyquin. The surface is boggy and mountainous, partly forming the wall of the bay. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe, val. £146, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is of modern date, built by the late Board of First Fruits. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel. Brandon Lodge is the principal residence.

CLOGHANEELY, a district including the western portion of the bar. of Kilmacrenan, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. This district deserves to

be better known, for it offers a wide field both for naturalist and painter. Lying to the S.W. is the mountain called Muckish, from its similarity to the back of a pig.

CLOGHEEN, a post and market town in the par. of Shanrahan, in the bar. of West Iffa and Offa, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 13 miles to the S.W. of Clonmel, and 119 from Dublin. It is situated on the river Tar, at the cross roads from Dublin to Cork, and from Cahir to Lismore. Rising immediately over the town are the Knockmealdown mountains. Here are a church, Roman Catholic chapel, fever hospital, dispensary, Union poorhouse, bridewell, cavalry and constabulary barracks, flour-mills, and market-house. Petty and general sessions are held here. At the distance of 4 miles, near Skiheenarinky, is an interesting stalactite cave. The principal residence is Shanbally Castle, the seat of the Earl of Lismore. Saturday is the market day. Fairs are held on Whit Monday, 1st August, 28th October, and 12th December.

CLOGHER, a par. in the bar. of Lower Kilnamanagh, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is situated near the river Suir, 6 miles S.W. of Thurles, on the road between Holycross and Tipperary. The soil is good, but the surface is mountainous. The living is a suspended vic. in the dioc. of Cashel, val. with three others, £451, in the patron. of the bishop.

CLOGHER, a par., post and market town, in the bar. of Clogher, in the co. of Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It is situated near the Londonderry and Enniskillen railway, 15 miles to the S.S.E. of Omagh, and 98 N.N.W. of Dublin. The parish extends along the Blackwater river, and is traversed by the road between Aughnacloy and Enniskillen. It was formerly a separate diocese, said to have been founded by St. Patrick, before A.D. 444, including Ardstrathy, Clones, and Louth, and the seat of the bishopric; it is now annexed to the diocese of Armagh, but still remains a distinct charge, including 45 parishes, with an equal number of benefices. The chapter consists of a dean, precentor, chancellor, archdeacon, and five prebendaries. The parish covers an area of 49,761 acres, and contains Fivemiletown, Newtown, Augher, and Saville. The soil is good, with limestone and freestone bottom; the surface hilly, the highest ground being on Slieve Beagh, which rises 1,255 feet above the sea-level. The interior is watered by numerous minor loughs. The living is a rect. annexed to the deanery of Armagh and Clogher, val. £786, in the patron. of the crown. The town, supposed to be the *Regia* of Ptolemy, is now but a mere village, consisting principally of one straggling street. It was formerly a borough, governed by a portreeve and twelve burgesses, and returned two members to the Irish parliament before the Union. Here stand the episcopal palace, built by Lord Beresford, Primate of Armagh, and the cathedral church, which also serves as the parish church. It was built and dedicated to St. Macartin in 1744. It is a plain cruciform structure, and contains several fine monuments of the bishops. Here are a Roman Catholic chapel, Presbyterian meeting-house, police station, workhouse, dispensary, deanery, bridewell, savings-bank, and free school founded by Bishop Garnett. It is the head of a Poor-law Union, and petty sessions are held in the town. In the cathedral lies the *Cloghor*, or golden stone, supposed by some to be the celebrated Lec Fail, which in Druidical times, according to the legend, was used for oracular purposes—hence the name Clogher; previous to this the town, so says tradition, was called Errigal, from its having been the capital of the petty principality of that name. An abbey is said to have been founded here by St. Patrick, to which was added a cell and monastery, and some other foundations by his disciple, Macartin, in 506, but no traces whatever remain of these antiquities, and their existence is doubted by many. The principal seats in this parish are Augher Castle, the residence of Sir J. R. Bunbury, Bart., the Deanery, Daisy Hill, Carrick, and Glessinbourne Cottage. The market day is Saturday. Fairs are held on the 20th of every month.

CLOGHER, a hmlt. in the bar. of Ross, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland.

CLOGHER, or KILCLOGHER, a par. and post-town in the bar. of Ferrand, in the co. of Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It lies about 6 miles N.E. of Drogheda, and is rendered conspicuous by Clogher Head, rising about 181 feet above the sea-level. On the N. side of the Head is a small natural dock, entered by a gut not above 20 feet wide. The village is a favourite watering-place, built near the site of an abbey, of which it is said Nectan, a nephew of St. Patrick, was abbot. There are also ruins of a castle and a half-finished pier. The soil is generally good. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh, united with Termonfeckan.

CLOGHER, a vil. in the bar. of Tyrawley, in the co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. Though no more than a fishing village, it is interesting as having been the spot where the French landed, under Hubert, in 1798.

CLOGHER, a bar. in the co. of Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It is bounded on the N., E., and W. by the bars. of Omagh and Dungannon, and on the S. by the cos. of Monaghan and Fermanagh. It contains the pars. of Errigal Kerogue and Clogher, with parts of Errigal-Trough, and Donagheavy, comprising 97,569 acres. The general aspect of the barony is barren and uninteresting, if we except the valley of the Blackwater, the Knockmany Hill, and the Vale of Lumford.

CLOGHERBRIEN, a par. in the bar. of Trughanacmy, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles N.W. of Tralee. It is situated near the bay. The living is a rect. united with Ballinahaglish.

CLOGHEREEN, a vil. in the par. of Killarney, in the bar. of Magunihy, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It stands near Mucross Abbey, at the foot of the Mangerton Mountain, near Killarney and the Turk lake and waterfall. It affords good hotel accommodation and conveyance for visitors to the lakes. The dispensary and the Poor-law Union house are situated in the village.

CLOGHERMORE, a tnshp. in the bar. of Carbery, in the co. of Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It is situated near Lough Gill. Here stood a nunnery and cemetery, of which some ruins remain.

CLOGHERNEY, or DONAGHANEIGH, a par. in the bar. of Omagh, in the co. of Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles to the S.E. of Omagh, where there is a station on the North-Western railway. It is traversed by the road from Dublin to Londonderry. The soil is of medium quality. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh and Clogher, val. £553, in the patron. of Trinity College, Dublin. The post town is Dungannon. Here are places of worship for Roman Catholics and Presbyterians. The parish is watered by the Struel, a tributary of the river Foyle, and by Lough Patrick. The chief seats are Leskinore-Lodge, Perrymount, Somerset, and Greenmount.

CLOGHGRENAN, a chain of hills in the bar. and co. of Carlow, in the prov. of Leinster, Ireland, forming the eastern extremity of the Comer range. They are beautifully wooded, and gradually slope into the valley of the Barrow. Cloghgrenan Castle, now a picturesque ruin, was founded in the 15th century by the earls of Ormond. It was reduced by Sir Peter Carew in 1568, when Sir Edmund Butler, who held the castle as son of the ninth Earl of Ormond, resisted the government of Queen Elizabeth; it was again besieged a century later by the Irish. It was here that the Marquis of Ormond collected his troops before the battle of Rathmines. Some interesting specimens of ancient armour have been collected from the bed of the river.

CLOGHJORDAN, a district par. and postal vil. in the bar. of Lower Ormond, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland. The village is about 5 miles on the road from Borrisokane to Dunkerrin, near the frontier of the county, and contains the church, erected in 1827 by gift and loan from the late Board of First Fruits, a hospital, dispensary, and a distillery. There are places of worship for the Baptists and Wesleyans,

and a Roman Catholic chapel. The surface of the parish is well cultivated and prolific. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Killaloe, Kiltenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh, val. £76, in the patron. of the Incumbent of Modreeny. In the neighbourhood are Sopwell, a seat of the Trenches; Lettyville, Ballin, Castlesheherd, and Northland. Fairs are held on the 12th May, 12th August, and 1st December.

CLOGHMILLS, a vil. in the pars. of Killagan and Dunlermot-Grange, bar. of Kilconway, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It is situated 9½ miles on the road from Ballymeny to Coleraine.

CLOGHORNA, a hmlt. in the bar. of Innishowen, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 6 miles to the S.W. of Cardonagh.

CLOGHPRIOR, a par. in the bar. of Lower Ormond, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles to the S.W. of Borrisokane. It lies along the bank of the river Nenagh, and is traversed by the road from Nenagh to Borrisokane, its post town. It contains parts of loughs Ourna and Claree. The surface is partly common; the soil light, with limestone subsoil. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Killaloe, united with Finnoe, in the patron. of the bishop. The principal seats are Carney Castle and Ashley Park.

CLOGHRAN-HIDART, or BALLYCOOLANE, a par. in the bar. of Castleknock, co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles N.W. of Dublin. It is regarded ecclesiastically as a separate par., but contains only 778 acres and about 100 inhabitants.

CLOGHRAN-SWORDS, a par. and post town in the bar. of Coolock, in the co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles to the N. of Dublin. It is situated on the road from Swords to that city. The soil is good, on a limestone bottom. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dublin, Glendalagh, and Kildare, val. £176, in the patron. of the crown. The church was built in the beginning of the 18th century. Here once existed a rath, near the site of which stands Castle Moat.

CLOGHY, a hmlt. in the bar. of Ards, in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles to the N.E. of Portaferry. Cloghy Bay, or Creek, affords anchorage for fishing smacks.

CLOGLEAGH CASTLE, an ancient stronghold near Kilworth, in the bar. of Condons and Clangibbon, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It stands in Moor Park, the demesne of Earl Mountcashel, near the meeting of the waters of Funcheon and Araglin. This fort has been the scene of several struggles. In 1588, during Desmond's rebellion, it was yielded to the Fleetwoods; but in 1641 it was restored to its ancient possessors, and again wrested from them by Lord Barrymore. It was eventually reduced by Sir Charles Vavasur, when the families occupying the garrison were cruelly slaughtered.

CLOGMORE, a hmlt. in the bar. of Moycullen, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 16 miles to the S.W. of Oughterard.

CLOGSCOLTIA, a hmlt. in the bar. and co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles from Galway.

CLOHAMAN, a vil. in the par. of Kilrush, in the bar. of Scarewalsh, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles from Newtown-Barry. It stands upon the banks of the river Barrow, on the road between Dublin and Wexford. In the vicinity is Clohaman House.

CLOMANTA, or CLOMANTAGH, a par. in the bar. of Cranagh, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles to the W. of Freshford. The surface is low, lying between the rivers Nore and Suir. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, in the patron. of the Incumbent of Urlingford. Two castles were built here by the Shorthalls, the ruins of which may still be seen. This parish takes its name from *Cleigh-mann-Ta*, *i.e.* "Stone of God," the name of some Druidical remains in this locality.

CLONAGANE, a par. in the bar. of Upper Third, in the co. of Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 9 miles N.W. of Waterford. It lies near the banks of the Suir. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel and Waterford, val. with Newtown Lennan, £640, in the patron. of the crown. The church, which contains tombs of the Beresford family, was built in 1794. The parish belongs to the Marquis of Waterford.

CLONAGH, or CLOUNAGH, a par. in the bar. of Lower Connello, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles W. of Rathkeale, its post town. The soil is good, and it is watered by the Deel. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Limerick, val. with Rathkeale, £1,027, in the patron. of the bishop. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel and a day school.

CLONAGHLIS, a par. in the bar. of South Salt, in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles to the E. of Clane. It is situated near the Grand canal. For ecclesiastical purposes it forms part of the parish of Kill.

CLONAGOOSE. *See* CLONYGOOSE, Carlow.

CLONAKILTY, a post and market town, in the par. of Kilgariffe, in the bar. of East Carbery, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 30 miles on the road from Cork to Skibbereen. It is situated at the head of Clonakilty or Sandy Bay, and was anciently called Clouncallow and Tough M'Gilti. It was formerly a borough, founded by Sir Richard Boyle, first Earl of Cork, and returned two members to the Irish parliament before the Union. During the insurrection of 1641, when a detachment under Lord Forbes was entirely cut up by the Irish, it was greatly devastated, and never again rose to its ancient importance; yet as late as the close of the 16th century, the linen trade here was the most important in the district. A sand bar, spanning the entrance of the bay, renders it accessible for small craft only. The Foilagh rivulet passes through the town, and is crossed in two places by bridges. The town contains the parish church, which was rebuilt in 1818, and to which transepts were added in 1861, several schools, three chapels, a bridewell, shirehall, dispensary, bank, linen-hall, brewery, market-house, barracks, public library, newsroom, and chief police station. Petty sessions are held in the town by the county magistrates. A seneschal court is also held for the recovery of minor debts. Bishop Collins was born here. About a mile to the N. of the town is an interesting Druidical temple. Friday is market day for poultry and yarn. Fairs are held on the 5th April, 30th June, 10th October, 12th November, and on the first Monday in each month.

CLONAKILTY BAY, in the bar. of Ibane and Barryroe, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. The entrance lies between the two promontories Dunowen Head and Seven Head. At the extremity is the harbour, navigable for small craft only. The depth of water in the bay ranges from 7 to 20 fathoms. Inchydoney Island lies in the centre.

CLONALLAN, a par. in the bar. of Upper Iveagh, in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles to the N. of Warrenpoint, its post town. It lies along Carlingford Bay and the Newry river. The surface is hilly, with some tolerably good arable land. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dromore, held in conjunction with the chancellorship of Dromore Cathedral, val. £607, in the patron. of Trinity College, Dublin. The church is very ancient. There are Roman Catholic chapels at Mayo and Burn. The oyster fisheries afford employment to many of the inhabitants. The principal seats are Clonallan House and Narrow Water, with its ruined castle.

CLONALVEY, a par. in the bar. of Upper Delvin, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles to the S.E. of the town of Dublin. The soil is good, with freestone bottom; the highest ground being Fearknock Hill, which rises to a height of 505 feet. The road from Dublin to Drogheda passes through the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Julianstown, £363, in the patron. of the Marquis of Drogheda. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel, annexed to that of Ardcath. The seats in the neighbourhood are Bodingtown, Beshellstown, Clashford, Naul Park, Flemington, Miskinanstown, and Grange.

CLONAMERY, or CLUIN, a par. in the bar. of Ida,

in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It lies along the banks of the Nore, and contains the vil. of New Ballygub. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, val. with Innistiogc, £426, and constitutes the prebend of Clonamery, in the Cathedral of St. Canice. Here are the ruins of Clowen Castle and church. Two or three fine seats adorn the locality.

CLONARALYNAGH, LOWER and UPPER, two hmlts. in the bar. of Rathcornath, in the co. of Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles from Ballymore.

CLONARD, a par. in the bar. of Upper Moyfenrath, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is 1½ mile from Hill-of-Down station on the Mullingar railway, at which place the post office is now for the more convenience, though formerly at Clonard. The parish lies along the banks of the river Boyne, which here separates it from the county of Kildare. It contains the vils. of Longwood, Harwood, and part of Lough Crobog, and is traversed by the road from Dublin to Connaught, and by the Royal canal. The lands, formerly subject to overflow from Boyne river, are not so now, but are rendered most profitable by drainage. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Killyon, £330, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is of considerable size, with steeple and four minarets. It contains many handsome monuments and tombs. The glebe house is pleasantly situated in a demesne of 40 Irish acres, largely planted, and further improvements are progressing. There is a Roman Catholic chapel and several schools. The history of ancient Clonard, which signifies "Western height," is very obscure; tradition attributes its foundation to St. Finian, who built a monastery and nunnery, and founded here the abbey church in 520. It continued as a bishopric, alike independent of England and Rome, till the 12th century, when, with other parts of Ireland, it was subjugated by Henry II. It was a great seat of religious learning, and resorted to by divines from distant shores. In the steeple of the church is preserved the old head, cut in rude stone, of St. Finian, believed to be of very early date.

CLONARD, a vil. in the bar. of Balrothery, in the co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, near Balbriggan.

CLONARNEY, a par. in the bar. of Delvin, in the co. of Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles to the N. of Castletowndelvin, its post town. It is situated on the roads from Athboy and Trim to Granard, and is bounded on the N. by Lough Dele. The surface is boggy, with limestone subsoil. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Castletowndelvin, £230, in the patron. of the crown and the Marquis of Drogheda.

CLONASLEE, a district par. and post vil. in the bar. of Tinnehinch, in Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 13 miles N.W. of Maryboro'. The surface is mountainous and boggy, and is intersected by the road from Dublin to Birr. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Kildare, val. £120, in the patron. of the Incumbent of Oregon. The church was built by the late Board of First Fruits in 1814. Here is also a Roman Catholic chapel. The village, formerly part of Kilmannan, stands on the rivulet Barradois, near the Slievebloom mountains. Petty sessions are held here. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of Castle-Cuff, the former residence of the Cuff family, but which was taken about 200 years ago by Sir Charles Coote, in whose family it has remained ever since. The handsome mansion named Brittas is the property of Colonel Dunne, M.P. for Queen's County, whose family trace back their pedigree further than almost any of the old Celtic families. The woods at Brittas are very beautiful, being composed of old oaks that have stood there in succession for centuries. Fairs are held on the 3rd May and 7th November.

CLONASSY, a hmlt. in the bar. of Iverk, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles from Mullinavat, and 89 from Dublin.

CLONATTIN, a demesne in the bar. of Gorey, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. The original mansion was destroyed during the insurrection of 1798. Here are some interesting church ruins, with a Saxon portal of curious workmanship.

CLONBAR, CASTLEGROVE, or CLARE-TUAM, an extensive bog, in the bars. of Dunmore and Clare, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It lies along the banks of the river Clare, near Tuam, and has been partially reclaimed.

CLONBEG, a par. in the bar. of Clanwilliam, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles to the S.W. of Tipperary. It lies at the foot of the Galtee mountains, on the river Aperlow. The surface is boggy and mountainous; the highest ground being on Galtee-More, which rises 3,015 feet above the sea-level. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel, Emly, and Waterford, val. with Killaldriff, £608, in the patron. of the bishop. The neighbourhood abounded in deer some years ago. Here is a police station, and to the S.W. of the parish stand the ruins of More Abbey. The principal residences are Ballywire, Castlereagh, Woodville, and Ballincourty.

CLONBERN, a par. in the bar. of Ballymoe, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 6 miles to the N.E. of Tuam. The surface has much bog, and contains parts of loughs Mackeeran and Doo. It is traversed by the road from Ballinamore to Dunmore. Bracklintown is the principal village. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Tuam, val. with Kilkerrin, £417, in the patron. of the bishop. There are ruins of four castles in this parish. The mansions are Clonbern House and Park Lodge.

CLONBRONY, a par. in the bars. of Ardagh and Granard, in the co. of Longford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles to the N. of Edgeworthstown, its post town. It lies near the eastern bank of the river Camlin. The surface is boggy, with some limestone. The interior is traversed by roads from Ballinalee to Longford, Granard, Carrick-on-Shannon, and Edgeworthstown, and contains the loughs Currygrane and Gurteen. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ardagh, val. £181, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1826 by loan from the late Board of First Fruits, and by gifts from Lady Rosse, Colonel Palliser, and the vicar. Here are two Roman Catholic chapels. A nunnery is said to have been founded here by St. Patrick, but destroyed by fire in 778. The principal residences are Kilshruly, near Cairne Hill, the seat of the Edgeworth family, of which was Maria Edgeworth; Firmount, once the demesne of the celebrated Abbé Edgeworth, who was present at the execution, and was the confessor of Louis XVI.; and Lissard, the seat of the O'Ferrals, descendants of the original possessors of the parish.

CLONBULLOGE, a par. and vil. in the bar. of Coolestown, in King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles to the S.W. of Edenderry. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Figile and Philipstown, which run into the bog of Allen. The surface is very flat and marshy, and is traversed by the road from Rathangan, its post town, to Philipstown. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Kildare, val. with Ballinakill and Clonsast, £520, in the patron. of the bishop and the Duke of Leinster. The church was built about 1713, and there are two Roman Catholic chapels in the parish. The village, which is sometimes called Purefoy's Place, was wholly destroyed during the rebellion of 1798, and was rebuilt on a much smaller scale. Here are two National schools. The principal residences are Hollywood, Clonbrin, Chevy Chace, Kilcloncorky, Clonsast, Cushina, Cloncant, and Ballydermot.

CLONBULLOGE, a par. in the bar. of Clanwilliam, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles to the S.E. of Tipperary. The surface is hilly, lying along the bank of the river Arra, and is traversed by the road from Tipperary to Cahir. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore, val. with Tipperary, £810, in the patron. of the bishop. The chief residences are Lismacue, Banshaw, Grallagh, and Clonbulloge.

CLONCA, a par. in the bar. of Inishowen, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It contains the

town of Malin, at a short distance from Malin Head. This parish, which is barren and hilly, is situated in the most northern part of Ireland; the land rising at Crocknamara to the height of 868 feet. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry and Raphoe, val. £664, in the patron. of the Marquis of Donegal. Malin Hall is the principal residence. In the vicinity are Druidical remains.

CLONCAGH, a par. in the bar. of Upper Connello, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles to the S.W. of Ballingarry. Clarina is its post town. The soil is rich, consisting of pasture and arable land. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe, val. with Clonelty, £134, in the patron. of the Vicars Choral of Limerick. An abbey is alleged to have been founded here by St. Maidoc, of Ferns, where now stands the parish church in ruins.

CLONCARRAGH, a vil. in the bar. of Inchiquin, co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, near Carofin.

CLONCAT, a vil. in the par. of Girley, in the bar. of Upper Kells, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles to the N. of Athboy.

CLONCREW, a par. in the bar. of Upper Connello, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 9 miles S.E. of Newcastle. It is a small place, belonging to the see of Limerick, but is without church or chapel.

CLONCURRY, a par. in the bar. of Ikeathy and Oughterany, in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles to the W. of Kilcock, its post town. The river Blackwater separates it from the county of Meath, while the Grand canal and Dublin road bound it on the N. The hamlet of Cloncurry was formerly a place of some consequence, but has now sunk into utter insignificance, giving place to the hamlet of Newtown. The general character of the surface is boggy and flat, with a poor soil. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Dublin, Glendalagh, and Kildare, at present suspended, in the patron. of the crown. Near the hamlet of Cloncurry is an ancient moat, and the traces of a fortification which, in 1643, was yielded to Colonel Monk. A friary was founded here in the middle of the 12th century, by John Roche, but it was, together with the hamlet, destroyed during the disturbances of fifty years later. It was soon after restored, and its remains are still ruins of some interest. The remains of Mac Gelan, Bishop of Kildare, who died in 1223, were deposited in the church of Cloncurry. The manor was held of the earls of Ormond by the Aylmers, and passed from them to the family of Sir Nicholas Lawless, to whom it gives title of baron. Here are a Roman Catholic chapel and two or three day schools.

CLONCURRY, a district par. in the bar. of Offaly, in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles to the N.E. of Rathangan. This parish lies on the Grand canal, and is bordered on the N.W. by the river Feagile. The Lullymore bog takes up a considerable portion of this district.

CLONDAGAD, a par. in the bar. of Islands, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles to the S.W. of Clare. This parish, which lies along the bank of the river Fergus, is boggy and mountainous. The river Owenslieve passes through the greater part of the interior, and the road from Ennis to Kildysart describes its eastern boundary. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh, val. £138, in the patron. of the bishop. The expenses of building the church, in 1810, were defrayed by the late Board of First Fruits. Here are a Roman Catholic chapel and two day schools. The principal seats in the neighbourhood are Clondagad House, Annfield, Cagbrien, and Racket Hall.

CLONDAHORKEY, a par. in the bar. of Kilmacrenan, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It lies partly along the shores of the Atlantic, near the promontory of Hornhead. The surface is hilly, the highest ground being on the Muckish, which rises 2,190 feet above the sea-level. It has much bog and waste land, with numerous lakes and some slate-quarries. It includes the post town of Dunfanaghy, and the vil. of Creeslough. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry and Raphoe, val. £290, in the patron. of Trinity College, Dublin. The church was erected in 1778, partly at the expense of the late Board of First Fruits. There are Roman Catholic and Presbyterian places of worship. In this parish is the remarkable rock known as M'Swine's Gun, through which in rough weather the sea rises with considerable force and noise, and in the neighbourhood is an extensive rabbit-warren. There are ruins of an ancient friary. The principal residences are Marble Hill, Doe Castle, and Ards.

CLONDALKIN, a par. and vil. in the bars. of Upper-cross and Newcastle, in the co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles to the N.W. of Tallaght. It is a station on the Cork railway. The parish is situated on the river Camma, and contains a vil. of the same name. The surface is low, but highly cultivated, and is traversed by the road from Dublin to Naas; the Grand canal passes by its northern border. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Dublin, Glendalagh, and Kildare, val. with six others, £410, in the patron. of the archbishop. The village contains the present church, and the ruins of the former one, which was evidently a fine building, together with a school, post-office, almshouses, and dispensary. In 1797 a fearful gunpowder explosion took place in the vicinity, the effects of which were felt a considerable distance. Here stood the palace of the Danish king, Awliffe, known as Dunawley, and a monastery of early foundation. A monastery and school were founded here in 1813, dedicated to St. Joseph. In the burial-ground of the old church is an ancient stone cross, and near this spot stands a round tower 100 feet high, of plain architecture, and from the upper stories commands an extremely fine view. The principal residence is Newlands.

CLONDAVADOG, or CLONDOVADOCK, a par. in the bar. of Kilmacrenan, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. Ramelton is its post town. It lies partly open to the Atlantic, with Mulroy Bay and Lough Swilly on either side, and contains Fanad Head with a lighthouse, and the vils. of Ballyroosky, Drumbeg, and Tawney. The surface has much upland, the highest point being on Knockalla, which rises 1,196 feet above the sea-level. The soil is of medium quality, and slate is quarried. The road to Letterkenny passes along the coast. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry and Raphoe, val. £543, in the patron. of Trinity College, Dublin. The church is of ancient foundation, but has been restored within the last century. Here are a Roman Catholic chapel, Sunday and day schools. Creaghan House is the principal residence.

CLONDAW, a vil. in the par. of Skreen, in the bar. of Ballaghkeen, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles to the N.E. of Enniscorthy.

CLONDERALAW, a bar. in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is about 12 miles long by 10 broad, and is bounded by the bar. of Islands on the N. by the Fergus on the E., the Shannon on the S., and the bars. of Moyarta and Ibrickane on the W. It includes the pars. of Killadysert, Kilfiddane, Kilchreest, Kilrin, Killimer, Kilmurry, and Kilmihil. The surface is boggy, but the abundance of lime renders easy the improvement of the soil. The interior is intersected by several small streams falling into the river Fergus and Clonderalaw Bay. The bay, which opens to a width of about a mile at the entrance, penetrates the interior for a distance of 3 miles. On its shores stand the post village of Knock, Kilmore House, and Clonderalaw House. In the neighbourhood is a very fine marble quarry.

CLONDERMOT, or GLENDERMOT, a par. in the bar. of Tirkeeran, in the co. of Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. The river Foyle passes the western boundary, and the Faughan traverses the interior. It contains a part of the city of Londonderry, and the vil. of New Building. The living, with Templemore, is a part of the corps of Derry Cathedral, in the dioc. of Derry. The church was built about 1790. Here are a Roman Catholic chapel, united to that of Lower Cum-

ber, two Presbyterian meeting-houses, four Sunday and one day schools.

CLONDROHID, a par. in the bar. of West Muskerry, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles to the N.W. of Macroom, its post town. The surface is extremely hilly and boggy, the chief summits being Muskerrybeg, Muskerrymore, and Croomcarrig. The parish contains several quarries of slate and freestone. The rivers Sullane and Foherish, and the road from Cork to Killarney, pass through the parish. The soil is poor and strewn with fragments of rock, involving great labour in their removal before the land can be ploughed. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, val. £780, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built about a century ago and is in good repair. Here are two Roman Catholic chapels and Sunday and day schools. The large stones used upon the farms for fences are obtained from the surrounding rocks in rather a novel manner. The surface having been heated by keeping up peat fires upon it, is suddenly cooled, when it immediately splits into sections, and easily yields to the hands of the workman. Some Danish and Druidical remains exist within 3 or 4 miles of Macroom and Carrig-a-Phouca, or M'Carty's Castle. Hanover Hall is the principal residence.

CLONDUFF, or CLANDUFF, a par. in the bar. of Upper Iveagh, in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles to the S. of Rathfriland. It contains 22,000 acres, of which about 9,000 are picturesque mountain, the principal heights being Eagle Mountain and Spelgy, rising out of the Mourne range. The interior is intersected by the roads from Rosstrevor to Rathfriland, and from Newry to Castle-Wellan and Downpatrick. The river Bann, which has its source in the Mourne ridge, and on whose banks the post town of Hilltown stands, passes through the whole length of the parish. In the mountainous district is a considerable extent of valuable bog. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Dromore, val. £189, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built about 100 years ago, partly by the late Board of First-Fruits and partly by the Earl of Hillsborough, ancestor of the Marquis of Downshire. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, two Presbyterian meeting-houses, and ten day schools. About 2 miles from Hilltown are some Druidical remains, and a kind of stone sarcophagus, alleged to have been the burial-place of Finn MacCoul. According to the legend Finn threw this stone from a mountain 4 miles distant, and his finger-marks impressed upon its sides are still pointed out.

CLONDULANE, a par. in the bar. of Condons and Clangibbon, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 1 mile to the E. of Fermoy. It is situated upon the river Blackwater. The land is generally of excellent quality, with limestone bottom, and the interior is traversed by the road between Fermoy and Cappoquin. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. £283, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a neat building, standing 2½ miles from Fermoy, and built in 1812 at the expense of the late Board of First Fruits. There is a National school. Here stood Ballymacpatrick Castle, taken in 1642; on its site is Farey's-ville. There are also ruins of some other castles in the neighbourhood.

CLONE. *See* CLOONE, and the like for its compounds, when not occurring in their order.

CLONE, a par. in the bar. of Scarawalsh, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles to the S. of Ferns. Enniscorthy is its post town. The soil is productive, and slate and freestone are obtained here. The parish is traversed by the road from Dublin to Wexford, and the rivers Bann and Slaney. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. £308, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a modern structure, built by a donation from the late Board of First Fruits. There is a Roman Catholic chapel and two day schools.

CLONE, a townland in the bar. of Ardagh, in the co. of Longford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles to the E. of Longford. It is situated on the river Camlin. An abbey is alleged to have been founded here as early as the middle of the 5th century, but its existence is entirely traditional.

CLONEA, a par. in the bar. of Decies-without-Drum, in the co. of Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles N.E. of Dungarvon. Stradbally is its post town. This parish lies partly along the coast of Clonea Bay. The soil is light, and a fine hard turf is obtained on the beach below the sands. Limestone is quarried in the interior. Copper and lead ores are also found on the beach. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lismore, val. with Stradbally, £499, in the patron. of the Duke of Devonshire. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel united to those of Colligan and Kilgobnet, and a day school. Clonea Castle is the principal seat.

CLONEA, a vil. in the bar. of Upper Third, in the co. of Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles to the W. of Portlaw.

CLONEE, a postal vil. in the bar. of Dunboyne, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 8 miles N.W. of Dublin. It is situated upon the road from Dublin to Navan, near the river Ballybough. In the neighbourhood is Summerseat.

CLONEEN, or CLONYNE, a par. in the bar. of Slievardagh and Middle Third, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles E. of Fethard, its post town. The soil is good, distributed nearly equally between pasture and arable. The surface is hilly, the principal summits being Slievenaman, Knocknaman, and Carrickabrook. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel, val. with Fethard, £1,076, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united with that of Drangan. There is a day school. The principal seats are Kilburry, Ballinard, Cloneen, and Claran.

CLONEGALL, a postal vil. in the bar. of Upper St. Mullins, co. of Carlow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 15 miles S. of Carlow, and 3 miles on the road from Newtownbarry to Wicklow. It is situated on the river Derry, near the eastern border of the county. The manor of Clonegall came into the possession of Lord le Poer through the Esmonds. Clonegall is a Roman Catholic par. in the dioc. of Kildare and Leighlin. It contains the parish church of Moyacomb. Here is a police station. Fairs are held on the 31st July, the 12th and 22nd November, and 11th December.

CLONELTY, a par. in the bar. of Glenquin, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles to the E. of Newcastle. It contains the vil. of Knockaderry. The soil is good, disposed in pasture and arable. The river Deel passes along the northern boundary. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Limerick, val. with Clonea, £134, in the patron. of the Vicars Choral of Limerick Cathedral. This parish has no church. There are Roman Catholic chapels at Knockaderry and Cloncah, and three schools. Ruins of a castle and of the church still remain.

CLONENAGH, CLONAGHEEN, or MOUNTRATH, a par. in the bars. of Cullenagh and East and West Maryborough, in Queen's co., prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Maryborough. It is situated on the river Nore, and the Ownass stream, a tributary to the Barrow, which describes its northern boundary. It contains the post town of Mountrath. The soil is second-rate quality; the surface somewhat boggy and mountainous, containing some minor elevations of the Slievebloom range, and intersected south-westerly by the road from Dublin to Limerick. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Leighlin, val. £1,125, in the patron. of the crown. At Mountrath stands the church, built in 1796 chiefly at the expense of the late Earl of Mountrath. This par. includes the two chplries. of Ballyfin and Roskelton. There are five or six chapels and meeting-houses for Quakers and Presbyterians. There are 19 day schools, nine of which are National. Clonenagh and Clonagheen, though formerly separate parishes, are now united. A monastery is alleged to have been founded here by St. Fintan. The principal seats are Ballyfin, Woodbrook, Newpark, Woodbine, Forest House, Springmount, Shanahoe, Anngrove Abbey, Mount Eagle, Raheen, and Tinnakill.

CLONES, a par., post, and market town, in the bars. of Dartry, Monaghan, and Clankelly, in the cos. of Fermanagh and Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It has a station on the Dundalk and Enniskillen railway, and is the terminus of the Ulster line, which connects it with Belfast. The par. extends from the river Fin on the S.W. to an extensive range of hills on the N. and N.E., which it includes, being 12 miles by 9, gradually ascending from the Valley of Lough Erne. The surface is undulating, and in some portions well timbered, and watered by numerous rivulets and small loughs. The soil is generally good, particularly in the vicinity of the town. The bog, which formerly extended over a considerable portion of the parish, is fast disappearing, and being drained and cultivated. That part of the parish which is within the bar. of Clankelly contains the vils. of Rossdea and Magheravedy; that within Monaghan, Smithsborough.—The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Clogher, gross val. £1,486, in the patron. of Sir T. B. Lennard, Bart. The church stands in the town and is of modern date, built by aid of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. It has been recently much enlarged and beautified by the exertions of the Rev. Thomas Hand, the rector, and is now, with its chaste chancel window and handsome organ, worthy of such a parish. There are two chapels of ease, one at Clough and another at Aghadrumsee, the curates of which are paid by the rector of the parish; also meeting-houses for Wesleyans at Clones and Smithsborough; Roman Catholic chapels at Clones, Aghadrumsewards, Rossdea, and Magheravedy, and numerous schools.—The town of Clones formerly belonged to the M'Mahons, and is within the Dartry section of the parish. It is situated on the cross roads from Monaghan to Belturbet, and from Enniskillen to Cortshill, 4 miles N.W. of Newbliss. According to the census of 1861 it comprised 448 houses, inhabited by a population of 2,388; of whom 1,311 were returned as Roman Catholics, 937 Established Church, 108 Presbyterians, and 32 Methodists. The town is composed of five streets, and notwithstanding that many of the houses are still thatched, it has a tolerably thriving appearance, but from its position is capable of further improvement. The principal buildings stand in the market-place, which is in the form of a triangle, with a stone cross in the centre, of curious workmanship. It is the chief seat of a constabulary force, and quarter and petty sessions are regularly held in the town, which has a handsome court-house and bridewell. Here are also a bank, dispensary, fever hospital, and workhouse. The principal industry is connected with the manufacture of crochet lace, so successfully introduced in 1850 by Mrs. Hand, and which, though declining in value, still supports numerous families. The market for agricultural produce is large, and there are several extensive corn-mills, also an iron-foundry at Stone Bridge. The Poor-law Union of Clones has in Monaghan and Fermanagh 8 electoral divisions with 18 guardians. Its ancient name was *Cluan-Ihais* ("Island of Retreat"). Near the town are the ruins of an abbey, alleged to have been founded in the 6th century by St. Tierny, the second bishop after St. Patrick. According to tradition, he died of the plague and was buried in Cluanois church; the manor still bears his name, and is the property of Sir Thomas Barrett Lennard, Bart. There are also the walls of a chapel, and an enclosed cemetery, with a round tower, and several curious monuments. In the vicinity are some earthworks of supposed antiquity; the principal one is a steep mound surrounded by a parapet and wet moat. There are three market days in the week—Wednesday and Friday for the sale of grain, and Thursday for general purposes. Fairs are held on the last Thursday in every month.

CLONFAD, or CLONFADFORAN, a par. in the bar. of Fortullagh, in the co. of West Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles to the W. of Rochfortbridge. Tyrell's Pass is its post town. The surface is flat, and there are limestone and marble quarries. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. £153, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Milltown. The Wesleyans have a meeting-house, and there are three day schools. The chief residences are Calverstown, Newcastle, Templeoran, and Guildford.

CLONFEACLE, a par. partly in the co. of Armagh, but chiefly in the co. of Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Armagh. The surface is picturesquely diversified; and the parish, which is very extensive, is watered by the Ulster canal and the river Blackwater. It contains the market town of Moy, and the vils. of Blackwatertown, Benburb, Clontcacle, and Derryscollop, the three first being post towns. This par. was the scene of three battles, viz., in 1597, when the great rebel, the Earl of Tyrone, defeated and killed the Earl of Kildare, who commanded the English forces for Queen Elizabeth; in 1601, when Tyrone in his turn was defeated by the Lord-Deputy Mountjoy; and again in 1641, during the Great Rebellion, when General Monroe was completely routed by the O'Nials, on which occasion the castle of Benburb was dismantled. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh, in the patron. of Trinity College, Dublin. The income from rent charge is £770, and from glebe land £526. The church of Clonfeacle is situated in the vil. of Benburb, within the co. of Tyrone. Besides the parish church there are two district churches, one in Moy, and one in Derryscollop. The two Roman Catholic chapels are both within the co. of Tyrone, one in the village of Clontcacle, the other in the town of Moy. The Wesleyans have a meeting-house at Benburb. There are four schools under the Church Education Society and one under the National Board. The glebe-house is situated in the townland of Tobermesson, but in the par. of Clonfeacle. A Culdee monastery was founded here in 589, by St. Lugaid, the first abbot, which received the name of *Cluain-Fiacal*, "The Church of the Tooth;" it having been asserted that a tooth of St. Patrick was preserved in the church, from this root the present name of the parish is derived.

CLONFERT, a par. in the bar. of Longford, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles N.E. of Eyrecourt. The parish is very extensive, comprising nearly 25,000 acres on the banks of the river Shannon and the Grand canal. Its population, however, is but scanty, and a large portion of the surface is covered with bog. In 588, St. Brendan is related to have founded an abbey here, which was afterwards converted into an episcopal see, comprising 38 parishes, or 17 benefices, 12 of which are unions. The diocese, which is in the province of Armagh, is now united to the sees of Killaloe, Kilfenora, and Kilmacduagh, but retains its separate cathedral establishment of a dean, archdeacon, and 6 prebendaries. The cathedral, restored by Bishop Dawson in 1650, now serves for the parish church. The living is a vic. val. £341, separate from the revenue of the see, which is derived from 7,794 acres of land. Clonfert is also a Roman Catholic diocese, suffragan to Tuam. Fairs are held on the 12th May, the 12th August, and the 22nd November.

CLONFERT, or TRINITY CHRISTCHURCH, a par. in the bar. of Duhallow, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Allua and Dallua, tributaries to the Blackwater, and contains the post towns of Kanturk and Newmarket. The surface is very hilly and the soil indifferent. The parish is traversed by the new road through the Bogra mountains from Cork to Abbeyfeale. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. £—, in the patron. of the bishop. The Rev. W. Maziere Brady, D.D., author of "Clerical and Parochial Records of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross," is vicar. The church was built in 1830 by a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. It is a fine structure in the later English style. There are Roman Catholic chapels at Newmarket, Meelin, and Rockhill, which are mutually united, and one at Kanturk. There are several day schools under the National Board, a Sunday and a parochial school within the parish. A good description of culm is profitably worked here. About two miles to the N.E. of Newmarket are the ruins of Carrigacushin Castle,

formerly belonging to the MacAuliffes. The MacCartys had a castle at Curragh. Newmarket, in this parish, was the birthplace of the celebrated John Philpot Curran, whose daughter, Sarah, immortalised by Moore, sleeps in the village churchyard. The manor of Newmarket was granted by James I. to the Aldworth family, now represented by Richard Oliver Aldworth, Esq., D.D., of Newmarket House.

CLONGEEN, a par. in the bar. of West Shelmaliere, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles S.W. of Taghmon. The road between Taghmon and Dunbrody passes through the parish, and the river Owenduff flows near the western frontier. The living is an impropriate cur. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. with Owenduff, Tintern, and Horetown, £92, in the patron. of R. Colclough, Esq. Here are a Roman Catholic chapel and two schools. Sir John Moore had a conflict here with the insurgents in 1798. The principal residences are Long Graigue, Abbeyville, and Brianstown.

CLONGESH, a par. in the bar. and co. of Longford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles to the N.W. of Longford. It lies along the bank of the Shannon, and contains the town of Newton-Forbes. The surface is low and boggy, and the river widens out into Lough Forbes. The par. is traversed by the road from Longport to Carrick-on-Shannon. The soil is good, and limestone is procured in some places. The Royal canal passes within a few miles. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ardagh, and with some others, £402, in the patron. of the bishop. Newton-Forbes is the post town, where stands the church, a building of modern erection. At Drumlish, in Killoe, is also a church. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel and nine day schools. Castle-Forbes is the residence of Earl Granard.

CLONGILL, a par. in the bar. of Morgallion, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles to E. of Kells. Navan is its post town. The soil is rich, and principally taken up in pasture. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Kilshane, £219, in the patron. of the crown and bishop. There is no church in this parish, but a Roman Catholic chapel, united to that of Castletown-Kilpatrick, and a day school. Here are some remains of a castle. Arch Hall is the principal residence.

CLONGOREY BAWN, a hmlt. in the par. of Connell, in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles N. of Newbridge.

CLONKEEHAN, a par. in the bar. and co. of Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles to the N. of Ardee, its post town. It is situated on the river Glyde, and is a pleasantly wooded spot. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. with Charlestown, £365, in the patron. of the primate.

CLONKEEN, a par. in the bar. of Ardee, in the co. of Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of the town of Louth. The surface is hilly, with quarries of stone for building. A tributary to the Dee divides this parish from the co. of Meath. The parish is traversed by the road between Ardee and Carrickmacross. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. £270, in the patron. of the primate. The church is ancient, and there are two schools. The chief residences are Black, Cromartin, and Cardistown.

CLONKEEN, or CLONKEEN-KERRILL, a par. in the bar. of Tiaquin, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 8 miles from Athenry. The soil is good, but the surface rather boggy. It lies along the banks of the river Moyne. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Clonfert, val. with Ballymacward, £250, in the patron. of Trinity College, Dublin. Woodlawn is the post town. In 1435 the church was made a Franciscan abbey under the Mall-Kerrill family. At Gorteen is the Roman Catholic chapel within the above union, and four day schools.

CLONKEEN, a hmlt. in the bar. of Carbury, in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 9 miles N.W. of Robertstown.

CLONKEEN, a par. in the bar. of Clanwilliam, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Castle-Connel. The living is a mensal to the see of Cashel. The church is in the Norman style. Here is a police station. The land is well cultivated.

CLONLEA, or CLONLEIGH, a par. in the bar. of Lower Tulla, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles to the S. of Tulla. Six-Mile Bridge is its post town. The surface is mountainous and boggy, with a large proportion of limestone. The principal loughs are Clonleigh and Clonbrick. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. with O'Mullod, £123, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1811 at the expense of the late Board of First Fruits. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, a classical, and six day schools. The principal residences are Belvoir, Glenwood, Sunville, Kilkishen, Scart, Killeen, Lakeview, and Kyle House. The ruin of Stackpoole Court gives the title of baron to the earls of Limerick.

CLONLEIGH, a par. in the bar. of Raphoe, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, three-quarters of a mile W. of Strabane, and 3 miles to the S.E. of Raphoe. The surface is pleasantly hilly, with a soil varying in quality, but the system of tillage is excellent. This parish is intersected by the river Dale, and the roads from Lifford to Raphoe, St. Johnstown, and Letterkenny. It contains the post town of Lifford, which is the county town of Donegal and the headquarters of the militia staff, and the vil. of Ballindrait. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry, val. £1,080, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, situated at Lifford, was built at the end of the 17th century, with funds bequeathed by Sir Richard Hansard, whose monument is on the S. side of the chancel. There is a Presbyterian meeting-house at Ballindrait, and a Roman Catholic chapel at Murlog, 1 mile from Lifford. There are eight schools in the parish, including that in Lifford, founded by Sir Richard Hansard in the reign of James I. The ruins of the abbey church still exist, on a rising ground 1 mile from Lifford. It is said to have been founded by St. Columba, and to have been placed by him in charge of his disciple, St. Lugadius, who was its patron saint, his festival being held on the 24th of March. It was originally a monastery, and is spoken of as a "Collegiate House" in the time of Henry VIII. It was suppressed by King Edward VI. The county infirmary is in Lifford, as well as the county gaol and assize buildings. There is also a branch dispensary within Strabane Poor-law Union. The principal seats are Clonleigh House, Cavanacor, Combermore, Croaghan Lodge, Belmont, and Porthall. The rivers Finn and Foyle, forming the eastern boundary of the parish, separate it from those of Urney, Camus-juxta-Mourne, and Leckpatrick, in the county of Tyrone. The North-Western railway, from Dundalk to Londonderry, passes through the parish, in which is the Porthall station, distant about 12 miles from Londonderry. The Finn Valley railway also passes through it, the Clady station on which is about a mile from its S.W. boundary.

CLONLEIGH. a par. in the bar. of Bantry, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles to the N.E. of New Ross, its post town. The soil is generally good. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. with St. Mary's, New Ross, £864, in the patron. of the bishop. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel, united to that of Templeludigan, and a hedge-school.

CLONLISK, a bar. in King's co., prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is situated at the extreme S. of the co. and is bounded on the S.E. and W. by the co. of Tipperary, and on the N. by the bar. of Ballybritt. It contains the pars. of Dunkerrin, Castletownely, Kilcomin, Finglass, Shinrone, Kilmurryely, and Templeharry, and parts of Borrisnafarney, Aghancon, Corbally, Ettagh, Cullenwaine, Kilcolman, and Roscrea. This barony is about 13 miles long, and its greatest breadth 6 miles. It has an area of 49,053 acres, including parts of Lough Nahinch and the Devil-bit mountains. The soil is of varied quality, on a substratum of limestone gravel. There are several streams, which fall into the Shannon.

CLONLOGHAN, a par. in the bar. of Lower Bunratty, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles to the S. of Newmarket-on-Fergus. It is situated on a peninsula between the mouths of the Shannon and Fergus. The soil is good, disposed in arable and pasture. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. with Kiltinaghta, £277, in the patron. of the bishop. The parish has neither church nor chapel. Six-Mile Bridge is its post town.

CLONLONAN, a bar. in the co. of Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is bounded on the N., E., and S. by the bars. of Kilkenny-West, Moycashel, and King's co. respectively, and on the W. by the Shannon. It contains the pars. of Kilcleagh and Ballyloughloe, and parts of Kilmanaghan and Kilcumreragh. It extends 6½ miles in length by a breadth in some parts of 5 miles, embracing an area of nearly 32,118 acres. In the vicinity of the river the surface is somewhat marshy, but its general character is pleasing and well cultivated.

CLONMACDUFF, a par. in the bar. of Upper Navan, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles to the S.W. of Meath. Navan is its post town. The surface is boggy, and for the most part arable. The roads from Trim to Kells, and Dunderry-Bridge to Athboy pass through the parish. It contains the tnshps. of Countstown, Meadstown, Moneystown, Little and Great Balardin, and Tullaghanstown. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Ardbraccan, £684, in the patron. of the crown. The parish has neither church nor chapel.

CLONMACKNOWEN, a bar. in the co. of Galway, prov. of Munster, Ireland. The bar. of Kilconnel forms its W. and N. boundaries; the co. of Roscommon, its eastern; and the bar. of Athenry its southern boundary. Its length is 10 miles by 7 wide, embracing an area of 35,467 acres. It contains the par. of Kilcloony, with parts of Aughrim, Ahascragh, Fohanagh, Clontuskert, Killallaghtan, Kilgerrill, and Killoran, and the town of Ballinasloe. The surface has a large proportion of bog, and is partly bordered on the N. by the little river Ahascragh, a tributary to the Suck, which flows along the whole of the Roscommon boundary.

CLONMACNOISE, or the SEVEN CHURCHES, a par. in the bar. of Garrycastle, in King's co., prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles N.W. of Ferbane. It is situated on the banks of the Shannon, and contains the vil. of Shannon Bridge. The surface is chiefly bog with limestone. In the middle of the 6th century St. Kieran founded an abbey here, which became a famed seat of learning and theology, and was subsequently made the head of a diocese, united to Meath in 1568. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Meath, val. £303, in the patron. of the bishop. The church contains several curious old monuments, and is still much venerated as a burial-place. In the vicinity are the magnificent ruins of the cathedral, with its ten affiliated churches, of the two round towers above 60 feet high, of the venerable abbey, and of the bishop's palace—all eloquently recalling the grandeur of this once famed seat of learning. A fair is held on the 9th September.

CLONMANY, a par. in the bar. of Innishowen, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 6 miles W. of Cardonagh. It lies along the coast, on the border of Lough Swilly, near Dunaff Head. The surface is very mountainous; the principal summits being Binnion, Raehtion, Dunaff, Bulbion, Crackaughrim, and Cracknakeeragh. Whinstone and clay slate are quarried here. The rivulets Clonmany, Ballyhallen, and Cracknakeeragh traverse the parish, and eventually unite in their passage to the sea; the latter of these streams has a fall of 50 feet. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry, val. £376, in the patron. of the Marquis of Donegal. The church was built in 1772, partly by gift of the Marquis of Donegal. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, several schools, and a dispensary within the Carndonagh Poor-law Union. Among the rocks on the coast are some curious caverns. At Leenan Head is a natural tunnel over 200 feet long, through which boats frequently pass, and at Tullagh there is a hole, through which at certain times the sea is ejected to a considerable height. The view from Mamore-Gap will well repay a visit. St. Columb is alleged to have founded a monastery here. There are ruins of two castles, and some Druidical remains.

CLONMEEN, a par. in the bar. of Duhallow, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles S.E. of Kanturk, and 5½ W. of Mallow. The parish, which lies partly along the banks of the Blackwater and the Glynn, is mountainous and boggy, but has recently been much improved by drainage. The principal summits are the St. Hillary mountains. It is traversed by the road from Mallow to Mill-street, and contains the vils. of Naad and Banteer. At Gurtmore there are extensive lime-quarries. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. with two others, £276, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an ancient structure, situated on the site of a monastery of Austin Friars. It is at present (1863) undergoing considerable repairs. The Roman Catholic cure is united to that of Kilcorny. There are three National schools within the parish. In 1641, Clonmeen Castle was nearly destroyed during the wars of that period, and ten years later an action took place on the hill of Knockhidashy, near the church. This parish is alleged to have been the site of a monastery founded by the O'Callaghans. The forfeited estate of Clonmeen was granted to Sir Richard Kyrle, who established iron-works and made many improvements. The principal residences are Clonmeen House, Bantyrr, Gurter Naad, Killarush, and Gurtmore.

CLONMEL, a par. in the bar. of Barrymore, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, sometimes treated as one with Templerobin. It contains a part of the town of Cove, or Queenstown, and the vil. of Whitepoint. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cloyne, united with Templerobin, and in the patron. of the bishop. The church is situated at Cove, and was built partly by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. Here are two Roman Catholic chapels, besides a Methodist, and a military chapel; the latter is on Spike Island, where is also an hospital. There are several day schools within the parish.

CLONMEL, an inland town, municipal and parliamentary borough, partly in the co. of Waterford, and partly in the South Riding of the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 103 miles S.W. of Dublin, and 28 miles N.W. of Waterford, by the Waterford and Limerick railway, on which it is a station. It is situated in a beautiful valley on the banks of the river Suir, surrounded by picturesque mountains. The greater portion of the town is on the Tipperary side of the river, and is connected with the Waterford portion by three stone bridges. More and Long Islands are included within the limits of the municipal borough, which, according to the census of 1861, comprised 1,557 houses, inhabited by a population of 11,104, of whom 9,982 were returned as Roman Catholics, 863 Established Church, 78 Presbyterians, 45 Methodists, 85 Society of Friends, and 51 of all other persuasions. It returns one member to the imperial parliament, and in 1832 had a constituency of 253. The corporation have estates comprising 4,800 Irish acres, and the mayor's court besides pleas of debt under 40s. The corporation have the management of the local affairs of the town, and a borough rate is levied for public works and repairs. The whole town has thus a cheerful and prosperous appearance; the streets are well paved and lighted with gas, and the public pumps in the various streets afford an ample supply of water. The main street is above a mile in length, and is intersected by several other good streets, with a number of smaller ones. At the E. end of the town is a handsome new room, called the County Clubhouse. In the same quarter are extensive barracks for artillery, cavalry, and infantry, with a small military hospital. The other public buildings are a market-house, a new court-house (a light elegant structure), the prison for the South Riding of Tipperary (a large stone building), the Union poorhouse, a large district lunatic asylum for the co. of Tipperary, an infirmary,

ver hospital, dispensary, and various charitable institions, also a savings-bank, extensive brewery, and ree private banks, viz., branches of the Bank of eland, the Provincial Bank, and the National Bank. e butter-market is a commodious building, with all ilities for traffic in that commodity, which is exported large quantities to London, Liverpool, and Bristol. considerable trade is also done in corn, cattle, and on. In the neigbourhood are large corn-mills, and fore the Union, in 1800, the woollen manufacture was ensively carried on, but it has now wholly disppeared. At the W. end of the town stands the parish rch, a venerable structure, in the early English le, with a picturesque octagonal tower. It is deated to St. Mary, and contains a beautifully painted window. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lisre, val. £360, in the patron. of Rev. J. Prior. The man Catholics have three chapels and two convents, there are places of worship belonging to the Presbyterians and other Protestant Dissenters. There are tional and parochial schools, and a boys' school under Incorporated Society. More's grammar school has evenue from endowment of £370. Two newspapers published in the town, the *Clonmel Chronicle* and *Tipperary Free Press*. In the vicinity are many dsome mansions, as Knocklofty (the seat of Earl noughmore), Marfield, Barn, Heywood, &c. Also ruins of the old town walls and of the castle, with e ancient effigies in the friary chapel yard. Sterne Lady Blessington were born here. The market is Tuesday and Saturday, and fairs are held on the May, the 5th November, and the first Wednesday in every alternate month for cattle and pigs.

CLONMELAN, a post and market town, in the par. of Killua, in the bar. of Delvin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles to the N.E. of Castletowndelvin. It is situated on the road from Athboy to Finnea, and contains the parish church, a very neat building. Here is a police station, and petty sessions are held in the town. The dispensary is within the Kells Poor-law Union. The Roman Catholic parish of Clonmelan is in the dioc. of Meath. In the vicinity of the town is Killua Castle, the seat of Sir M. L. Chapman, Bart.; also the ruins of a castle and church. Tuesday is market day. Fairs are held on the 28th January, 2nd May, 25th July, and 29th September.

CLONMELSH, or CLONMULSK, a par. in the bar. and co. of Carlow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S. of Carlow, its post town. It lies along the banks of the river Barrow, the soil is generally good, and the road from Carlow to Leighlin Bridge intersects the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Leighlin, val. £178, in the patron. of the bishop. The seats in the neighbourhood are Garryhunden, Clonmulsk, and Derrybar.

CLONMETHAN, a par. in the bar. of Balrothery, in the co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles NW. of Swords, and 8 from Dublin. The surface consists of good land, with limestone subsoil. It contains the vil. of Oldtown. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with Ballymacdun, Ballyboghill, Finnerstown, and Westpalstown, £494, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is of modern date, and was built principally by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There are Roman Catholic chapels in the two first named sections of the benefice, and another united to that of Killossory; there are also four schools within this parish.

CLONMINES, a par. in the bar. of Shebburne, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 9 miles S.W. of Enghmon. It is situated near the coast of Bannow Bay, and belongs to the Annesleys of Bletchington, in Oxfordshire. It was anciently called the Seven Castles of Clonmines, and returned two members to the Irish parliament before the Union, but is now an insignificant village. The living is an impropriate cur. with Tintern. The church, founded by the Kavanaghs, is in ruins. There are also remains of the abbey, and of a tower built by Sir Roger Destton in the 12th century.

CLONMORE, a par. in the bars. of Bantry and West Shelmaliere, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S. of Enniscorthy, its post town. The parish lies along the right bank of the river Slaney, and is traversed by the road from Enniscorthy to Wexford, and the Clonmore rivulet. The surface consists of good soil, with stone for building purposes. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. £292, in the patron. of the Incumbent of Enniscorthy. The church was built by the late Board of First Fruits in 1827. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Ballyhoge. There are Protestant Sunday schools and four day schools within the parish. An abbey is alleged to have been founded here in the 6th century by St. Madoc, which was several times destroyed by the Danes. St. Dichulla was the first abbot who presided here. The principal seats are Wilton, Clonmore House (near Bree), Macmine, Kilgibbon, and Barrymount.

CLONMORE, a par. and vil. in the bar. of Rathvilly, in the co. of Carlow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles to the S. of Hacketstown. Baltinglass is its post town. The surface is somewhat boggy and heathy, but has a soil of general good quality. The parish is bordered on the N. by the road from Hacketstown to Tullow. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Leighlin, val. £237, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, built in 1809 by the late Board of First Fruits, is situated in the village, which contains also the glebe-house and a school. The ruins of Clonmore Castle are of some interest. The principal residences are Clonmore Lodge, Eaglehill Lodge, and Castleview. Clonmore gives the title of baron to the Howard family.

CLONMORE, a par. in the bar. of Iverk, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles to the S.E. of Piltown, its post town. The parish is bordered on the N. by the river Suir, and is traversed by the road from Carrick-on-Suir to Waterford. It contains the hmlts. of Clonmore and Skelpstown. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. with Ballytarsey, £224, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built by the late Board of First Fruits in 1817. Clonmore was formerly a seat of the bishops of Ossory.

CLONMORE, a par. and hmlt. in the bar. of Ferrand, in the co. of Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles to the N.E. of Dunleer, its post town. The surface is hilly, but highly cultivated. The parish is traversed by the road from Dunleer to Dunany Point. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. £206, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1795. There is a Roman Catholic chapel at Wyanstown, united to those of High Lane and Dysart. There are several day schools, and a police station. The ruins of a church, and of a castle once belonging to the Verduns, stand near the village.

CLONMULT, a par. and vil. in the bars. of Imokilly, Kinataloon, and Barrymore, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 9 miles to the S.E. of Rathcormack. Middleton is the post town. The surface is very mountainous. The parish is intersected by the road from Fermoy to Castle-Martyr. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. £175, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, united to those of Dungourney and Mogeely, also a day school, but no church.

CLONNEARL, a vil. in the bar. of Kiltartan, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles W. of Gort.

CLONODONNELL. *See* KILLASHEE, Longford.

CLONOE, a par. in the bar. of Dungannon, in the co. of Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles to the S. of Stewartstown. The parish lies along the banks of the Blackwater and Lough Neagh, and has much marsh and bog. It is traversed by the road from Brockagh to Stewartstown and Coal Island. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. £372, in the patron. of Trinity College, Dublin. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Mountjoy. Here are four day schools. The Annesleys are proprietors of the manor.

CLONONY, or CLONANA, a hmlt. in the bar. of

Garrycastle, in King's co., prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 16 miles W. of Tullamore. It is situated near the river Shannon.

CLONOULTY, a par. in the bars. of Clanwilliam and Lower Kilnamanagh, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles to the N.W. of Cashel, its post town. It lies near the river Suir, and is traversed by the road from Thurles to Tipperary. The surface, which is generally of fair quality, with limestone subsoil, rises to an elevation of 1,188 feet above sea-level on Knockbane. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cashel, val. £384, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a Roman Catholic chapel at Clonoulty, and another at Rossmore. Several schools are within the parish. Clonoulty House is the principal residence. Fairs are held on the 5th July and 12th November.

CLONPET, a par. in the bar. of Clanwilliam, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles to the S.W. of Tipperary. The surface is very mountainous, the principal summit rising 1,000 feet above sea-level, among the Slievenamuck range. The living is a vic., united with Lattin, in the dioc. of Emly. Ballyglass and Brookville are the chief residences.

CLONPRIEST, a par. in the bar. of Imokilly, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles to the W. of Youghal, and within a short distance of Inchiquin Castle. The parish extends along the Atlantic seaboard, and consists of very excellent soil, interspersed with marsh and bog. Limestone is procured from the interior. The road from Youghal to Castle-Martyr, the nearest post town, traces the coast line. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. £574, in the patron. of the crown. The church was built about 1742. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Youghal. There are two or three day schools within the parish.

CLONPRIEST, EAST and WEST, tnships. in the above parish.

CLONROCHE, or STONEPOUND, a vil. and post town, in the par. of Chapel, bar. of Bantry, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 14 miles to the N.W. of Wexford. Petty sessions are held here, and there is a police station. The dispensary is within the Poor-law Union of Enniscorthy. Cattle fairs are held on the 26th January, 13th February and March, 14th May and July, 25th September, 24th October and November, and 26th December.

CLONRUSH, a par. and townland, in the bar. of Leitrim, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 2 miles to the E. of Mountshannon. It is situated at the S.E. extremity of the county, on Lough Derg and the river Shannon. The surface is hilly and dotted with several small lakes, rendering the locality extremely picturesque. The parish is traversed by the road from Woodford to Scariff, and contains iron ore. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. with Inniscalthra, £111, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a post-office at Whitegate. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Inniscalthra. There are several schools. The chief residences are Tintrim, Meelick, Nutgrove, Williamstadt, and Kilcooney.

CLONSAST. *See* CLONBULLOGE, King's County.

CLONSHANBO, a par. and vil. in the bar. of Ikeathy and Oughterany, in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles to the N. of Clane, its post town. The surface is boggy, and the soil poor. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Kildare, val. with Clane, £349, in the patron. of the crown. This parish has neither church, chapel, nor school.

CLONSHIRE, or CLOUNSHIRE, a par. and vil. in the bar. of Lower Connello, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 1 mile S.W. of Adare. The parish consists of good land, and is traversed by the road from Tralee to Limerick. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Limerick, val. with Rathkeale, £1,027, in the patron. of the bishop. Clonshire House is the chief residence. The ruins of a castle may be seen near the village.

CLONSILLA, a par. and vil. in the bar. of Castleknock, in the co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 8 miles to the N.W. of Dublin. It is a station on the Mullingar railway. The surface is flat, consisting of good land with limestone subsoil. The parish is traversed by the Royal canal and the road from Dublin to Trim. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with Castleknock and Mullahidart, £606, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church was erected in 1710, and underwent some improvement about 80 years later. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Castleknock and Chapel-Izod. There are day and National schools within the parish. The village stands on the Liffey, and was anciently called Lattrells.

CLONSKEAGH, a hmlt. and townland, in the par. of Donnybrook, in the co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is situated 2 miles to the S.E. of Dublin, on the river Dodder. There are extensive corn-mills. Clonskeagh Castle is the principal residence.

CLONTARF, a par. and post town in the bar. of Coolock, in the co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles to the N.E. of Dublin. It is a police and coast-guard station. The parish lies along the N. shore of Dublin Bay, is highly cultivated, and contains the vils. of Bellamount and Clontarf-Sheds, the latter a favourite bathing-place. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. £168, in the patron. of the crown. The original church was destroyed during the wars of Elizabeth; the present one was built in 1609. It is a neat structure, containing several monuments, and the family vault of the Vernons of Clontarf. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Coolock, Santry, and Drumcondra, and there are two day schools in the parish. The village is a delightful suburb of the city of Dublin, situated on the shores of the bay; it contains numerous handsome villas, and several hotels for the convenience of visitors who resort to this spot during the bathing season. A level mine here penetrates beneath the sea. This village is celebrated as having been the scene of Brian Boru (Brian the Brave's) death and victory over the Danes in 1014. The village was again destroyed in 1641. A priory, dating from 550, was founded here, which came into the possession of the Knights Templars, and a Carmelite monastery now occupies the site. Clontarf Castle, recently burnt, was one of the most perfect specimens of antiquity within the British Isles: it passed from the hands of the Knights Templars into those of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John, and was restored in 1835. The present building was erected a few years ago by J. E. V. Vernon, Esq., the proprietor of the manor. It is a handsome mansion in the Elizabethan style.

CLONTEAD, a par. and vil. in the bar. of Kinsale, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 1 mile N. of Kinsale, its post town. The parish is traversed by the river Bandon, and consists of good and well-cultivated land. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Cork, val. with Tracton, £97, in the patron. of the Countess of Carnwath. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Ballyfeard. The manor formerly belonged to Tracton Abbey. Palacetown is the principal residence.

CLONTIBRET, a par. and vil. in the bar. of Cremorne, in the co. of Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles to the N.W. of Castleblaney. Monaghan is its post town. The surface is boggy and mountainous. The parish is bounded on the E. by Lough Muckno, and the road from Dublin to Londonderry passes through. There are several lakes, the principal being Carraghdergan and Team. Slate and limestone are found. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Clogher, val. £681, in the patron. of the bishop. It forms the corps of Clogher deanery. The church is an old and rudely finished structure. There are Wesleyan and Roman Catholic chapels, and several day schools. The neighbouring residences are Millmount, Braca, and Rossfield.

CLONTUBRID, a par. in the bar. of Galmoy, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 1 mile N.W. of Freshford. It is now annexed to the par. of Balleen, and contains an ancient well called Tubbrid-na-Draoith.

CLONTULLAGH, a hmlt. in the bar. of Kilmacrenan, the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles of Carrickar.

CLONTURK, a par. and vil. in the bar. of Coolock, the co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 1 mile the N. of Dublin. The parish is bounded on the S. the river Ballybough, or Tolka. It consists of a rich il, highly cultivated, and includes the vils. of Drumndra, Ballybough, and Richmond. The living is a rpet. cur. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. £69, in the tron. of the Rev. B. H. Johnston. The church, long ruins, is now restored, and is well attended; within are monuments of the poet Furlong, of Grose the tiquary, and of the Coghill family, of Belvidere use. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those Clontarf, Santry, and Coolock. There are two ools within this parish. Communication with the tropolis is maintained by Ballybough and Annesley dges, the latter a handsome and substantial structure. rino is the magnificent seat of the Earl of Charlent, with its casino, erected from the designs of mbers. At Clonturk House an artificial mineral ing was constructed by Dhuval, who having resorted arious modes of puffing his supposed discovery, drew usands of visitors to the spot. Other seats are Drumdra Castle, Hampton Lodge, and Drumcondra House.

CLONTUSKERT, a par. in the bars. of Clonmacriven and Longford, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles to the S.E. of Aughrim. The parish is divided from the county of Roscommon by the river Suck, and is traversed by the road from Ballinasloe to Eyrecourt, the nearest post town. The Grand canal passes by the northern boundary. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Clonfert, val. with Clonfin, £91, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. A monastery is alleged to have been founded here in the 9th century by Boaden. The church was built by the late Board of First Fruits in 1818. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel, and a friary at Boula. There are several schools in the parish.

CLONTYGLASS, a bog 2½ miles from Maryborough, Queen's co., prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It lies adjacent to the bogs of Derrygale and Ross, and has an area of 198 acres, lying upon limestone, gravel, and clay.

CLONYGOOSE, CLONAGOOSE, or CLONEYARD, a par. in the bar. of East Idrone, in the co. of Carlow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. The parish is bordered by the river Barrow, and contains the post town of Borris. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Leighlin, val. £163, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is modern; previous to its erection public worship was held in a part of Borris Castle. The Roman Catholic chapel is united with those of Kintennel and Shillins. There are several schools. Just without the boundary of the parish is the demesne of Kilcaldrum.

CLONYGOWAN, a town in the par. of Ballykean, in the bar. of Upper Philipstown, King's co., prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Portarlington. It is situated on the road from that town to Killeigh. Clonygowan House is the principal residence. A fair is held on the 22nd July.

CLONYHURK, CLONECHORKE, or CLONECHURCH, a par. in the bar. of Upper Philipstown, in King's co., prov. of Leinster, Ireland. The parish is situated on the river Barrow. It contains the post town of Portarlington, and the Grand canal passes within a short distance. The living is a rect. in the dio. of Kildare, val. with Geashill, £1,126, in the patron. of Earl Digby. The chapel was built by the late Board of First Fruits in 1827. The surrounding residences are Garryhinch, Barrowbank, Clonehorke, Benfield, and Kilen.

CLOONACOOL. *See* CLOONOGHILL, co. Sligo.

CLOONAGH, a small lough, in the co. of Roscommon, Ireland.

CLOONAGHLIN, a hmlt. on Bear Island, in the bar. of Bear, co. of Cork, Ireland.

CLOONAGHMORE, a stream, in the co. of Mayo, Ireland, falling into Rathran Bay.

CLOONALANE, a hmlt. in the bar. of Granard, in the co. of Longford, Ireland, 5 miles W. of Granard.

CLOONAMINE, a hmlt. in the bar. of Tirawley, co. of Mayo, Ireland, 2 miles from Crosmolina.

CLOONASCRAGH, two hmlts. of this name in the bars. of Clare and Longford, in the co. of Galway, Ireland.

CLOONBRENNANN, a hmlt. in the bar. of Ballymoe, in the co. of Galway, Ireland, 3 miles N. of Glenamaddy.

CLOONCAH, a hmlt. in the southern div. of the bar. of Ballintober, in the co. of Roscommon, Ireland, 6 miles N. of Roscommon.

CLOONCLARE, a par. in the bars. of Drumahaire and Rosclogher, in the co. of Leitrim, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 2 miles to the E. of Manor-Hamilton, its post town. The surface is hilly and boggy, with substratum of lime and freestone. Its general contour is extremely picturesque, being rich in lake and mountain scenery. The principal summits range from 1,000 to 1,500 feet above the level of the sea. Lough Macnean divides the parish from the county of Fermanagh; and the road from Enniskillen to Sligo traverses the interior. The living is a vic., val. with Manor-Hamilton, £381, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The church is situated at Manor-Hamilton. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, united to that of Glenfarn, and several schools within the parish. Glenfarn Hall is the seat of the Tottenhams, and O. Wynne, Esq., claims the tithes as "Titular Abbot of Cloonclare."

CLOONCORHA, a vil. in the bar. of Moyarta, co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles N. of Kilrush.

CLOONCRAFF, or CLONAFF, a par. in the bar. and co. of Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles to the E. of Elphin. The parish is bordered by the loughs Bodarig and Nablahy, and consists principally of bog and marsh. The road from Strokestown to Drumsna passes through it, and numerous small lakes exist in the interior. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Elphin, val. with Aughrim, £368, in the patron. of the bishop. The post town is Carrick-on-Shannon. Clonaghee House is the principal residence.

CLOONDARAGH, an island, containing a vil. of the same name, situated between the rivers Shannon and Camlin, in the bar. and co. of Longford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is about 2 miles long by 1 broad. Bridges carry the thoroughfare across either river to the mainland. Here is the depôt of the W. terminus of the Royal canal.

CLOONE, or CLONE, a par. and post vil. in the bars. of Carrigallen and Mohill, in the co. of Leitrim, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 2 miles to the E. of Mohill. The surface is marshy, hilly, and bleak, abounding with numerous small lakes, the principal of which is Lake Rhynn. Limestone and lead-ore are found here. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ardagh, val. £1,137 12*s.*, in the patron. of the bishop. The village is within the Mohill section of the parish, near the river Clone. It contains a police station, court-house where petty sessions are held, and the parish church, which was built in 1821 by the late Board of First Fruits, on the alleged site of an abbey, founded in the 6th century by St. Frioch. There are also a chapel of ease, three Roman Catholic chapels, four Sunday schools, and over thirty day schools. Rhynn Lodge is the seat of the Earl of Leitrim; other residences are Lakefield, Cottagevale, Brooklawn, Willowbrook, Lurga, and Mount-Ida. Fairs are held on the 12th February, 5th April, 26th May, 13th June, 10th July, 26th August, 29th September, 2nd November, and 20th December.

CLOONEE, GREAT and LITTLE, hmlts. in the bar. and co. of Longford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, between 3 and 4 miles to the N.E. of Longford.

CLOONEENBEG, a town in the par. of Athleague, in the bar. of Athlone, in the co. of Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It is situated on the river Suck.

CLOONEENMORE, two hmlts. of this name—one in the bar. of Athlone and co. of Roscommon; the other in the bar. of Tireragh, and co. of Sligo, Ireland.

CLOONEY, or CLOUNEY, a par. in the bar. of Corcomroe, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 1 mile to the S.E. of Ennistymon. The surface being very hilly, a large proportion is in pasture. In the valleys the soil is good, on a bottom of whinstone rock. The parish is traversed by the road from the post town Ennistymon to Corrofin and Ennispass, and by the river Forsett, with its tributaries. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Kilfenora, val. with Kiltoraght, £74, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is also united to that of Kiltoraght, and there are three hedge schools within the parish.

CLOONEY, CLONEY, or CLONIE, a par. in the bar. of Upper Bunratty, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles to the N. of Quin. The surface has much bog and hilly ground; the arable portions consist of soil of a medium quality. Lead-ore exists at Ballyliskey. The par. contains the vil. of Spancelhill, and is intersected by the road from Ennis to Killaloe. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. with Quin, the post town, £279, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Quin and Dowrie. There are two hedge schools. Clooney House, standing near the old castle, is a handsome mansion; other seats are Castleview, Toonagh, Danganville, Wellpark, Corbally, Classagh, and some others. The old church and castle are in ruins.

CLOONEY, a lough in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, about 7 miles to the N.W. of Glenties.

CLOONFAGHNA, a hmlt. in the bar. of Ballymoe, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Ballymoe.

CLOONFARIS, a hmlt. in the bar. of Tiaquin, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles to the E. of Newtown Bellew.

CLOONFINLOUGH, a par. in the bar. and co. of Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 1 mile to the S. of Strokestown. The surface is diversified with hill and lake; the principal summit being Slievebawn, which rises 857 feet above the level of the sea. It includes the hmlts. of Ballinafad, Cloonfinlough, and some others. The road from Roscommon to Strokestown traverses the parish. The living is a suspended vic. in the dioc. of Elphin, united to the vic. of Clontuskert. There is a Roman Catholic chapel within this parish, and four hedge schools, but no church. The principal residences are Mount Pleasant, Cloonfinlough Lodge and Cottage, Clonfree House, and Fair Valley Lodge.

CLOONFUSH, a hmlt. in the bar. of Clare, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 2 miles from Tuam.

CLOONISH, a harbour in the bar. of Ballinahinch, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It lies on the western sea-board of Joyce country. Mr. Nimmo erected a pier here to facilitate the export of turf.

CLOONKEEN, there are four hmlts. of this name in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland.

CLOONKEENCLARE, a hmlt. in the bar. of Ballymoe, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles from Newtown Bellew.

CLOONLARA, a vil. in the lower div. of the bar. of Tulla, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of O'Briensbridge.

CLOONLARA, a hmlt. in the bar. of Ballymoe, in the co. of Galway, Ireland, 3 miles N. of Glennamaddy.

CLOONLOGHER, a par. in the bar. of Drumahaire, in the co. of Leitrim, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It is situated within a short distance of Manor-Hamilton, at the embouchure of the rivers Shannon and Fergus. The surface consists of good soil, with limestone and much upland. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. with Kilfinaghty, £277, in the patron. of the bishop. Sixmilebridge is the post town. The tithes are partly taken by the Wynnes, as titular "Abbots of Cloonclare." Larkfield is the seat of the O'Donnells.

CLOONLOOSKAUN, there are two vils. of this name in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland; one within 3 miles of Tulla, and the other 3 miles N. of Kilrush.

CLOONLOUGH, a small lake 12 miles to the N.W. of Kenmare, in the southern part of the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland.

CLOONLYON, a hmlt. in the bar. of Dunmore, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 6 miles N.W. of Tuam.

CLOONMORE, there are three hmlts. of this name in the cos. of Galway, Mayo, and Roscommon, Ireland.

CLOONNAGRO, a vil. in the bar. of Upper Tulla, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles N.E. of Tulla.

CLOONOGHILL, a par. and vil. in the bar. of Corran, in the co. of Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles to the S.W. of Ballymote, its post town. The surface consists of good arable land, with a proportion of bog and some limestone. It is bounded on the E. by the river Awinmore, and is traversed by the road from Ballymote to Tobercurry. It contains Lough Cloonacleigha and the hmlt. of Bunnanaddan. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Achonry, and forms part of the benefice of the bishop. There are remains of the castle of the M'Donoghs, who founded a monastery in 1190, of which some vestiges remain.

CLOONPROHUS, a hmlt. in the bar. of Iraghticonnor, in the co. of Kerry, Ireland, 4 miles N.E. of Listowel.

CLOONTEEN, two hmlts. of this name; one in the bar. of Dunmore, in the co. of Galway, Ireland, about 7 miles to the N.W. of Tuam; the other in the co. of Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4½ miles to the S.E. of Carrick-on-Shannon. At the latter is a seat of the Marquis of Westmeath.

CLOONTUSKERT, or CLOONTWISCAR, a par. in the bar. of Ballintober South, in the co. of Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 7 miles to the N.E. of Roscommon. The parish, which is partly bordered by the river Shannon and Lough Ree, consists of a large proportion of bog, with a poor soil. It is traversed by the great road between Lanesborough and Roscommon, and contains the vils. of Clontuskert and Ballybeagan. The living is a suspended vic. in the dioc. of Elphin, united to Clonfinlough. There are three hedge schools. According to Archdall a monastery was founded here by St. Faithlee, which passed into the hands of the O'Farrells, and entirely disappeared after the Dissolution.

CLOONTYSHANE, a hmlt. in the bar. of Rosclogher, in the co. of Leitrim, Ireland, 11 miles to the N. of Manor-Hamilton.

CLOONYCARNEY, a hmlt. in the bar. of Tireragh, in the co. of Sligo, Ireland, 4 miles to the S.W. of Easky.

CLOONYGORMICAN, or ARDCLARE, a par. in the bar. of Ballymoe, in the co. of Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 6 miles to the N.W. of Roscommon. Strokestown is its post town. The surface consists principally of pasture, with a little bog, and limestone abounds. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Elphin, val. with several others, £162, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1720, as a chapel of ease, by Charles Hawkes, Esq., of Briarfield. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel, united to those of Glinsk and Ballymoe, and there are three day schools in the parish.

CLOPHILL, a par. in the hund. of Flitt, in the co. of Bedford, 8 miles S. of Bedford, and 3 E. of Ampthill, its post town and railway station. It is situated on the Ivel, a tributary to the river Ouse. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £422, in the patron. of Earl de Grey. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was rebuilt in 1848. It is a handsome Gothic structure. There is a National school. Earl de Grey is lord of the manor. Here was formerly a priory, and there are still remains of the old castle of the Albini at Castle Hill. The tower and nave of the old church are left standing for the purpose of performing burial service. The Church Estate produces £16 per annum, applied to the repairs of the church. The poor's land produces about £35 per annum, and the common rights about £18, which is distributed to the poor.

CLOPTON, a par. in the hund. of Carlford, in the co. of Suffolk, 3½ miles N.W. of Woodbridge, and

E. of Ipswich. There is a small tract of common. he living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £720, the patron. of Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor. The church, dicated to St. Mary, is a small ancient structure. he charities amount to £34 per annum, chiefly derived om the rent of the town-lands. Fossil remains, in rge quantities, are found in the sand-pits.

CLOPTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Mickleton, in the per div. of the hund. of Kiftsgate, in the co. of Glouster, 3 miles from the Campden station of the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton railway.

CLOSE, an ext. par. place in the city of Lichfield, the co. of Stafford.

CLOSE, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Dewisd, in the co. of Pembroke.

CLOSE OF ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL, a precinct in the city of Exeter, in the co. of Devon.

CLOSE OF THE CANONS, a lib. within the precinct of the cathedral church of Salisbury, in the par. of rum, and city of Salisbury, in the co. of Wilts.

CLOSE OF WINCHESTER, an ext. par. place in lib. of Winchester Soke, in the co. of Hants.

CLOSEBURN, a par. in the district of Nithsdale, in co. of Dumfries, Scotland. It is bounded on the N. by narkshire, and extends southward 10 miles, between rivers Nith and Ae, with an extreme breadth of 8 les. The land near the Nith is fertile, but a large rtion of the surface is moorland. Amongst the most markable natural features is the waterfall called the ey Mare's Tail, some 90 feet in height, with Crichup lm, lower down the same hill-side. Lime has been tensively burnt here since 1772. Closeburn Castle, a ry ancient fortified tower, formerly belonging to the rkpatricks, is still inhabited. Closeburn Hall, a endid Grecian building, is the most remarkable edifice the parish. The village of Closeburn stands 3 miles E. of Thornhill. This par. is in the presb. of Penpt, and in the patron. of Baird of Closeburn. The nister has a stipend of £235. Wallacehall School, nded in 1723 by a Glasgow merchant, is free to the ldren of parishioners. There are also private schools d a Free church.

LOSEHOUSE, a hmlt. in the par. of Heddon-on--Wall, in the eastern div. of the ward of Tindale, in co. of Northumberland, 7 miles W. of Newcastleon-Tyne, its post town, and 3 N.E. of the Wylam tion of the Newcastle and Carlisle railway. There free schools, supported by Mrs. Bewick, of Close use, which is a fine building.

LOSE HOUSE, a hmlt. in the par. of Giggleswick, of Staincliff, in the West Riding of the co. of rk, 1 mile N.W. of Settle. It is situated near the r Ribble.

LOSE, WEST, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Carlton ghdale, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 5 les S.W. of Middleham.

LOSEWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Houndsough, in the co. of Somerset, 2 miles N.E. of the ston station on the London and Exeter direct line, and miles S. of Yeovil, its post town. It is situated on river Yeo. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of th and Wells, val. £220, in the patron. of Lord Portm. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a stone dice in the perpendicular style. The register dates rm 1685. There are a dame and Sunday schools. The pory is an ancient edifice, of the time of James I. The l of the manor is Lord Portman.

LOTHALL, a par. in the hund. of Odsey, in the co. of Hts, 2 miles S.E. of Baldock, its post town, and 11 S.W. of Royston. At the former place is a station on the Gt Northern railway. Several tributaries to the river Bne take their rise in this parish. It is situated to the E. f the Roman way and to the S. of Icknield Street. T living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £661, in patron. of the Marquis of Salisbury. The church, dicated to the Virgin Mary, is an ancient stone structin with tower. It has a chapel, monuments and brasses, so as early as 1404. There are National schools.

LOTHERHOLME, a tnshp. in the par. and lib. of Ripon, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles to the N.W. of Ripon, its post town.

CLOTTON HOOFIELD, a tnshp. in the par. of Tarvin, in the second div. of the hund. of Eddisbury, in the co. of Chester, 2 miles N.W. of Tarporley, its post town, and 8 from Chester.

CLOUGH, a vil. or small town in the par. of Loughinisland, in the bar. of Kinelarty, in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 6 miles on the road from Newry to Downpatrick, and 26 from Belfast. There is a police station, also some remains of an old castle, on the site of a Danish rath, which, from its position, appears to have been built for defensive purposes. Seaforde House is the principal residence. Fairs are held on the 27th May, 5th July, 21st October, 22nd November, and 23rd December.

CLOUGH, a hmlt. in the par. of Almondbury, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 1 mile from Huddersfield.

CLOUGH-MOR, or SLIEVE-BANE MOUNTAIN, one of the smaller summits of the Mourne range, near the vil. of Rosstrevor, in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. Its height is 1,595 feet, and half way up its side is a remarkable block of granite, called the Clough-Mor, or "Great Stone;" it weighs about 30 tons, and though bearing every appearance of having been placed there by human hands, is probably a boulder dropped by an iceberg. The view from this summit is one of imposing grandeur.

CLOUGHOUGHTER, a ruined castle in the western district of the co. of Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It stands upon a small island in Lake Killikeen. Within its walls Captain Bedell was confined by the rebels in 1641.

CLOUGHTON, a chplry. in the par. of Scalby, in the wap. of Pickering Lythe, in the North Riding of the co. York, 4 miles N.W. of Scarborough. In the village are a chapel of ease, a chapel belonging to the Wesleyans, and a free school. In the vicinity are several large stone-quarries. The Rev. J. R. Hill is lord of the manor.

CLOVA, formerly a par., but now joined to Cortachy, in the district and co. of Forfar, Scotland. It is situated in a beautiful valley, only one mile broad, and is almost shut in by lofty hills branching off from the Grampians. Near the church are the ruins of an ancient castle.

CLOVELLY, a par. in the hund. of Hartland, in the co. of Devon, 11 miles W. of Bideford, its post town, and 5 from Hartland. The village is built on the side of a steep rock, and formerly belonged to the Giffords and Careys, who erected a harbour and pier. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £244, in the patron. of Sir J. H. Williams, Bart., lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a stone edifice, chiefly in the Saxon style. It was made collegiate in Richard II.'s time by the Careys, and possesses a brass and other monuments of the Carey and Williams families. Lady Williams supports a school for girls. There is an ancient encampment situated above the church, on a lofty height, called Clovelly Dyke, and in the vicinity is Clovelly Court, the fine mansion of Sir J. H. Williams, commanding extensive views. In former years this place was celebrated for its herring fishery; and in the roads is anchorage in 4 to 6 fathoms water.

CLOVENFORDS, or WHYTBANKLEE, a hmlt. in the par. of Stow, in the co. of Selkirk, Scotland.

CLOVER HILL, there are numerous farms and small places of this name in all parts of Ireland.

CLOWN, a par. in the hund. of Scarsdale, in the co. of Derby, 6 miles S.W. of Worksop, 8 E. of Chesterfield, its post town, and 4 from the Staveley station of the Midland railway. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £311, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient edifice, partly in the Norman, and partly in the early English style. The Primitive Methodists, Wesleyan Association, and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship. There is an endowed school. The charities

produce about £20 per annum. The lord of the manor is the Duke of Portland.

CLOY, a tnshp. in the par. of Overton, in the co. of Flint, North Wales, 6 miles N.E of Clark.

CLOYDAGH, CLODY, or CLOGRENNAN, a par. partly in the bars. of Carlow and West Idrone, in the co. of Carlow, and partly in the bar. of Slievemargy, in Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles to the S.W. of Carlow, its post town. The parish is partly bounded by the river Barrow and the road from Carlow to Leighlin Bridge. It is very hilly. The Clogrennan hills, lying at the foot of the Slievemargy range, here slope down into the valley of the Barrow. The principal peak is 1,038 feet above the level of the sea. The soil is good, with limestone. Coal is procured at the Bilboa colliery, which lies to the W. of the village. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Leighlin, val. £179, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built at the expense of the late Board of First Fruits in the year 1800. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Cillinane, Wells, Clonmulsk, and old Leighlin. There are several day schools. The hamlet of Millford, within this parish, is celebrated for its extensive flour-mills.

CLOYGIN, a hmlt. in the par. of Llandefeilog, in the co. of Carmarthen, 3 miles N. of Kidwelty. Here are the ruins of a chapel.

CLOYNE, a par., post and market town, in the bar. of Imokilly, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 15 miles E. by S. of Cork, and 160 miles S.S.W. of Dublin. This place, which gives its name to the merged bishopric of Cloyne, is but a comparatively small town, consisting of about 350 houses, with a decreasing population. In ancient times it was of more note, and was made the seat of a bishopric by St. Colman in 604, and of an abbey in 707. At the commencement of the 14th century this see had become so impoverished that Edward III. wrote to Pope John XXII. recommending its union with that of Cork, which was effected near a century later by Pope Martin V. It again formed a separate see for a short period in the middle of the 17th century, but was finally consolidated with Cork and Ross by the statute 3 and 4 William IV., c. 37, s. 121. The income of the bishop of the united dioceses is under £3,000, including the bishop's lands. The cathedral church, a small cruciform building of the 13th century, is in the later English style, and contains monuments of the Longfields, of Castle Mary, and an epitaph by Mrs. Piozzi. It stands in the main street, and a little to the W. is a very perfect five-storied round tower, 92 feet in height, surmounted by a modern battlement, the original conical roof having been destroyed by lightning in 1749. The town, which consists chiefly of one street of old houses, contains a chapel, fever hospital, dispensary, loan-fund, Diocesan school, and almshouses. It has a police station, and petty sessions are held in the town. The living is a rect. val. £1,317, appropriated to the vicars choral, &c. The diocese of Cloyne comprises 90 benefices, of which 20 are unions, and all in the patron. of the bishop, except 13, which are in the gift of the crown; it was formerly in the province of Cashel, but is now included in that of Dublin. Adjoining the town is Cloyne House, the former palace of the bishops; it is a plain mansion, built at the commencement of the last century by Bishop Crowe, and stands in a fine demesne. Rostellan is a seat of the Marquis of Thomond. At Castle Mary is a cromlech. The Roman Catholic diocese comprises 57 parishes in Cloyne and Ross, and the bishop's seat at Queenstown. Thursday is market day. Fairs are held on the 24th February, Easter and Whit Tuesdays, 1st August, 12th September, and 5th December, and are generally well attended, Cloyne being the only market town for a considerable distance.

CLUCHAN ST. JOHN, a vil. in the par. of Dalry, in the co. of Kirkcudbright, Scotland, 6 miles N. of New Galloway.

CLUDDLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Wrockwardine, in the co. of Salop, 1 mile S.W. of Wellington.

CLUDEN, a vil. in the par. of Holywood, in the co of Dumfries, Scotland, 2 miles N.W. of Dumfries. Near the village, on the Cluden rivulet, are several large flour mills, and the ruins of Lincluden College, celebrated in story as "Cluden's silent towers."

CLUID, a hmlt. in the bar. of Ballymoe, in the co of Galway, Ireland, 2 miles E. of Dunmore.

CLUMBER PARK, the seat of the Duke of Newcastle, in the co. of Nottingham, 3 miles S.W. of Worksop. The mansion is surrounded by an extensive park of 11 miles in compass, adorned with many large plantations, and a spacious lake. The mansion contains some fine sculptures, and a magnificent gallery of paintings by Rubens, Vandyck, Correggio, Poussin, and other ancient masters. In the dining-room, which is 60 feet by 34, are some originals brought from Herculaneum and Pompeii.

CLUN, a hund. in the south-west part of the co of Salop. It includes the pars. of Clun and Mainstone, and comprises about 25,190 acres.

CLUN, a par., market town, and borough, in the hund of Clun, in the co. of Salop, 7 miles from Knighton, and 14 from Ludlow. The parish, which is very extensive including 13 townships besides Clun, which is the most populous, derives its name from the river Clun, on which In the Norman times it belonged to the Fitz-Alans, earls of Arundel, who erected a castle on an eminence overlooking the river, and exercised the power of life and death. This castle was destroyed by Owen Glendower during his rebellion against Henry IV. In the reign of Henry VIII. the parish was annexed to the new-erected county of Montgomery, but was afterwards separated and joined to that of Salop.—The town, which is situated on both banks of the Clun, is surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills. The main street extends along the northern bank of the river, which is here crossed by a handsome bridge of five arches; on the S. side stand the church and the older part of the town, the houses of which are built of rag-stone, with thatched roofs. The town-hall is a modern erection of stone, built upon arches. It contains one large upper room for the holding of the courts, with an area below for the use of the market. The town is well supplied with water, but is imperfectly drained and paved. It is a borough by prescription, having been incorporated by charter granted by the lords-marchers, and afterwards confirmed and augmented by Thomas Earl of Arundel, in the reign of Edward II. The government is now administered by two bailiffs, 30 burgesses, and a recorder appointed by Earl Powis, as lord of the manor. There is no manufacture carried on in the town. It is the head of a deanery, of a Poor-law Union, and of a sub-registration district, embracing 19 parishes and townships. Until recently it was the seat of a hundred court, held every three weeks, for the recovery of small debts, but is now included in the new County Court district of Bishop's Castle.—The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. with the cur. of Chapel Lawn annexed, £680, in the patron. of Earl Powis. The church, dedicated to St. George, was once dependent on Wenlock Priory. It is a very ancient edifice, chiefly in the Norman, but in some parts in the Saxon style of architecture, containing many interesting monuments and a fine old font. The original oak ceiling is still preserved in the N. aisle. There is a district church at Newcastle, in the same patron., the living of which is a perpet. cur. The Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists have chapels, and there are several schools. The charities are very considerable, producing £1,554 per annum. The principal is a hospital founded in 1614 by Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, who endowed it with tithes and lands in various parishes producing a clear annual revenue of £1,200. Out of this endowment the chplries. of Church Stoke and Knighton have been from time to time augmented. The hospital itself is a plain quadrangular building, with a large garden in front and a chapel. The warden has a salary of £80 a year with house, and the brethren, who consist of 14 poor men, have each two or three rooms, with a garden, besides clothing, and fuel.

ith 10s. per week allowed them.—The district in which lun is situated formerly constituted a distinct hundred, lled the hund. of Clun, and formed part of Wales. coording to Leland, in the reign of Henry VII. it comrised a great forest of red deer and roes, belonging to ie Earl of Arundel, and until recently there was a large ommon known as Clun Forest; but disputes arising as the enjoyment of the common rights, an Act of Parament was passed in 1837 for its enclosure. Within a uarter of a mile of the town, in a north-westerly direcon, is a single entrenchment raised by Owain Glyndwr shelter his troops whilst attacking Clun Castle, and at short distance to the S. is Walls Castle, from which it as battered. In the vicinity are the Bury ditches, a ritish camp, and Caer Caradoc, where the Roman eneral Ostorius defeated Caractacus. The fortification the latter is one of the most curious and interesting the country, and is in a good state of preservation, ving to the care taken of it by Earl Powis of Walcot, ho has the manor and is owner of the property.—The eekly market, held on Wednesday, is well attended. airs for sheep and cattle are held on Whit-Monday and uesday, the 23rd September, and the 22nd November.

CLUNBURY, a par. in the Stow div. of the hund. of urslow, in the co. of Salop, 4 miles E. of Clun, and 7 E. of Bishop's Castle. Shrewsbury is its post town. is situated on the river Clun, and contains the tnshps. Clunton, Kempton, and Obley. The living is a perpet. r.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £120, in the patron. Earl Powis. The church, dedicated to St. Swithin, an ancient stone structure. The charities produce 8 per annum. The Independents and Wesleyans have apels. There are National schools. Earl Powis is lord the manor. A Roman camp was stationed here.

CLUNGUNFORD, or CLUNGERFORD, a par. in e hund. of Purslow, in the co. of Salop, 6½ miles E. Clun, and 4 from the Craven Arms railway station. rewsbury is its post town. It is situated near Watng Street and the river Clun, and contains the tnshps. Abcott, Beckjay, Broadward, Broom, and Shelderton. he living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £530, the patron. of the Rev. J. Rocke. The church, dedited to St. Cuthbert, is an ancient stone structure in e early decorated style. There are two Dissenting apels, and endowed schools for boys and girls. The rochial charities produce about £58 per annum. The incipal residences are Broadward Hall and Clungunrd House, the latter occupied by John Rocke, Esq., ho is lord of the manor. In the vicinity is a barrow d some supposed Druidical remains.

CLUNIE, a par. in the district of Stormont, and co. Perth, Scotland. It extends southward 9 miles, with readth of 4 miles. The surface is very uneven, inding part of the Grampians and of Strathmore. out one-third of the parish is arable, and a considerle part of the waste land has recently been planted. he most remarkable natural features are the Craig of unie, a mass of trap 600 feet in height; Benachally ountain, 1,800 feet high; and Loch Clunie, 4 miles E. of Benachally, 2¾ miles in circumference, with an treme depth of 84 feet. A beautiful little wooded and, 200 yards from the western shore of the loch, has ruined remains of a castle built in the 16th century, d in which the Admirable Crichton is said to have en born. The island has been formed at some unown ancient period on a heap of stones thrown into e loch. On the western shore, opposite the island, and a ridge or mound, are the remains of another very cient castle, which probably was connected with the and. The principal streams are the Droothy, the ckney, the Lornty, and the Lunan, which, like the h, abound in excellent fish. Many cairns are found, d are said to mark the locality of the great battle tween Agricola and the Caledonians, mentioned by itus. This par. is in the presb. of Dunkeld, and in patron. of the Duke of Atholl and the Earl of Airlie. minister's stipend is £173. There are also a Free urch and a Free Church school. Amongst the hills found some rare plants and several mineral springs.

CLUNIE, or CLUNAIDH WATER, a stream which takes its rise in the Grampians, and, after a course of 10 miles, falls into the Dee at Castletown, in Braemar, Scotland.

CLUNIE, or CLUAMY, a loch in the co. of Inverness, Scotland, 5 miles long by 1 wide. It is situated at the head of the river Moriston, about 10 miles W. of Fort Augustus.

CLUNTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Clunbury, in the co. of Salop, 4 miles E. of Clun.

CLUNY, a par. in the district of Kincardine O'Neil, in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland. It extends eastward 10 miles, with a breadth of 2 miles, and four-fifths of the surface is cultivated. Cluny Castle and Castle Fraser, both built in the 15th century, are the principal edifices. This par. is in the presb. of Kincardine O'Neil, and in the patron. alternately of the crown, Gordon of Cluny, and Fraser of Castle Fraser. The minister's stipend is £174. There is also a Free church, and a girl's school in addition to the parish school.

CLUSTYBLAIDD, a tnshp. in the par. of Cerrig-y-Druidion, in the co. of Denbigh, 11½ miles W. of Ruthin.

CLUTTON, a par. in the hund. of Chew, in the co. of Somerset, 9 miles S. of Bristol, and 12 W. of Bath. The projected railway to Bristol will have a station at Clutton. This is a polling place for the eastern div. of the co. of Somerset. The workhouse of the Clutton Union is situated in this parish, which gives name to the new County Court, though the latter is situate at Temple Cloud, a hamlet in the adjoining parish of Camely. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the neighbouring collieries and stone-quarries. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £340, in the patron. of the Earl of Warwick. The church, dedicated to St. Augustine, is an ancient Norman edifice, with a modern tower. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Independents have places of worship, and there is a National school for both sexes. The charities produce about £30 per annum. The sum of £300 left for the endowment of a free school was taken by the churchwardens to build the church tower in 1728. Since that time £20 per annum has been paid by the parish from church property, to the National school. The lord of the manor is the Earl of Warwick.

CLUTTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Farndon, in the higher div. of the hund. of Broxton, in the co. of Chester, 3 miles E. of Farndon.

CLWT-Y-BONT, a vil. in the par. of Llanddeiniolen, in the co. of Carnarvon, North Wales, 4 miles S. of Bangor. In the village is a factory where writing slates are manufactured. Clwyd, or Voryd, a river, which, rising in the south-western part of the co. of Denbigh, flows through the rich vale of Dyffryn Clwyd, past Ruthin and St. Asaph, and falls into the sea at Rhyl.

CLYDACH, a par. and chplry., partly in the par. of Cadoxton, and partly in that of Llangafelach, in the co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 5 miles N. of Swansea. The two streams called the Upper and Lower Clydach here join the river Tawe. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £150, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately.

CLYDACH, a hmlt. in the par. of Ystrad-dyfodwg, hund. of Miskin, in the co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 9 miles N.W. of Llantrissant.

CLYDACH, a hmlt. in the pars. of Llangattock and Crickhowell, in the co. of Brecon, South Wales, 2 miles from Crickhowell. It is situated on the river Usk, at the point where the Brecknock canal crosses the Clydach rivulet by an aqueduct 80 feet high. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the iron-works.

CLYDE, a river traversing for the most part the co. of Lanark, Scotland. It takes its rise in the Lowther hills, near the sources of the Nith and the Annan, and flows first in a northerly and afterwards in a north-westerly direction to the Firth of Clyde. The upper part of its course before reaching Lanark is through a mountainous district composed of crystalline rocks, from which it emerges into the lower country by a series of romantic descents over sandstone strata, known as the

Falls of Clyde. Douglas Water and the Avon are among its principal tributaries. From Bothwell the river becomes broad and majestic, with banks beautifully clothed with orchards and plantations, interspersed here and there with busy factories. Below Uddingstone the banks cease to be precipitous, and spread out into luxuriant and arable plains, which terminate at Glasgow in Glasgow Green, a green and level park with an area of 140 acres. Here the river begins to be spanned by elegant bridges, below which the labours of man have, for upwards of a mile, converted the channel into a great dock, lined with spacious quays, alongside of which vessels of all sizes, ranged three or four abreast, take in or discharge their cargoes. Eighty years ago the channel was comparatively shallow, but mighty have been the labours which since that time have been expended in deepening and straightening the water way between the Broomielaw and Dumbarton, and in rendering the old labyrinth of shallows navigable for the largest vessels.

CLYDESDALE, or STRATHCLYDE, in modern times is that part of the Valley of the Clyde lying within the co. of Lanark, Scotland. This district is celebrated for its orchards and its breed of horses. The orchards extend from the lowest fall of Clyde to Bothwell, a distance of 16 miles, and are well protected from E. winds by the high ground on the right bank of the river. The orchards consist chiefly of apple trees, with some pears and plums. At present they occupy some 1,200 acres, and realise about £3,000 a year. The Clydesdale horse is supposed to owe its good qualities to inter-breeding with Flanders mares, but this, like other breeds of draught horses in Scotland, is believed by competent judges to have degenerated.

CLYDEY, a par. in the hund. of Kilgerran, in the co. of Pembroke, 5 miles S.W. of Newcastle-Emlyn. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £101, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Clydai. Fairs are held on the 13th May, the 17th September, and the 30th October.

CLYGYROG, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanbadrig, in the hund. of Tal-y-Bolion, in the co. of Anglesey, 4 miles N.W. of Llanerchymedd.

CLYNACARTEN, a hmlt. in the bar. of Iveragh, in the co. of Kerry, 8 miles S.W. of Cahersiveen.

CLYNE, a par. in the co. of Sutherland, Scotland. It is 24 miles long with a breadth of 4 to 8 miles. The northern part is lofty and mountainous, and presents very attractive features. Not more than a sixtieth part of the surface is arable, the remainder being devoted to sheep-pasture. The Duke of Sutherland is the sole landowner, and most of the inhabitants on the coast are fishermen. Freestone and limestone are abundant. Craigbar, a fortified hill on the S. side of Loch Brora, is supposed to be of Pictish origin, as is also Cole's Castle, a remarkable fortification on a rocky island in the Blackwater of Strathbeg, near the junction of that river with the Brora. It is circular in form, with an external circumference of 54 yards, and has a diameter of 18 yards, it is built of large stones, well joined together without cement. This par. is in the presb. of Dornoch, and in the patron. of the Duke of Sutherland. The minister's stipend is £145. There are also a Free church and three non-parochial schools.

CLYNE, a hmlt. in the par. of Lower Lantwit, hund. of Neath, in the co. of Glamorgan, 1½ mile N.E. of Neath, its post town, and 4 from Swansea.

CLYNNOG VAWR, a par. in the hund. of Uwch Gorfai, in the co. of Carnarvon, North Wales, 9 miles S.W. of Carnarvon, its post town and railway station. This pretty little village is situated about 10 miles from the foot of the Rivals, near the sea-shore. Its church, as Pennant truly remarks, is the most remarkable structure of its kind in North Wales. It is built in the form of a cross, and is a fine specimen of the late perpendicular style of Henry VII. Its length from E. to W. is 130 feet, and its breadth, from N. to S., 70. It consists of a nave, transept, and chancel, with a tower, and at the western end a porch surmounted by a muniment room, and a sacristy, also surmounted by a room. The church contains tombs of the Glynne and Twisleton families, and a curious oak chest, carved out of a solid tree, which was once used for the reception of offerings to St. Beuno or Beuno, to whom the church is dedicated, and who is supposed to have founded an abbey in 616. Adjoining the church, to the S.W., is the chapel of St. Beuno, who communicates with the tower, and in which the saint was buried. An elaborate article on the architecture of this chapel will be found in No. 14 of the "Archæologia Cambriensis," written by the Rev. H. Longueville Jones. The church has been admirably repaired through the indefatigable exertions of the worthy vicar the Rev. Robert Williams; but funds are still required for the restoration of the chapel, near which is St. Beuno's Well. About a mile from the church, on a farm called Bachwen, is a cromlech, remarkable for its large capstone incumbent stone, which has numerous small holes on its surface and two large ones, and for having four instead of three supporters. Within a short distance of the sea-shore, all the way to Carnarvon, are numerous British posts. The most remarkable one is Dinas Dinlle, which can be distinctly seen from Dinas Dinorddwig.

CLYNYNNOS, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanfynydd, in the co. of Carmarthen, 5½ miles N.W. of Llandeilo-fawr.

CLYRO, a par. in the hund. of Painscastle, in the co. of Radnor, South Wales, 1 mile N.W. of Hay, its post-town. It is bounded on the S. and E. by the river Wye. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. with the cur. of Bettws-Clyro, £330, in the patron. of the bishop. The church contains an ancient piscina and font. Here are traces of a castle.

CLYST. *See* CLIST, Devonshire.

CLYTHA, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanarth, in the lower div. of the hund. of Ragland, in the co. of Monmouth, 5 miles S.E. of Abergavenny, its post town. It is situated on the river Usk. Clytha House is a handsome structure, near which stands Clytha Castle, being a mausoleum to the memory of the heiresses of the house of Tredegar. Here the Monmouth hounds meet. The charities produce £54 per annum.

CLYTHENESS, a hmlt. in the par. of Latheron, in the co. of Caithness, Scotland, near Clytheness Head.

CNWC, a tythg. with Llawr-y-dref, in the par. of Aberffraw, in the co. of Anglesea. It is situated near Aberffraw.

COACHFORD, a vil. in the bar. of East Muskerry, in the co. of Cork, Ireland, 6 miles E. of Macroom.

COACH-GRANGE, a hmlt. in the par. of South Elkington, in the co. of Lincoln, 2 miles W. of Louth.

COAGH, a postal vil. in the par. of Tamlaght, in the bar. of Dungannon, in the co. of Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 28 miles to the E.N.E. of Omagh. It is situated on the river Ballinderry, and on the road from Stewartstown to Magherafelt. Here are a police station, Presbyterian meeting-house, and a dispensary, the latter within the Cookstown Poor-law Union. The village is the property of the Conynghams of Springhill, descendants of the Stewart family, to whom it was given by James I. Coagh was the native place of Barrs, the giant, whose height was 8 feet 2 inches. Fairs are held once every month.

COAL-ASTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Dronfield, in the hund. of Scarsdale, in the co. of Derby, 1 mile S.E. of Dronfield, and 5 from Sheffield, its post town and railway station. The Wesleyan Reformers and Methodists have places of worship. There are extensive collieries in the neighbourhood. Charles Cammel, Esq., is lord of the manor.

COAL-CASTLE, in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland, 3 miles N. of Aboyne. It is situated near the river Dee.

COALHILL, a postal vil. in the par. of Moydow, in the co. of Longford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is situated 4 miles to the N.E. of Ballymahon, on the road from Dublin to Strokestown.

COALHILL, a point at the embouchure of the rivers White and Shannon, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland.

COAL-ISLAND, a postal vil. in the pars. of Donaghenry and Tullyniskan, in the bar. of Dungannon, in the co. of Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles on the road from Armagh to Stewartstown. Coal is worked, and a short canal facilitates its conveyance to the river Blackwater. There is a good trade in iron goods, bricks, pottery, linen, and grain.

COALPIT HEATH, a hmlt. and chplry. in the par. of Westerleigh, in the co. of Gloucester, 3 miles W. of Chipping Sodbury. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £150, in the patron. of the bishop.

COALPORT, a vil. in the par. of Broseley, in the co. of Salop, 13 miles S.E. of Shrewsbury. It is situated on the Severn, and contains a large china factory.

COALSNAUGHTON, a vil. in the par. of Tillicoultry, in the co. of Clackmannan, Scotland. It is chiefly inhabited by colliers.

COALTON, a vil. in the par. of Ceres, in the co. of Fife, Scotland.

COALTON, EAST and WEST, two neighbouring vils. in the par. of Wemyss, 4 miles N.E. of Kirkcaldy, in the co. of Fife, Scotland. They are inhabited chiefly by colliers.

COALTON OF BURNTURK, a vil. in the par. of Kettle, in the co. of Fife, Scotland, 4 miles E. of Falkland.

COALVILLE, a vil. in the par. of Ibstock, hund. of Sparkenhoe, in the co. of Leicester, 4 miles N. of Market Bosworth. It is situated near the river Anker on the Midland railway. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Peterborough, and in the patron. of Rev. J. W. Clinton.

COALY, or COWLEY, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Berkeley, in the co. of Gloucester, 2 miles N.E. of Dursley, its post town and railway station, and 12 from Stroud. The Gloucester and Berkeley canal passes through the parish, as does also the Gloucester and Bristol railway. The staple trade of this place was anciently the manufacture of woollen cloth. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £158, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is an ancient edifice in the decorated style. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there are parochial schools for boys and girls. The charities produce about £34 per annum, and there is an endowment of £30 a year for the repairs of the church. Earl Fitzhardinge is lord of the manor.

COALYLAND, a colliery vil. in the par. of Alloa, in the co. of Clackmannan, Scotland.

COANWOOD, a tnshp. in the par. of Haltwhistle, in the western div. of the ward of Tindale, in the co. of Northumberland, 3 miles S. of Haltwhistle, its post town. It is situated near the Haltwhistle branch of the Newcastle and Carlisle line. The Society of Friends have a place of worship.

COATBRIDGE, a town in the par. of Old Monkland, in the co. of Lanark, Scotland, 9 miles N.E. of Glasgow. It is situated on the road from Glasgow to Edinburgh, near the Monkland canal, and has a station on the Glasgow branch of the Caledonian railway. From being situated near the large iron-works of Gartsherrie, Summerlee, Dundyvan, Calder, and Langloan, it has suddenly increased in population and opulence. It has a free church, an United Presbyterian church, a Roman Catholic chapel, and an Episcopalian chapel.

COATDYKE, a vil. in the par. of Old Monkland, in the co. of Lanark, Scotland.

COATE, a hmlt. in the par. of Durrington, in the hund. of Brightford, and rape of Bramber, in the co. of Sussex, 3 miles N.W. of Worthing.

COATE, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Bampton, in the co. of Oxford, 2 miles E. of Bampton.

COATE, a hmlt. in the par. of Martock, in the co. of Somerset, 4 miles S.W. of Ilchester.

COATE, a tythg. in the par. of Bishop's Cannings, in the co. of Wilts, 2 miles E. of Devizes.

COATE, a tythg. in the par. of Liddington, in the co. of Wilts, 1 mile S.E. of Swindon.

COATES, a hmlt. in the par. of Winchcomb, in the co. of Gloucester, 14 miles N.E. of Gloucester. It is situated under the Cotswold hills, on the river Isborne.

COATES, a par. in the western div. of the wap. of Aslacoe, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 7 miles S.E. of Gainsborough, its post town, and 6½ N. of the Saxelby station of the Gainsborough and Lincoln line. It is situated on the river Till. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £50, in the patron. of Sir J. N. Ramsden, who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Edith, is an ancient structure, partly in the Norman style of architecture.

COATES, a par. in the hund. of Crowthorne, in the co. of Gloucester, 4 miles W. of Cirencester, and 2 from the Tetbury Road station of the Great Western railway. The Thames and Severn canal and the Great Western railway pass through this parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £369, in the patron. of the Rev. William Dewe, who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient edifice. There is a National school. The charities produce £1 per annum.

COATES, a par. in the hund. of Bury, rape of Arundel, in the co. of Sussex, 4 miles S. of Petworth, its post town. It is situated on the river Rother, near the Mid-Sussex branch of the Brighton and South Coast railway. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Barton, in the dioc. of Chichester, in the patron. of George Wyndham, Esq. The church is in the early English style of architecture, with spire.

COATES, a tnshp. in the par. of Barnoldswick, in the E. div. of the wap. of Staincliff, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 7 miles S.W. of Skipton.

COATES, a hmlt. in the par. of Applesthorpe, in the North Clay div. of the wap. of Bassetlaw, in the co. of Nottingham, 5 miles S. of Gainsborough. It is situated on the river Trent.

COATES MAGNA, a par. in the wap. of Bradley Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 3 miles W. of Grimsby, and 9 N.E. of Caistor. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £580, in the patron. of Sir J. Sutton. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas, and has a register commencing 1653. Sir John Sutton is lord of the manor. This is a meet for the Laceby harriers.

COATES, NORTH, a par. in the wap. of Bradley Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 3 miles from North Thoresby station, and 10 from Louth, its post town. The living is a rect. in the archdeac. and dioc. of Lincoln, val. £382, in the patron. of the Duchy of Lancaster.

COATES PARVA, a par. in the wap. of Bradley Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 1 mile S.E. of Caistor. It is separated from Coates Magna, its post town, by the river Freshney. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln. val. £120, in the patron. of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a small neat building.

COATFLATT, and COATGILL, hmlts. in the par. of East Orton, in the co. of Westmoreland, 8 miles S.W. of Appleby.

COATHAM, EAST and WEST, hmlts. in the tnshp. of Kirk Leatham, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles N. of Guisborough. Here is a coast-guard station.

COATHAM MUNDEVILLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Haughton-le-Skerne, in the south-western div. of Stockton ward, in the co. of Durham, 4½ miles N. of Darlington, its post town and railway station, and 2½ N.E. of Haughton-le-Skerne. Coatham Hall Garth is a handsome edifice.

COATHILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Wetheral, in the ward and co. of Cumberland, 5 miles S.E. of Carlisle. It has quarries of gypsum.

COATS, EAST and WEST, two connected vils. in the par. of Cambuslang, in the co. of Lanark, Scotland, 4 miles S. of Glasgow.

COATSAWMOOR, a tnshp. in the par. of Heighington, in the south-eastern div. of Darlington ward, in

the co. of Durham, 6½ miles N.W. of Darlington, its post town.

COATYARDS, a tnshp. in the parochial chplry. of Nether Witton, in the western div. of the ward of Morpeth, in the co. of Northumberland, 7 miles W. of Morpeth, and 3 N.W. of Nether Witton.

COBBIN END, a hmlt. in the par. of Waltham Abbey, in the co. of Essex, 2 miles N.E. of Waltham Abbey.

COBHAM, a par. in the hund. of Shamwell, lathe of Aylesford, in the co. of Kent, 1 mile N.E. of the Sole Street station of the North Kent line, and 4 from Gravesend, its post town. The village was anciently a market town, and belonged to the Cobham family, but afterwards came to the Bligh, through the Stewarts, to whom it was presented by James I. on its forfeiture to the crown. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £391, in the patron. of the Earl of Darnley. The church, which was formerly collegiate, is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene; it is an ancient structure in the early English style, with a square tower, and contains several monuments and brasses, chiefly to the Cobham and Brook families, some of them dated as early as 1320. There is a parochial school supported by the Earl of Darnley, and a college founded by Sir John Cobham in 1407, consisting of twenty almshouses for the poor. It is a good specimen of the smaller hospitals of the middle ages. Cobham Hall, the residence of the Earl of Darnley, was designed by the celebrated Inigo Jones, and restored by Wyatt; the picture gallery of which contains, among other pictures, Rubens' "Death of Cyrus," and portraits by Vandyck. This building also contains a beautifully gilded hall, which is open to visitors on certain days by the kind permission of the Earl. The park, which consists of 1,800 acres of ground, well stocked with deer, possesses some beautiful and romantic spots. The mausoleum, which was erected in the park in 1783, has not been used. There is a fair held on the 2nd August.

COBHAM, a par. in the second div. of the hund. of Elmbridge, in the co. of Surrey, 5 miles S.W. of the Esher station of the South-Western line, and 10 N.E. of Guildford. It is situated on the river Mole, which abounds in pike, carp, trout, and other fish, and its banks are much resorted to by anglers. There were formerly large iron-works by this river, but the place is now chiefly used for carding woollen rags. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £150, in the patron. of Charles Combe, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient structure partly in the early English and partly in the Norman styles of architecture, with spire, and contains brasses of early date. The Wesleyans have recently erected a chapel. The charities amount to about £80 per annum. There are parochial schools and two infant schools. Cobham Park, the seat of Charles Combe, Esq., is in the Italian style, and was built in 1725. The Rev. F. Mount is lord of the manor. Fairs are held on the 17th March and 11th December.

COBHAM, an island in the par. of Yarmouth, in the borough of Great Yarmouth, in the co. of Norfolk.

COBLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Tardebigg, in the hund. of Barlichway, in the co. of Worcester, 2 miles E. of Bromsgrove. It is situated on the Birmingham canal, and was, until recently, included in the co. of Warwick.

COBRIDGE, a hmlt. partly in the par. of Burslem, and partly in the par. of Stoke-on-Trent, in the co. of Stafford. It was formerly called Rushton. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £108, in the patron. of the Rector of Burslem. Here is an endowed school. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in the potteries.

COCK, a small river in the co. of York, which rises above Abberford, and after a course of 10 miles falls into the sea below Tadcastle. The memorable battle of Towton was fought on its banks in 1461, when its channel was choked with the slain.

COCKAYNE HATLEY, a par. in the hund. of Biggleswade, in the co. of Bedford, 2¼ miles E. of Potton, its post town and railway station, and 6 N.E. of Biggleswade. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £151, in the patron. of the Rev. H. C. Cust. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a handsome structure in the Norman style of architecture, with tower, and contains stained-glass windows. There are some small charities.

COCKBURNSPATH, a par. in the co. of Berwick, Scotland, 18 miles N.W. of Berwick, and 36 from Edinburgh. It has a station on the North British railway. The parish is of a quadrangular form, presenting angles to the cardinal points of the compass. Its greatest length, from the eastern angle on Redheugh shore to the western angle at the source of the river Eye, is 7½ miles, and the greatest breadth, from the northern angle at Dunglas Bridge to the southern angle at the point where the Eye turns in a south-eastern direction, is 5 miles. The parish of Auldcambus was, at some unknown period, incorporated with it. The southern part of the parish, being a continuation of the Lammermoor hills, is lofty and bleak; the northern section is comparatively low and level, and well cultivated. The coast-line is bold and precipitous. Peasedean, one of several ravines or deep gullies, is remarkable for having an average depth of 150 feet for about 2 miles of its length, and for a bridge thrown across it in 1786, with a length of 300 feet, 15 feet in breadth, and a height of 120 feet. Two of the arches are supported on a pier rising from the bottom of the valley. The cove, near Dunglas Bridge, at the north-eastern limit of the parish, is a small bay, surrounded by rocks 100 feet in height, and looking out seaward on an insulated rock caverned by the waves, and resembling a cathedral. At Siccar Point, a spot of rare beauty, a remarkable conjunction of the greywacke with more modern rocks is observable, and moraines, or traces of ancient glaciers, were discovered in 1839 by Dr. Buckland in the valleys through which the road passes to Ayton. More than half the parish is cultivated. The above-mentioned ravines were important passes during former unsettled times, and forts and encampments are numerous in the district, some of them being of British and Roman origin. Cockburnspath Tower, on the road from Berwick to Edinburgh, now a venerable ruin, was formerly esteemed one of the keys of Scotland. The old church of the parish of Auldcambus, a Saxon structure, now in ruins, is supposed to have been built in the 7th century. The North British railway traverses the parish. The village of Cockburnspath stands on the Edinburgh and Berwick road, a mile from the N.E. boundary of the parish. The par. is in the presb. of Dunbar, and in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £246. The parish church dates from 1163. There is a Free church for Cockburnspath, and an United Presbyterian church at Stockbridge.

COCKBURY, a hmlt. in the par. of Winchcomb, in the co. of Gloucester.

COCKEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Houghton-le-Spring, in the northern div. of Easington ward, in the county Durham, 5 miles N.E. of Durham, its post town, and 1 W. of the Leamside station of the North-Eastern railway. It is situated on the S. side of the river Wear. Cocken Hall is the seat of S. C. Standish, Esq., the lord of the manor. It is built on an eminence, surrounded on the E. by deep dells, and on the other three sides by the river Wear, which here flows through a rocky channel. A nunnery of the order of St. Theresa was established here about the beginning of the present century by nuns from Antwerp. The ruins of Finchale Abbey stand opposite. There is much coal in this neighbourhood.

COCKENZIE, a *quoad sacra* par. in the pars of Tranent and Preston-Pans, in the co. of Haddington, Scotland, 1 mile N.E. of Preston-Pans. It is situated on the Frith of Forth, and ranks as a subport to Leith. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the salt-works and fisheries. The living is in the presb. of Haddington, and in the patron. of the male communicants.

COCKERHAM, a par. and tnshp. in the hund. of Lonsdale South of the Sands, in the co. of Lancaster, 5½

iles S. of Lancaster, and 1¼ W. from Bay Horse station. is situated on the river Cocker, near the Preston canal nd railway, and contains the districts of Shireshead, llel, and Dolphinholme, each of which have their own urch and ecclesiastical establishments. The parish urch, dedicated to St. Michael, is in the pointed style f architecture. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of anchester, val. £640, in the patron. of the lords of the anor. There is a parochial school for both sexes, ith an endowment of £11 per annum; also a Sunday hool. The population are principally employed in riculture, but there are two cotton mills and one silk ill in the parish. At Cockerham Point and Plover Rock, ar the entrance of the bay, are two fixed lights, which ay be seen at 9 miles distance, put up in 1847, to direct ssels entering the channel. At Thurnham is a fine d mansion, the seat of the Daltons. Thomas Green, . A. Clarke, J. Villiers Dent, and the Rev. R. Atkinn are lords of the manor. A fair is held on the 24th larch for horned cattle.

COCKERINGTON, NORTH, a par. in the Wold v. of the hund. of Louth-Esko, parts of Lindsey, in e co. of Lincoln, 4 miles from Louth, its post town, nd 3¾ from the Louth station of the Great Northern ilway. The living is a perpet. cur. united with lvingham. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The arities produce about £30 per annum. There is an dowed school, founded by the Scropes.

COCKERINGTON, SOUTH, a par. in the co. of Lin-ln, adjoining North Cockerington, and 5 miles from e Newark station of the Great Northern railway. he living is a discharged vic. in the archdeac. and dioc. f Lincoln, val. £163, in the patron. of the bishop. The urch is dedicated to St. Leonard. The tithes were comuted in 1765. This place for many generations has been e seat of a branch of the Scrope family, one of whom, ir Adrian Scrope, was a warm adherent of Charles II., nd was left for dead on the field of Edgehill, but was covered through the skill of Dr. William Harvey, the iscoverer of the circulation of the blood. Another ember of this family, a relative and namesake of the receding, fought on the side of the parliament, and fterwards signed the warrant for beheading the king, r which, in October, 1660, he suffered death.

COCKERMOUTH, a parliamentary borough, market wn, and chplry., in the par. of Brigham, in the ward f Allerdale-above-Derwent, in the co. of Cumberland, miles E. of Workington, and 15½ N.W. of Whiteaven. It has a station on the Cockermouth and Workgton branch of the North-Western railway. A new e is in course of construction from Cockermouth, rough the vale of the Derwent, to join the Lancaster nd Carlisle line near Penrith. It was a place of great ntiquity, as proved by a stone font recently dug up the neighbourhood of the town, which bears an scription in mingled Saxon and Runic, implying at "here Ekard was converted to Christianity, and this man's example were the Danes brought." hortly after the Conquest, a strong castle was built n a precipitous eminence to the N. of the town, the alls of which are about 600 yards in circumference, nd of great thickness. The honour was at that me held by Waltheof, Lord of Allerdale, son of the arl of Northumberland, and subsequently came into e possession of Piers Gavestone. Between the reigns f Edward I. and Charles I. the borough returned no presentatives to parliament. The castle and town ere held during the civil war of the 17th century for e parliament, and in August, 1648, were besieged by 00 Cumberland royalists, but Lieut.-Colonel Ashton, nder the command of Cromwell, soon relieved it.—The wn, which, from its situation at the confluence of the vers Cocker and Derwent, has always enjoyed a conderable trade, especially in woollen cloths, hats, stockngs, and such like manufactures, is well built. It rincipally consists of two streets, with several cross reets, which are well lighted with gas, but badly paved, cept the High-street. The houses are of stone, with ate roofs, and there is a fine promenade of a mile in length along the N. bank of the river Derwent, bounded at the one end by wooded cliffs, and at the other by the ruins of the old castle. The rivers Derwent and Cocker are crossed by several stone bridges. The town, which has recently been much improved, contains a markethouse, court-house, literary institution, Agricultural Society, and Union workhouse. It is a parliamentary borough, returning two members, but not a municipal, being under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold petty sessions here every Monday. The parliamentary borough comprises, according to the census of 1861, 1,546 houses, inhabited by a population of 7,056, against 7,275 in 1851, showing a decrease of 219 in the decennial period.—The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £120, in the patron. of the Earl of Lonsdale. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was burnt down in 1850, but a handsome new church was erected on the same site in 1854. The foundation-stone of another church, situated in the lower part of the town, and dedicated to Christ, was laid in 1863. It will contain 1,000 sittings, the body of the church being free for the poor, but the galleries are to be let to help to pay the clergyman, who will receive the interest of £1,700, generously presented by two friends of the Bishop of Carlisle, as an endowment fund. The funds for the building were chiefly raised through the exertions of the Rev. H. B. L. Puxley, curate to the incumbent of All Saints. The register is of early date. The Wesleyans, Independents, Primitive Methodists, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics have chapels. There is a free grammar school, founded in 1676, besides National and infant schools. Wordsworth, the poet, was a native of this town. The barony, now called the honour of Cockermouth, belongs to the Wyndham family, and gives the title of baron to the earls of Egremont. Lord Leconfield is lord of the manor, and owner of the site of the castle and chief part of the soil. In the town is the Old Hall, the seat of the Fletchers, where Mary Queen of Scots was hospitably entertained after her escape from Dunbar Castle. Market day is on Monday. Statute fairs are held on Whit-Monday and Martinmas Monday for the hiring of servants, and cattle fairs on every other Wednesday from May to September, and on the 10th October.

COCKERSAND ABBEY, an ext. par. place in the co. of Lancaster, 6 miles S.W. of Lancaster. It was founded in 1190, and is in ruins, except the chapter-house.

COCKERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Darlington, in the south-eastern div. of Darlington ward, in the co. of Durham, 1 mile N.W. of Durham. It is situated on Cockerbeck stream, a branch of the river Skerne. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Clare Abbey and Carmel House Convent (late Cockerton Field House) both possess handsome chapels; the latter is occupied by Carmelite nuns. There are endowed National schools.

COCKET, a vil. in the par. of Swansea, in the co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 1 mile from Swansea.

COCKEY. *See* AINSWORTH, Lancashire.

COCKFIELD, a par. in the south-western div. of Darlington ward, in the co. of Durham, 6 miles N.E. of Barnard Castle, and 7 from Staindrop, its post town; both which places are railway stations. The river Gaunless flows on the S. of the village, near which are several coal-pits. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. with the vic.* of Staindrop annexed, £354, The church is an ancient stone edifice. There is also a district church at Ingleton, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £165. Both are in the gift of the Duke of Cleveland, whose seat is Raby Park. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum.

COCKFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Babergh, in the co. of Suffolk, 5½ miles S.E. of Bury St. Edmund's, and 8 W. of Stowmarket. It contains the hmlts. of Windsor Green, Cross Green, Chester Green, Old Hall Green, Button Green, Parsonage Green, Stow's Hill, Earl's Court, and Great Cockfield Green. The manor formerly belonged to Bury Abbey, and was afterwards held by the De Veres, earls of Oxford, who resided at Earl's

Court. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £635, in the patron. of St. John's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an old flint structure in the perpendicular style, consisting of nave, chancel, aisles, and tower, and contains a beautiful monument to the Harveys. The charities amount to £9 per annum. Here is a chapel for the Independents and a National school. The Messrs. Manning are lords of the manor. Cockfield Hall was the seat of the Brookes.

COCK FOSTERS, a hmlt. in the par. of Chipping Barnet, hund. of Edmonton, in the co. of Middlesex, 1½ mile E. of Barnet.

COCK HILL, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Moor Monkton, in the Ainsty of the city of York, in the co. of York, 6 miles N.W. of York.

COCK HILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Castle Cary, in the co. of Somerset, 21 miles E. of Bridgwater.

COCKING, a par. in the hund. of Easebourne, rape of Chichester, in the co. of Sussex, 3 miles S. of Midhurst, its post town. It is situated on the Chichester road, and before the Conquest formed part of the domains of the crown. It was anciently a market town, and having passed through various hands is now the property of the earls of Egmont. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £250, in the patron. of the Bishop of Oxford. The church is a small building in the early English style. The register dates from 1558. This place is celebrated for its pippins.

COCKINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Haytor, in the co. of Devon, 2 miles from Torquay, its post town. It was anciently a market town, and is situated near Tor Bay. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to that of Tor Mohun, in the dioc. of Exeter, joint val. about £400, in the patron. of C. H. Mallock, Esq. The church possesses a curious octagonal font, and several tombs of the Carys of Tor Abbey. The charities are worth about £41 6s. per annum, chiefly for almshouses. Cockington Court is the seat of C. H. Mallock, Esq.

COCKLAKE, a small lake in the co. of Somerset, 3 miles S. of Axminster.

COCKLAW, a tnshp. in the par. of St. John Lee, in the southern div. of the ward of Tindale, in the co. of Northumberland, 4 miles N. of Hexham, its post town. Cocklaw Tower, now in ruins, was formerly the fortified seat of the Erringtons. Rowland Errington, Esq., is chief landowner.

COCKLE GAT, the N. passage to Yarmouth Roads, near the entrance of which is a lighthouse, 36 feet in height, erected in 1844, visible above 60 miles.

COCKLE PARK, a tnshp. in the par. of Hebburn, in the western div. of the ward of Morpeth, in the co. of Northumberland, 3 miles N. of Morpeth, its post town. It was part of Bothal barony. Cockle Park Tower, now a farmhouse, was formerly a stronghold of the Bertrams. The Duke of Portland is the chief landowner.

COCKLEY CLEY, a par. in the hund. of South Greenhoe, in the co. of Norfolk, 3½ miles N. of Swaffham railway station. The village is small, and the inhabitants solely engaged in agriculture. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £158, in the patron. of T. R. Buckworth, Esq. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an old edifice in the early English style of architecture, consisting of nave, chancel, and low round tower. The parsonage was formerly St. Mary's Chapel. The charities amount to £16 per annum. T. R. Buckworth, Esq., is lord of the manor.

COCKMAN. *See* COLMAN, Tipperary.

COCKPEN, a par. in the district and co. of Edinburgh, Scotland, 7 miles S.E. of Edinburgh. Its length in a northerly direction is 3½ miles, and its breadth 2½ miles. It is bounded by the pars. of Lasswade, Newbattle, and Carrington, and is traversed for about a mile by the South Esk. The surface, which is for the most part flat, is highly cultivated, and coal and freestone abound. The Marquis of Dalhousie is the principal landowner. Dalhousie Castle and the mansion of Cockpen both belong to the noble family of Ramsay. There is a large powder factory and a paper-mill at Westmill. The Hawick branch of the North British railway passes through the E. part of the parish, and has a station at Dalhousie. This par. is in the presb. of Dalkeith, and in the patron. of the Marquis of Dalhousie,– stipend, £157. There is a Free church in the vil. of Bonnyrigg.

COCKSHOT, a spot near Keswick, in the co. of Cumberland, from which there is a fine view of Derwentwater.

COCKSHUTT, a tnshp. with Crosemere, in the par. of Ellesmere, in the co. of Salop, 4½ miles S.E. of Ellesmere. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £86, in the patron. of the Vicar of Ellesmere.

COCKTHORPE, a par. in the hund. of North Greenhoe, in the co. of Norfolk, 4 miles S.E. of Wells, and 3½ N.E. of Walsingham. The village, which is extremely small, is situated near the coast. The living is a rect. annexed to the rect.* of Blakeney, in the dioc. of Norwich, in the patron. of Lord Calthorpe, who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is partly in the early English style of architecture, and contains a font, beautifully sculptured. This was the birthplace of Sir John Narborough, Sir Christopher Mynnes, and Sir Cloudesley Shovel, three of the greatest admirals of the 17th century.

COCKTHORPE, a chplry. in the par. of Ducklington, in the co. of Oxford, 2 miles S. of Witney. It is situated on the river Windrush. Cockthorpe Park is a meet for the old Berks hounds.

COCKWOOD, a hmlt. in the par. of Dawlish, in the co. of Devon, 6 miles E. of Chudleigh.

CODDENHAM, a par. in the hund. of Bosmere, in the co. of Suffolk, 2½ miles S.E. of Needham Market station, and 6 S.W. of Debenham. In the village is a savings-bank, and part of the parish is in common. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. with the cur. of Crowfield annexed, £1,006, in the patron. of the Rev. Robert Long. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a fine specimen of Gothic architecture, with a tower containing a peal of eight bells. The interior is rich in monuments, and there is a stained-glass window of considerable merit. The charities amount to £80 per annum. The Independents have a chapel. There is a free school for the education of boys and girls, with an endowment of £80 per annum, bequeathed by Lady Gardeman. Sir F. F. Middleton, Bart., is lord of the manor, who resides at Shrubland Hall, a modern residence in the midst of a fine grove of chesnuts. A fair is held on the 2nd October.

CODDINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Radlow, in the co. of Hereford, 3½ miles N.E. of Ledbury, its post town and railway station, on the West Midland branch of the Great Western line. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £170, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure, with a wooden tower and steeple, and contains a curious font. The charities produce £30 per annum.

CODDINGTON, a par. in the southern div. of the wap. of Newark, in the co. of Nottingham, 2½ miles E. of Newark, its post town and railway station. The parish contains a considerable tract of moorland. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, with a tower. The charities amount to about £80 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there are National schools.

CODDINGTON, a par. in the higher div. of the hund. of Broxton, in the co. of Chester, 5½ miles S. of the Tattenhall railway station on the North-Western line, and 10 S. of Chester, its post town. It comprises the tnshps. of Aldersey, Chowley, and Coddington. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £262, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an edifice of red sandstone, built in 1633. Here is a Sunday school. The charities produce about £2 10s. per annum. Richard Massie, Esq., is lord of the manor. This was once a market town, and the ancient seat of the Botelers, Coddingtons, and Massies. There is a tumulus of sandstone near the church, 85 yards in circumference.

CODFORD ST. MARY, a par in the hund. of Heytesbury, in the co. of Wilts, 7 miles S.E. of Warminster, and 3 from Heytesbury, its post town. It is situated on the river Wiley, and has a railway station on the Wilts and Somerset branch of the Great Western line. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £306, in the patron. of St. John's College, Oxford. The church is in the perpendicular style of architecture. The Independents have a chapel and schools. On the top of Codford Hill is Ogbury camp, or circle, covering several acres, and supposed to have been used for heathen rites. Henry Biggs, Esq., of Stockton House, is lord of the manor.

CODFORD ST. PETER, a par. in the hund. of Heytesbury, in the co. of Wilts, 3 miles S.E. of Heytesbury, its post town. It has a railway station on the Wilts and Somerset branch of the Great Western line. The par. contains the tnshps. of Ashton-Gifford and Codford. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £380, in the patron. of Pembroke College, Oxford. The church is chiefly in the Norman style of architecture. With a stone pulpit. There is a National school.

CODHAM HALL, in the hund. of Hinckford, in the co. of Essex, 3 miles N. of Braintree, and 14 N.E. of Chelmsford. It was at this house, then the seat of Sir Lukes, that Butler wrote his satirical poem, called "Hudibras."

CODICOTE, a par. in the hund. of Cashio, or lib. of St. Alban's, in the co. of Herts, 3 miles from Welwyn, its post town and railway station on the Great Northern line, and 8 S.E. of Hitchin. It is situated on the high road between Hatfield and Hitchin, and was formerly a market town. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £149, in the patron. of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is an ancient structure, with square tower, and contains a small chapel called Dacre Chapel. The register commences in 1559. The charities produce about £15 per annum. There are National schools. In the vicinity are traces of a Roman camp. A fair is held on Whit-Monday.

CODNOR, a district par. in the par. of Heanor, hund. of Morleston, in the co. of Derby, 5 miles E. of Belper railway station, and 9 from Derby, its post town. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £150, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a modern stone building. The Wesleyan Reformers and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship. There are National schools, and the parochial charities produce about £12 per annum. The chief employment of the inhabitants is in the ironstone mines and collieries.

CODNOR PARK, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Morleston, in the co. of Derby, 4 miles S.E. of Alfreton, it has a railway station on the Erewash Valley branch of the Midland railway. Codnor Castle, the seat of Richard de Grey in the reign of Henry III., and afterwards of the Zouches, is now in ruins. Francis Wright, Esq., is lord of the manor. There are coal-mines and smelting-works, and the land is rich in ironstone and other minerals. Near the village is Aldercar Hall, a mansion erected in 1668.

CODRINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Wapley, in the lower div. of the hund. of Grumbald's Ash, in co. of Gloucester, 2 miles S. of Chipping Sodbury. Here is Codrington Court, from which the Codringtons, of Dodington Park, derive their name. The hamlet of Codrington anciently formed a separate parish. The Beaufort hounds meet here.

CODSALL, a par. in the southern div. of the hund. of Seisdon, in the co. of Stafford, 4 miles N.W. of Wolverhampton, its post town. It has a station on the Birmingham and Shrewsbury branch of the Great Western railway. The par. includes the tnshp. of Oaken. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £146, in the patron. of Lord Wrottesley. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, was rebuilt in 1848 with the exception of the tower. It is in the early English style. The charities produce about £80 per annum. The Wesleyans have a place of worship, and there are National schools for both sexes. The Duke of Cleveland is lord of the manor.

CODSHEATH, a hund. in the lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, in the north-western portion of the co. of Kent: contains the pars. of Leigh, Brasted, Otford, Halstead, Chevening, Seven Oaks, Kemsing, Sundridge, Shoreham, and Seal, comprising about 37,720 acres.

COEDANA, a parochial chplry. in the hund. of Twrcelyn, in the co. of Anglesea, North Wales, 2 miles S.E. of Llanerchymedd, and 10 from the Gaerwen station of the Chester and Holyhead section of the North-Western railway. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Llaneilian, in the dioc. of Bangor, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Anne, is an ancient edifice.

COEDCANLASS, a par. in the hund. and union of Narberth, South Wales, 6 miles from Haverfordwest, its post town, and 5 from Pembroke. The South Wales branch of the Great Western railway has stations at Haverfordwest and New Milford. The parish is situated on an estuary of the Bristol Channel, near Milford Haven. The living is a don. cur. in the archdeac. and dioc. of St. David's, val. £25, in the gift of Sir John Owen. There is no church, and only about thirty houses. The remains of the ancient residence of the Perceval family is now a farmhouse.

COED CHRISTIONYDD, a tnshp. in the par. of Ruabon, in the hund. of Bromfield, in the co. of Denbigh, 2 miles N.W. of Chirk, its post town.

COED-DHU-CHURCH. *See* COYCHURCH, Glamorganshire.

COEDENLOE, a tnshp. in the par. of Hawardine, in the co. of Flint, 2 miles W. of Harwadine. Here the English were defeated in 1159. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the potteries and iron-works.

COEDFRANK, a hmlt. in the par. of Cadoxton, hund. of Neath, in the co. of Glamorgan, 1 mile from Neath, its post town and railway station. It is situated on the canal.

COEDGAIN, a hmlt. in the par. of Llangwnor, in the co. of Carmarthen, 4 miles from Carmarthen.

COEDKERNEW, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Wentllooge, in the co. of Monmouth, 3 miles S.W. of Newport, its post town. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic.* of St. Bride's, Wentllooge, in the dioc. of Llandaff, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

COEDLASSON, or COEDGLASSON, a tnshp. in the par. of Nantmel, in the hund. of Rhayader, in the co. of Radnor, 4 miles E. of Rhayader, its post town.

COEDTALOG, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanerfyl, in the co. of Montgomery, 4 miles N.W. of Llanfair.

COEDWRG, a tnshp. in the par. of Llandysilio, in the co. of Denbigh, near Llangollen.

COED-Y-CUMAR, a hmlt. in the par. of Vainor, in the co. of Brecon, 5 miles N.W. of Merthyr-Tydvil. The inhabitants are engaged in the extensive iron and copper works on the river Taff.

COED-Y-PARK, a hmlt. in the par. of Llandegai, in the co. of Carnarvon, 2 miles S.E. of Bangor.

COEDYRALTH, a tnshp. in the chplry. of Dudleston, in the co. of Salop, 3 miles N.W. of Ellesmere.

COFFINSWELL, a par. in the hund. of Haytor, in the co. of Devon, 3½ miles N.E. of Torquay, and 3 S.E. of Newton-Abbott, its post town, both which places are railway stations on the South Devon branch of the Great Western railway. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of St. Mary-Church, in the dioc. of Exeter, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is an ancient edifice, with tower. Sir W. P. Carew, Bart., is lord of the manor.

COFTON, a chplry. in the par. of Kenton, hund. of Exminster, in the co. of Devon, 3 miles S.S.W. of Topsham, and 6 S.S.E. of Exeter. It is situated near the river Ken and the South Devon railway. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, and in the patron. of the Duke of Devonshire.

COGAN, a par. in the hund. of Dinas-Powis, in the

co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 4 miles S. of Cardiff, its post town and railway station. There is no village, but only a few scattered farmhouses. The living is a rect. annexed to the rect.* of Leckwith, in the dioc. of Llandaff, in the patron. of the Marquis of Bute. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

COGDEAN, a hund. in the East Shaston div. of the co. of Dorset. It contains the pars. of Hamworthy, Corfe-Mullen, Canford-Magna, Lytchett-Matravers, Lytchett-Minster, Sturminster-Marshall, and Charlton-Marshall, comprising about 32,960 acres.

COGDEAN, a hmlt. in the par. of Sturminster-Marshall, hund. of Cogdean, in the co. of Dorset, 2 miles S.W. of Wimborne Minster.

COGENHOE, or COOKNOE, a par. in the hund. of Wymersley, in the co. of Northampton, 5 miles E. of Northampton. It is situated on the river Nen, which separates this parish from that of Ecton. The Peterborough railway passes near the village. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £245, in the patron. of G. Burnham, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is in a mixed style of architecture. The Wesleyans and Baptists have chapels.

COGGESHALL, GREAT, a par. and market town in the hund. of Lexden, in the co. of Essex, 15 miles N.E. of Chelmsford, and 3 from the Kelvedon station of the Great Eastern railway. It is situated on the river Blackwater, and was a very ancient place, as proved by the discovery of a Roman villa and other remains. Some antiquaries suppose it to have been the station *Ad Ansam*, on the Roman road to Colchester, but it is more probable that it was the *Canonium* of Antoninus, with which its distance from *Cæsaromagus* exactly corresponds. At the Norman Survey it was held by Eustace Earl of Boulogne, whose heiress married King Stephen; hence it became a royal manor, and was made part of the demesne of the abbey of the Virgin Mary, founded here by Stephen's Queen Maud in 1142. At the Dissolution it was valued at £298 8s., and was given by Henry VIII. to Sir Thomas Seymour, brother of the Duke of Somerset. The bridge of three arches across the canal was built by King Stephen; and the inhabitants received the grant of a market and annual fair from Henry III. At one time Coggeshall had a large woollen manufacture, which has now entirely ceased, and the inhabitants are engaged in the silk-mills and agriculture. The great factory is for silk throwing, and fine velvet is to a small extent manufactured. The town, though irregularly laid out, contains good houses, and supports two banks. The old part is situated on low ground along the left bank of the river Blackwater, but the more recently built portion is on rising ground. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £260, in the patron. of Charles Du Cane, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a spacious building in the later English style, with square tower. It contains a handsome painted window in the N. chancel aisle, and some early brasses, one of 1470. The Wesleyans, Independents, Baptists, and Quakers have chapels, and there are National, British, and infant schools. The parochial charities produce about £150 per annum. The market is on Thursday.

COGGESHALL, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Witham, in the co. of Essex, adjoining Great Coggeshall, of which it is generally considered a hamlet. It contains some ruins of the ancient abbey, and a church, built by the monks, now converted into a barn. The charities produce £11 per annum, and most of the inhabitants are engaged in the neighbouring silk-mills.

COGGS, or COGGES, a par. in the hund. of Wootton, in the co. of Oxford, 1 mile E. of Witney, its post town. It is situated on the river Windrush. A black priory was founded here, A.D. 1160, as a cell to Fescamp, in Normandy. After the Conquest the manor was held by the Arsics, and passed from them to the Greys, of Rotherfield. In James I.'s time it was possessed by the earls of Downe, whose seat is now a farmhouse. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £64, in the patron. of Eton College. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small Gothic structure, and contains monuments of the Blake family. The charities amount to £96 per annum. Here is a parochial school, and the Wesleyans have a chapel.

COGHLANSTOWN, COTLANSTOWN, or TULLY, a par. in the bar. of South Naas, in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles W.N.W. of Ballymore Eustace. It is situated on the river Liffey, and the road from Kildare to Castledermot. The living is incorporated with Ballymore, and forms part of the corps of Kildare bishopric; in the Roman Catholic arrangement the parish is included in the union of Kildare and Rathangan. A house of the Knights Hospitallers existed here, of which some interesting ruins remain. In this parish lived General Sarsfield, who acted under James II. Some curious relics were found on removing his old house.

COGRAN, an island in Lough Erne, in the co. of Fermanagh, Ireland, 2 miles to the W. of Boa Island.

COGSHALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Great Budworth, in the hund. of Bucklow, in the co. of Chester, 3 miles N.W. of Northwich, its post town. It is situated on the N. bank of the river Weaver.

COILANTANGLE, a ford on Loch Vennachar, in the co. of Perth, Scotland, 2 miles S.W. of Callander.

COILSFIELD, a seat of the Earl of Eglinton, in the co. of Ayr, Scotland, 4 miles W. of Mauchline, and 10 N. of Ayr. It is situated in a pleasant spot, near the river Ayr, and is celebrated by Burns as the "Castle of Montgomery," where his "Highland Mary" lived. Coilsfield is derived from a neighbouring barrow, which was opened in 1837, and designated by tradition as the grave of "Auld King Coil," or "Cole."

COKEHILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Inkberrow, in the co. of Worcester, 4 miles from Alcester. Here are traces of a nunnery, founded in 1260 by Isabella Countess of Warwick.

COKER, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Houndsborough, in the co. of Somerset, 2 miles S.W. of Yeovil, its post town and railway station. It appears from the numerous specimens of tesselated pavement to have been a Roman settlement. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £212, in the patron of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a handsome cruciform structure. The income of Helyar's almshouses is £46 per annum. This village was the birthplace of Dampier, the celebrated navigator, who was born in 1652. Coker Court is the ancient seat of the Helyar family, who have another residence, called Sedgehill House, in Wilts. In the Civil War William Helyar raised a body of horse for King Charles I., at his own expense, and was afterwards obliged to compound for his lands by a fine of £1,522.

COKER, WEST, a par. in the co. of Somerset, adjoining the above. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £430, in the patron of R. Raven, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Martin. The charities consist of Ruddock's almshouses, with an endowment of £15 per annum.

COLAN, a par. in the hund. of Pyder, in the co. of Cornwall, 3 miles S.W. of St. Columb, its post town, and 4 N. of St. Enoder. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £163, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Colan, is an ancient stone edifice, said to have been built by Bishop Bronescomb, of Exeter, about 1252, and contains brasses to the Cosworth and Blewitt families. The Wesleyans and Bible Christians have places of worship. There are schools connected with the church. The principal landowner is Sir Richard Vivian, Bart. The Feast of St. Colan is held on the Wednesday following the first Sunday in May.

COLATON, or COLYTON RALEIGH, a par. in the hund. of East Budleigh, in the co. of Devon, 6 miles S.W. of Ottery St. Mary, its post town, and 11 S.E. of Exeter. It is situated on the river Otter. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £101, in the patron of the Dean of Exeter. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a large Gothic building, with tower.

he Independents have a place of worship, and there a National school for boys. There are some small arities. The trustees of the late Lord Rolle are lords f the manor.

COLBOURN, or COLBURN, a tnshp. in the par. of atterick, in the wap. of East Hang, in the North iding of the co. of York, 1½ mile from Hipswell, and from Richmond, its post town. It is situated on the ver Swale. Sir William Lawson is lord of the manor.

COLBY, or COLEBY, a par. in the hund. of South rpingham, in the co. of Norfolk, 14 miles from Norich, and 2½ N.E. of Aylsham, its post town. It is tuated on a branch of the river Bure. The living is a ct.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £271, in the patron. Lord Suffield. The church is dedicated to St. Giles, d has an east window of ancient stained glass. The thes were commuted in 1839. The charities amount £20 per annum.

COLBY, a vil. in the par. of Kirk-Arbory, in the Isle Man, 1 mile from Castletown, and 11 miles S.W. of ouglas. The principal residence is Bell Abbey, near hich is part of a Druidical circle of stones.

COLBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Appleby St. Lawnce, East ward, in the co. of Westmoreland, 1½ mile W. of Appleby, its post town and railway station. is situated on Colby Beck, a tributary of the river len. The charities produce about £3 per annum.

COLCATTS, a hmlt. in the par. of Steyning, in the of Sussex, 2 miles N. of Steyning.

COLCHESTER, a div. of the hund. of Lexden, in the of Essex. It contains the borough of Colchester, and pars. of Birch, Mount-Bures, Fordham, Dedham, rgholt, Boxted, Wivenhoe, East Donyland, Wormingrd, Horksley, Easthorpe, Langham, and Stanway, mprising about 32,240 acres.

COLCHESTER, a market town, parliamentary and unicipal borough, locally situated in the hund. of xden, in the co. of Essex, but exercising a separate risdiction. It is 22 miles from Chelmsford, and 51 m London, by the Great Eastern railway. There are anch lines to Ipswich and Bury, Sudbury, Harwich, d Norwich.—Colchester, according to all accounts, is a wn of the most remote antiquity, having been in existce prior to Julius Cæsar's invasion. It was called by e Romans *Camelodunum*, or *Colonia*; and if we may lge by the latter name, they must have regarded it as ir colony *par excellence* in Britain, in the same way that ovence was their province *par excellence* in Gaul. It pears that the name of *Camelodunum* was given before t of *Colonia*, and was derived from an altar dedicated Mars under the name of *Camulus*, by which also that inity is designated on some coins still extant of nobeline (the *Cymbeline* of Shakspeare), King of the *inobantes*, who, according to Dion Cassius, had his resiuce here. The name of *Colonia* does not occur till er Claudius's victories, which acquired for him the rname of Britannicus, and who, according to Tacitus, rrisoned Colchester with the second, ninth, and fourenth legions, which he designated the conquerors of itain. From this circumstance the name of the town s probably changed from *Camelodunum* to *Colonia*, it ing the first military colony in Britain. It is to be narked that both the Britons and the Saxons mutiled the word *Colonia* rather than the word *Camelodunum*, en adopting the Roman name. In Cymric it becomes *er-Colun*, and in Saxon *Colne-Ceastre*. It seems, hower, equally probable that the name of the place is rived from the river Colne, on which it stands, less this also be a contraction of *Colonia*. After the urn of Claudius to Rome, the *Iceni*, under Boadicea, ained temporary possession of the settlement; but m the extent of the Roman works, and from the mber of antiquities discovered, there is very good dence that the Romans again became masters. In hands of the Saxons, Colchester does not appear to ve been a place of very great importance; but it was a ourite stronghold of the Danes, who defended it ainst Edward the Elder in 921. The Saxon king was torious and the Danes were nearly all put to the sword. After the Conquest, it appears from Domesday Book that Eudo Dapifer, William's steward, was possessed of a great portion of Colchester and its neighbourhood. He built the castle, or, as seems more probable, rebuilt it on the site of a more ancient fortress. In the reign of John, Saher de Quincy, Earl of Winchester, seized the town, plundered it, and placed a garrison in the castle, which was, however, soon compelled to surrender to the king. In 1216, Colchester was occupied by the forces of Prince Louis, son of Philip II. of France, who had been invited into England by the barons to assist them against John. But after the first confirmation of the Magna Charta by Henry III., and the general pacification which ensued upon it, the position of Louis became untenable, and he retired to France. After the death of Edward VI., the inhabitants of Colchester displayed great zeal in the interest of Mary, and presented her with a silver cup and £20 in gold. She requited their enthusiasm with an enthusiasm of her own, and endeavoured to free the town from the pollution of heresy by the aid of the stake. A great variety of sects flourished, or at least existed, in Colchester at this time, and among them that of "The Family of Love," of which Sir Christopher Vitels was the chief apostle in Colchester, and Henry Nicholas, of Delft, the original founder. In the reign of Elizabeth many of the Flemings, driven from their own country by the Duke of Alva, found a resting place in Colchester, where they introduced the manufacture of "bays and says." At the commencement of the Civil War, Colchester took the side of the king—Lord Goring and Sir Charles Lucas defended the town against Fairfax, who attempted to carry it by a *coup de main*. The suburbs were forced after a long and bloody conflict; but the town itself was not taken until it had sustained a siege of eleven weeks. The provisions of the defenders were then exhausted, and the most favourable terms which could be obtained from the besiegers were "quarter to all below the rank of captain." Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle were shot; and Lord Capel was executed, after trial and condemnation. Colchester suffered severely from the plague in 1348, 1360, and 1665.—The town is built on the slope and summit of a hill, which rises gently from the Colne. The houses are generally well-built, and some of them have the appearance of antiquity. The approach to the town by the old London road is adorned with elegant modern houses, and forms the principal promenade of the inhabitants, commanding extensive views of the town itself and of the surrounding country. There is a good supply of water from the springs at the foot of Balkerne Hill. There are three bridges across the river Colne, which is navigable from the North Sea, 15 miles distant, to Hythe, the port and suburb of Colchester. A little town of neat and commodious dwellings has recently sprung up between St. John-street and Mill-street. The town-hall has been rebuilt by the architects, Blore and Brandon, on the original site chosen by Eudo Dapifer. The borough sessions are held here, and the basement is used as a gaol. A new corn-exchange has recently been erected, to meet the increasing demand for space. The building is an ornament to the town, and bears testimony to its prosperity. Of the other buildings, the principal are the theatre, the debtor's gaol, the Essex and Colchester Hospital, and the Asylum for Idiots. This last is close to the railway station, and was built as a railway hotel, but it proved to be too large for that purpose. It is now the great asylum for the eastern counties, Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, and Cambridgeshire, and has accommodation for 100 patients. The Camp, which has accommodation for about 2,500 men, is now (1863) being largely increased, and barracks erected for cavalry.—The population of Colchester has been steadily increasing during the whole of the present century. In 1801 there were only 11,520 inhabitants; in 1851 there were 19,443; and in 1861 there were 23,809. In 1861 there were 4,447 inhabited houses, 180 uninhabited, and 31 building.—The oyster-fishery is an important branch of the trade of Colchester; the oysters

of Colne-water have long been celebrated. The principal manufacture is silk; but malting, iron-founding, brass-founding, rope-making, and some minor branches of industry are likewise carried on. The borough was incorporated by Richard I. It has returned two members to parliament since the reign of Edward I. The municipal and parliamentary limits are co-extensive, including the twelve town parishes, and Berechurch, Greenstead, Lexden, and Mile-end. By the Municipal Act, the borough is divided into three wards; the municipal government is in the hands of a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors. Colchester has also a high steward, a recorder, deputy-recorder, and 6 justices of the peace. A county court, quarter sessions, and petty sessions are held at Colchester. The justices meet in the town-hall on Monday and Thursday in every week.—The borough of Colchester is divided into sixteen parishes—eight within the walls, four without, and four in the suburbs—all in the dioc. of Rochester. The living of All Saints is a rect.,* val. £240, in the gift of Balliol College, Oxford. The church was built before the year 1356; it is remarkable for a tower constructed almost wholly of flint. It has lately been extensively restored, both externally and internally. St. Botolph is a perpet. cur., val. £130, in the gift of Balliol College, Oxford. There was formerly a priory of St. Botolph, the church of which, built in the Norman style, is now in ruins. St. Giles's is a rect., val. £190, in the gift of Thomas Gepp, Esq. St. James's is a rect.,* val. £150, in the gift of the lord chancellor. It is the principal church within the walls, and was probably founded in the reign of Edward II. In the S. aisle is a monument to Arthur Winsley, Esq., alderman of the town, who founded almshouses for 12 poor persons in St. Botolph's parish. St. Leonard's is a rect.,* val. £130, in the gift of Balliol College, Oxford. St. Martin's is a rect.,* val. £147. The church, which has been recently rebuilt, is a cruciform structure of flint and Caen stone, consisting of nave, chancel, transepts, bell-tower, and porch. St. Mary's-at-the-Walls is a rect.,* val. £242, in the gift of the Bishop of Rochester. The church was destroyed during the siege of the town by the parliamentarians, but was rebuilt in 1713. It has a nave, two side aisles, and a square tower. St. Mary Magdalene's is a rect.,* val. £330, in the gift of the lord chancellor. St. Nicholas's is a rect.,* val. £135, in the gift of Balliol College, Oxford. St. Peter's is a vic.,* val. £285, in the gift of Simeon's Trustees. The church was founded before the Conquest, and is mentioned in Domesday Book. St. Runwald's is a rect.,* val. £140, in the gift of C. G. Round, Esq. The church was rebuilt in 1760, having previously been in ruins nearly 100 years. The Holy Trinity is a rect.,* val. £158, in the gift of Balliol College, Oxford. In the church is a monument to the Rev. William Gilberd, principal physician to Queen Elizabeth and James I. There is also one place of worship for Roman Catholics, two for Baptists, three for Independents, one for Wesleyans, one for Primitive Methodists, one for Unitarians, and one for the Society of Friends. Colchester has a free grammar school, founded in 1586; it receives twenty pupils, and sends a scholar to Cambridge. Parr was a master of this school; and Archbishop Harsnet, a native of Colchester, was educated here. St. Mary Magdalene's Hospital, originally founded by Eudo Dapifer as a hospital for lepers, is now united to the living of St. Mary Magdalene. There are several almshouses in Colchester, and the Union poorhouse.—Of the walls of Colchester only a small portion now remains; they appear to have been 7 or 8 feet in thickness, and to have enclosed an area of about 108 acres. On the high ground, to the N. of High-street, stands the castle; the outer walls of which are almost perfect, and are of very great thickness. The castle was built by Eudo Dapifer, probably on the site of a still older fortress; the materials are stone and pieces of Roman bricks. Of the abbey, also founded by Eudo, nothing now remains but a gateway, built in the 12th century. Many Roman remains have been found at Colchester and in the neighbourhood, especially coins and tesselated pavements. On the W. of the town a line of entrenchments, probably Roman, extends some distance from N. to S.—The new cattle market is situated at the foot of North Hill. The principal market day for corn and cattle is Saturday; there is also a market for poultry and fruit on Wednesday. Fairs are held on the 5th, 6th, 23rd, 24th, and 25th July, and on the 20th October.

COLD ASHBY. *See* Ashby, Cold, Northamptonshire.

COLD-ASHTON, a par. in the hund. of Pucklechurch, in the co. of Gloucester, 5 miles from Bath, its post town and railway station. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £192, in the patron. of the Rev. E. Sayres. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is an ancient stone edifice in the perpendicular style. The charities produce £10 per annum, of which £5 is the revenue of a free school. W. Gore Langton, Esq., is lord of the manor.

COLD ASTON. *See* Aston Blank, Gloucestershire.

COLD BLOW, the name of two hmlts., one in the co. of Pembroke, 1 mile S.E. of Narberth; and the other in Queen's co., Ireland, near Mountrath.

COLDCOATS, a tnshp. in the par. of Ponteland, in the W. div. of Castle ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 2 miles N. of Ponteland, and 8 S.W. of Morpeth.

COLDCOTES, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Little Mitton, in the co. of Lancaster, 3 miles S.W. of Clitheroe.

COLDCOTES, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Seacroft, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles E. of Leeds.

COLD-DUNGHILLS, an ext. par. place in the borough of Ipswich, in the co. of Suffolk.

COLDEN COMMON, a vil. and district par. in the par. of Owsleybury, in the co. of Hants. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £13*, in the patron. of the Vicar of Twyford and Incumbent of Owsleybury alternately.

COLD HANWORTH, a par. in the eastern div. of the wap. of Aslacoe, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 9 miles N.E. of Lincoln, its post town, and 5 from Wickenby railway station. It is situated on the river Langworth. The living is a rect. annexed to the vic. of Hackthorn, in the dioc. of Lincoln, in the patron. of Colonel Cracroft. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient edifice. Robert Amcotts, Esq., is lord of the manor.

COLD HARBOUR, the name of several homesteads and small places in various parts of England, but chiefly in Surrey and Herts.

COLD HATTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Ewell Magna, in the co. of Salop, 7 miles N. of Wellington.

COLD HENLEY, a tythg. in the par. of Whitchurch, in the co. of Hants, 4 miles N. of Whitchurch.

COLD HESLETON, a tnshp. in the par. of Dalton-le-Dale, in the northern div. of Easington ward, in the co. of Durham, 2 miles S.E. of Seaham, its post town and railway station. The charities produce £35 per annum. R. Pemberton, Esq., is lord of the manor.

COLD HIENDLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Felkirk, in the wap of Staincross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 1¼ miles N.W. of the Cudworth station of the North Midland railway. G. Wentworth, Esq., is lord of the manor. Here is a large reservoir which supplies the Barnsley canal.

COLD HIGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Towcester, in the co. of Northampton, 4 miles N.W. of Towcester, its post town, and 5 from Blisworth railway station. It contains the hmlts. of Fosters-Booth, Grimscote, and Potcote. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £467, in the patron. of the Earl of Pomfret. The church, dedicated to St. Luke, is a stone building in the Gothic style of architecture. The Duke of Grafton is lord of the manor.

COLD-HILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Almondbury, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 1 mile S.E. of Huddersfield.

COLDHURST, a vil. in the par. of Prestwich, in the co. of Lancaster, near Manchester. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £150, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately.

COLDINGHAM, a par. in the co. of Berwick, Scotnd, 10 miles N.W. of Berwick, and 44 from Edinrgh. It is bounded on the N. and E. by the German ean and the pars. of Eyemouth and Ayton; on the S. the pars. of Chirnside and Buncle; and on the W. the pars. of Abbey St. Bathans, Oldhamstocks, and ckburnspath. It extends 9 miles from E. to W., d 8 miles from N. to S. The surface is generally even, being traversed by valleys running E. and W., e ranges of hills bounding the valleys terminate in the ffs at St. Abb's Head. The road from Berwick to Edinrgh passes through the parish, and the North British ilway traverses the S.W. side, and has stations at ant's House and Reston. Coldingham Loch, a mile W. of St. Abb's Head, is remarkable for maintaining e same level, although without any apparent supply outlet for its waters. At Coldingham Sands the seaast is smooth, but near St. Abb's Head the coast is gged, and has many caves, formerly the resort of nugglers. On the hills to the W. and S. of St. Abb's ad, are remains of ancient camps; one of these, on nsheuch, is surrounded by lofty precipices; another, Wardlaw Bank, is surrounded by four trenches. The ins of Fast Castle, on an insulated rock near St. Abb's ad, are interesting from their antiquity, and from ving been the stronghold, in the reign of James VI., Logan of Restalrig, one of those engaged in the wrie conspiracy. On the S. side of the village of ldingham are some remains of the celebrated Priory Coldingham, founded in 1098 by Edgar King of Scotnd, and which, after passing through many fortunes, s destroyed by the English in 1545, under the Earl Hertford. The village of Coldingham stands in a lley one mile W. from the sea. It consists of a few rows houses, and is a burgh of barony under the Earl of me. In ancient times it seems from the remains of uses to have been more extensive. Some of the inbitants are fishers. The living is in the presb. of Chirn-, and in the patron. of the crown. The minister has stipend of £167. The parish church is supposed to ve been built in the 12th century. There are also chapel of ease and a Free church at Houndwood, and United Presbyterian church in the village of Coldgham.

COLD KIRBY, a par. in the wap. of Birdforth, in North Riding of the co. of York, 8 miles E. of Thirsk, post town, and 6 W. of Helmsley. The living is a pet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £63, in the patron. the Hon. T. Duncombe. The church, dedicated to Michael, was rebuilt in 1842 at the expense of the Thomas Duncombe, Esq. The Wesleyans meet in schoolroom. There are week-day and Sunday ools. The Hon. T. Duncombe is lord of the manor.

COLDMEECE, a tnshp. in the par. of Eccleshall, in northern div. of the hund. of Pirehill, in the co. of fford, 3 miles W. of Stone, 7 from Stafford, and 1½ of the Norton Bridge station of the London and rth-Western railway. It is situated near the river ece.

COLD-NORTON, a par. in the hund. of Dengie, in co. of Essex, 6 miles S. of Maldon, its post town and way station. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of chester, val. £328, in the patron. of the Charterse, London, the governors of which possess the morial rights. The church, dedicated to St. Stephen, is neat structure, erected in 1855. There is a National ool.

COLD-NORTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Chebsey, in southern div. of the hund. of Pirehill, in the co. of fford, 2 miles E. of Hilcot. The Norton Bridge railway station on the London and North-Western line is his township. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There a National schools, and several small charities.

COLD-NORTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Chipping rton, in the co. of Oxford, 2 miles N.E. of Chipping rton. An Austine Priory was founded here in the n of Henry II. by William Fitz-Alan, the site of h was given at the Dissolution to Brasenose Colge, Oxford.

COLD OVERTON, a par. in the hund. of Framland, in the co. of Leicester, 4 miles W. of Oakham, its post town and railway station, and 7½ S.E. of Melton Mowbray. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £340, in the patron. of T. Frewen, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient stone structure, with tower and steeple. There is a school and an asylum for female orphans.

COLDRED, a par. in the hund. of Bewsborough, lathe of St. Augustine, in the co. of Kent, 5 miles N.W. of Dover, its post town and railway station. It is spelled *Colret* in Domesday Book, and is supposed to have been named after Ceolred, King of Mercia, who fought a battle here with Ina of Wessex. The living is a vic. annexed to the vic.* of Sibertswold, in the dioc. of Canterbury, and in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Pancras, is a small structure, situated on the site of a Roman or Saxon camp covering two acres. Tradition relates that this camp was formed by Ceolred, but Roman remains have been found in the vicinity, and recently, whilst making a road, a well above 300 feet deep was discovered.

COLDREY, an ext. par. place in the Alton div. of the upper half of the hund. of Alton, in the co. of Hants, 5 miles N.E. of Alton.

COLDRIDGE. *See* COLERIDGE, Devon.

COLD ROWLEY, a vil. in the co. of Durham, 6 miles N. of Walsingham. It is a station on the Stockton and Darlington and South Durham and Lancashire Union railway.

COLDSTEAD, an ext. par. place, in the hmlt. of Newbell, in the co. of Lincoln, 4 miles W. of Wragby.

COLDSTREAM, a par. containing a town of the same name, in the co. of Berwick, Scotland, 14 miles S.W. of Berwick, and 48 from Edinburgh. It was anciently called Lennel or Leinhall, and is bounded on the E. and S. by the par. of Ladykirk and the river Tweed, on the W. by the par. of Eccles, and on the N. by that of Swinton. Its greatest length in a northerly direction is 6 miles, and its extreme breadth 4 miles. The soil is rich and fertile, and for the most part brought into cultivation. The district is less rainy than others in the neighbourhood, as the clouds which would otherwise discharge themselves over it are attracted by the Cheviot and Lammermoor hills. There are several quarries of good sandstone. In the neighbourhood the Tweed is fordable, and by that passage many English and Scottish armies have passed in former times. Here a truce was concluded in 1491 between the two nations; and here also General Monk had his headquarters before marching into England at the Restoration, and here he raised the regiment which still bears the name of the Coldstream Guards. The principal seats are Lennel House, belonging to the Earl of Haddington; Lees, the seat of Sir J. Majoribanks, Bart.; The Hirsel, that of the Earl of Home; Castlelaw, and Milne-Graden. This par. is in the presb. of Chirnside, and in the patron. of the Earl of Haddington. The minister has a stipend of £233. The town of Coldstream contains a Free church, and two United Presbyterian churches. The town stands on the road from Kelso to Berwick, at the five-arched bridge over the Tweed. It is well built, has an agreeable appearance, and is well supplied with water by the bounty of Sir J. Majoribanks. A handsome mechanics' institute was erected in 1862. Coldstream is a burgh of barony, the bailie being appointed by the Earl of Haddington and the Earl of Home, the two superiors. Irregular marriages used to be contracted here as at Gretna Green. A market is held every fourth Monday.

COLDSTREAM, NEW, OR LENNEL NEW TOWN, a vil. in the par. of Coldstream, in the co. of Berwick, Scotland.

COLDSWOOD, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Lawrence, in the lathe of St. Augustine, and hund. of Ringslow, in the co. of Kent, 2 miles N.W. of Ramsgate.

COLD WALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Stannington, in the co. of Northumberland, 4 miles S. of Morpeth.

COLD WALTHAM, a par. in the hund. of Bury,

rape of Arundel, in the co. of Sussex, 4 miles S.E. of Petworth, and 2 S.W. of the Pulborough station of the Mid-Sussex line. It is situated on the river Arun, and contains the tythg. of Watersfield. The living is a cur.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £56, in the patron. of the bishop. The register commences with the year 1560.

COLD WELL, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkwhelpington, in the co. of Northumberland, 9 miles S.W. of Rothbury, and 1½ N.E. of Kirkwhelpington. The Duke of Northumberland is the owner of the soil.

COLD WESTON, a par. and tnshp. in the hund. of Lower Munslow, in the co. of Salop, 6 miles N. of Ludlow, its post town. There is no village and the parish contains only 670 acres. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £100, in the patron. of F. H. Cornewall, Esq. The church is an ancient stone structure.

COLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Pitcombe, in the co. of Somerset, 2 miles S.W. of Bruton.

COLE, a tythg. in the par. of St. Paul, Malmesbury, in the co. of Wilts, 1 mile S. of Malmesbury.

COLE, a tributary of the river Tame, rising on the N.W. border of Warwick.

COLEBATCH, a tnshp. in the par. of Bishop's Castle, in the co. of Salop, 1 mile S. of Bishop's Castle.

COLEBROOK, a par. in the hund. of Crediton, in the co. of Devon, 4 miles W. of Crediton, its post town and railway station. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £200, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an old building. In this parish are ruins of the five chapels of Coplestone, Land's Head, Horwell, Hooke, and Wolmstone. There are parochial schools for both sexes. The charities produce £8.

COLEBROOK, or DRUMANY, a river rising on the borders of Monaghan, Ireland, which, after a course of 25 miles, falls into Lough Erne. On its banks are Brookeborough, Maguiresbridge, and Lisnaskea.

COLEBROOKDALE, a hmlt. in the par. of Broseley, in the co. of Salop, 1 mile N. of Broseley. It is situated on the river Severn, under the Wrekin, and is rich in iron, coal, limestone, and other minerals. The glen is crossed by a handsome cast-iron bridge, erected in 1779. It has a span of 100 feet, with a rise of 40 feet, and weighs 380 tons.

COLEBURY, a tythg. in the par. of Eling, in the co. of Hants, 4 miles W. of Southampton.

COLEBY, a par. in the higher div. of the wap. of Boothby Graffo, part of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 6½ miles S. of Lincoln. It is situated upon the Roman road Ermine Street, and to the E. of the river Brant. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £126, in the patron. of Oriel College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is partly in the Norman and partly in the early English styles of architecture, with several additions of later date, and is in good repair. It possesses a beautiful spire and font. The charities amount to £6 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there are free schools for both sexes. Coleby Hall, the residence of G. Bland, Esq., is the property of Sir Charles Tempest, Bart., who is lord of the manor. It is a handsome mansion in the Elizabethan style, and possesses a temple, by Sir W. Chambers, in imitation of that of Romulus and Remus, at Rome, and also one in the Doric style to the Earl of Chatham's memory. Roman remains have been found here.

COLEBY, a hmlt. in the par. of West Halton, in the northern div. of the hund. of Manley, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 8 miles W. of Barton-on-Humber. It is situated near the creek at the mouth of the river Trent.

COLEDALE, or PORTINGSCALE, a tnshp. in the par. of Crosthwaite, in the ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, in the co. of Cumberland, 1½ mile N.W. of Keswick, its post town. The heights command good views of the Bassenthwaite and Derwent lakes.

COLEEN, a hmlt. in the bar. of Leyny, in the co. of Sligo, Ireland, 2 miles from Aclare.

COLEFORD, a market town and district par. in the par. of Newland, hund. of St. Briavel's, in the co. of Gloucester, 4 miles E. of Monmouth. It is situated in Dean Forest, near Offa's Dyke, and was the scene, in 1643, of a skirmish between Lord Herbert and a party of Roundheads, in which the latter were dispersed. The town is small, but well built, with a market-house and schools. It is one of the polling-places for the county and a petty sessions town. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the collieries and iron-mines. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £160, in the patron. of the bishop. The old church was destroyed in the Civil War, and not rebuilt till the time of Queen Anne. The present church is a stone edifice, with tower, dedicated to St. John. The Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyans have places of worship, and there are several schools. The market day is Friday. Fairs for cattle and wool are held on the 20th June and the last Friday in August.

COLEFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Kilmersdon, in the co. of Somerset, 6 miles N.W. of Frome. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £120, in the patron. of the vicar.

COLEHAM, a tnshp. and chplry. in the borough of Shrewsbury, in the co. of Salop, 1 mile from Salop. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, in the patron. of the Earl of Tankerville.

COLEHILL; there are two hmlts. of this name: one in the co. of Longford, Ireland, 4 miles N.E. of Ballymahon; the other in the co. of Meath, 3 miles S.W. of Innfield.

COLEMAN'S LEAP, a ravine near the upper lake of Killarney, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland; so called from the tradition that a man named Coleman leaped the chasm, and there are marks pointed out in the solid stone which bear some resemblance to the impressions of human feet.

COLEMERE, a tnshp. in the par. of Ellesmere, in the co. of Salop, 2 miles S.E. of Ellesmere.

COLEMORE, or COLMER, a par. in the hundred of East Meon (upper half), in the co. of Hants, 5 miles N.W. of Petersfield, and 6 S. of Alton, its post town. It is pleasantly situated near Wolmere Forest, and possesses some beautiful scenery. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. with the cur. of Privett Dean annexed, £550, in the patron. of Mrs Hervey. The church is a small building, with tower. Here is a National school. Sir James Tichbourne holds the greater part of the land, which is principally arable.

COLE-ORTON, a par. in the hund. of West Goscote, in the co. of Leicester, 9 miles W. of Loughborough and 2 E. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, its post town. It is situated near the Leicester railway and Charnwood Forest. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £267, in the patron. of Sir G. H. Beaumont, Bart. The church, dedicated to St Mary, is a stone edifice, with a fine spire, and contains tombs of the Beaumont family. It has been recently restored, and possesses a handsome stained-glass window from Rouen; also one by Harceman of the Transfiguration. The floor of the chancel is laid with Minton's tiles, and a stone screen, erected to the memory of William Sherwin, Esq., separates the belfry from the nave. The church contains a handsome stone pulpit, the gift of the widow of Archbishop Howley, and a font given by the parishioners. Here are free schools for both sexes, with a hospital for six widows attached, founded by Thomas Viscount Beaumont in 1701. There are several small charities. Cole-Orton Hall, the seat of Sir G. Beaumont, is a fine edifice, and has been recently much improved by the addition of an extra story. On the seats in the grounds are engraved some of Wordsworth's productions, and lines to the memory of the poet Beaumont.

COLE PARK, a tythg. in the par. of St. Paul, Malmesbury, in the co. of Wilts, 1 mile S. of Malmesbury.

COLERAINE, a bar. in the co. of Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. The Atlantic bounds it on the N., the co. of Antrim and the libs. of Coleraine on the E., the bar. of Loughinsholin on the S., and that of Keen-

ght on the W. It contains the pars. of Agivey, Aghadowey, Dunboe, Desertoghill, Killowen, Errigal, nd Macosquin, and parts of Tamlaght O'Crilly and Kilrea. Its length is 17 miles, its greatest breadth ver 8 miles, and it has a superficial extent of nearly 6,308 acres. The soil is for the most part good, with me barren and cold upland. The Bann traverses the astern boundary.

COLERAINE, the north-eastern libs. of, in the co. f Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, comprise the orth-eastern portion of the county, surrounding the wn to the extent of 3 Irish miles, and are bounded y the ocean on the N., by the co. of Antrim on the E. nd S., and the bar. of Coleraine on theW. They con-in the pars. of Coleraine and Agherton, and parts of allyrashane, Ballymoney, Kildollagh, and Ballywillin.

COLERAINE, a par., maritime town, and parlia-entary borough, in the north-eastern libs. of Coleraine, the co. of Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 27 iles to the E. of Derry, 47 N. of Belfast, and 145 N. Dublin. It is situated on the river Bann, about 4 iles from its influx into the sea, and 5 miles from ortrush, which serves as its shipping port, though ssels of 200 tons can discharge at the quay of Cole-ine. Steamers go to Liverpool, Londonderry, and asgow. A bridge unites the Ballymena and Portrush d the Londonderry and Coleraine railways, imme-tely below the town, thus connecting it with Belfast d Dublin. The 3,000 acres that are in the town and s. of Coleraine, were taken off the co. of Antrim in 13, when they were purchased by the Hon. Irish ciety of London from Sir Randall McDonnell. At e Revolution the town was taken by James II.—Pre-ous to the Union it returned two members to the ish parliament, but subsequently, its limits being uch reduced within "the liberties," it returns one mber to the imperial parliament. The constituency 1859 was 274. The municipal area comprises 207 tute acres, including 1,079 houses, inhabited by a pulation of 5,628, which, according to the census 1861, were thus distributed: Established Church, 24, Roman Catholics, 1,455, Presbyterians, 2,178, thodists, 202, Independents, 113, Baptists, 127, other suasions, 29. The town was anciently governed by corporation, chartered in 1613, but its powers were nsferred to a board of 18 commissioners, under the wns Improvement Act. The property of the ex-tinguished corporation, amounting in 1844 to £1,335, efly arising from rents, and the tolls and customs, now vested in the Town Commissioners, who have management of the paving, lighting, water sup-, &c. The gas-works have lately been erected.—e town itself is large, and on the whole well lt, consisting of five principal streets, a spacious are, called the Diamond, formerly used as a market-ce, and several smaller streets. A new townhall been erected in the Diamond, at a cost of £5,000, d a new bank on the N. side by the Northern Bank-g Company; the Provincial Bank and the Belfast nking Company also have branches in the town. e other public buildings are a court-house, market-use, Union-workhouse, custom-house, savings-bank, endowed school, and a very handsome National del school in Waterside, adjoining the town. On W. side of the river are the suburbs of Killowen d Waterside, with which Coleraine is connected by a ndsome stone bridge of three arches, 96 yards in gth by 32 feet in breadth, which cost £14,500. The w market-place is situated on the E. side of the town, d is commodiously fitted up for the various descrip-ns of agricultural produce brought there for sale.—eraine has two parish churches, two Roman Catholic apels, three chapels for Presbyterians, and one ch for Methodists, Baptists, and Independents. The ing is a rect. in the dioc. of Connor, val. £414, the patron. of the Hon. Irish Society. The church, ch was built in 1614, has several tombs and monu-nts of the first English families who settled here. e church of Killowen, also situated within the town, is built on the site of an ancient priory, close to where the castle stood. Besides the Irish Society's free school and the Model National school, there are several denominational and private schools.—This town has been long celebrated for its manufacture of a fine kind of linen, known by the name of "Coleraines," the annual sales of which were estimated to amount to about £600,000, but latterly this branch of manufacture has fallen off, being principally transferred to Belfast. The other manufactures carried on here are those of hard and soft soap, candles, and leather. There are also a large ale brewery and a distillery in the town. The general trade of the port, which is a bonding port, with Portrush as a sub-port, is very considerable, chiefly in grain, meal, pork, butter, linen-cloth, whisky, and salmon; this last is very productive, the number of salmon taken in the river Bann being in 1843, 21,660, and in 1844, 15,011, of which latter number 13,464 were exported. There are upwards of 300 persons employed as water-bailiffs in the protection of the river and its tributaries; the fishing of which is farmed by the Irish Society to Mr. Allen for £1,200 per annum. The imports are timber, iron, barilla, ashes, coal, and salt.—Coleraine is a quarter sessions and chief police town, head of an excise district, and bonding port, with its customs, excise, and stamp offices. Petty sessions are held by the magistrates of the district every alternate Friday, and the board of guardians meets every Saturday. Two newspapers are published in the town.—Coleraine is the seat of a presbytery, consisting of twenty congregations, and head of a Poor-law Union of twenty electoral divisions.—Market days are Monday, Wednesday, and Friday for grain, besides a general market on Saturday. Fairs, for the sale of cattle, &c., are held on the 12th May, 5th July, and 3rd November.

COLERIDGE, a hund. in the southern portion of the co. of Devon, contains the boroughs of Dartmouth and Totnes, and the pars. of Ashprington, Blackawton, Charleton, Chivelstone, Cornworthy, Dittisham, Dodbrooke, Halwell, Harberton, St. Petrox, South Pool, East Portlemouth, St. Saviour, Sherford, Slapton, Stokefleming, Townstall, and part of Loddiswell, comprising 50,090 acres.

COLERIDGE, or COLDRIDGE, a par. in the hund. of North Tawton, in the co. of Devon, 10 miles N.W. of Crediton, its post town, and 3 S. of the Eggesford station on the North Devon branch of the South-Western railway. It is situated near the river Taw. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £142, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a stone edifice in the perpendicular style. There are schools for boys and girls. The Earl of Portsmouth is lord of the manor.

COLERNE, a par. in the hund. of Chippenham, in the co. of Wilts, 8 miles S.W. of Chippenham, and 2 N. of the Box station of the Great Western line. The vil. is situated on the ancient Fosse Way, and was burnt in 1770, but has been rebuilt. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £92, in the patron. of the Warden of New College, Oxford. The church, which is situated on a hill, is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. It is an ancient edifice, partly in the Gothic and partly in the Norman styles of architecture. The charities amount to £32 per annum, besides 25 acres of allotment ground. The Independents have a place of worship, and there are National schools for both sexes. The manorial rights are vested in the scholars of New College, Oxford. There are ancient camps at Colerne Down and Colerne Park.

COLESBORNE, a par. in the hund. of Rapsgate, in the co. of Gloucester, 7½ miles from Cheltenham, its post town, and the same distance from the Cirencester railway station. It is situated near the head of the river Thames, and under Colesborne Pen Hill, one of the highest in the county. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £127, in the patron. of J. H. Elwes, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient stone structure in the early perpendicular style of architecture, and has been recently repaired. Here is a free

school, built and maintained by John H. Elwes, Esq., who is lord of the manor. Colesborne House is a fine structure in the Elizabethan style. Remains of a Roman villa have been found.

COLESHILL, a par. in the hund. of Shrivenham, in the co. of Berks, 4 miles W. of Faringdon, its post town. It is situated on the river Cole, near the Great Western railway, which has a station at Faringdon-road, about 6 miles distant. Part of the par. extends into Wiltshire. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £311, in the patron. of the Earl of Radnor. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a beautiful ancient edifice. It contains stained-glass windows, and a monument by Rysbrach. Here are schools for both sexes, supported by the Earl of Radnor and the rector, also a charity for the apprenticing of youths. Coleshill House, delightfully situated, is the seat of the Earl of Radnor, to whom it gives title of baron; it was built in 1650 by the celebrated Inigo Jones, and contains some good paintings.

COLESHILL, a hmlt. partly in the par. of Amersham and partly in the par. of Beaconsfield, in the hund. of Dacorum, in the co. of Bucks, 1½ mile S.W. of Amersham, and 4 from Windsor, its post town and railway station. It is situated on an eminence near the river Cole, from which it derives its name. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of earthenware. From the summit of the hill there is an extensive view over six counties, including the seat of the Earl of Bridgwater, Windsor Castle, Bushey Heath, Harrow-on-the-Hill, Hampstead, St. Paul's Cathedral, Ascot racecourse, and the Surrey hills. The chief residence is Coleshill House, the seat of Major Eyles, which occupies the site of a still more ancient mansion, known in history as "Ould Stock," the property of the famous Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford. The manor afterwards passed to the Waller family, and Edmund Waller, the poet, was born here. Near the manor-house stands Waller's Oak, a fine old tree measuring 10 yards in circumference, and under its shade the poet is said to have written some of his choicest pieces.

COLESHILL, a par. and market town in the hund. of Hemlingford, in the co. of Warwick, 10 miles E. of Birmingham, and 11½ N.W. of Coventry. It has a railway station on the Midland line. It is a small market, post, and petty-sessions town, and a polling and election place for the northern parliamentary division of Warwickshire. The town, which mainly consists of one long street, running from N. to S., is pleasantly situated on an eminence near the river Cole, over which is a bridge. It is well lighted with gas, and contains a market-house, bank, Union poorhouse, and police station, besides a handsome reading-room, built by the vicar for the use of Coleshill Institute. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £718, in the patron. of G. D. W. Digby, Esq. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is a commodious and ancient structure in the decorated English style, with octagonal crocketed spire. It contains monuments and brasses of the Clinton and Digby families, and a beautiful Norman font. It was restored in 1858 at the cost of Mr. Digby and his brother, the vicar. There is a free grammar school, founded by the Digbys, and National and infant schools for boys and girls. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a chapel, and there are almshouses for poor widows. This place gives the title of viscount to the Earl of Digby, who is the chief landowner. Market day is Wednesday, and there are cattle fairs held on the Monday before Shrove Tuesday, the 6th of May, and the first Monday in the months of January, July, and October.

COLESHILL, a hund. in the co. of Flint, contains the boroughs of Flint and Holywell, and the pars. of Northop, Cilcen, Halkin, Whitford, and Holywell.

COLESHILL FAWR, a tnshp. in the par. of Holywell, in the co. of Flint, near Holywell.

COLEY LANE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Brampton Bierlow, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles N. of Rotherham.

COLEYS, a chplry. in the par. of Halifax, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles N.E. of Halifax. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £150 in the patron. of the Vicar of Halifax.

COLFORD, a postal vil. in the hund. of Crediton, in the co. of Devon, 5 miles from Crediton, and 6 from Exeter.

COLGAGH, a small lough in the co. of Sligo, Ireland.

COLHAM GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Hillingdon in the co. of Middlesex, 2 miles S. of Uxbridge. At the Conquest it was granted to Roger de Montgomery.

COLINSBURGH, a small town in the par. of Kilconquhar, in the co. of Fife, Scotland, 10 miles S.E. of Cupar. It is a burgh of barony under the Balcarres family, and received its name from Colin, third Earl Balcarres. This town is noted for its salubrity. Here is an United Presbyterian church. A weekly corn market is held on Wednesday, and two annual fairs on the second Friday in June and October.

COLINTON, or COLLINGTON a par. in the co. of Edinburgh, Scotland, 4 miles S.W. of Edinburgh. It is bounded by the pars. of Currie, Penicuick, Glencross, Lasswade, Corstorphine, St. Cuthbert's, and Liberton. It is about 4 miles in length from N. to S., by 3¾ miles from E. to W. The surface descends in a northern direction from the northern branch of the Pentlands, which bound the parish on the S., and is for the most part highly cultivated. Sandstone is quarried at Redhall and at Hailes. The water of Leith intersects part of the parish, and the Union canal crosses the northern district. At Slateford there is a station of the Edinburgh section of the Caledonian railway. The village of Colinton is situated near the centre of the parish, which contains corn, paper, flax, and other mills. This par. is in the presb. of Edinburgh, and in the patron. of the male communicants. The minister has a stipend of £267. There is a Free church at Colinton, and an United Presbyterian church at Slateford. The chief seats are Colinton House, Bonally Castle, Craig Lockhart House, Comiston House, and Dreghorn Castle.

COLIPOLE, a vil. in the par. of Kilbrandon, in the co. of Argyle, Scotland. It is situated on the coast of Luing Island, opposite the Isle of Mull.

COLKIRK, a par. in the hund. of Launditch, in the co. of Norfolk, 2 miles S. of Fakenham, its post town, where is a station on the Great Eastern railway. The height on which this village is situated commands a fine view. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. with the rect. of Stibbard annexed, £788, in the patron. of the Marquis of Townshend. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small structure with a nave and chancel, and contains memorials of the Timperley family. The charities amount to £33. Marquis Townshend is lord of the manor.

COLL, one of the Hebrides islands, in the district of Mull, in the co. of Argyle, Scotland, 9 miles W. of Ardnamurchan Point. It is 14 miles long, with a breadth of about 2½ miles. One-third of the surface is pasture, meadow, or corn land, the remainder being for the most part barren. None of the hills are more than 300 feet in height, and there are numerous shallow lakes. Loch Iron and Breachacha, at the S. side of the island, afford tolerable anchorage; the rest of the coast is rocky. The possession of this island was long and stoutly contested by the Macleans of Coll and the Macneils of Barra. Remains of Danish forts and religious houses exist. The greater part of the island was lately purchased by Mr. Stewart, who has greatly improved the land by draining, and erected comfortable farmhouses. The Ayrshire cattle are fast taking the place of the native black cattle, so that there is now a great deal of dairy produce exported, and many sheep and pigs are annually reared for the Glasgow market. An assistant to the parish minister of Tyree officiates as minister, at a stipend of £95. There is also a Free church.

COLL AND TYREE, a par. in the district of Mull, in the co. of Argyle, Scotland. It includes the islands of Coll and Tyree, together with a few adjacent small islands. There is steam communication twice a week between these islands and Glasgow. The par. is in the

esb. of Mull and synod of Argyle, and in the patron. of e Duke of Argyle. The minister has a stipend of 347. There are two Independent and two Baptist apels in Tyree, with accommodation for 800 persons. hey are under a pastoral charge. There are two rochial and five non-parochial schools. The parishes ere united in 1818. They contain many remains of old urches or chapels.

COLLACE, a par. and vil. in the co. of Perth, Scotnd. The vil. of Collace is 8 miles N.E. of Perth. The r. is bounded by Forfarshire on the N.E., and on the her sides by the pars. of Cargill, St. Martin's, Kinird, and Abernyte, and is 2 miles in length by the me in breadth. The northern div. is flat and highly ltivated, while the southern div. includes part of the dlaw hills, which, with the exception of Dunsinnan, are vered with heath. The latter hill, rising 800 feet from base in a conical form, is verdant, and commands a e view of Blairgowrie, Strathmore, and the Carse of wrie. On its summit there was formerly a stronghold, ces of which still exist. It is attributed to Macbeth, ose supposed grave is still pointed out, and known the name of the "Long Man's Grave." Two quarries sandstone are worked. Some of the inhabitants are ployed in weaving linen, but the greater part in ricultural pursuits. The road from Perth to Cuparigus crosses the parish, and the Woodside station of e Scottish Midland Junction railway is within an easy stance. This par. is in the presb. of Perth, and in the tron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of 56. There is also a Free church. Dunsinnan House is e seat of J. M. Nairne, Esq., sole heritor of the parish.

COLLATON, a hmlt. in the par. of Broadhembury, the co. of Devon, 6 miles E. of Collumpton.

COLLATON, a hmlt. in the par. of Malborough, in co. of Devon, 3 miles S.W. of Kingsbridge.

COLLAVEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Sourton, in the of Devon, 4 miles S.W. of Okehampton.

COLLEGE, a par. in the district of Glasgow city, in co. of Lanark, Scotland. *See* GLASGOW.

COLLEGE MILL, an ext. par. place in the Winster Soke lib. of the co. of Hants.

COLLEGE OF ROSEISLE, a hmlt. in the par. of ffus, in the co. of Elgin, Scotland, 4 miles N.W. of gin. It is situated near the coast of Burghead Bay.

COLLEGE PRECINCTS, an ext. par. place in the y of Worcester, in the co. of Worcester.

COLLEGE PRECINCTS, an ext. par. place in the y of Gloucester, in the co. of Gloucester.

COLLEGE WHARF, an ext. par. place in the Winster Soke lib. of the co. of Hants.

COLLESSIE, a par. in the district of Cupar, in the co. Fife, Scotland. It extends in a south-easterly direction 7 miles from the town of Auchtermuchty, which nds it on the W. The river Eden forms part of southern boundary, and was straightened in 1787. e north-western districts slope upwards towards the ndary, and are very fertile; the central division is ly, and has several square miles of fir plantations. adow and pasture lands occupy the site of the Rossie h, which was drained in 1740. Whinstone, sandne, and shell with clay marl are found, whinstone being gely used for building. The climate is very salubous. The principal mansions are Rankeilour, Pitlair, loch, Lochie Head, and Rossie. The road from chtermuchty to Cupar traverses the parish in an terly direction, and the Perth section of the Edinburgh Northern railway traverses it to the N.W., and has ions at Ladybank and Collessie. Sir James Melville, courtier, in the time of Queen Mary, had an estate this parish, and Dr. Hugh Blair commenced his istry here in 1742. The village of Collessie is half a S. of the northern boundary of the parish, and 5 s to the W. of Cupar. This par. is in the presb. of par, and in the patron. of Johnston of Lathrisk. The ister has a stipend of £250. The parish church is dern, and seated for 600. There is also a Free church. salary of the parochial schoolmaster is £60, with more from fees.

COLLEYWESTON, a par. in the hund. of Willybrook, in the co. of Northampton, 4 miles S.W. of Stamford, its post town, and 6½ from Wansford. It is situated near the river Welland. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £252, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, was built in the 14th century of barnack stone, and is in good repair. Here are several slate-quarries. The Marquis of Exeter is lord of the manor.

COLLFRYN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llansaintffraid, in the hund. of Deythur, in the co. of Montgomery, 7 miles E. of Llanfyllin.

COLLIER LAW, a collier vil. in Darlington ward, in the western div. of the co. of Durham, about 4 miles N.W. of Wolsingham. It is situated on a bleak common, which lies about 1,700 feet above the sea.

COLLIERLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Lanchester, in the western div. of Chester ward, in the co. of Durham, 10 miles S.W. of Newcastle, and 11 N.W. of Durham. Gateshead is its post town. It is situated near the Stanhope and Tyne railway, and includes the hmlts. of Pontop and Dipton. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the collieries. Pontop Pike lies nearly 1,000 feet above the sea.

COLLIER'S END, a hmlt. in the par. of Standon, in the co. of Herts, 4 miles N. of Ware.

COLLIGAN, a par. in the bar. of Decies-without-Drum, in the co. of Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Dungarvan. The parish extends along the Colligan rivulet, and is traversed by the road from Dungarvan to Clonmel. Limestone exists in some parts. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lismore, val. £33, in the patron. of the Duke of Devonshire. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Clonea and Kilgobinet. There is no church.

COLLIN, a mountain situated at the extremity of the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles N. of Lisburn. On its summit, which is 1,419 feet above the sea, is a very large cairn, built of small stones, entirely overgrown with verdure.

COLLIN, a vil. in the par. of Torthorwald, in the co. of Dumfries, Scotland, 3½ miles E. of Dumfries. It is situated on the road from that town to Annan.

COLLINGBOURNE DUCIS, a par. in the hund. of Elstub, in the co. of Wilts, 2 miles N.W. of Ludgershall. It has acquired the suffix "Ducis" from its having at one period belonged to the duchy of Lancaster, before it came to the Seymours. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £716, in the patron. of the Marquis of Aylesbury. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient stone structure, with tower, for the repair of which the late rector left £100. The chief residence is Collingbourne Lodge, situated 2 miles E. of the village.

COLLINGBOURNE KINGSTON, a par. in the hund. of Kinwardstone, in the co. of Wilts, 4 miles N. of Ludgershall, and 11 S.E. of Marlborough, its post town. It is situated on the river Bourne, and contains the hmlts. of Southton, Brunton, Kingston, and Augton. At one time it belonged to the Collingbournes. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £261, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a brick and stone building, with tower. It contains monuments to the Pile family. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there are National schools for both sexes. Here is a meet for Mr. A. Smith's hounds. John Norris, the divine, was born in the rectory-house, the living at that time being held by his father.

COLLINGBOURNE SUTTON, a hmlt. 1 mile S. of the above.

COLLINGHAM, a par. in the lower div. of the wap. of Skyrack, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles S.W. of Wetherby, its post town and railway station. It is situated on the S. bank of the river Wharfe. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £414, in the patron. of the Rev. C. Wheler. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is an ancient stone edifice; it was restored in 1841. The Wesleyans have a chapel in the

village, and there are endowed schools for both sexes, in which sixteen children are gratuitously instructed. The parochial charities produce £31 10s. per annum. The manorial rights are held by the trustees of the late Lady Hastings.

COLLINGHAM, NORTH, a par. in the northern div. of the wap. of Newark, in the co. of Nottingham, 5 miles from Newark, its post town, and 8 from Southwell. It is a station on the London and North-Western railway, and is 1½ miles from the Newark station on the Great Northern line. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £190, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough. The church is dedicated to All Saints, and was formerly included in the archdeac. of Nottingham and dioc. of York, but now belongs to Lincoln. The parochial charities produce £25 per annum. In the village is a foundation school, with an endowment of £30 per annum. The tithes were commuted in 1790.

COLLINGHAM, SOUTH, a par. in the wap. of Newark, in the co. of Nottingham, close to the Collingham station of the London and North-Western railway, and 5 miles from the Newark station of the Great Northern line. Newark is its post town. It is situated on the ancient Fosse Way, and contains the hmlts. of Deanthorpe and Brough, the latter occupying the site of the Roman *Crocolana*. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £418, in the patron. of the Bishop of Peterborough. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and was formerly included in the dioc. of York. The Wesleyans have a chapel in the village. The parochial charities produce about £17 per annum. British antiquities were found when the barrow at Pottershill was opened. The chief residence is Collingham Hall, situated about half a mile S. of the village.

COLLINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Boxash, in the co. of Hereford, 12 miles from the Woofferton railway station, and 4 N. of Bromyard, its post town. The subsoil is limestone, and part of the land is in hops. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Edwin Ralph, in the dioc. of Hereford, in the patron. of W. L. Childe, Esq. The old church, dedicated to All Saints, having fallen into decay, a new church was erected in 1856 in the early English style, on a more central site. Edmund Higginson, Esq., is lord of the manor.

COLLINGTREE, a par. in the hund. of Wymersley, in the co. of Northampton, 4 miles S. of Northampton. The North-Western railway passes near the village. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £331, in the patron. of the Rev. B. Hill. The church, dedicated to St. Columb, is a well-built structure in the Saxon style of architecture, with a tower. The charities amount to £3 per annum. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel.

COLLIN'S GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Poulton-le-Fylde, in the co. of Lancaster, 2 miles W. of Newton, and 18 miles from Manchester. It is a station on the Liverpool and Manchester railway, and is near Parr Moss.

COLLINSTOWN, a small market town in the par. of Kilcumney, in the bar. of Fore, in the co. of Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Castle Pollard. It is situated near Lough Lene, and contains a police station, market-house, and dispensary; the last is within the Mullingar Poor-law Union. The principal residence is Barbavilla. Petty sessions are held here. Saturday is market day, and fairs are held on the 8th May and the 30th October.

COLLISTON, a vil. in the par. of Slains, in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland, a short distance N. of Newburgh. The inhabitants are fishers, and cure great quantities of cod and haddock.

COLLISTON, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Vigeans, in the co. of Forfar, Scotland, 3 miles N.W. of Arbroath. It has a station on the Arbroath and Forfar railway. There is a Free church. Colliston House, in the neighbourhood, is an old mansion now belonging to the family of Chaplin, and said to have been built by Cardinal Beaton.

COLLITON ROW, a hmlt. in the par. of Holy Trinity, borough of Dorchester, in the co. of Dorset, half a mile N. of Dorchester.

COLLOCHBURN, a vil. in the par. of Cambuslang, in the co. of Lanark, Scotland, 4 miles S. of Glasgow. It is chiefly inhabited by weavers.

COLLON, a par. and post vil. in the bars. of Ferrard and Upper Slane, in the cos. of Louth and Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles S. of Ardee, and 37 from Dublin. The surface is hilly, the highest ground at Bellpatrick rising 789 feet above the level of the sea. Tributaries to the Boyne flow through the parish. About 5,000 acres of waste land were reclaimed by Anthony Foster, father of the late Lord Oriel, and were converted into prolific plantations. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. with Mosstown and Donaghmore, £374, in the patron. of the primate. The town is situated on a confluent of the river Boyne, which is here crossed by a stone bridge. It has a remarkably neat appearance, and has recently been much improved. It contains a Roman Catholic chapel, Methodist meeting-house, several schools, police station, and a dispensary. The greater number of the inhabitants are labourers. The church, which stands in the town, was built in 1813 by private subscription and by aid from the late Board of First Fruits. It contains the family tomb of the Fosters. Oriel Temple is the seat of Viscount Ferrard.

COLLONSAY and ORONSAY, islands in the par. of Jura, and district of Islay, in the co. of Argyll, Scotland. These islands lie W. of Jura and Islay, and are separated by a narrow channel, which is dry at low water. Collonsay is the most northerly of the two, and they are together 12 miles in length, with an extreme breadth of 3 miles. The sheltered valleys are warm and fertile: the breed of cattle is excellent. Macneil of Collonsay is the only landowner. In Collonsay there are remains of ancient chapels, but the ruins of the abbey of Augustine Friars were lately removed. The priory of this monastery, still existing in Oronsay, is reputed the finest relic of religious antiquity in the West of Scotland, next to Icolmkill. Collonsay has a good harbour, called Portnafeamin, where vessels can be repaired. Cod and flat fish are extensively caught. A permanent assistant minister serves the church for the two islands at a stipend of £50. St. Columba is said to have had an establishment in Collonsay before he went to Iona.

COLLOONEY, a post and market town in the par. of Ballysadare, in the bar. of Tirerill, in the co. of Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 6 miles to the S. of Sligo. It is situated on the river Ballysadare. In the village stands the parish church of Ballysadare, a handsome structure with spire; also a Roman Catholic chapel and a dispensary, within the Sligo Poor-law Union. Annaghmore is a seat of the O'Haras, and Longford House that of Sir J. Crofton, Bart. Thursday is market day, and fairs are held on the 3rd May, 5th September, 21st November, and 16th December.

COLLOW, a hmlt. in the par. of Legsby, hund. of Wraggoe, in the co. of Lincoln, 3 miles S.E. of Market Rasen.

COLLY CROFT, a hmlt. in the par. of Bedworth, in the co. of Warwick, 5 miles N. of Coventry.

COLMAN, or COCKMAN, a par. in the bar. of Middlethird, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles to the S.W. of Fethard. It is situated a little to the W. of the road from that place to Clonmel. The surface abounds in low hills. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel, val. with St. John's, Cashel, £417, in the patron. of the crown. Cashel is the post town.

COLMAN CHAPEL, or CAPEL COLMAN, a par. in the hund. of Kilgerran, in the co. of Pembroke, 6 miles S.W. of Newcastle Emlyn. The parish is small, and contains only a few scattered houses. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £72, in the patron. of Miss Jones.

COLMANSWELL, or CLOONCORAGH, a par. in the bar. of Upper Connello, in the co. of Limerick, prov.

of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles to the W. of Kilmallock. The parish extends along the right bank of the river Maigue, and is intersected by the road from Charleville to Rathkeale. It consists of a soil of medium quality. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Limerick. The church is in ruins. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to two others in Bruree. This parish takes its name from a sacred well.

COLMONELL, a par. in the district of Carrick, in the co. of Ayr, Scotland. It is 20 miles long, from Galloway westward to the Firth of Clyde, with an extreme breadth of 7 miles. The valleys, comprising much of the surface, are fertile. Knockdolian, a conical hill of considerable height, is a conspicuous landmark to vessels entering the Firth of Clyde. The hills on both sides of the Stinchar consist for the most part of mountain limestone. The Duchess de Coigny is the principal landowner. By far the greater part of the surface is moorland or pasture. The principal mansions are Drumlamford, Penmore, Knockdolian, Dalgerrock, and Ballochmorie. Craigneil is a fine ruined castle of the 13th century. The various roads from Girvan to Galloway traverse the parish. The village of Colmonell stands on the right bank of the Stinchar, 5 miles N.E. of Ballantrae. This par. is in the presb. of Stranraer, and in the patron. of the Duchess de Coigny. The minister has a stipend of £257. There is a chapel in connection with the Establishment at Barrhill, served by a missionary at a salary of £80. There are also in the parish two Free churches, an Original Secession, and a Reformed Presbyterian church. Fairs are held in February, May, August, and November.

COLMULLIN, or CULMULLIN, a par. in the bars. of Ratoath and Upper Deece, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles E. of Summerhill, and 24 from Dublin. The living is a vic. united with that of Knockmark. Culmullin House is the principal residence.

COLMWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Barford, in the co. of Bedford, 6 miles S.W. of St. Neot's, its post town, and the same distance S. of Kimbolton. It is situated on a branch of the river Ouse. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £179, in the patron. of the Rev. R. W. Gery. The church, dedicated to St. Dennis, is a neat structure in the early English style of architecture, with a handsome spire. It contains a monumental brass of the year 1380. There are National schools for both sexes. Mrs. S. Elye is lady of the manor.

COLN, a small river of Gloucestershire, which, rising near Barnsley, after a course of 12 miles falls into the Isis near Lechlade.

COLN. *See* COLN ST. ALDWIN, and COLN ST. DENIS, &c., Gloucestershire.

COLNBROOK, a chplry. partly in the par. of Horton, in the co. of Buckingham, and partly in the par. of Stanwell, in the co. of Middlesex, 17 miles W. of London. It is a place of great antiquity, and stands upon the river Colne, which here flows in four streams, over each of which is a small bridge; a circumstance which Camden thinks decisive proof that it is the *Pontes* of Antoninus. It was once a market town, and was incorporated in 1543 by the style of "bailiff and burgesses of Colnbrook." The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £60, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The Baptists have a chapel. Fairs for horses and cattle are held on the 5th April and 3rd May.

COLNE, a chplry. and market town in the par. of Whalley, in the higher div. of the hund. of Blackburn, in the co. of Lancaster, 30 miles N. of Manchester, and 20 S.E. of Lancaster. It comprises the tnshps. of Colne, Great and Little Marsden, Barrowford, Foulridge, and Trawden, together containing a population of 21,196. The market town of Colne is situated on Colne Water, a tributary of the Calder, and near the Leeds and Liverpool canal. It is the terminus of the Lancashire and Yorkshire, and also of the Midland system of railways. It contains a cloth-hall, a branch of the Craven bank, a savings-bank, gas and water works, besides several extensive cotton factories. The population is chiefly employed in the manufacture of fabrics suited for the Manchester and Bradford markets. Coal, excellent freestone, flags, and slate are abundant in the neighbourhood. There are two churches, St. Bartholomew's and Christ Church, both perpet. curs.,* in the patron. of Hulme's Trustees, val. £179 and £180 respectively. St. Bartholomew's is an ancient structure in the perpendicular style, built in 1515, and restored and enlarged in 1857. It has two chantry chapels, an ancient font, and a screen, in good preservation. Christ Church was built in 1836. The charities amount to £103 per annum. Here are Baptist, Inghamite, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Independent chapels. There is a grammar school, with a small endowment, at which Archbishop Tillotson is said to have been educated; besides National and British schools. In the vicinity many Roman antiquities have been discovered, which has led to the supposition that Colne was the Roman *Colunio;* this is supported by the existence of an extensive camp, 360 feet by 340, with double trench and vallum at Castor Cliff. A weekly market is held on Wednesday, and a monthly market for cattle on the same day. Fairs are held on the 7th March, 13th May, 11th October, and 21st December.

COLNE, a par. in the hund. of Hurstingstone, in the co. of Huntingdon, 5½ miles N.E. of St. Ives. It was a chplry. to Amersham, and belonged to the Drurys. It was given by Edward III. to his kinswoman, Lady Wake. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Somersham, in the dioc. of Ely. The tithes are appropriated to the Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style, dedicated to St. Helen. It has several stained-glass windows, and contains an ancient piscina, and the remains of a brass attributed to the reign of Henry III. In 1844 a large fire destroyed a great part of the village. George Day, Esq., is lord of the manor.

COLNE, a river which, rising near Hatfield, in the co. of Herts, runs 30 miles in a south-westerly direction, and finally discharges itself into the Thames near Staines.

COLNE, a river which, rising near Steeple Bumpstead, in the co. of Essex, runs 36 miles in a south-easterly direction, past Halstead and Colchester, and discharges itself into the North Sea at Mersea Island.

COLNE EARL'S, or GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Lexden, in the co. of Essex, 3 miles to the S.E. of Halstead, its post town, and 52 from London. It is a station on the Colne Valley branch of the Great Eastern railway. The village is situated on the river Colne, over which is a bridge, and near the line of the Roman road to Cambridge, which passed through the parish. At the time of the Domesday Survey the manor belonged to the family of the De Veres, Earls of Oxford. In 1100 a monastery was founded here by Aubrey de Vere as a cell to Abingdon Priory. At the Dissolution it was inhabited by a prior and ten monks, and had a revenue of £175 14*s.* 8*d.* The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £494, in the patron. of H. H. Carwardine, Esq., who is lord of the manor, and resides at Colne Priory. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £242 14*s.* 9*d.*, and the vicarial for one of £670. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient structure, with a massive tower, partly of flint, and is ornamented with tombs of the De Veres, which were removed from the priory, of which some ruins still remain. There are places of worship for Particular Baptists and the Society of Friends. In the village is a grammar school founded by the De Veres, and further endowed, by the Rev. Christopher Swallow, with lands producing £188 per annum; there are also National schools. The parochial charities produce about £38 per annum. Lord Chancellor Audley was born in this village in 1488. A fair is held on the 25th March.

COLNE ENGAINE, or COLNE PARVA, a par. in the hund. of Lexden, in the co. of Essex, 2½ miles E. of

Halstead, its post town, which is a station on the Great Eastern railway, and 6 N. of Coggeshall. This parish derived the suffix to its name from the Engaine family, who held the manor in the 14th century. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in wool-spinning and in the manufacture of baize. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £680, in the patron. of the governors of Christ's Hospital. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is situated on an eminence. The charities produce about £4 per annum. There are National schools. The governors of Christ's Hospital, and Robert Hills, Esq., are lords of the manor. The principal residence is Colne Park, which formerly belonged to the De Veres. Near it is an Ionic pillar by Soane.

COLNE, WAKES, a par. in the Witham div. of the hund. of Lexden, in the co. of Essex, 5 miles to the S.E. of Halstead. It is situated on the river Colne, and formerly belonged to the Wakes, from which circumstance it received the affix to its name. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £458, in the patron. of Earl Verulam. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The charities produce about £17 per annum. In the vicinity is a curious old mansion, surrounded by a moat, called Creping Hall.

COLNE, WHITE, a par. in the Witham div. of the hund. of Lexden, in the co. of Essex, 1 mile to the N.W. of Wakes Colne, and 4 S.E. of Halstead. The manor anciently belonged to the Whites, from which circumstance it took the affix to its name. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £130, in the patron. of Rev. W. E. Hume, incumbent. A part of the parish is in common.

COLNEY, a par. in the hund. of Humbleyard, in the co. of Norfolk, 3½ miles W. of Norwich. It is situated on the river Yare, in the eastern portion of the county. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £199, in the patron of J. Scott, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a small structure with a round tower. It contains a fine font, and an epitaph to Sir T. Bettys (1481). The chief attraction is the Hall, a fine building, commanding an extensive and magnificent view, the property of Joseph Scott, Esq., who is lord of the manor.

COLNEY CHAPEL, an old seat on the river Colne, in the co. of Herts, 3 miles S.E. of St. Alban's. It was built by Governor Bourchier, and was afterwards the residence of the Margrave of Anspach.

COLNEY HATCH, a hmlt. in the par. of Fryern Barnet, in the Finsbury div. of the hund. of Ossulstone, in the co. of Middlesex, 1 mile N.E. of Finchley, and 3 miles S.E. of Chipping Barnet. It is a station on the Great Northern railway. Many pleasant villas have recently been built, and there is a good hotel. Here is the Pauper Lunatic Asylum for the county of Middlesex, designed to accommodate 1,000 patients. It was built in 1850, after designs by S. Daukes, and has a frontage of 1,884 feet.

COLNEY HATCH-LANE, a hmlt. in the par. of Clerkenwell, in the Finsbury div. of the hund. of Ossulstone, in the co. of Middlesex, adjoining Muswell Hill, and 1½ mile from the Colney Hatch railway station.

COLNEY HEATH, a chplry. within the borough of St. Alban's, hund. of Cashio, in the co. of Herts. It is situated on the Colne, close to St. Alban's, and near the London and North-Western railway. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £67, in the patron. of trustees. Being near the site of the Roman *Verulamium*, many antiquities have been found here.

COLNEY, LONDON, a hmlt. in the hund. of Cashio, in the co. of Herts, 3 miles S.E. of St. Alban's. It is situated on the river Colne.

COLNEYS, a hund. in the S.E. portion of the co. of Suffolk; contains the pars. of Felixstow, Hemley, Bucklesham, Falkenham, Kirton, Levington, Nacton, St. Martin's Frimley, St. Mary's Frimley, and Walton, comprising 17,460 acres. It gives name to a deanery in the archdeac. of Suffolk and dioc. of Norwich.

COLNEY STREET, a chplry. in the hund. of Cashio, in the co. of Herts, 3 miles S. of St. Alban's. It is situated on the river Colne. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £120, in the patron. of the Countess of Caledon. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

COLN-ROGERS, a par. in the hund. of Bradley, in the co. of Gloucester, 3½ miles S.W. of Northleach, its post town, and 7 N.E. of Cirencester. It is situated on the river Coln. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £225, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient structure in the Norman and other styles of architecture. Here is a school for poor children. The Dean and Chapter of Gloucester are lords of the manor.

COLN ST. ALDWIN, a par. in the hund. of Brightwells Barrow, in the co. of Gloucester, 3 miles N.W. of Fairford, its post town, and 6 S.E. of Northleach. It is situated on the river Coln and the ancient Icknield Street. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £103, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an old edifice in the early English, Norman, and perpendicular styles of architecture, and was repaired in 1853. It possesses some fine stained-glass windows. A National school has recently been erected. The charities produce £12 per annum.

COLN ST. DENIS, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Deerhurst, in the co. of Gloucester, 8 miles N. of Cirencester, and 3 S. of Northleach, its post town. It is situated on the Roman Fosse Way and the river Coln. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £400, in the patron. of Pembroke College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St James, is an ancient stone edifice in the early Norman style of architecture. There is a parochial school, chiefly supported by the minister. The lady of the manor is Mrs. Jeffries.

COLP, or COLPA, a par. and vil. in the bar. of Lower Duleek, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 7 miles to the N.E. of Duleek. The par. extends along the sea-coast and the mouth of the Boyne. It consists of good land, and contains the vils. of Beamore, Donocarney, Betaghstown, and Mornington. The road from Balbriggan to Drogheda, its post town, passes through the interior. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val., with two others, £131, in the patron of the Marquis of Drogheda. The church was built by the late Board of First Fruits in 1809. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of St. Mary's, Drogheda. An abbey was founded here in 1182 by Hugh de Lacy. It afterwards became subject to the abbey of Lanthony. There are yet some church ruins, thought to be remains of this abbey. In a prominent position on the headland stands an old tower known as the Maiden Tower. The principal residences are, Colp Abbey, the seat of the Wellesley family, Betaghstown, Pilltown, and Eastham.

COLSTERWORTH, a par. partly in the wap. of Beltisloe, but chiefly in the soke of Grantham, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 8 miles S. of Grantham, and 4½ W. of the Corby station of the Great Northern railway. The village is situated on the Great York road, in a beautiful valley, through which winds the river Witham. It contains the hmlts. of Twyford and Woolsthorpe. In the latter the immortal Sir Isaac Newton, who first demonstrated the laws by which the Almighty governs the Universe, was born on Christmas Day, 1642. He received his early education at the neighbouring grammar school of Grantham, from whence he was admitted to Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1660. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £680, in the patron. of the Prebendary of South Grantham, in Salisbury Cathedral. The tithes were commuted for land and corn rents, under the Enclosure Act, in 1805. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is partly in the Norman and partly in the early English styles of architecture. It has a good tower, and a gallery erected at the expense of Sir Isaac Newton. There are two Wesleyan places of worship, and an endowed National school for both sexes, besides a school for infants. The lord of the manor is Christopher Turner, Esq. In this parish is an old house once the residence

of Sir Isaac Newton, whose father was lord of the manor, and died here three months before the birth of the great philosopher, whose remains are interred in Westminster Abbey, but a marble tablet has been erected to his memory in Colsterworth church.

COLSTON BASSET, a par. in the southern div. of the wap. of Bingham, in the co. of Nottingham, 4½ miles S. of Bingham, and 10 S.E. of Nottingham, the former being its post town. It is situated on the river Smile, near the Nottingham and Grantham canal. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £270, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient cruciform structure in good repair, with a square tower. Here the Primitive Methodists and Catholics have each a chapel, and there is a free school. Colston Hall, a substantial building, delightfully situated, is the seat of Henry Martin, Esq., who is lord of the manor. In 1604 this place was visited by the plague.

COLSTRY, a hmlt. in the par. of Bishop's Castle, in the hund. of Purslow, in the co. of Salop, 3 miles S. of Bishop's Castle, and 20 S.W. of Shrewsbury.

COLTBRIDGE, a hmlt. in the borough and co. of Edinburgh, Scotland, 1 mile W. of Edinburgh. It is situated on Leith Water, and was the scene in 1745 of an engagement between the royal troops and the forces of the Pretender, Charles Stuart, in which the latter defeated the dragoons.

COLTFIELD, a hmlt. in the par. of Alves, in the co. of Moray, Scotland, 6 miles W. of Elgin.

COLTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Spofforth, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles N.E. of Wetherby.

COLTISHALL, a par. in the hund. of South Erpingham, in the co. of Norfolk, 6 miles from North Walsham, and 7 from Norwich. It is situated in the eastern portion of the county, on the river Bure. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is the carrying trade. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £299, in the patron. of King's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, has a tower 70 feet high, embattled, and curiously ornamented with rude figures. The body of the church is thatched, and of a much earlier date. The charities amount to £23 per annum, chiefly the endowment of Chapman's school. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school. A fair is held on Whit-Monday.

COLTON, a par. in the southern div. of the hund. of Pirehill, in the co. of Stafford, 1 mile N. of Rugeley, its post town, and 2 miles E. of the Colwich station of the Trent Valley line. It is situated on the river Trent and Grand Trunk canal. It contains the hmlt. of Lea Lane and the vil. of Newland. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £461, in the patron. of the Rev. C. W. Landor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was rebuilt in 1851, with the exception of the tower. It is a stone structure, with beautiful stained-glass windows. Here are schools for both sexes, partly endowed. T. B. Horsfall, Esq., M.P., is lord of the manor, and resides at Bellamour Hall, a fine stone mansion.

COLTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Bolton Percy, in the Ainsty of the city of York, in the co. of York, 4 miles S.E. of Tadcaster, its post town, and 3 from the Bolton Percy station of the Great Northern railway. Divine service is performed in the village school-room.

COLTON, or COULTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Pettlecombe, in the co. of Somerset, 5 miles S. of Watchet.

COLTON, or COULTON, a par. in the hund. of Lonsdale North of the Sands, in the co. of Lancaster, 4 miles N.W. of Ulverstone, and 21 S.W. of Kendal. It is situated near the rivers Leven and Crake, and contains the chplries. of Rusland, Finsthwaite, and Haverthwaite. In the vicinity are the beautiful lakes of Windermere and Coniston, which may be seen to great advantage from many points in this parish. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the cotton and wood trades, and in agriculture. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £110, in the patron. of certain landowners. The parish church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a plain stone structure. There are the following district churches in this parish: Finsthwaite, a perpet. cur., val. £76, in the patron. of the landowners; Haverthwaite, a perpet. cur.,* val. £127, in the patron. of the Incumbent of Colton and the bishop alternately; and Rusland, a perpet. cur.,* val. £64, in the patron. of the Incumbent of Colton. The charities amount to £81 per annum. The Baptists have a chapel at Tottlebank. There are two endowed schools called Sandys' and Dixon's schools, besides parochial and Sunday schools. The Duke of Buccleuch is lord of the manor.

COLTON, or COULTON, a par. in the hund. of Forehoe, in the co. of Norfolk, 7½ miles W. of Norwich. It is situated on the river Blackwater. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £348, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a flint-stone structure with a square tower. The charities amount to £36 per annum. There is a National school, with an endowment of £9 per annum.

COLTON, or COULTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Hovingham, in the wap. of Ryedale, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles S.E. of the Gilling railway station, and 6 S. of Helmesley. The Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship. The lord of the manor is C. G. Fairfax, Esq.

COLTON, or COULTON, a vil. in the tnshp. of Templenewsam, in the pars. of Whitkirk and Leeds, West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles S.E. of Leeds.

COLTS HILL, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Brenchley, lathe of Aylesford, in the co. of Kent, 6 miles S.E. of Tunbridge.

COLTSTON, a vil. in the par. of New Monkland, in the co. of Lanark, Scotland.

COLUMB, JOHN'S, a chplry., 5 miles to the N.E. of Exeter, in the co. of Devon, anciently the seat of the Acklands, of Killerton.

COLUMBKILLE, a par. in the bar. of Granard, in the co. of Longford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles to the N.W. of Granard. Edgeworthstown is the post town. The surface is hilly and boggy, with a proportion of limestone. The parish is intersected by the road from Granard to St. Johnstone and Killeshandra, and includes a portion of Lough Gawnagh, the supposed source of the Erne. Iron mines exist here. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ardagh, val. £249, in the patron. of Richard Greville, Esq. The church was built by the late Board of First Fruits in 1830. It stands upon an eminence 440 feet above the level of the sea. There are 10 Roman Catholic chapels within the parish, and as many hedge schools. On the island of Inchmore are some church ruins, the supposed remains of a monastery founded by St. Columb. Opposite these stands Ernehead, the beautiful residence of H. Dopping, Esq. Several other seats add beauty to this parish, which is one of the most picturesque spots in the county.

COLUMBKILLE, a par. in the bar. of Gowran, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. This par., which includes part of the postal vil. of Thomastown, extends along the bank of the river Nore. Its general character is hilly, with a poor soil. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. with Thomastown, £416, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a Roman Catholic chapel at Mung, which is united to those of Thomastown, Kilfane, and Kilminogue. There are also two day schools and one Sunday school.

COLUMB, ST., MAJOR, a par. and market town in the hund. of Pyder, middle div. of the co. of Cornwall, 29 miles S.W. of Launceston. The parish is of large extent, and the surface rests on igneous rocks containing tin, copper, cobalt, bismuth, and various minerals. The town contains about 1,400 inhabitants, and is situated on a hill. There are a market-house, bank, five chapels, and Union poorhouse. It is the head of new County Court and registration districts, which coincide with the limits of the Poor-law Union, comprising 17 parishes. Petty sessions are held in the town, which is one of the polling places for the county elections. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture and the

mines. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £1,515, in the patron. of the Rev. Dr. Walker. The church, dedicated to St. Columba, is a fine old structure, with pinnacled tower, and was formerly collegiate. It contains a brass and other monuments to the Arundells of Llanherne, who formerly held the manor, and of which family was Bishop Arundell, who died in 1504. The charities produce £50 per annum. In the vicinity are many interesting antiquities of the early Britons—as, Retallock barrow, Castle-an-Dinas camp, the Coyt, King Arthur's stone, with the imprint of four horses' hoofs upon it, the stones called the Nine Maidens, and other Druidical remains. Thursday is the market day, and fairs are held on the Thursday after Mid-Lent Sunday, and the third Thursday in November.

COLUMB, ST., MINOR, a par. in the hund. of Pyder, middle div. of the co. of Cornwall, 4 miles to the W. of St. Columb Major, its post town. It is situated near Towan Bay, and contains the hmlt. of New Quay, and part of Watergate. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £117, in the patron. of Lord Churston. The church is a spacious edifice, with an ancient rood loft. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. Here are some remains of Rialton Priory.

COLVA, a parochial chplry. in the hund. of Radnor, in the co. of Radnor, 5 miles S.W. of Radnor. It is situated on the river Edwy. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of Glascomb, in the dioc. of St. David's, in the patron. of the bishop. This place is in the possession of the crown.

COLVEND AND SOUTHWICK, a par. in the district and co. of Kirkcudbright, Scotland. It is bounded on the S. by the Solway Frith, on the W. by the Urr, and on the E. by Southwick Water. Its greatest length, from Thorter Fell on the N. to Castle Hill Old Fort on the S., is 9 miles, and its greatest breadth from E. to W. 7½ miles. The surface is hilly and chiefly pasture, and the sea-coast bold and rocky. To the E., however, at the mouth of the Southwick, the coast is flat. The caverns and amphitheatres which occur along the coast are large fissures in the rocks, stretching back from the entrance in one instance to about 80 or 100 feet; in the largest of these natural caves is a shaft of some 16 feet deep, and 3 or 4 feet broad, which is said to have been sunk by miners in search of copper ore, of which there are many indications along the coast. There are five lakes in the western division. The chief landowners are M'Kenzie of Auchensheoch, Hilton of Fairgirth, Stewart of Southwick, and Oswald of Auchencruive. This par. is in the presb. and synod of Dumfries, and in the patron. of the crown and the Duke of Buccleuch. The minister has a stipend of £235. The eastern division formerly composed the parish of Southwick. There is an United Presbyterian church at the eastern extremity of the parish.

COLVESTON, a par. in the hund. of Grimshoe, in the co. of Norfolk, 8 miles S.W. of Swaffham, and 5½ N. of Brandon station on the Great Eastern railway. The living is a rect. annexed to the vic. of Didlington, in the dioc. of Norwich, and in the patron. of Lord Berners. The church is in ruins.

COLWALL, a par. in the hund. of Radlow, in the co. of Hereford, 4 miles S.W. of Malvern, its post town, and the same distance N.E. of Ledbury. It has a station on the West Midland branch of the Great Western railway. It is situated on the western side of the Malvern hills, under the Herefordshire Beacon. Part of the parish is in hops. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £540, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient structure in the early English style, with tower and several ancient monuments. The charities amount to £33 per annum, and there are free schools for both sexes. The bishop of the diocese and H. Bright, Esq., are lords of the manor. Many brass coins and a gold ornament were found a few years back in the neighbourhood.

COLWAY, a tythg. in the borough of Lyme Regis, in the co. of Dorset.

COLWELL, a tnshp. in the par. of Chollerton, in the north-eastern div. of the ward of Tindale, in the co. of Northumberland, 7 miles N. of Hexham, and 3 N.E. of Chollerton. It is situated on Watling Street. Here the Roman Catholics have a chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, and also a day school, which are supported by Thomas Riddell, Esq., of Felton Park.

COLWELL, a bay near Freshwater, Isle of Wight, in the co. of Hants, opposite Hurst Castle.

COLWICH, a par. in the southern div. of the hund. of Pirehill, in the co. of Stafford, 3 miles N.W. of Rugeley, its post town, and 6 E. of Stafford. It has a station on the Trent Valley branch of the North-Western railway. It is beautifully situated on the river Trent and Grand Trunk canal. It includes the hmlts., and tnshps. of Bishton, Great and Little Heywood, Wolseley, Moreton, and Shugborough, and parts of Fradswell, Drointon, and Hixon. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £514, in the patron. of the bishop. The parish church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient and handsome structure. It contains monuments of the Sparrow, Wolseley, and Anson families, of which last was the great navigator, George, Lord Anson, who was born here, at his father's seat, in 1697. There are also the following district churches, the livings of which are perpet. curs., viz. Fradswell, val. £120, and Hixon, val. £60, in the patron. of the bishop; Great Heywood, val. £110, in the patron. of the Earl of Lichfield. Here are National schools for both sexes, and an infant school. The lords of the manor are the Marquis of Anglesea, the Earl of Lichfield, and Sir Charles Wolseley. A fair is held on the Wednesday before Mid-Lent Sunday.

COLWICK, a par. in the southern div. of the wap. of Thurgarton, in the co. of Nottingham, 2 miles E. of Nottingham. It is situated on the river Trent. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £220, in the patron. of J. Musters, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, has tombs of the Byron, Musters, Newstead, and other families.

COLWINSTONE, a par. in the hund. of Ogmore, in the co. of Glamorgan, 4 miles W. of Cowbridge, and 4 S.E. of Bridgend. It is situated on the Roman way called the *Via Julia Maritima*. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £135, in the patron. of D. Thomas, Esq. There are some small charities, and traces of camps in the neighbourhood.

COLWITH FORCE, a beautiful waterfall on the Brathay, in the co. of Westmoreland, about 4 miles S.W. of Ambleside.

COLWORTH, a tythg. in the par. of Oving, in the rape of Chichester, and hund. of Box, in the co. of Sussex, 2 miles E. of Chichester.

COLWYN, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Llandrillo-yn-Rhôs, in the co. of Denbigh, 5 miles W. of Abergele. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £170, in the patron. of the vicar. The church is dedicated to St. Catherine.

COLWYN, a hund. of the southern portion of the co. of Radnor; contains the pars. of Glascomb, Bettws-Disserth, Llansaintfraed, Disserth, Aberedw, Llanbadarn-y-Garregg, Rhulen, Cregrina, Llanelwedd, and Llanvareth. It is included in the deanery of Elwell.

COLYFORD, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Colyton, in the co. of Devon, 6 miles from Lyme Regis.

COLYTON, a hund. in the eastern portion of the co. of Devon; contains the pars. of Colyton, Cotleigh, North and South Leigh, Farway, Offwell, Shute, Branscombe, Seaton, Widworthy, and Monkton; comprising 27,110 acres.

COLYTON, a par. in the hund. of Colyton, in the co. of Devon, 7 miles W. of Lyme Regis, 7 S. of Honiton, and 20 E. of Exeter. It is situated in a fertile valley near where the river Coly joins the Axe. The par. includes the tythg. of Colyford. The houses are principally built of flint with thatched roofs. There are paper-mills and tanneries. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. with the perpet. cur. of Monckton annexed, £403, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an old edifice in

the later English style, with monuments of the Courtenay, Yonge, and Pole families. The Unitarians, Wesleyans, and Independents have places of worship. There is an endowed grammar school founded in Henry VIII.'s time, and several Sunday schools. The charities, including the school lands, produce £400 per annum. Here "Honiton lace" is manufactured in large quantities. Some ancient seats of this parish are now converted into homesteads. The market is on Thursday, and fairs for cattle are held on the 1st May and 30th November.

COMADERRY, a mountain situated in the W. of the bar. of Ballinacor, in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, in the midst of Glenmalure and Glenanasane. Its height is 1,567 feet above the level of the sea, and at its foot runs the little river Glaneola.

COMBE, COMB, or CWM, signifying a hollow or valley, is frequently used either as the name, or affix to the name, of many places in the West of England and Wales. All places of any importance will be found under one or other of these forms, but as they are frequently variable, it is impossible to determine which is the most approved spelling. Besides the places given, there are many farms, gentlemen's seats, and valleys, especially in the counties of Somerset, Wilts, Devon, Surrey, and in Wales, to which this name is given, as Combe Lodge, Combe Wood, &c., but too insignificant to require a separate notice.

COMBE, a par. in the hund. of Pastrow (lower half), in the co. of Hants, 6 miles S.E. of Hungerford, its post town, and 8 S.W. of Newbury. It is situated in a well-wooded valley, and contains the hmlt. of East Wick. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £107, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Windsor. The church, dedicated to St. Swithin, is a small ancient edifice, with wooden tower. There is a free school. The manor is held by King's College, Cambridge. Here formerly stood a convent, supposed to have been connected with a priory in Picardy.

COMBE, a tnshp. in the par. of Presteigne, in the hund. of Wigmore, in the co. of Hereford, 2 miles E. of Presteigne.

COMBE, a tythg. in the par. of Endford, in the co. of Wilts, 7 miles W. of Ludgershall. It is situated on the river Avon. In the vicinity are several British camps and barrows.

COMBE, a hmlt. in the par. of Chipping-Campden, in the co. of Gloucester.

COMBE, a tythg. in the par. of Wotton-under-Edge, in the co. of Gloucester, 1 mile N.E. of Wotton.

COMBE, a hmlt. in the par. of Woodnesborough, and hund. of Eastry, in the co. of Kent.

COMBE ABBEY, or COMBE FIELDS, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Knightlow, in the co. of Warwick, 3 miles E. of Coventry, and 1 mile N. of the Brandon railway station. The modern abbey, the seat of the Earl of Craven, is an elegant mansion, built on the site of one founded by Richard de Camville, for Cistercian monks, in the reign of Stephen, about 1150. There are still remains of the cloisters, consisting of Norman pillars and arches. The abbey, which by the liberality of the noble owner is open to public inspection, contains portraits of the Stuart family by Vandyck and Honthorst, and pictures by Rubens, Rembrandt, Lely, &c. Here is a meet for the Atherstone hounds.

COMBE DOWN, a vil. in the par. of South Stoke, in the co. of Somerset, 2 miles S. of Bath. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the quarrying of Bath stone.

COMBE ENGLISH, a par. in the hund. of Wellow, in the co. of Somerset, 2 miles S.W. of Bath, its post town. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £185, in the patron. of the bishop. In the vicinity are Barrow Hill camp, and traces of the ancient Belgic boundary wall called by the Saxons *Wodensdic*, now Wandsdyke.

COMBE FLOREY, a par. in the hund. of Taunton, in the co. of Somerset, 6½ miles N.W. of Taunton, its post town, and 1½ mile W. of Bishop's Lydeard station. The West Somerset line passes through the parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £263, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is a neat building, with tower; the living of which was held at one time by the Rev. Sydney Smith. Here are National schools for both sexes. The annual val. of the charities is about £11. Mrs. Helyar is lady of the manor, who resides at Combe Florey House.

COMBE HOLLAM, a hmlt. in the par. of Dulverton, in the co. of Somerset, 1 mile N.E. of Dulverton. It is situated on the river Ex.

COMBE-IN-TEIGNHEAD, a par. in the hund. of Wonford, in the co. of Devon, 3 miles S.W. of Teignmouth, and 3 E. of Newton Abbot, its post town, both which places are stations on the South Devon line. It is situated near the mouth of the river Teign. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £324, in the patron. of J. W. Harding and W. Long, Esqrs. The church is an ancient stone edifice recently restored. There are National schools and an almshouse. The charities amount to £3 7*s.* per annum. Henry Michel More, Esq., is lord of the manor.

COMBE LONG, a par. in the hund. of Wootton, in the co. of Oxford, 2 miles S.W. of Woodstock, its post town. It is situated on the river Evenlode. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £90, in the patron. of Lincoln College, Oxford. The church, built in the 14th century, is in the early English style of architecture, with good niches and a carved stone pulpit. The charities produce £10 per annum.

COMBE-MARTIN. *See* COMBMARTIN, Devon.

COMBE, MONCKTON, a par. in the hund. of Bath-Forum, in the co. of Somerset, 2 miles to the S. of Bath, its post town. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the paper mills and in the Bath stone quarries. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, and in the gift of the Vicar of South Stoke. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

COMBEND, a vil. in the par. of Colesbourne, in the co. of Gloucester, 6 miles N.W. of Cirencester. It is situated on the line of the Roman way, called Ermine Street, and was the site of a villa with bath attached, the remains of which were discovered in 1800.

COMBER, or CUMBER, a par. and small town, in the bars. of Lower and Upper Castlereagh, in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 16 miles N.W. of Downpatrick, and 104 from Dublin. It is a station on the Belfast and County Down railway. The parish extends along the upper part of Lough Strangford. It is hilly, with bog and moorland, much of which has been reclaimed; the soil is of middling quality. The highest ground is at Scrabo Hill, which rises 534 feet above the sea-level. The living is an impropriate cur. in the dioc. of Down, val. £109, in the patron. of the Marquis of Londonderry. The church, which is built on the site of an old abbey, is in the later English style. Comber is the seat of a presb., and contains three Presbyterian meeting-houses—one in the town, another at Moneyrea, and the third at Gransha. There is a Wesleyan chapel and several schools, one under the governor of Erasmus Smith's schools. The town, containing 1,700 inhabitants, stands on the cross roads from Belfast to Killyleagh, and from Donaghadee to Ballinahinch, near the Comber river, which here falls into Lough Strangford. It consists of four well-built streets and a square, in the centre of which is a monument to General Gillespie. There are flour mills, a flax spinning mill, a police station, house of industry, breweries, distilleries, and bleach-grounds. A Cistercian abbey is alleged to have been founded here in the 12th century by St. Patrick, which was rebuilt in 1201 by Brien Catha; but he being slain by John de Courcy, the abbey was given to the Clandeboys, from whom it came to Viscount Ardes, first Earl of Mount Alexander. The viscount erected on an eminence near the town a castle known as Mount Alexander, now in ruins. In the neighbourhood are several handsome seats, and some stone ruins supposed to be Druidical. Fairs are held on the 14th January, 5th April, 28th June, and 19th October.

COMBE RAWLEIGH. *See* COMBRAWLEIGH, Devon.

COMBERBACH, a tnshp. in the par. of Great Budworth, in the hund. of Bucklow, in the co. of Chester, 2 miles N.W. of Northwich, its post town. It contains a small lake called Comberbach Water.

COMBERMERE, a tnshp. in the par. of Acton, in the co. of Chester, 3 miles N.E. of Whitchurch. It was the site of an abbey founded by Hugh Malbanc at the commencement of the 12th century. The Cottons, to whom the site was granted, rebuilt the abbey as a family mansion, the present seat of Viscount Combermere, who takes his name and title from the beautiful lake which winds for above a mile through the park.

COMBERTON, a par. in the hund. of Wetherley, in the co. of Cambridge, 5½ miles N.W. of Harston, and 4 S.W. of Cambridge. The manor was anciently held by the peculiar tenure of king's falcon-keeper and baker. The parish is watered by the Bourn brook, and contains a section of common. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £153, in the patron. of Jesus College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a stone structure in the perpendicular style of architecture. The charities amount to £35. Here is an endowed National school for both sexes. Coprolites are found lying near the surface. G. Foster, Esq., is lord of the manor.

COMBERTON, a hmlt. in the hund. of Wolphy, in the co. of Hereford, 5 miles N. of Leominster.

COMBERTON. *See* COMMERTON, Worcestershire.

COMBERTON, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Upper Pershore, in the co. of Worcester, 2 miles S. of Pershore, its post town, which is a station on the West Midland railway, and 3 from the Eckington station of the Great Western line. It is situated under Bredon Hill on the river Avon. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £254, in the patron. of the Rev. C. H. Parker. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The parochial charities produce about £25 per annum. The tithes were commuted in 1818.

COMBERTON, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Upper Pershore, in the co. of Worcester, 1 mile to the N.E. of the above, and 1½ S. of Pershore. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £258, in the patron. of the Rev. W. Parker. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The charities produce about £2 per annum. The tithes were commuted in 1803.

COMBE ST. NICHOLAS, a par. in the eastern div. of the hund. of Kingsbury, in the co. of Somerset, 5 miles from the Chard-road station, and 2½ N.W. of the town of Chard. At Walton, in this parish, was formerly a nunnery. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £440, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient stone edifice in the perpendicular style, with aisles, chancel, nave, transept, and low embattled tower. It contains a richly carved screen. The Forest charity produces £150 per annum, arising out of one-third of the lands of Roch Forest, disafforested by Charles II. Here is a National school for both sexes. Fairs are held on the 18th June, and the Wednesday after the 11th December.

COMBHAY, a par. in the hund. of Wellow, in the co. of Somerset, 4 miles S.W. of Bath, its post town. It is situated on a tributary of the river Avon, near the Kennet canal. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £307, in the patron. of the Hon. H. H. Tracey. The church is a stone edifice. Here are parochial and Sunday schools for both sexes. The Roman Fosse Way runs through the village.

COMB HILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Nether Witton, in the western div. of the ward of Morpeth, in the co. of Northumberland, 2 miles N.W. of Nether Witton.

COMBMARTIN, a par. and considerable vil. in the hund. of Braunton, in the co. of Devon, 5 miles E. of Ilfracombe, its post town, and 10 N. of Barnstaple. It is situated on a creek of Combmartin Bay, in the Bristol Channel, and was given to Martin de Tours by William I. In former times it was noted for its silver mines, which were worked from the reign of Edward I. to that of Elizabeth. A loving cup of 137 oz., wrought of silver from these mines, bearing the date 1593, was presented by Sir B. Bulmer to the city of London, and is still used on Lord Mayor's Day. Several of these mines have been re-opened, and have yielded 40 oz. silver per ton of lead ore. The stratum in which they occur is a variety of killas or clay slate, containing veins of galena, lead, quartz, and iron. The county magistrates hold petty sessions in the village on the first Monday in every month; but the market is discontinued, and the market-house fallen into decay. The houses extend along the dale upwards of a mile from the sea-shore. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £387, in the patron. of the Rev. William Toms. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a fine edifice. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there are National schools for both sexes. An endowed school was founded by George Ley in 1716, and was rebuilt by his grandson. The charities produce £25 per annum, being the endowment of Ley's school. Harding, the Roman Catholic divine, who for some time conformed to the Protestant religion, and was tutor to Lady Jane Grey, was a native of this place. There is anchorage in the small bay under the Hangman hills in 8 fathoms water.

COMBPYNE, a par. in the hund. of Axminster, in the co. of Devon, 3½ miles S. of Axminster, its post town and railway station on the South-Western line, and 4 from Lyme Regis. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £127, in the patron. of Messrs. Knight, Cuff, and Edwards. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice, possessing a chalice anterior to the Reformation. H. Knight, Esq., is lord of the manor.

COMBRAWLEIGH, a par. in the hund. of Axminster, in the co. of Devon, 1 mile N.E. of Honiton, its post town and railway station. The manor formerly belonged to the Baunton and Matthews families. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £272, in the patron. of E. S. Drewe, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient stone edifice, with monuments and stained-glass windows. There are free schools for boys and girls. William Bernard, Esq., is lord of the manor.

COMBRIDGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Rochester, in the co. of Strafford, 5 miles N. of Uttoxeter.

COMBROOK, a chplry. in the par. of Kineton, in the hund. of Kington, in the co. of Warwick, 2 miles W. of Kineton, its post town, and 7 from Stratford-on-Avon. It is situated near the ancient Fosse Way. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, annexed to the vic.* of Kineton, in the patron. of Lord Willoughby. The church is dedicated to God, the Blessed Virgin, and St. Margaret. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a free school. The tithes were commuted in 1772.

COMBS, a par. in the hund. of Stow, in the co. of Suffolk, 2½ miles from Needham Market, and 1½ S. of Stowmarket. It is situated on the river Orwell. There is a large tannery where a great number of men are employed. The parish is divided into two manors, Bevants and Combs; the Rev. R. Daniel is lord of the former, and the Earl of Ashburnham of the latter. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £880, in the patron. of the Earl of Ashburnham. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The charities amount to £3 per annum.

COMBS, ST., a vil. in the par. of Longmay, in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland, 4 miles S.E. of Fraserburgh.

COMBWICH, or CUMMIDGE, a subport to Bridgwater, in the co. of Somerset, 4 miles N.W. of Bridgwater. It is situated at a ferry on the river Parret.

COMELY BANK, a vil. in the par. of Melrose, in the co. of Roxburgh, Scotland, 1 mile from Melrose, and 35 from Edinburgh.

COMER MOUNTAINS, a chain of hills in Queen's co., Carlow, and Kilkenny, in the prov. of Leinster, Ireland. They separate the valleys of the Nore and Barrow, and are rich in coal.

COMLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Cardington, in the co. of Salop, 3 miles N.E. of Church Stretton.

COMME-DHUV, or THE BLACK VALLEY, a mountain pass leading to the glen or ravine bearing the

same name, in South Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is situated about 5 miles on the road from Kenmare to Killarney, and in the vicinity of the great lakes of that district. The view obtained from this point is one of exceeding grandeur.

COMMERTON, or COMBERTON, a hmlt. in Kidderminster Foreign quarter, 2 miles S.E. of Kidderminster.

COMMITMAEN, a hund. in the south-western part of the co. of Carnarvon; contains Bardsey-Isle, Llanllegwning, Rhiw, Aberdaron, Bodferin, Pen-llech, Llangan, Mylltyern, Bryncroes, Llan-faelrhys, and Llangwnadle.

COMMONDALE, or COLMONDALE, a tnshp. in the par. of Guisbrough, in the eastern div. of the lib. of Langbaurgh, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles S.E. of Guisbrough. This place is so called after Bishop Colman, who had a hermitage here.

COMMON SIDE, a hmlt. in the par. of Walton, in the first div. of the hund. of Elmbridge, in the co. of Surrey.

COMP, a hmlt. in the par. of Leybourne, in the hund. of Larkfield, in the co. of Kent, 2 miles W. of Malling, and 5 N.W. of Maidstone.

COMP GREAT, a tnshp. in the par. of Wrotham, in the co. of Kent, 3 miles S.E. of Wrotham. In the vicinity is Mereworth Wood.

COMPSTALL, a vil. in the par. of Stockport, hund. of Macclesfield, in the co. of Chester, 5 miles E. of Stockport. The houses are modern, and many of the inhabitants are engaged in the neighbouring cotton-mills and in the collieries.

COMPTON, a hund. in the middle portion of the co. of Berks; contains the pars. of Farnborough, Chilton, Aldworth, East and West Ilsley, Catmore, and Compton, comprising 18,190 acres.

COMPTON, or COMPTON PARVA, a par. in the hund. of Compton, in the co. of Berks, 2 miles E. of East Ilsley, and 6 from the Goring station of the Great Western railway. The village lies in a hollow or valley under Compton Down, hence its name. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, of the val. of £270, in the patron. of J. P. Wasey, Esq. The church is an ancient Norman structure. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel.

COMPTON, a par. in the hund. of Buddlesgate (lower half), in the Winchester div. of the co. of Hants, 7 miles S.W. of Winchester, its post town, and 10 N. of Southampton. It is situated on the river Itchen, and is intersected by the South-Western line. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £329, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is partly in the Norman style of architecture. There are National schools for both sexes. The charities amount to £9 per annum. On the Down are traces of the camp which Cromwell pitched previous to the siege of Winchester Castle, then defended by the royalists. The Dean and Chapter of Winchester are lords of the manor.

COMPTON, a par. in the first div. of the hund. of Godalming, in the co. of Surrey, 4 miles N.W. of Guildford, its post town, and the same distance from Godalming. It is situated under Hog's Back Hill, and has attached to it the manors of Eastbury, Westbury, and Field Place. There is a large common. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £380, in the patron. of J. M. Molyneux, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient edifice, partly in the early English style. It has a chapel over the chancel, which has been recently restored. The charities amount to £13, and there is a National school.

COMPTON, a par. in the hund. of Westbourne, Chichester rape, in the co. of Sussex, 10 miles N.W. of Chichester, and 7 S. of Petersfield. It is mentioned in King Alfred's will as *Cumtune*, and is entered in Domesday as *Contone*. The living is a vic.* annexed to Upper Harden, in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £487, with 30 acres of glebe, in the patron. of Rev. G. A. Langdale. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was restored and enlarged in 1849. The register dates from 1558. Here are National schools for both sexes. Admiral Sir Phipps Hornby is lord of the manor.

COMPTON, a lib. in the par. of Tettenhall, in the N. div. of the hund. of Seisdon, in the co. of Stafford, 2 miles W. of Wolverhampton. It is situated on the Stafford and Birmingham canal. Wrottesley Hall is the seat of Lord Wrottesley, whose ancestors possessed it in the reign of Henry III. The present hall was erected in 1696. Here are vestiges of a British town.

COMPTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Kinfare, in the co. of Stafford, 2 miles W. of Wolverhampton. It is situated on the Stafford and Birmingham canal.

COMPTON, a tythg. in the par. of Compton Dundon, in the co. of Somerset, 5 miles N.E. of Langport.

COMPTON, a tythg. in the par. of Henbury, in the upper div. of the hund. of Henbury, in the co. of Gloucester, 4 miles N.W. of Bristol.

COMPTON, a tythg. in the par. of Newent, hund. of Botloe, in the co. of Gloucester, 2 miles N.E. of Newent.

COMPTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Ashborne, hund. of Morleston, in the co. of Derby, 1 mile from Ashborne. It is joined to Clifton. Miss Frances Hayne is lady of the manor.

COMPTON, a tythg. in the par. of Enford, in the co. of Wilts, 7 miles N. of Amesbury.

COMPTON ABBAS, a par. in the hund. of Sixpenny Handley, in the co. of Dorset, 3 miles S. of Shaftesbury, its post town, and 6 from Gillingham railway station. The village derives its name from being situated in a combe or vale, and its adjunct from having formerly belonged to Shaftesbury Abbey. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £267, in the patron. of Sir R. C. Glyn, Bart., who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient Gothic structure. The register dates from 1650. There are parochial schools for boys and girls.

COMPTON ABBAS, or WEST COMPTON, a par. in the hund. of Cerne, in the co. of Dorset, 7 miles E. of Bridport, and 3 S. of Maiden Newton, its post town and railway station. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £150, in the patron. of R. Williams, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a small edifice. The manor formerly belonged to Milton Abbey.

COMPTON ABDALE, a par. in the hund. of Bradley, in the co. of Gloucester, 3½ miles W. of Northleach, its post town. It is situated on the river Colne. There was an extensive heath at Compton Scrubs, but the greater part is now enclosed. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £81, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is an ancient stone edifice. Here are week-day and Sunday schools.

COMPTON BASSETT, a par. in the hund. of Calne, in the co. of Wilts, 2 miles E. of Calne, its post town. It anciently belonged to the Basset family, who forfeited it to the crown. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £497, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is partly in the perpendicular and partly in the Norman styles of architecture. The register commences in 1558. There are National schools for both sexes. G. H. Heneage Esq., is lord of the manor, and resides at Compton House, which has an extensive view of 30 miles, and contains many valuable portraits.

COMPTON BAY, a small bay in the Isle of Wight, about 1½ mile to the N.W. of Brixton, near Compton Chine.

COMPTON BEAUCHAMP, a par. in the hund. of Shrivenham, in the co. of Berks, 6 miles S.W. of Farringdon, its post town, and 1 mile from the Farringdon Road station of the Great Western railway. It is pleasantly situated on the Port Way near the Great Western line. It anciently belonged to the Beauchamps, who had 43 lordships in this county. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £333, in the patron. of Earl Craven. The church, dedicated to St. Swithin, is an ancient structure in the Norman style of architecture. There is a school supported by voluntary contributions.

In the neighbourhood are Uffington Castle, the White Horse, the Blowing Stone, and other antiquities. Earl Craven is lord of the manor.

COMPTON BISHOP, a par. in the hund. of Winterstoke, in the co. of Somerset, 2 miles W. of Axbridge, its post town, and 11 from the Yatton railway station. It is pleasantly situated at the foot of the Mendip hills, and contains the tnshp. of Cross. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £185, in the patron. of the prebendary. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, was restored in 1852. It is a small edifice in the early pointed style, with some traces of Norman architecture, and contains a stone pulpit and font. The register dates from 1641. The charities produce about £18 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, as well as a Sunday school. A beautiful stalactite cave was discovered some years past, but has since been robbed of its gems. The lord of the manor is Sir Charles Mordaunt, Bart. This place took the suffix to its name from the Bishop of Bath and Wells, who possessed the manor about the time of the Norman Conquest.

COMPTON CHAMBERLAIN, a par. in the southern div. of the hund. of Damerham, in the co. of Wilts, 6 miles W. of Wilton, and 10 from Salisbury, its post town. It is situated on a branch of the river Avon. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Salisbury, and in the patron. of C. Penruddock, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient edifice in the Gothic style. It contains a monument to the memory of Colonel John Penruddock, who was beheaded by order of Cromwell for attempting to restore Charles II. The register commences in 1538.

COMPTON DANDO, a par. in the hund. of Keynsham, in the co. of Somerset, 7 miles from Bristol, its post town, 8 from Bath, and 3 from the Keynsham railway station. It is situated on the river Chew, and contains the tnshps. of Tucking-Mills and Woolard. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £180, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small edifice in the Gothic style, with square tower. The Wesleyans have a place of worship, and there is a National school. The charities produce about £75 per annum, being the rent of the church lands. There are traces in the parish of the Wandsdyke.

COMPTON DUNDON, a par. in the hund. of Whitley, in the co. of Somerset, 5 miles N.E. of Langport, and 5 miles S. of the Glastonbury railway station. It is situated near the river Carey, and contains the tnshps. of Compton Dundon, and Littleton. The manor anciently belonged to the Beauchamps. It received the suffix to its name from a lofty hill called Dundon Beacon. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £201, in the patron. of the Bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient stone edifice in the Gothic style of architecture. The register dates from 1682. The annual val. of the charities is about £5. Here is a Sunday school. Lord Ilchester is lord of the manor.

COMPTON DURVILL, a tythg. in the par. of South Petherton, in the co. of Somerset, 1 mile from South Petherton.

COMPTON, EAST, a tythg. in the par. of Pilton, in the co. of Somerset, 1 mile S.W. of Shepton Mallet.

COMPTON FENNY, a par. in the Burton Bassett div. of the hund. of Kington, in the co. of Warwick, 6 miles to the S. of Southam, its post town. It is situated under Compton Hill, near the Oxford canal. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £417, in the gift of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The parochial charities produce £10 per annum. Sir H. B. Dudley, Bart., was born in this village.

COMPTON GIFFORD, a tythg. in the par. of Charles-the-Martyr, in the hund. of Roborough, in the co. of Devon, 1½ mile from Plymouth. It formerly belonged to the Giffords, but now to the Earl of Morley. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Charles-the-Martyr, in the dioc. of Exeter, in the patron. of the executors of the late Sir C. Bishop, Bart.

COMPTON GREENFIELD, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Henbury, in the co. of Gloucester, 6 miles N. of Bristol. It is situated near the mouth of the river Severn. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £144, in the patron. of R. C. Lippincott, Esq. The church is a stone edifice in the early English style, and was, with the exception of the tower, rebuilt in 1852. The lord of the manor is R. C. Lippincott, Esq.

COMPTON LITTLE, or PARVA, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Deerhurst, in the co. of Warwick, 4½ miles N.W. of Chipping Norton. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £66, in the patron. of Christ Church, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Dennis. The parochial charities, including the income of Jordan's school, produce about £50 per annum. The parish is situated near the Four-shire-stone, and until recently formed part of the county of Gloucester. Bishop Juxon, Charles I.'s chaplain, lived here.

COMPTON LONG, a hmlt. in the par. of Ronton, in the co. of Stafford, 5 miles W. of Stafford.

COMPTON LONG, a par. in the hund. of Kington, in the co. of Warwick, 1 mile from Little Compton, and 5 S.E. of Shipston-on-Stour. The village is considerable, and was once a market town. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £191, in the patron. of Exeter College. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, has a sanctus-bell turret. The manor anciently belonged to the Sheldon family, who resided at Weston Hall. Near the village is a Druidical circle, called Rollwright.

COMPTON MARTIN, a par. in the hund. of Chewton, in the co. of Somerset, 8 miles N. of Wells, 9 from the Yatton railway station, and 11 from Bristol, its post town. It is situated to the N. of the Mendip hills, and anciently belonged to Martin de Tours, from whom it received the suffix to its name. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £494, in the patron. of Mrs. Hardwicke. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a fine stone edifice, and has a chapel annexed belonging to Bickfield Farm. There is a parochial school for both sexes, and a Sunday school. The charities produce about £10 per annum. The lord of the manor is John Henniker, Esq. Bickfield Farm is a chapelry of this parish.

COMPTON MURDACH. *See* COMPTON VERNEY, Warwickshire.

COMPTON, NETHER, a par. in the hund. of Sherborne, in the co. of Dorset, 2 miles N.W. of Sherborne, its post town, and 4 from Yeovil. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. with that of Over Compton, £300, in the patron. of J. Goodden, Esq., of Over Compton House. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. There is a school with a small endowment, the other charities produce £6 per annum.

COMPTON, OVER, a par. in the co. of Dorset, adjoining Nether Compton, to which it is united for ecclesiastical purposes.

COMPTON PARVA. *See* COMPTON, Berks, and COMPTON LITTLE, Warwickshire.

COMPTON PAUNCEFOOT, a par. in the hund. of Catsash, in the co. of Somerset, 2½ miles E. of the Sparkford railway station, and 5 S. of Castle Cary, its post town. This parish took the suffix to its name from the Pauncefoot family, of Great Brickhill, who formerly held the manor. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £140, in the patron. of B. H. Hunt, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone edifice in the perpendicular style, with tower and spire and stained-glass windows. The register commences in 1559. Here is a National school for boys and girls, as also a Sunday school. B. H. Hunt, Esq., of Compton Castle, is lord of the manor.

COMPTON PLACE, a seat of the Earl of Darlington, in the co. of Sussex, 5 miles S. of Hailsham. It is situated on the coast near Beachy Head.

COMPTON SCORPION, or SCORTEN, a hmlt. in

he par. of Ilmington, hund. of Kington, in the co. of Warwick, 3 miles W. of Shipston-on-Stour. Sir Thomas Overbury was a native of this place. The manor anciently belonged to the Palmers.

COMPTON VALLENCE, or EAST COMPTON, a par. in the lib. of Frampton, Bridport div. of the co. of Dorset, 6 miles W. of Dorchester, and 3 S. of Maiden Newton, its post town and railway station. It is situated on the bank of a small stream. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £300, in the patron. of R. Williams, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket, is a handsome stone edifice in the later English style of architecture. It was (with the exception of the tower) rebuilt in 1840, and possesses a pulpit of Bath stone, with altar of Caen stone.

COMPTON VERNEY, or COMPTON MURDOCH, a ext. par. place in the hund. of Kington, in the co. of Warwick, 1 mile N.W. of Kington. It is situated on he ancient Fosse Way. This place formerly belonged o the Murdoch family, but now to the Verneys. Compton House, the seat of Lord Willoughby de Broke, is a ect for the Warwick hounds.

COMPTON, WEST, a tythg. in the par. of Pilton, und. of Whitstone, in the co. of Somerset, 1 mile S.W. f Shepton Mallet.

COMPTON WYNIATES, or IN-THE-HOLE, a ar. in the hund. of Kington, in the co. of Warwick, ½ miles E. of Shipston-on-Stour. Kineton is its post own. The Marquis of Northampton takes the title of arl from this place, where his ancestors resided preious to the Conquest. The living is a rect. annexed the vic.* of Tysoe, in the dioc. of Worcester, in the atron. of the Marquis of Northampton, who is lord of he manor. The church, a neat stone structure in the erpendicular style, was rebuilt on the site of one estroyed by the parliamentarians. Compton House, he seat of the Comptons, was constructed of the ruins f Fulbrooke Castle in the reign of Henry VIII.

COMRIE, a par. in the district of Middle Perth, in he co. of Perth, Scotland. The par. is about 13 miles length, and between 9 and 10 miles in breadth, comrehending Glenartney, Glenlednock, Glentarken, and ina-Glen at the head of Strathearn. On the sides of he Strath, looking towards the E. end of Loch Earn, nd oven along the loch itself, is a continued ridge of fty hills, which, from the uncertainty of the crops by tense frost and heavy rains, are mostly appropriated the pasturage of sheep. Few districts display more riety of wild Highland scenery than Comrie, with its vers, mountains, and lake, and Gallic-speaking popuion. The chief rivers are the Earn and Uchil, the rmer of which flows into Loch Earn, a beautiful panse of water, 8 miles in length, the banks of which e covered with natural wood of great value; and tensive plantations have also been made in different rts of the parish. The loftiest summits are Benchonzie d Benvoirlich, rising respectively to the heights of 900 and 3,300 feet above the level of the sea. The cks are mica slate, and other primitive rocks, interersed with limestone. Near the forest of Glenairtneg a good slate quarry, and at Dalclathie, near the . end of Loch Earn, is a quarry of excellent limeone. Iron ore abounds, and was formerly extensively melted. The principal landowners are Lord Willughby D'Eresby, Sir David Dundas, Bart., and four hers. The principal mansions are Dunira, Ardvoirch, Aberuchill, Comrie House, and Dalhouzie. The ir. is in the presb. of Auchterarder, and in the patron. the crown. The minister has a stipend of £310. here is also a Free church and an United Presbyrian church. The village of Comrie stands on the bank of the Earn, 6½ miles W. of Crieff. It has woollen manufactory, and a considerable trade in tton weaving. The parish church is a handsome ilding with a lofty spire. Lord Melville's monument, mile distant on the bank of the Lednock, is a granite elisk, 72 feet in height. Comrie is a burgh of barony der Sir David Dundas. The village and its neighurhood are more frequently visited by earthquakes than any other locality in the British Isles. A severe shock was felt on the evening of October 23rd, 1839. There are three Druidical circles, and the outline of a Roman camp, 16 acres in extent, supposed by some antiquaries to mark the locality of the battle between Agricola and Galgacus. Others identify it with the camp mentioned by Tacitus, where the 9th legion sustained a disastrous night attack from the Caledonians. Fairs are held in March, May, July, November, and December.

CONAN-BRIDGE, a vil. in the par. of Urquhart and Logie-Wester, in the co. of Ross, Scotland. It stands on the right bank of the river Conan, 2½ miles S.W. of Dingwall.

CONA WATER, a small river, in Argyleshire, Scotland. It runs 8 miles W. to Invercoe, and in its course passes through the wild pass of Glencoe and under Con Fion, or "Fingal's Seat," the traditional birthplace of Ossian.

CONCHAN, or KIRK-ONCHAN, a par. in the middle sheading of the Isle of Man, 4 miles N.E. of Douglas. It is situated on the coast near Banks How, and includes Kiondroughad and part of the flourishing town of Douglas, which is rapidly rising into importance as a watering-place and a place of trade. In the landward part the apparent decrease of population has been occasioned by the extension of the boundaries of the town of Douglas. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Sodor and Man, val. £150, in the patron. of the crown. The church, dedicated to St. Oncha, has recently been rebuilt. There are schools, and the Union poorhouse stands in the village. Along the coast are found many rare marine plants, and on the hills are Celtic barrows. A cattle fair is held on the 20th May.

CONDERTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Overbury, in the hund. of Oswaldslow, in the co. of Worcester, 5 miles S. of Pershore, and 2½ E. of the Bredon railway station on the Birmingham and Bristol line.

CONDICOTE, a par., partly in the upper div. of the hund. of Kiftsgate, and partly in the hund. of Slaughter, in the co. of Gloucester, 6 miles from the Addlestrop railway station on the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton line, and 3 N.W. of Stow-on-the-Wold, its post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £158, in the patron. of the Rev. W. Bishop and others. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient edifice. There are both weekday and Sunday schools. Near the village are the remains of a British as well as of a Roman camp. In Edward III.'s time William de Clinton, Earl of Huntingdon, possessed the manor of Condicote. The Misses Bishop hold the manorial rights.

CONDONS AND CLANGIBBON, a bar. in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is bounded by the co. of Limerick on the N., by Tipperary and Waterford on the E., by the bars. of Kinnataloon and Barrymore on the S., and by the bar. of Fermoy on the W. Its length is 15 miles, by a breadth of over 10 in some parts. It embraces an area of 78,481 acres, including the pars. of Brigown, Aghacross, Fermoy, Clondulane, Kilworth, Kilphelan, Marshalstown, Macroney, and Templemolaga, with parts of the pars. of Derryvillane, Castlelyons, Farahy, Dunmahon, Leitrim, Kilcrumper, Glanworth, Kilgullane, Kildorrery, Knockmourne, Mocollop with Lismore, and Litter. The northern, eastern, and southern borders are sheltered by the Galtee, Kilworth, and Nagles mountains. The Blackwater washes the southern frontier. The soil is good, on a limestone bottom. This barony was formerly a portion of the ancient Fermoy, or Feramuighfene. The Condons district passed into the possession of the English family of that name, otherwise called Cauntons. The Clangibbon portion, anciently called Ive-le-bane, belonged to the Fitzgibbons and to Fitzgerald, the White Knight.

CONDORAT, a vil. in the par. of Cumbernauld, in the co. of Dumbarton, Scotland, 3 miles S.W. of Cumbernauld.

CONDOVER, a hund. in the middle div. of the co. of Salop. It is divided into the Condover and Cound

divs.; the former containing the pars. of Condover, Church Pulverbatch, Frodesley, Lechotwood, Longnor, Smethcott, Stapleton, Sutton, Woolstaston, and parts of St. Chad, St. Julian, and Meole-Brace; the latter div. containing the pars. of Acton-Burnell, Berrington, Cound, Harley, Kenley Pitchford, and Church-Preen. The two divs. comprise about 42,840 acres, part of which is hilly.

CONDOVER, a par. in the hund. of Condover, in the co. of Salop, 4 miles S.W. of Shrewsbury, its post town. It has a station on the Shrewsbury and Hereford railway. It is situated on a branch of the Severn, and contains the tnshps. and hmlts. of Bayston, Boreton, Chatford, High and Low Condover, Dorrington, Lyth, Ryton, Westley, and Wheathall. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £258, in the patron. of E. W. Owen, Esq., who is also lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient stone structure, chiefly in the Norman style. In addition to the parish church there is a district church at Dorrington, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £127, in the patron. of T. H. Edwards, Esq. There is an endowed school. The parochial charities produce £25 per annum, and the church lands, which are also applied to parochial purposes, £31. Condover Hall was built by Chief Justice Owen about 1590.

CONE ISLAND, a small island in Broad Haven harbour, in the co. of Mayo, Ireland.

CONEY, or CUNEY, a small island in the bar. of Carbury, in the co. of Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Sligo. It is about 3¾ miles in circuit, and forms a breakwater to the bay. There are five other small islands of this name in Ireland; one in Lough Neagh, co. of Armagh; another at the mouth of the river Fergus, co. of Clare; a third in Crookhaven, co. of Cork; a fourth in Lough Swilly, co. of Donegal; and a fifth in Upper Lough Erne, co. of Fermanagh.

CONEYBOROUGH, a vil. in the bar. of Coolestown, in the co. of Kildare, Ireland, 1 mile from Edenderry, and 37 from Dublin.

CONEYSTHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Barton-le-Street, in the wap. of Bulmer, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles W. of New Malton. Here is a chapel of ease, built at the expense of the Earl of Carlisle in 1835, and there is a school supported by the Countess of Carlisle.

CONEYTHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Goldsborough, in the upper div. of the wap. of Claro, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles N.E. of Goldsborough, and 3 E. of Knaresborough, its post town.

CONFEY, a par. in the bar. of North Salt, in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles N.E. of Celbridge. Lucan is its post town. The road from Dublin to Maynooth and the Royal canal pass through the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with Leixlip, £527, in the patron. of the Archbishop of Dublin. There are remains of a castle, of which Camden makes mention.

CONG, a par. and post town, in the bars. of Ross and Kilmaine, in the cos. of Galway and Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. The surface is rocky and wild in the extreme, abounding in hill, ravine, cave, and chasm; parts are boggy, and very excellent limestone is quarried. The western portion lies at the foot of the Joyce Country hills, near the Benlevy and Maamdarg mountains. It commands a fine view of loughs Mask and Corrib. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Tuam, val. £365, in the patron. of the bishop. The church stands on a trifling elevation at a short distance from the village, and was rebuilt in 1855, at an expense of £1,000, by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. A tower and spire have since been added at the cost of £900. There is a Roman Catholic place of worship. Cong was formerly a town of much consequence, and the reputed capital of Connaught. It is now only a village, where petty sessions are held, and contains a police station. To the old abbey of Cong, it is said, Roderick O'Connor, the last native king of Ireland, retired from the cares of state, and died in the year 1198. His tomb is alleged to have existed in the abbey, founded here by St. Fechan in the 7th century, till a recent period. There is yet a gate and some remains of the abbey, which are in the Norman style. Cong is the central pass between the loughs Mask and Corrib into Joyce Country and Connemara. The waters of Lough Mask are 36 feet higher than those of Lough Corrib, and pass underground through the celebrated cave called "the Pigeon-hole," into the latter. There are seven Druidical circles in and adjoining the glebe land, besides two ancient crosses, one of which has been removed to the Dublin Irish Academy. The neighbouring seats are Ashford, Ballymagibbon, and Strandhill.

CONGERSTON, a par. in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, in the co. of Leicester, 6 miles N. of the Atherstone railway station, and 3 N.W. of Market Bosworth. It is situated on the river Anker and the Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £218, in the patron. of Earl Howe, who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with a tower. There are some small charities and several almshouses. The Baptists have a place of worship, and there are National and infant schools.

CONGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Freebridge Lynn, in the co. of Norfolk, 6½ miles N.E. of Lynn. It is situated in the north-western portion of the county, not far from the Great Eastern railway. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £453, in the patron. of John Roper, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an old flint and stone building, consisting of chancel, nave, and tower. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. There is a National and an evening school, supported by Miss Sarah Hamond, of Swaffham, who is lady of the manor. The famous antiquary, Sir Henry Spelman, was born here in the year 1564.

CONGLETON, a chplry., municipal borough, and market town, in the par. of Astbury, in the hund. of Northwich, in the co. of Chester, 2 miles from Astbury. It is situated on the North Staffordshire railway; there is also a short branch line to the lime-quarries. The town lies in a hollow on the river Dane, near the Macclesfield canal, and is a place of considerable commercial importance. It is mentioned in Domesday Book under the name of *Cogletone*, and received a charter of incorporation in 1625 from James I. It is at present governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, and contained, according to the census of 1861, 2,681 houses, inhabited by a population of 12,328, against 10,520 in 1851, showing an increase of 1,808 in the decennial period. The town, which is well built and lighted with gas, contains a guildhall, bank, assembly-rooms, three churches and several chapels, besides many factories for the manufacture of silk, cotton, and ribands. Many of the inhabitants are also employed in the making of gloves and leather laces, technically known as "Congleton Points." The livings of all three churches are perpet. curs. in the dioc. of Chester: that of the old church, val. £143, is in the patron of Thomas Rowley, Esq.; and those of St. James and St. Stephen, which are of recent erection, val. £150 each, in the alternate patron. of the crown and Bishop of Chester. There are grammar, National, and other schools. President Bradshaw, who sat on the trial of Charles I., was once mayor. The honour gives the title of baron to the Parnells. It is the head of a Poor-law Union, and a County Court and Registration districts. Saturday is the market day, and fairs are held on the Thursday before Shrovetide, the 12th May, 12th July, and 22nd November.

CONGRESBURY, a par. in the hund. of Winterstoke, in the co. of Somerset, 2 miles E. of the Yatton station on the Bristol and Exeter line, and 12 S.W. of Bristol, its post town. It is situated on the river Yeo. A singular custom of distributing annually the common lands by lot in single acres, hence called Dolemoors, formerly prevailed in this manor. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. with the cur. of Wick St. Lawrence annexed, £800, in the patron. of the

rustees of Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, at Bristol. The icarage house has a very remarkable porch, the arch of hich is richly ornamented with an imitation of the ell-known tooth ornament of the 13th century, but ally built about 1470 by the executors of Bishop eckington, the arms over the doorway, cut in the riginal stone-work, being those of the see of Wells and f Beckington's executors, the same as in the Vicar's lose, at Wells, so that this house was built about the me time as that work. The church, dedicated to St. ndrew, is a stone edifice in the perpendicular style, ith two small chapels. It contains a font of the 12th ntury. The register commences in 1557. The charities roduce about £5 per annum. The Plymouth Brethren nd Primitive Methodists have places of worship, and here is a National school. In the village is a fine arket cross, which stands on five tiers of steps. This as once a market town, and St. Congar is said to have unded an oratory here in 711. A fair is held on the th September.

CONHOPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Aymestry, in the . of Hereford, 6½ miles N.W. of Leominster.

CONINGSBY, a par. in Horncastle soke, parts of indsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 8 miles S. of Horncastle, d adjoining Tattershall. It is situated on the rivers in and Witham, and the Horncastle canal. The reat Northern railway passes within a few miles of e village. Boston is its post town. The par. com- ises the ext. par. places of Langrick Ferry and Haven nk. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, l. £644, in the patron. of Lord Aveland. The church, dicated to St. Michael, is a commodious edifice. he Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists ve places of worship. There are National and Sun- y schools. The annual val. of the charities is about 2. Eusden, the poet laureate, held the living of this rish for some time, as also did Dyer, who wrote his Fleece" here. The lord of the manor is Sir Gilbert eathcote.

CONINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Papworth, in e co. of Cambridge, 3½ miles S. of St. Ives, and 9 N.W. Cambridge. The population is small and entirely gaged in agriculture. The living is a rect.* in the oc. of Ely, val. £238, in the patron. of the bishop. he church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an old structure several styles. The charities amount to £19 a year, rent of the town lands. Here is a National school both sexes.

CONINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Norman Cross, the co. of Huntingdon, 9 miles S. of Peterborough, post town, and 3 S. of Stilton. It is situated near nington Fen and Ermine Street. It was possessed Turkill the Dane in the time of Canute, of whose tle there are yet traces, and afterwards came through Bruce, Wesenham, and other families, to the anti- ary Sir Robert Cotton, who formed that noble lection of MSS. and papers known as the Cottonian brary, now in the British Museum. The living is a t. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £508, in the patron. of J. eathcote, Esq. The church, dedicated to the Holy oss, and built in the reign of Henry VII., is a noble ucture in the later Gothic style of architecture, with wer. It is in good repair, and contains monuments the Cotton family, and a tablet to Prince David. ere is a girls' school with an endowment of £15 per num. Not far from the church stands Conington stle, the seat of J. Heathcote, Esq., who is lord of e manor. Here was discovered, about 6 feet below the face, the skeleton of a fish measuring 20 feet in length, d in several places in the fens are remains of a sub- rged forest.

CONISBROUGH, a par. in the southern div. of the p. of Strafforth, in the West Riding of the co. of rk, 5 miles S.W. of Doncaster, and 7 N. of Rother- m, its post town. It is situated on a hill by the river n, and contains the hmlt. of Clifton. This was the *Conan* of the Britons, and *Cyningburgh* or *Conanburgh* — i. e. "King's town"—of the Saxons. The living is a * in the dioc. of York, val. £206, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient edifice principally in the Norman style of architecture. The Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans have places of worship, and there is a National school for both sexes. The charities produce about £18 per annum. Here stand the remains of a Norman castle, built at the Conquest by William de Warren, on the site of a more ancient one; it is celebrated as the place where Richard de Conisborough, grandson of Edward III., was born, and is likewise a prominent feature in Sir Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe." Here are various manufactories, amongst which is that of the repairing establishment of the South Yorkshire Railway Company. S. Lane Fox, Esq., is lord of the manor. Crook-hill Hall is a well-built edifice, and beautifully situated.

CONISCLIFFE, a par. in the south-eastern div. of Darlington ward, in the co. of Durham, 4½ miles W. of Darlington, its post town and railway station. The par. is situated on the northern bank of the Tees, and contains the tnshps. of High and Low Coniscliffe (the former is also called Church Coniscliffe), and the hmlt. of Carlbury. In the vicinity are several limestone quarries. The village appears to have been a Roman station on the road to Binchester, from the circumstance that an altar and many coins have been dug up. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £216, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Edwin, is a handsome stone edifice in the early English style, and is in good repair; it is situated on a hill commanding a fine prospect. The register commences in 1590. The charities produce £12 per annum. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel, and there are National schools for both sexes. P. H. Howard, Esq., is lord of the manor.

CONISCLIFFE, HIGH and LOW, tnshps. in the par. of Coniscliffe, ward of Darlington, in the co. of Durham. [See above.]

CONISHOLME, a par. in the hund. of Louth Eske, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 4 miles N.E. of Northfleet, and 8 N.E. of Louth, its post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £250, in the patron. of the Earl of Ripon. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a small edifice, repaired in 1853. It contains brasses bearing date 1550. The Wesleyan and Free Methodists have places of worship, and there is a parochial school. The lord of the manor is W. G. Allison, Esq.

CONISTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Swine, wap. of Holderness, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles N.E. of Hull, its post town. Here is a meet for Sir C. Constable's hounds.

CONISTON CHURCH, a tnshp. and chplry in the par. of Ulverstone, hund. of Lonsdale North of the Sands, in the co. of Lancaster, 4 miles W. of Hawkshead, and 14 from Ulverstone. It is delightfully situated near the head of Coniston Lake, and is the terminus of the branch line which leaves the London and North-Western railway at Carnforth. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £133, in the patron. of the Rev. A. Peache. The church is a neat edifice, and was rebuilt in 1819. The Baptists have a place of worship. There are parochial and infant schools; also reading-room, and public library. The greater part of the inhabitants are employed in the extensive copper-mines and slate-quarries here. Near the lake of Coniston is a mountain known as Coniston Old Man, which is 2,600 feet above the level of the sea; from its summit the beautiful vales of Tilberthwaite and Yewdale are seen to perfection. On the borders of the lake stands Coniston Hall, an antique edifice, now used as a farmhouse. An annual cattle fair is held on the third Saturday in the month of September. The lord of the manor is Major-General E. Fleming.

CONISTON, COLD, a tnshp. in the par. of Gargrave, eastern div. of the wap. of Staincliff, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles W. of Skipton, and near the Bellbusk station of the North-Western railway. It is situated on the river Aire. The living is a perpet.

cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £90, in the patron. of P. Garforth, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a modern stone edifice. There is a Church of England school, and Sunday schools for both sexes. The parochial charities produce about £22 10s. per. annum. John W. Tottie, Esq., is lord of the manor.

CONISTON, MONK, a tnshp. with Skelwith, in the par. of Hawkshead, in the co. of Lancaster, 2 miles to the W. of Hawkshead. Windermere is its post town. It is situated in the Lake district, at the head of Coniston Water, abounding in trout, char, and other fish. The lake is about 6 miles long, by ¾ broad, and joins the sea by the river Crake. At Coniston Fells is some fine scenery, and copper and slate are worked.

CONISTON-WITH-KILNSAY, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Burnsall, eastern div. of the wap. of Staincliff, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 10 miles N. of Skipton. It is situated on the river Wharfe, and is connected by a bridge with Kilnsay. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Burnsall. The chapel of ease is dedicated to St. Mary. It contains a register, the earliest date of which is 1571. The annual val. of the charities is £5.

CONLEG, a vil. in the bar. of Ards, in the co. of Down, Ireland, 2 miles from Newtownards.

CONLY, an island in Lough Strangford, in the co. of Down, Ireland.

CONN, a lough in the co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, surrounded by the bars. of Carra, Gallen, and Tirawly. Its dimensions are 8 miles long by 4 in the widest part. At its lower end the lake narrows into a miniature strait, which is crossed by a bridge; numerous streams contribute their waters to this lough, and several residences beautify the spot. Here is a commodious hotel.

CONNA, a vil. in the par. of Knockmourne, bar. of Kinnataloon, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 8 miles E. of Rathcormack. It is situated on the river Bride, and has a police-station and dispensary within the Fermoy Poor-law Union. A well-built bridge spans the river. Here are the ruins of Desmond's Castle, consisting of a square tower on an eminence; it formerly belonged to Thomas Fitzgerald Roe, from whom, in 1603, it passed to Sir Richard Boyle. The castle was stormed by Cromwell, who took up his position on an adjacent vantage ground, known as the Gallows Hill. Salmon and trout fishing is carried on here. The Roman Catholic par. of Conna is in the dioc. of Cloyne and Ross.

CONNACHAN, the highest peak of St. Kilda, the farthest of the Western Islands. It is situated in N. lat. 57° 50′, and W. long. 7° 40′, on the Atlantic coast, rising 1,380 feet above the sea.

CONNACULLEW, a hmlt. in the bar. of Ballinahinch, in the co. of Galway, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Clifden.

CONNADOSSANN, a hmlt. as above, 9 miles E. of Clifden.

CONNAGE, a vil. in the par. of Ruthven, in the co. of Banff, Scotland, 4 miles S.W. of Cullen.

CONNAGE, or FISHERTON, a fishing vil. in the par. of Petty, in the co. of Inverness, Scotland, 5 miles N. of Inverness. It is situated on the Moray Frith.

CONNAUGHT, one of the four provs. of Ireland, comprising the most western and barren portion of the island—bounded E. and N.E. by Leinster and Ulster, S. by Munster, and N. and W. by the Atlantic Ocean. It is situated beyond the Shannon, including Connemara, Joyce's Country, Erris, Tyrawley, and other tracts, anciently forming the kingdom of the O'Conors. It was made shire-ground in the reign of Elizabeth, and divided into the five counties, Galway, Leitrim, Mayo, Roscommon, and Sligo. Its length from N. to S. is 112 miles, and its greatest breadth from the eastern boundary to Achill Head is 110 miles, though its average breadth does not exceed 86 miles. It contains 6,863 square miles, or one-fifth of Ireland. Its western coast is much broken up by numerous bays and inlets, and is thickly studded with islands. The general character of the country is rugged and mountainous, abounding in magnificent and picturesque scenery. The central parts are comparatively level, and of limestone formation; but the mountainous country west of Loughs Corrib and Conn is formed of schistose, sandstone, clay-slate, granite, and quartz. It is the least fertile of all the provinces, nearly half the surface being bog and waste. According to McCulloch, the land averages only 8s. 6d. per acre, and scarcely a seventh is in corn, beans, potatoes, or roots; the remainder is in hay, clover, and flax. The Irish language is still prevalent in this province, and so also are poverty and ignorance, though a great change for the better has recently commenced. The potatoe famine, and subsequent emigration, have materially influenced the population, and altered the proportion of Roman Catholic and Protestant inhabitants in favour of the latter. It was observed in the reports laid before parliament in 1863, that a real and progressive work of conversion was going on in some districts of this province to the Established Church. It constitutes a judge's circuit and a presbytery, and corresponds to the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Tuam.

CONNAUGHT OLD, the seat of Lord Plunket, in the co. of Dublin, Ireland.

CONNELL, a bar. in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, bounded by the bar. of Offaly on the W., and by the bars. of Clane and Naas on the E. It contains the pars. of Ladytown, Great Connell, Old Connell, Morristown Biller and Ratherman, and parts of Kildare, Feighcullen, and Kilmeage. Its length is 11 miles, and its greatest breadth nearly 5 miles. The Grand canal passes through the northern end.

CONNELL, GREAT, a par. in the bar. of Connell, in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N.W. of Kilcullen, and 27 from Dublin. It is situated on the river Liffey, and a branch of the Grand canal, and contains the market town of New Bridge. Here is a station on the Great Southern and Western railway of Ireland, and a handsome bridge of five arches across the Liffey. The soil is fertile but marshy. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Kildare, val. with Ladytown, £112, in the patron. of the bishop.

CONNELL, OLD, a par. in the bar. of Connell, in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N. of New Bridge, its post town and railway station. The population is thinly scattered. The living is a rect. annexed to Morristown Biller. The principal seats are Old Connell House and Morristown Lattin.

CONNELLO, LOWER, a bar. in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, bounded by the mouth of the Shannon on the N., by the bars. of Kenry and Coshma on the E., by the bar. of Upper Connello on the S., and by Shanid on the W. It contains the pars. of Cappagh, Askeaton, Clonshire, Clonagh, Dooradoyle, Croagh, Lismakeery, Kilscannell, Rathkeale, Monagh, and Tomdeely, with parts of Nantinan and Kilcornan. Its area is about 50,600 acres, much of which is bog. The limits of the barony underwent some alteration in 1835. It was formerly part of the ancient Hy-Connell.

CONNELLO, UPPER, a bar. in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, bounded by the bar. of Lower Connello on the N., by the same bar. and Coshma on the E., by Cork on the S., and by Glenquin on the W. It contains the pars. of Cloncagh, Ballingarry, Colmanstown, Clenagrew, Kilfinny, Drumcollihier, Kennedy, and a part of Bruree, Adare, Croom, Carcommickle, Kilmallock, and Drehidtarsna. Its area is about 61,257 acres. Like Connello Lower, the limits of this bar. underwent some alteration in 1835. It was formerly part of the old Hy-Conall-gaura.

CONNEMARA, a district in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, almost identical with the bar. of Ballinahinch, though a slight difference exists as to the boundaries. Its form is that of a peninsula, stretching some 34 miles from between the Killeries and Galway Bay, near loughs Corrib and Mask, to the Atlantic. Its width is about 24 miles, and its area about 550,000 acres (Irish). It includes the bars. of Ross and Joyce Country. The road traces the coast-line, which is indented with

umerous harbours and creeks, affording good anchorge, and well stocked with fish. The interior is an xpanse of wild, sterile, and bleak country, chiefly ountain and rock. Patches of highly cultivated round, like oases, occur amongst the bays and lakes. good description of marble is obtained, and limestone xists in abundance. Some rare plants are found here: mong others, growing under Urrisbeg, is the *Erica Mediterranea* and *Menziesia polifolia* of southern Europe; lso in the lakes, *Eriocaulon septangulare*. *Connemara* ignifies the "bays of the great sea." It belonged, to the xtent of 300 square miles, to Martin of Ballynahinch, y whom it was mortgaged to the Law Life Office.

CONNERIE, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Brelade, Isle f Jersey, Channel Islands.

CONNONAGH, a vil. in the bar. of East Carbery, the co. of Cork, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Ross arbery.

CONNOR, a par. and vil. in the bar. of Lower ntrim, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. he surface is boggy, and at times partially inundated y the river Glenwherry. The parish is intersected by e roads from Ballymena to Antrim, Belfast, and Carrickrgus. It contains besides Connor, the vil. of Kells. he living is a vic. in the dioc. of Connor, val., with illagan, Soler, and Killyglen, £206, in the patron. of e bishop. The church stands on an eminence, near e site of the ancient cathedral, just outside the village, id was built in 1818 at the expense of the late Board First Fruits. A glebe house adjoins the church, id on the glebe land are the remains of a circular rt famous in the 15th century. The Roman Catholic apel is united to those of Drumaul and Antrim. There e three Presbyterian meeting-houses, two of which long to the Covenanters. There are fifteen schools nder the National Board of Education, and one rochial. The Grange of Shilooden forms a part of is parish, but pays no rent-charge. Connor was rmerly the seat of a separate diocese, sometimes called alriada, in the province of Armagh, but it was united to own in 1442, and subsequently Dromore was added. s dimensions as a diocese are 57 miles long, by a idth of over 30, extending over parts of Antrim, ndonderry, and Down. The cathedral church is at isburn, and the diocesan school at Ballymena. It is leged to have been founded by St. Macnoise in the h century. The chapter consists of a dean, 9 rural ans, a deacon, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, and prebendaries. Fairs are held at the village of Conr on the 1st February, 2nd May, 2nd August, and h October.

CONOCK, a tythg. in the par. of Chirton, hund. of anborough, in the co. of Wilts, half a mile S.W. of urton, and 4 miles S.E. of Devizes. It is situated der the Ridge Way.

CONONLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Kildwick, stern div. of the wap. of Staincliff, in the West ding of the co. of York, 2 miles S. of Skipton, its st town. It is a railway station on the Midland xtension line. The village is situated on the Leeds d Liverpool canal. It contains several worsted mills, d in the vicinity are lead-mines owned by the Duke Devonshire. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* Kildwick, in the dioc. of Ripon, in the patron. of ristchurch, Oxford. There is a National school, in ich divine service is performed on Sundays.

CONRAGH, or CONRY, a par. in the bar. of Rathrath, in the co. of West Meath, prov. of Leinster, land, 4 miles E. of Ballymore. The surface consists nerally of good land, with some bog and limestone. e village lies beneath that part of Usbuagh known St. Patrick's Bed. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of ath, val. with Churchtown, £346, in the patron. of the wn and bishop alternately. The Roman Catholic apel is united to that of Dysart. There is a hedgehool at Carne.

CONSIDE, a tnshp. in the par. of Lanchester, western of Chester ward, in the co. of Durham, 16 miles W. of Newcastle, and 12 N.W. of Durham. Gateshead is its post town. It is situated on the river Derwent, and is united with Kintsley. The Lanchester branch of the North-Eastern railway has a station near the village. The Wesleyans have two places of worship, and there are schools supported by the owners of the Conside Ironworks. There are extensive collieries in this neighbourhood. The principal residence is Conside Park.

CONSOLS COPPER MINES, extensive mines in West Cornwall, near Gwennap. They employ between 1,000 and 2,000 miners, and penetrate the surface above 300 fathoms.

CONSTABLE SANDS, off the coast of Denbighshire, near Great Orme's Head.

CONSTANTINE, a par. in the hund. of Kerrier, in the co. of Cornwall, 7 miles S.W. of Falmouth, its post town, and 6 E. of Helston. It is situated on the river Helford, from the banks of which there are fine views. Petty sessions are held, as also courts leet and baron annually for Lord Clinton, and a manor court for Sir R. Vivian, Bart., the lord of the manor. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £486, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Constantine, is a handsome Gothic edifice, and contains tombs of the Gerveyses of Bonallack. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels in the village, and there are British and Sunday schools. In the vicinity is a large granite boulder, called the Tolmen, 33 feet in height, which is estimated to weigh 760 tons. This village is a meet for the Four Barrow hounds. A cattle fair is held on the Wednesday nearest Midsummer Day.

CONSTANTINE, an island in Constantine Bay, off the coast of Cornwall, near Trevovehead, about 4 miles W. of Padstow.

CONTIN, a par. in the district of Wester Ross, in the co. of Ross, Scotland. It is bounded on the N. by Lochbroom, on the E. by Urray and Fodderly, on the S. by Urray and Kilmorack, and on the W. by Gairloch and Lochcarron. It is about 30 miles in length, and the same in breadth. The surface is mountainous, with some well-cultivated valleys. It is drained by the Conan and its tributaries flowing eastward into the Cromarty Firth. There are many lakes, some of which, such as lochs Fannich, Chroish, and Luichart, are of considerable size. Loch Achilty discharges its surplus water by a subterranean canal, and has an artificial island, formerly used as a retreat from danger. Loch Kinnelan has also an artificial floating island, the base of which is timber, and on its banks is a good echo. Natural wood exists in considerable quantity. There is a Druidical circle on the E. side of Loch Achilty; and E. of Loch Kinellan is the battlefield on which the Mackenzies of Seaforth routed the Macdonnells of Glengarry. The principal mansion is that of Sir George Mackenzie, Bart., at Coul. This par. is in the presb. of Dingwall, and in the patron. of the crown. Stipend £265. There are two parliamentary churches in the parish, one at Ceanloch-Luichart, and the other in Strathconan, where also there is a Free Church preaching station. Fairs are held at Contin in January, May, and August.

CONVETH, the name of two ancient pars., the one united to Kiltarlity, in Inverness-shire, the other to Laurencekirk, Kincardineshire, Scotland.

CONVOY, a par. and post town in the bar. of Raphoe, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 21 miles N.E. of Donegal. The par. is bounded on the W. by Lough Deel. It nearly half consists of bog and mountain; the chief summit being Cork Mountain, which rises 1,198 feet above the level of the sea. The river Dale, upon which stands the village, and the road from Raphoe to Stranorlar pass through the parish. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Raphoe, val. £100, in the patron. of the Dean of Raphoe. The church was built by means of a gift and loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, four Sunday and several day schools scattered through the parish. The principal residence is Convoy House.

Fairs are held on the 1st February, 17th May, 21st June, 1st August, 26th October, 3rd November, and 2nd December.

CONWAL, or CONEVAL, a par. in the bars. of Kilmacrenan and Raphoe, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. The surface is mountainous and boggy, with some waste land. The parish is intersected by the road from Strabane to Dunfanaghy, and has the head of Lough Swilly lying to the S.W. It contains the post town of Letterkenny. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Raphoe, val. £873, in the patron. of Trinity College, Dublin. The church was built about 1782, and there are meeting-houses for Covenanters and Methodists, two united Roman Catholic chapels, seven Sunday and twenty-two day schools, within the parish. An abbey is alleged to have been founded here in the 6th century. Ballymacool is the principal residence.

CONWAY, or CONWY, a par., market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, in the hund. of Isaf, and co. of Carnarvon, North Wales, 22 miles N.E. of Carnarvon, and 223 N.W. of London by road, or 233¼ miles by the North-Western and Chester and Holyhead railways. It is situated on the left bank near the mouth of the river Conway, hence called by the Welsh, Aber-Conway. The town is supposed by some antiquarians to occupy the site of the Roman station *Conovium*, and many antiquities have been found in the vicinity; but it is more probable that Caer-Rhun, a small village 5 miles higher up the river, was the ancient *Conovium*.—The present town has gradually grown up round the castle, which was built by Edward I. in 1284, to overawe the Welsh. It was besieged by the Welsh in 1290, under the command of Madoc, but was relieved by the arrival of the English fleet which Edward had sent round with provisions. It was occupied by Richard II. on his landing in Wales from Ireland to attack Bolingbroke, afterwards Henry IV. At the commencement of the civil war of the 17th century it was garrisoned by Williams, Archbishop of York, for the king, but was taken by Mytton in 1646. The parliament spared this noble pile when they dismantled most of the other castles in Wales, but the lead and timber were removed by Lord Conway, to whom it was granted on the Restoration, and the edifice fell into decay. The strength of its walls and towers was such, that time has not been able to efface the proportions of this once formidable fortress. It stands on the verge of a precipitous rock on the S.E. of the town, and forms part of the walls of the town, which still remain entire, strengthened at intervals by twenty-one towers, besides two towers at each of the three entrances. The Mayor of Conway is constable of the castle, which is in keeping with the general aspect of the town, picturesque in its antique beauty, but everywhere showing the ravages of time. The streets of the older portion of the town are narrow and irregular, and many of the more conspicuous buildings crumbling to decay. The building which attracts most attention from visitors is the Plâs Mawr, or Great Hall, belonging to the Mostyn family; it is supposed to have been built in 1576, and displays the capability of the Elizabethan style of architecture for profuse decoration. In the interior are some good specimens of carved oak, and the walls are ornamented with emblazoned armorial bearings of ancient families, nitched figures, and scrolls. Many new houses have recently been built both within and without the walls, for the accommodation of such as wish to enjoy the invigorating effect of the sea and mountain breezes, which are nowhere more delightfully combined than on this part of the coast.—The town was formerly governed by an alderman, two bailiffs, a water-bailiff, recorder, coroner, and two sergeants-at-arms. It is now governed by a mayor and corporation, and is contributory to Carnarvon in returning one member to parliament. The parliamentary borough contains 496 inhabited houses, with a population of 2,523, against 2,105 in 1851, showing an increase in the decennial period of 418. This increase of population is attributed in the census of 1861 to the sale of land for building purposes consequent on the parish being resorted to by visitors. The spring assizes were formerly held here, but were removed to Carnarvon. Petty sessions for this and the adjacent hundred are still held in the town.—The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £121, in the patron. of Sir D. Erskine. The church, which stands near the centre of the town, is a venerable Gothic pile, built at the beginning of the 14th century on the site of the ancient conventual church of the Cistercian abbey, founded by Llewellyn-ap-Jorweth, Prince of North Wales, in 1186. Portions of the building have subsequently been added in various styles, but a considerable part of the original structure remains. The church contains an oak screen, elaborately carved, and a curious font of the 15th century. The Independents and Wesleyan and Calvinistic Methodists have chapels, and there are spacious National schools, with a parochial lending library.—The trade of the town has recently considerably increased, owing to the erection of the suspension bridge in 1826, by Telford, at the cost of £40,000, which was defrayed by the Government, and to the influx of summer visitors. The principal business of the place consists in ship-building and the Irish traffic, which latter, however, has not answered the Government's expectation when the suspension bridge was originally designed. Timber, bark for tanning, and slate are exported, and coals, wine, and general merchandise imported. The harbour is commodious, and the tideway deep and rapid between the rocks on which the suspension bridge is fixed. The length of the bridge, measured between the centres of the supporting towers, is 327 feet, and its height above the stream at low tide 36 feet. In continuation of the bridge is an embankment, stretching across the sands, above 2,000 feet in length, and 30 feet in breadth at the top, while the base is 300 feet broad, faced with stone throughout. The Conway is also crossed by an immense wrought-iron tubular bridge, constructed at the cost of £110,000, by the great engineer, Robert Stephenson, for the Chester and Holyhead railway. The length of the tube is 400 feet, and its height above high-water mark 18 feet, resembling, in its chief characteristics, the similar structure over the Menai Straits, likewise belonging to the Chester and Holyhead railway. A great change has occurred in the river near the town since the construction of these bridges, by the contraction of the channel, from above 900 feet broad where the ferry-boat crossed, to 200 feet. The water is consequently much deeper, and small vessels, called flats, can ascend the river for ten miles to Trefriw, where a good quay is formed, and slates exported in large quantities.—Besides the picturesque ruins of the castle, with its outer and inner courts, great hall, 130 feet in length, hanging terrace, and oriel chamber, there are many antiquities in this vicinity. The castle of Diganwy, now quite ruined, stood opposite to the town; and the circular fortification on the Tremynydd is a singular curiosity.—The market day is Friday, and fairs are held on the 26th March, 30th April, 20th June, 10th August, 16th September, 20th October, and 15th November.

CONWIL CAYO, or CYNWYL GAIO, a par. in the hund. of Cayo, in the co. of Carmarthen, South Wales, 7 miles N.W. of Llandovery, its post town, and the same distance from Lampeter, both which have railway stations. The mines are believed to have been worked by the Romans. It contains the hmlts. of Cwmcothy, Lower Cwmtwrch, and Maestroyddin. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. with the vic. of Llansawel annexed, £224, in the patron. of the Prince of Wales. The church, an ancient and commodious structure, is dedicated to St. Cynwyl. The Calvinists have a chapel. There are some small charities. It was a Roman station, situated on the Sarn Helen, and the remains of a Roman aqueduct, antiquities, and coins have been found. There are sulphureous and chalybeate springs. Fairs are held on the 30th May, 21st August, and 6th October.

CONWIL-IN-ELFET, a parochial chplry. in the hund. of Elvet, in the co. of Carmarthen, 5 miles N.W.

f Carmarthen, its post town and railway station. It s situated on the river Gwili. The living is a vic. anexed to that of Abernant, in the dioc. of St. David's, n the patron. of the Duke of Leeds. The church is edicated to St. Michael. There are some small charies, and an endowed school. The Calvinists have a hapel. There are remains of a large cromlech.

CONYNGHAM HOUSE, the seat of the Countess onyngham, in the West Riding of the co. of York, ear Knaresborough. It is situated on the river Nidd, nd was the ancient seat of the Coghills. In the vicinity re two Saxon or Danish camps, called *Conyngarth* and *Tateshill*.

COOKBURY, a par. in the hund. of Black Torrington, in the co. of Devon, 4 miles N.E. of Holsworthy, s post town. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to he rect.* of Milton Damerell, in the dioc. of Exeter, in he patron. of the Rev. W. D. Anderson. The church, edicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient edifice the early English style. The charities produce about 10 per annum.

COOKHAM, a hund. in the eastern portion of the co. Berks, contains the pars. of Cookham, Sunninghill, nd Binfield, comprising 14,330 acres.

COOKHAM, a par. in the hund. of Cookham, in the . of Berks, 3½ miles from Maidenhead. It is a station the Wycombe branch of the Great Western line. he village is beautifully situated on the western side the river Thames, and was anciently a market town. he living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £480, the patron. of J. Rogers, Esq. The parish church, edicated to the Holy Trinity, is an ancient Gothic ructure, and was tastefully restored in 1860. It contins monuments to Sir Isaac Pocock, Knt., Sir George oung, Bart., and others. Besides the parish church ere is a district church at Cookham Dean, the living of hich is a perpet. cur., val. £90, in the patron. of the car. In that part of Maidenhead which lies in this arish there is a church, being a sinecure incumbency, l. £172, in the gift of E. F. Maitland, Esq. The Vesleyans have a chapel, and there are parochial hools for both sexes; also almshouses for eight persons. he inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacre of paper and boots and shoes.

COOKLEY, a par. in the hund. of Blything, in the . of Suffolk, 3 miles W. of Halesworth station. The ing is a rect.* annexed to the rect.* of Huntingfield, the dioc. of Norwich, in the patron. of Lord Huntingld. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a stone ilding in the perpendicular style of architecture, sisting of chancel, nave, and tower. It contains a ss of 1587 to the Brown family. The charities ount to £18 per annum. Lord Huntingfield is lord the manor.

COOKLEY, a hmlt. and chplry. in the par. of Wolrley, in the co. of Worcester, 2 miles N. of Kidderinster. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of orcester, val. £60, in the patron. of W. Hancock, Esq.

COOKLEY GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Watgton, hund. of Pirton, in the co. of Oxford, 2 miles of Watlington, and 14 S.E. of Oxford. It is situated ar Icknield Street on the Chiltern hills.

COOKNOE. *See* COGENHOE, Northamptonshire.

COOKRIDGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Addle, upper . of the hund. of Skyrack, in the West Riding of the of York, 4 miles S.E. of Otley. Here silk spinning carried on.

COOKSTOWN, a par. and post town, in the bar. of Ratoath, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, miles to the E. of Dunshaughlin. The parish extends ng the Dublin border, and is traversed by the road m that city to Slane. The living is an impropriate t. in the dioc. of Meath, val., with Ratoath, £595, in patron. of the crown.

COOKSTOWN, a market and petty sessions town in bar. of Dungannon, in the co. of Tyrone, prov. of ster, Ireland, 23 miles N.E. of Omagh, and 109 from blin. It is the terminus of the Cookstown branch of Belfast and Northern Counties railway. The town is modern, having been founded by the Cook family at the commencement of the 17th century. It contains two banks, a savings-bank, dispensary, and Union poorhouse. The parish church of Derryloran, which has been recently rebuilt and enlarged, stands in the town, and there are several chapels belonging to the Roman Catholics and to the Protestant Dissenters. There is a National school, and schools attached to most of the chapels. It is the head of a Poor-law Union comprising 16 parishes, and a chief station of police. The principal residences are Killymoon and Lissan; the former is a noble mansion, built by Nash, in the Saxon style. In the vicinity are traces of ancient forts and earthworks. The market is held on Tuesday and Saturday. Fairs take place on the first Saturday of each month.

COOKSTOWN, a hmlt. in the bar. of Tireragh, in the co. of Sligo, prov of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of Easky.

COOKSTOWN, UPPER and LOWER, hmlts. in the par. of Bray, bar. of Rathdown, in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 15 miles S.W. of Dublin. They are situated in a beautiful spot on the coast of St. George's Channel, where the Cookstown rivulet joins the river Bray.

COOLACARRA, a hmlt. in the bar. of Upper Ormond, in the co. of Tipperary, Ireland, 10 miles S. of Nenagh.

COOLACLONE, a hmlt. in the bar. of West Muskerry, in the co. of Cork, Ireland, 8 miles, S.W. of Macroom.

COOLAGH, a hmlt. in the bar. of Moy Cullen, in the co. of Galway, Ireland, 5½ miles S.E. of Oughterard.

COOLAGHFLAGS, a hmlt. in the bar. of Kells, in the co. of Kilkenny, Ireland, 5 miles N.W. of Kilmaganny.

COOLAGHMORE, a par. in the bar. of Kells, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles to the S. of Callan, its post town. The surface generally consists of good land, and contains Kyledohie-wood. The par. includes the hmlts. of Knockbatton, Coolaghflags and Serehan. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. with Callan, £1,845, in the patron. of the Marquis of Ormond. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Earlstown and Callan. Coolaghmore House is situated nearly in the centre of the parish.

COOLANEAGUE, a vil. in the bar. of Condons, in the co. of Cork, Ireland, 2 miles from Kilworth.

COOLANEY, a postal vil. in the par. of Killoran, bar. of Laney, in the co. of Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 9 miles to the S.W. of Sligo. Here is a dispensary within the Sligo Poor-law Union.

COOLATTIN, a postal vil. in the par. of Carnew, bar. of Shillelagh, in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles to the N. of Carnew. Here is an inn and a school-house. Coolattin Park is the elegant demesne of Earl Fitzwilliam. Fairs are held on the 26th February, May, and November.

COOLAVIN, a bar. in the co. of Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It is situated near Lake Gara. Its ancient name was *Gregragia*. The bar. of Corran forms its northern boundary, the co. of Roscommon its southern and eastern, and the co. of Mayo its western. It contains the pars. of Killaraght, Kilfree, and part of Kilcolman. Its length is nearly 9 miles, its greatest breadth over 7, and it covers an area of 29,157 acres, about one-tenth of which is in Lough Gara, and a large proportion is bog. Offshoots of the Curlew chain of mountains cross the interior, and the river Boyle effects the drainage of the southern portion of the barony.

COOLAVOTA, a vil. in the bar. of Duhallow, in the co. of Cork, 3 miles N.W. of Kanturk.

COOLBANAGHER, or BALLYCOLLON, a par. in the bar. of Portnahinch, in Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles S.E. of Mountmellick. The surface consists of good land, with bog and limestone. The parish is traversed by the divergent roads from Dublin to Limerick and Cork, and the Grand canal, which branches off here to Mountmellick, and the Barrow. It contains Lough Emo, part of Maryborough Heath (on

which is a racecourse), and the postal village of Emo. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Kildare, val. £454, in the patron. of the crown. The church dates from 1786. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, a place of meeting for Wesleyans, and ten day-schools within the parish. Here are the ruins of Shane Castle, destroyed during the Civil War; also remains of the castles of Morrett and Coolbanagher. Emo Park is the residence of the Earl of Portarlington.

COOLBAY, or CASTLEBAY, a vil. in the par. of Carnew, bar. of Shillelagh, in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles N. of Carnew. It stands on the little river Derry and the road between Aughrim and Carnew. Fairs are held on the 27th January, 10th March, 28th April, 16th June, 28th July, 22nd September, 27th October, and 15th December.

COOLCARRON, a vil. in the bar. of Fermoy, in the co. of Cork, Ireland, 2 miles from Fermoy, and 20 N.E. of Cork. It is situated near the river Blackwater.

COOLCASHIN, a par. in the bar. of Galmoy, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles to the N.E. of Johnstown. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. with Aghour, £704, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Lisdowney and Clontubrid. Freshford is its post town.

COOLCOR, an ancient par. united to the par. of Ballyburley, in King's County, Ireland.

COOLCORCORAN, a bog near the lake of Killarney, in the bar. of Magonihy, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland. Its depth is about 10 feet; and until recently it supplied turf for the town of Killarney.

COOLCRAHEEN, a par. in the bars. of Crannagh and Fassadinin, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles to the N.E. of Freshford, its post town, and 5 S.W. of Castle-Comer. The surface consists of good land with limestone. The river Nore passes through the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. with Odagh, £337, in the patron. of the bishop. An evening school is held occasionally during the week. Here are ruins of Inchmore Castle and of the church.

COOLDERRAGA, a hmlt. in the bar of West Muskerry, in the co. of Cork, Ireland, 8 miles S.W. of Macroom.

COOLDERRY, two small places of this name, one in King's County, the other in Monaghan, Ireland.

COOLDOO, a hmlt. in the bar. of Mohill, in the co. of Leitrim, Ireland, 2 miles S. of Cloone, and 2½ S.E. of Mohill.

COOLE, a par. in the bar. of Barrymore, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles to the S.E. of Fermoy. Cloyne is its post town. This parish lies at the foot of the Nagles mountains. The surface consists of good land. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. £112, in the patron. of the bishop. Divine service is performed at a private house, and the Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Castle-Lyons. Here are ruins of Desmond's Castle, and remains of an abbey founded by the Barry family in 1296, but subsequently transferred to the Knights Templars. On the site of the latter stands the modern residence named Coole Abbey.

COOLE, a bar. in the co. of Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland; bounded by the bar. of Magherastephana on the N., by Monaghan on the E., by the co. of Cavan on the S., and by Upper Lough Erne on the W. It contains the pars. of Drummully, Currin, and Galloon. It is 11 miles in length, over 10 miles in the widest part, and extends over 21,017 acres, a large proportion of which is bog. The interior is bisected by the road from Cavan to Enniskillen, and the drainage of the southern district is effected by the river Finn.

COOLE, a vil. in the par. of Mayne, bar. of Fore, in the co. of Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles to the N.W. of Castle Pollard. Here is a police station. Much bog exists in the vicinity, and within a short distance is Turbotstown, a handsome modern mansion. Fairs are held on the 20th May and 20th November.

COOLEAGH, or COOLAGH, a par. in the bar. of Middlethird, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster Ireland, 4 miles on the road from Killenaule to Fethard The soil is good. The living is a rect. in the dioc. Cashel, val. with Killenaule, £817, in the patron. of the bishop. The population is small, and there is neither church nor chapel. Knocktopher is the post town.

COOLEMORE, or COOLMORE, a vil. in the bar. West Muskerry, in the co. of Cork, Ireland, 2 miles from Millstreet. There are also three seats of the name: one in Tipperary, near Fethard; another in Kilkenny, near Thomastown; and the third in the co. Cork, about 3 miles from Cove.

COOLESTOWN, or COLLASTOWN, a bar. in King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, bounded by the bar. of Warrenstown on the N., by the co. of Kildare on the E., and by the bar. of Philipstown on the S. and W. It contains the pars. of Ballynakill, Clonsast, and Monasteroris, and part of Castlejordan. Its length is 9½ miles, its width at the widest points is near 7 miles, and its area 47,882 acres. The country is flat, with much bog and waste land. The river Boyne drains the drainage of the N. and the Feagile of the S. portion.

COOLEY-HEAD, a promontory in the bar. of Dundalk, in the co. of Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is situated on the N. of the opening to Dundalk Bay.

COOLFIN, a hmlt. in the bar. of Garrycastle, King's County, Ireland, 2 miles from Bannagher, and 83 from Dublin. There is also a hmlt. of the same name in the co. of Waterford, near Portlaw.

COOLGARROW, a vil. in the bar. of Ballaghkeen, in the co. of Wexford, Ireland, 3 miles E. of Enniscorthy. There is also a hmlt. of this name in the co. of Kerry, near Killarney.

COOLGOWNY, a large bog in the bar. of Eglish, in King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. Limestone and gravel are found beneath the surface.

COOLGRANY, a vil. in the par. of Inch, bar. of Gorey, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles N. of Gorey. Here are a police station and a dispensary, within the Gorey Poor-law Union. Coolgrany House is the principal residence.

COOLINEY, or COOLINE, a par. in the bars. of Orrery and Kilmore, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles to the S.W. of Charleville, its post town. The soil is of very superior quality, and limestone is procurable in places. The living is a cure. rect. in the dioc. of Cloyne, in the patron. of the bishop. Public worship is performed in a schoolroom at Shandrum. The chief residence is Coolinev House.

COOLING, or COWLING, a par. in the hund. of Shamwell, Aylesford lathe, in the co. of Kent, 5 miles from the Higham station of the North Kent and 6 N. of Rochester, its post town. It is situated near the Thames, and a large portion of the land is marsh. This parish was called by the Saxons Colincg, and belonged to Duke Eadulf; it afterwards came to the Cobham family, who erected a castle here in the reign of Richard II., and which was besieged in Mary's reign by Sir Thomas Wyatt. The towers and walls of the castle are still standing, although in a ruinous condition. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £600, in the patron. of J. Allnston, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a small ancient structure, with tower, and contains a double piscina, and brasses from 1508.

COOLKENNA STREET, a postal vil. or hmlt. in the par. of Aghold, bar. of Shillelagh, in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles W. of Tinahely. Fairs are held on the 1st February, May, August, and November.

COOLKERRY, a par. in the bars. of Clandonagh and Clarmallagh, Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles to the E. of Rathdowney. The par. is divided by the intrusion of a part of Aghaboe. The living is an impropriate rect. in the dioc. of Ossory. The nearest church is at Rathdowney, that of this parish being in ruins.

COOLMUNDRY, a par. in the bar. of Middlethird, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland,

iles to the E. of Fethard. The living is an impro-riate rect. in the dioc. of Cashel. The nearest church at Fethard. The principal seat is Grove House.

COOLOCK, a bar. in the co. of Dublin, prov. of einster, Ireland. The Irish Sea forms its eastern oundary, the bar. of Nethercross its northern, Dublin ay its southern, and the bar. of Castleknock its western. t contains the pars. of Baldoyle, Artaine, Cloghran-words, Balgriffin, Clonturk, Clontarf, Howth, Coolock, illester, Kilbarrack, Malahide, Kinsaley, Raheny, ortmarnock, Santry, St. Margaret's, and parts of rangegorman, Glasnevin, Swords, and St. George's. s is 8 miles in length, by 7½ broad at the widest part, nd has an area of 27,907 acres of picturesque country.

COOLOCK, a par. and post town in the bar. of its ame, in the co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, miles N.N.E. of Dublin. The surface consists of very ood soil. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Dublin, al. £232, in the patron. of the Marquis of Drogheda. he church stands in the village. It was built in the iddle of the 18th century, and underwent considerable nprovements in 1815. There are a Roman Catholic apel, united to those of Clonturk, Clontarf, and intry, and three schools. The village stands on the ad from Dublin to Malahide, and has a fine view of ublin Bay. The Domvilles are the chief proprietors the parish, who succeeded its ancient owners, the albots, of Malahide Castle. Here are two holy wells. oolock Lodge is the seat of Sir E. R. Bourough, Bart., nd numerous other seats adorn the neighbourhood.

COOL PILATE, a tnshp. in the par. of Acton, hund. f Nantwich, in the co. of Chester, 4½ miles S. of Nant-ich, its post town and railway station. It is intersected y the Birmingham and Liverpool canal.

COOLRAIN, a hmlt. in the par. of Offerlane, bar. of pperwoods, in Queen's co., prov. of Leinster, Ireland, miles to the S.W. of Mountrath. Here is a police tation, Coolrain House is the principal residence.

COOLSTUFF, a par. in the bar. of West Shelmaliere, the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 1 mile . of Taghmon, its post town. The surface consists enerally of good land. The parish is traversed by the ad from Wexford to Taghmon. Part of the Forth ountains lie within its limits. The living is a rect. in e dioc. of Ferns, val. £165, in the patron. of the bishop. here are three schools within the parish, but neither hurch nor chapel. There are ruins of Hearn's Castle.

COOLVALLY, a vil. in the bar. of Bantry, in the co. f Wexford, Ireland, 2 miles N.W. of Killann.

COOLYHUNE, a vil. in the bar. of Lower St. Mul-ns, in the co. of Carlow, Ireland, 4 miles S. of Borris.

COOM, a hmlt. in the bar. of Magunihy, in the co. Kerry, Ireland, 11 miles N.E. of Killarney. It is so the affix to the names of several small rivers and kes in the cos. of Cork, Kerry, and Waterford.

COOMBE, a hmlt. in the par. of Marlborough, in the . of Devon, 3 miles W. of Kingsbridge.

COOMBE, a tythg. in the par. of East Meon, in the . of Hants, 6 miles W. of Petersfield.

COOMBE, a tythg. in the par. of Crewkerne, in the . of Somerset.

COOMBE, a tythg. in the par. of Enford, in the co. f Wilts, 6 miles N. of Amesbury.

COOMBE, a hmlt. in the par. of Huish Episcopi, in he co. of Somerset, near Langport.

COOMBE ALMER, a tythg. in the par. of Sturmin-er Marshall, in the co. of Dorset, 4½ miles W. of Vimborne Minster.

COOMBE BISSETT, a par. in the hund. of Cawden, the co. of Wilts, 3 miles S.W. of Salisbury. It is situated on the banks of the Avon. The living is a vic.* the dioc. of Salisbury, val. with the cur. of West Harnham annexed, £220, in the patron. of the Prebend Coombe and West Harnham. The church is dedicated St. Michael. There is a National school.

COOMBE CASTLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Heytes-ury, in the co. of Wilts, 16 miles N.W. of Salisbury, nd 91 from London. It is situated near Salisbury ain, on the river Wiley.

COOMBE EAST, a tythg. in the par. of Bishop's Lydeard, in the co. of Somerset, 5 miles N.W. of Taunton.

COOMBE KEYNES, a par. in the hund. of Winfrith, in the South Blandford div. of the co. of Dorset, 5 miles W. of Wareham, its post town, and 1½ mile S. of Wool station on the South-Western line. It contains the vil. of Wool. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £95, in the patron. of J. Weld, Esq. There is a district church at Wool, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £80, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to the Holy Rood, is an ancient edifice, with square tower. J. Weld, Esq., is lord of the manor, and resides at Lulworth Castle.

COOMBE NETHER, a hmlt. in the par. of Litton Cheney, in the co. of Dorset, 5 miles E. of Bridport.

COOMBLY, a hmlt. in the par. of Whippingham, Isle of Wight, in the co. of Hants, 3 miles N.E. of Newport.

COOMBS, a par. in the hund. of Steyning, rape of Bramber, in the co. of Sussex, 2 miles S. of the Bramber station of the Mid-Sussex line, and 2 S.E. of Steyning, its post town. It is situated on the river Adur. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £201, in the patron. of Lord Leconfield. The church is a small building in the early English style of architecture. Lord Leconfield is the owner of the soil.

COOMBS, a hmlt. within the borough of Lewes, in the co. of Sussex, 1 mile N.W. of Lewes.

COOMBS DITCH, a hund. in the North Blandford div. of the co. of Dorset; contains the pars. of Blox-worth, Blandford, Blandford Forum, Anderson, St. Mary, Winterborne Thompson, Winterborne Whit-church, and Winterborne Clenstone, comprising an area of 11,520 acres.

COOMBS EDGE, a tnshp. in the par. of Chapel-en-le-Frith, hund. of High Peak, in the co. of Derby, 2 miles S.W. of Chapel-en-le-Frith.

COONAGH, a bar. in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, bounded on the W. by the bars. of Clanwilliam and Owneybeg; on all the remaining sides it is surrounded by the co. of Tipperary. It contains the pars. of Castletown, Ballynaclough, Tuogh-cluggin, Oola, and parts of Doon, Aglishcormick, Kil-teely, Grean, and Templebredon. It is 10 miles in length by 8 wide, and covers an extent of 36,324 acres. Continuations of the Keeper mountains lie in the northern part of the barony.

COONAGH, a hmlt. in the bar. of Pubblebrien, in the co. of Limerick, Ireland, 2 miles from Limerick.

COONARD, a vil. in the bar. of Kilmaine, in the co. of Mayo, Ireland, 5 miles S.W. of Clare.

COONOGUE, a vil. in the bar. of East Idrone, in the co. of Carlow, Ireland, 5 miles S.E. of Borris, and 70 from Dublin, by the Great Southern and Western rail-way of Ireland, which has a station at Bagnalstown.

COOPER'S GREEN, the name of several small hmlts.: one in the co. of Herts, near Hatfield; another in Surrey, about 6 miles from Chertsey.

COOPER'S HILL; there are several seats and hmlts. of this name both in England and Ireland. The best known is the mansion of Lord Longford, situated on the Thames, near Staines, in the co. of Surrey; it forms the theme of Denham's poem. Another is near Reading, in the co. of Berks, and a third near Stroud in Gloucestershire. In Ireland there are seats of this name in Limerick, Meath, Queen's County, and Sligo.

COOPERSAIL. *See* THOYDON-GARNON, Essex.

COOPERSAL, a hmlt. in the par. of Epping, hund. of Waltham, in the co. of Essex, 1 mile S. of Epping, and 15 miles W. of Chelmsford. It is situated on the border of Epping Forest. Here is a fine old mansion, formerly the seat of the Archers, believed to have been built at the beginning of the 15th century.

COORACLARE, a vil. in the par. of Kilmacduane, bar. of Moyarta, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles to the N.E. of Kilrush.

COOTEHALL, a vil. and demesne in the bar. of Boyle, in the co. of Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It is situated on the river Boyle, and about 6

miles on the road from Boyle to Battlebridge. An old bridge crosses the river here, and the village has a dispensary within the Boyle Poor-law Union. The mansion stands near Upper Lough, Oakport.

COOTEHILL, a post and market town in the par. of Drumgoon, bar. of Tullygarvey, in the co. of Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 12 miles to the E.N.E. of Cavan. It is situated on the river Coragh, on the road from Dublin to Clones. It contains a chief police-station, sessions-house, bridewell, banks, dispensary, and Union poorhouse. The parish church of Drumgoon stands in the town, as also chapels for Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Methodists, Moravians, and Quakers. Cootehill Poor-law Union consists of 12 electoral divisions, with 18 guardians, and is extended into Cavan and Monaghan. The linen trade of this town is very considerable. The surrounding district is one of extreme beauty, and there are numerous elegant residences. Bellamont Forest, the seat of R. Coote, Esq., to whom the town belongs, contains some excellent family portraits and other paintings. Friday is market day. Fairs are held on the third Friday in each month.

COOTER, a lough in the co. of Galway, Ireland, 2 miles S.E. of Gort. It is 3 miles in length by 1½ mile broad, and drains its waters into Kinvarra Bay, by a subterranean passage. On its banks is situated Lough Cooter Castle, the seat of Viscount Gort.

COPDOCK, a par. in the hund. of Samford, in the co. of Suffolk, 3 miles S.W. of Ipswich, and 2½ N.E. of the Capel station on the Great Eastern railway. It is situated on a tributary of the river Orwell. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. with the vic. of Washbrook annexed, £483, in the patron. of Lord Walsingham. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. There is a National school. Lord Walsingham is lord of the manor.

COPELAND BECK, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Michael's, Appleby, in the co. of Westmoreland, 1½ mile S.E. of Appleby, its post town and railway station. There is a small woollen factory.

COPELAND, or COUPLAND, CASTLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirk Newton, W. div. of Glendale ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 4 miles N.W. of Wooler. It is situated on the river Glen, and in the 14th century was the seat of John de Copeland, who took David II. of Scotland prisoner. It was rebuilt by the Wallaces at the commencement of the 17th century.

COPELAND FOREST, a rugged, mountainous district in the co. of Cumberland, situated between Ennerdale and Egremont. Some of the peaks rise to the height of from 2,000 to 3,000 feet.

COPELAND ISLANDS, a group lying to the S. of Belfast Lough, in the par. of Bangor, in the bar. of Ardes, in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. The principal among them are Big Island, Cross Island, Lighthouse Island, and Mew Island. Big Island is well cultivated, and the inhabitants rear large numbers of domestic fowl, which are of uncommon size. The seaweed, which is washed on shore by every tide, is used as manure. The light on Lighthouse Island can be seen from the Mull of Galloway, in Scotland; it was erected in 1796, and is 131 feet high. It was among these islands that the *Enterprise* went down in 1801, with specie on board, part of which was recovered about thirty years afterwards. These islands take their name from their ancient owners in the 12th century.

COPFORD, a par. in the Witham div. of the hund. of Lexden, in the co. of Essex, 2 miles S.E. of the Marks Tey station of the Great Eastern line, and 4 miles S.W. of Colchester, its post town. It is situated on the river Roman, and at one time belonged to the see of London. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £680, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is a very ancient structure of Saxon architecture, and the walls are remarkably thick. The charities consist of three tenements and a garden known as Mountjoy's Almshouses. The manor of Copford Hall anciently belonged to the see of London, and is supposed to have been the residence of Bishop Bonner. The walk to the church still bears his name, and some of the trees are believed to have been planted by him.

COPGROVE, a par. in the lower div. of the wap. of Claro, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles N. of Knaresborough. Boroughbridge is its post town. It is situated on the river Nidd. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £200, in the patron. of T. Duncombe, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a stone edifice. The charities produce £ per annum. The principal residence is Copgrove Hall which contains a fine collection of portraits and busts.

COPINSHAY, or COPENSAY, an island in the district of Mainland, Orkney, one of the Orkney and Shetland group. This island is 1 mile long and half a mile broad, and forms part of the par. of Deerness. It is frequented during the summer by vast numbers of sea-fowl, which, with their eggs and feathers, form an article of traffic.

COPLE, a par. in the hund. of Wixamtree, in the co. of Bedford, 4 miles S.E. of Bedford, its post town and railway station. It is situated on a branch of the river Ouse. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, £215, in the patron. of Christ Church, Oxford. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient stone structure, and contains brasses and monuments of 1380. Here is a free school, chiefly supported by the Duke of Bedford, who is lord of the manor, and has a large mansion here. It was here that Butler wrote part of his "Hudibras." Cope Hall was lately the residence of the Earl of Ludlow.

COPMANTHORPE, a chplry. in the par. of St. Mary, York Ainsty, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles S.W. of York. It is a station of the Great Northern and North-Eastern railways. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. with the perpet. cur. of Upper Poppleton annexed, £96, in the patron. of the Vicar of St. Mary.

COPNOR, a hmlt. in the par. of Portsea, in the co. of Hants, near Portsmouth.

COPP, a vil. in the par. of St. Michael-on-Wyre, in the co. of Lancaster, 3 miles S. of Garstang. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £190, in the patron. of the Vicar of St. Michael.

COPPENHALL, a par. in the hund. of Nantwich, in the co. of Chester, 1 mile from Crewe, its post town, and 2 miles from the Crewe station on the North-Western line. It comprises the tnshps. of Church Coppenhall and Monks Coppenhall. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £216, in the patron. of the Bishop. There is a district church at Crewe, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £300, in the patron of trustees. The parish church, dedicated to St. John, is a brick structure with tower, rebuilt in 1851, and possesses an ancient chest preserved from the old building. The Wesleyans and Methodists have each a chapel. There are parochial and Sunday schools. The charities amount to £35 per annum. Near Crewe stands the Hall-i'-th'-Street, an ancient seat formerly occupied by the Shaw and Delahurst families.

COPPENHALL, a chplry. in the par. of Penkridge, eastern div. of the hund. of Cuttlestone, in the co. of Stafford, 3 miles N.W. of Penkridge, and 2 S. of Stafford. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £85, in the patron. of Lord Hatherton. The chapel, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a small ancient structure. Lord Stafford is lord of the manor.

COPPENHALL, CHURCH, a tnshp. in the par. of Coppenhall, hund. of Nantwich, in the co. of Chester, 2 miles from the Crewe railway station, 4 from Nantwich, and 5 from Sandbach.

COPPINGFORD, a par. in the hund. of Leightonstone, in the co. of Huntingdon, 6 miles S. of Stilton, and 8 N.W. of Huntingdon. It is situated on the river Alconbury. The living is a rect. annexed to the rect.* of Upton, in the dioc. of Ely, in the patron of Lord Montagu. The church is in ruins. The Duke of Buccleuch is lord of the manor. The principal residence is Coppingford Hall.

COPPING SYKE, an ext. par. place, partly in the

vap. of Kirton, parts of Holland, and partly in Hornastle soke, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 2 iles from Swineshead.

COPPLESTONE, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of rediton, in the co. of Devon, 7 miles N.W. of Exeter.

COPPULL, a chplry. in the par. of Standish, hund. f Leyland, in the co. of Lancaster, 4 miles S.W. of horley, and 5 from Wigan. It is a station on the Manhester and Preston section of the London and North-Western railway. Near the village are extensive colieries and bleach-fields. The living is a perpet. cur. the dioc. of Manchester, val. £120, in the patron. of ie Rector of Standish. The church is a plain structure. The charities amount to £34 per annum. Here e a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, a National school for oth sexes, and a Sunday school. The Right Hon. E. ardwell is lord of the manor.

COPSON, a hmlt. in the par. of Wolvey, in the co. Warwick, 6 miles S.E. of Nuneaton.

COPSTON MAGNA, a hmlt. in the par. of Monks irby, hund. of Knightlow, in the co. of Warwick, 7 iles E. of Nuneaton. The living is a cur. in the dioc. Worcester, annexed to the vic.* of Monks Kirby, in e patron. of Trinity College, Cambridge. The chapel, dicated to St. John the Baptist, is in the Norman yle, and was erected by subscription. Here is a ational school. The Earl of Denbigh is lord of the anor. The principal residence is Copston Lodge.

COPT GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Epping, in the . of Essex, 2 miles W. of Epping. It is situated on e borders of Epping Forest, and contains Copt Hall, fine old Elizabethan mansion, anciently the seat of ie Heneages. In the vicinity is a British camp called mbersbury.

COPTHALL, the name of several seats: one in the ar. of Hendon, in the co. of Middlesex, 7 miles N.W. London; another in Bedfordshire, near Luton; and third in Hertfordshire, near Hemel Hempstead.

COPT HEWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Ripon, in e West Riding of the co. of York. It is situated near ewick Bridge.

COPTHORNE, a hund. in the middle portion of . of Surrey, contains the pars. of Epsom, Chessing-n, Ashtead, Cuddington, Newdegate, Leatherhead, ustead, Walton, Fetcham, Mickleham, Headley, and rt of Ewell, comprising 34,730 acres.

COPTIVINNEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Ellesmere, the co. of Salop, 1 mile N. of Ellesmere.

COPT OAKS, a vil. in the ext. par. district of arley, hund. of West Goscote, in the co. of Leicester, niles S.W. of Loughborough. It is situated on the olds, near Charnwood Forest.

COQUET, a river of Northumberland, rising in the eviot hills, and after a course of 40 miles through quetdale, falls into the German Ocean below Alnouth Bay, near Warkworth. Its banks are well-oded, and it is a favourite resort of anglers, abound-g in salmon and trout. Among the pebbles washed up its stream are found cornelians, agates, and moun-in crystals.

COQUETDALE, a ward in the middle portion of e co. of Northumberland, divided into 4 divs.: the rth contains the pars. of Ingram, Alnham, Eglingm, Edlingham, Ilderton, and Whittingham; the uth the pars. of Elsdon and Ramshope; the East the rs. of Long Framlingham, Shilbottle, Alnwick, and rts of Felton, Warkworth, and Brinkburn; the West pars. of Holystone, Rothbury, and Allenton; comsing together about 269,590 acres.

COQUET ISLE, a small island off the coast of Northumberland, at the mouth of the river Coquet. It is out 1 mile in circumference, and is principally pasture. ere are two lighthouses; the one on the S.W. side of island is 80 feet high, with a fixed light visible for miles. The inner channel, between the island and quet Head, is scarcely a quarter of a mile across, and bstructed by reefs.

CORAAN-ACHILL, a nearly insulated tract of untain land, in the bar. of Burrishoole, in the co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. The coast-line is bold and grand. From an eminence on the narrow isthmus which connects it with the mainland, a most imposing view of Clew Bay may be obtained.

CORBALLIS, a vil. in the bar. of Lower Duleek, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles S.E. of Drogheda. There are also two small places of this name in the co. of Dublin.

CORBALLY, a par. in the bar. of East Muskerry, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles S.W. of Cork. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cork, val. with Carrigrohane, £697, in the patron. of the bishop. Ballincollig is its post town.

CORBALLY, a par. partly in the bars. of Ballybritt and Clonlisk, in King's County, prov. of Leinster, and partly in the bar. of Ikerrin, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 9 miles S.E. of Birr. The surface in parts is mountainous and boggy, but with a fair proportion of good arable land. The parish is trisected by intervening portions of Roscrea. The living is an impropriate rect. in the dioc. of Killaloe. There are Roman Catholic chapels, and three day schools. There is no church, but public worship is performed at a private house. There are remains of a Culdee abbey, in the Norman style of the 7th century. The property formerly belonged to the Dillons.

CORBALLY, a par. in the bar. of Gualtiere, in the co. of Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles to the W. of Dunmore. Roscrea is its post town. It lies along the eastern side of Tramore Bay, near Aland's Bay, and consists of varied soil. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Waterford, val. with Killure, £99, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, united to that of Tramore, and a National school.

CORBALLY, a vil. in the par. of Castleconnor, bar. of Tireragh, in the co. of Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles N.E. of Ballina. Besides the above there are numerous seats and small hamlets of this name in almost every part of Ireland.

CORBET-HILL, a demesne in the bar. of Bantry, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 1 mile S.E. of New Ross. The insurgents encamped here the night before they attacked New Ross in 1798.

CORBETSTYE, a hmlt. in the par. of Upminster, in the co. of Essex. 4½ miles S.E. of Romford.

CORBIE-HILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Balmerino, in the co. of Fife, Scotland.

CORBIE LOCH, a small lake in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland, 5 miles N. of Aberdeen.

CORBOY, UPPER, a hmlt. in the bar. and co. of Longford, Ireland, 6 miles S.E. of Longford.

CORBRIDGE, a par. in the eastern div. of the ward of Tindale, in the co. of Northumberland, 4 miles E. of Hexham, and 16 W. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The Newcastle and Carlisle section of the North-Eastern railway passes through the par., and has a station near the village. The par., which derives its name from the small river Cor., which here falls into the Tyne, contains 10 tnshps. and hmlts. It is situated on the N. side of the river Tyne, across which is a stone bridge of seven arches, erected in 1674. It is a place of great antiquity, and was once a borough returning members to parliament. In 771 it possessed a monastery, and in 1138 was occupied by David I., and destroyed by fire in 1296, and again in 1311 by the Scots. It came through the Clavering family to the Percys. It possesses a market-cross, which was erected by the Duke of Northumberland in 1814; but the market has been discontinued. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. with the cur. of Halton annexed, £482, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a handsome ancient edifice, in good repair, and possesses a register commencing in 1657. The charities amount to £67. The Wesleyans have places of worship here; and there is a National school, library, and reading-room. The soil is very rich, and the chief employment of the inhabitants consists in agriculture. The Duke of Northum-

berland is lord of the manor, and holds a court-leet and court-baron here. Halt a mile from this place, on Watling Street, was the ancient Roman town of *Corstopitum*, till lately showing above ground, and from which place the stone used in erecting the above-mentioned church was procured. A great cattle fair is held on Whitsun Eve, and another on the 4th of July, at Stagshawe Bank near here, also a tryst fair on 24th November.

CORBRIDGE, a vil. in the pars. of Burslem and Stoke-upon-Trent, in the co. of Stafford, near Burslem.

CORBY, a hund. in the northern portion of the co. of Northampton, contains the pars. of Blatherwycke, Great and Little Newton, Weston, Weekley, Wilbarston, Cottingham, East Carlton, Dingley, Fineshades, Stoke-Albany, Wakerley, Gretton, Corby, Sutton-Basset, Oakley, Brigstock, Ashley, Deene, Geddington, Great Weldon, Brampton, Balwick, Harringworth, Laxton, Rockingham, Stanion, comprising 59,400 acres.

CORBY, a par. in the hund. of Corby, in the co. of Northampton, 8 miles N.E. of Kettering. Thrapstone is its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, and in the patron. of the Earl of Cardigan, who is lord of the manor. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel, and there are British and free schools for boys and girls. The charities produce £11 per annum.

CORBY, a par. in the wap. of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 8 miles N.W. of Bourn, and 10 S. of Grantham. It is a station on the Great Northern line. The par. is situated on the banks of the river Glen, near the Roman way to Ancaster. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, annexed to the rect.* of Irnham, in the patron. of the trustees of W. H. Woodhouse, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is a large stone edifice in the decorated style of architecture. It was partly restored and redecorated in 1861, and in the following year a handsome memorial E. window was inserted by the present vicar. The Wesleyans and Roman Catholics have places of worship, and there is a grammar school for boys of the parish, with an income of £48 per annum. The annual value of the charities is about £11. The trustees of the late W. H. Woodhouse, Esq., are lords of the manor. Fairs are held on the Wednesday before Easter, 26th August, and Monday before the 10th October.

CORBY, GREAT, a tnshp. and vil. in the par. of Wetheral, Eskdale ward, in the co. of Cumberland, 6 miles from Brampton, and the same distance from Carlisle, its post town. The Newcastle and Carlisle section of the North-Eastern railway has a station at Wetheral for Corby. In this township is Corby Castle, a seat of the Howards. It is situated on a lofty cliff above the river Eden, which, with its wooded and rocky banks, forms a picturesque feature in the landscape. The castle is irregularly built; and, although several centuries old, has been so much altered at various times, that it now seems a comparatively modern erection. The grounds were beautifully laid out a century ago under the direction of Thomas Howard, an ancestor of the present owner of the manor, and a descendant of the famous "Belted Will" of border history, the dread of the moss-troopers, and the civiliser of the Scottish borders. In these grounds there are temples and grottos, the latter excavated beneath the surface, with steps cut in the solid rock leading to them. One of these caves is said to have been hewn out by a Scottish prince named Constantine as a hermitage, in which he lived for some years, and it still goes by the name of St. Constantine's Cell.

CORBY, LITTLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Warwick, Eskdale ward, in the co. of Cumberland, adjoining Great Corby. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Eden and Irthing.

CORCHESTER, a hmlt. in the par. of Corbridge, Tindale ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 1 mile W. of the vil. of Corbridge. It is supposed to have been the site of the Roman station *Corstopitum*, from the circumstance of numerous antiquities and ruins of temples having been dug up, some with Greek inscriptions.

CORCOMOHIDE, a par. partly in the bar. of Orrery in the co. of Cork, and partly in the bar. of Upper Connello, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles N.W. of Charleville. The surface is of good quality, with some bog. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Limerick, val. with Castletown, Kilmeedy, and Drumcolloher, £248, in the patron. of the Vicars Choral of Limerick Cathedral. Newcastle is the post town. The church is old and out of repair. There are Roman Catholic chapels at Kilmeedy, Castletown, and Drumcolloher, the latter being annexed to that of Killaliathan. There are several schools within the parish.

CORCOMROE, a bar. in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, bounded by Burren on the N., by Inchiquin and Ibrichane on the E. and S., and by the Atlantic Ocean and South Sound on the W. It contains the pars. of Kiltenora, Cloony, Killinaboy, Killaspuglonane, Kilmacreehy, Kilshanny, Kilmanaheen, and Killaraght. Its length is near 11 miles by a breadth of 10, and its area about 61,385 acres of hilly land, with Lough Licken lying in the midst.

CORCREEGHAGH, a hmlt. in the bar. of Ardee in the co. of Louth, Ireland, 4 miles W. of Louth.

CORCULLEN, a hmlt. in the bar. and co. of Galway, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Galway.

CORDANGAN, or CARDANGAN, a par. in the bar. of Clanwilliam, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Headford. Orla is its post town. It is situated on the road from Tipperary to the valley of the Aherlow, and stretches into the Golden Vale. The soil is amongst the richest in Ireland. The surface is mountainous, rising 1,000 feet in the highlands of the W. part. The living is a suspended vic. in the dioc. of Emly. In the Roman Catholic arrangement the parish is united to Latin. The principal seats are Brookville and Ballyglass.

CORDOON, a hmlt. in the par. of Kilmainebeg, in the co. of Mayo, Ireland, 2 miles S. of Kilmaine, and 5 from Ballinrobe.

CORDUFF, the name of several seats in Ireland, in the cos. of Dublin, Kildare, and Monaghan.

COREEN HILLS, a chain of limestone hills in the southern part of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, rising to the height of 1,200 feet, and separating the valleys of the Don and Bogie.

CORELY, a par. in the Cleobury div. of the hund. of Stottesden, in the co. of Salop, 4 miles W. of Cleobury Mortimer, its post town, and 5 N.E. of Tenbury, its railway station. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £280, in the patron. of A. F. Hurcourton, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient brick structure, with tower and spire. There are free schools for boys and girls. The Earl of Craven is lord of the manor.

CORFAD, a lough in the co. of Cavan, Ireland, 4 miles S. of Stradone.

CORFE, a par. in the hund. of Taunton, in the co. of Somerset, 4 miles from Taunton, its post town. The village is situated under Blackdown Hill. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £66, in the patron. of Lady Cooper, of Barton House. The church is a stone edifice in the Anglo-Norman style. It received in 1843, and again in 1868, various additions and repairs. Here is a National school for both sexes. The lord of the manor is Robert Mattock, Esq.

CORFE CASTLE, a par. and corporate town, in the hund. of the same name, in the Wareham div. of the co. of Dorset, 4 miles S.E. of Wareham railway-station on the Dorchester line, and 23 from Dorchester. The parish forms part of the Island of Purbeck, and includes the chplry. of Kingston and 5 tythgs. besides the town of Corfe Castle, which was formerly a market town and representative borough, returning two members to parliament till disfranchised by the Reform Act. It is now included in the parliamentary borough of Wareham. This place, which is called in the Saxon Chronicle Gors

Corves-geate, appears to have derived its importance om a strong fortress built by King Edgar in the 10th ntury, at the gate of which Edward the Martyr was eacherously stabbed in the back by direction of his ep-mother Elfrida, whilst drinking to the health of his lf-brother Ethelred and herself; this, says the Saxon hronicle, was the foulest deed committed since the ngles came into England. The castle appears, from e existing remains, to have been rebuilt by William e Conqueror, and in the reign of Stephen it was taken y Baldwin de Rivers, Earl of Devonshire, who held it gainst the king. Its walls subsequently witnessed many agic scenes. Here the twenty-two Poictou noblemen ere starved to death by order of King John, who lected it as the securest place for his regalia. Edward was removed here from Kenilworth, on his way to erkeley Castle, where he shortly after met his terrible ath by order of the Queen and Mortimer; Richard II., ter he was deposed, was a prisoner here for a short me previous to his murder at Pontefract. Henry VII. paired the castle, as also did Sir Christopher Hatton, whom the manor and castle were granted with the st of the Isle of Purbeck by Queen Elizabeth. Sir illiam Hatton, his descendant, gave them to his lady, lizabeth, daughter of Thomas Earl of Exeter, who terwards married Lord Chief Justice Coke; by whom ey were sold in 1635 to Sir John Bankes, attorney-neral to Charles I. and afterwards Chief Justice of the ing's Bench, in whose family they have since re-ained. In the Civil War, Sir John Bankes being absent ith Charles I. at York, the castle was besieged by Sir alter Erle, who expected to have surprised it; but it as so heroically defended by Lady Bankes and her ughters, assisted only by their domestics and tenants, at it held out till relieved by Captain Lawrence, who as despatched by the king from Blandford, where the yal army had meanwhile arrived. It was again be-eged by the parliamentary forces, but Lady Bankes and aptain Lawrence, with about eighty soldiers, defended for six weeks, with the loss of only two men. A third me the parliamentary forces laid siege to it in 1645, der Sir Thomas Fairfax, and gained possession of it rough the treachery of Lieut.-Colonel Pitman, an ficer of the garrison. It was then dismantled by order the parliament; and large masses of the walls and wers lie scattered in the vale beneath. The remains this stupendous edifice are extensive and grand, cupying the summit of a lofty and steep eminence to e north of the town, with which they are connected a bridge of four narrow circular arches called St. dward's Bridge, crossing a deep ravine.—The town, hich stands on rising ground, at the bottom of a range hills near the centre of the Isle of Purbeck, consists incipally of two streets diverging from the market ace, where formerly stood the market-cross. The uses are built and roofed with stone from the neigh-uring quarries, which are no longer worked, and are proached by a flight of steps. In former times the autiful grey marble called Purbeck-stone was largely ported, but the chief trade now consists in the digging potter's clay, upwards of 60,000 tons of which article e annually shipped for Staffordshire, Worcestershire, d other pottery districts. At the entrance from the ondon road is an ancient stone bridge over the small ver Corfe, by which the town is bounded on the east.—hough a borough by prescription, the town was not corporated till the 18th of Queen Elizabeth, who in-sted it with the same privileges as were enjoyed by e Cinque Ports. Under the existing charter of Charles . the corporation consists of a mayor, who is elected the court-leet of the lord of the manor, held at ichaelmas, and eight barons, who have previously rved the office of mayor. The mayor and ex-mayor e, by virtue of their offices, justices of peace, and minister the affairs of the town under the lord of the nor, who was anciently an important officer of state, ing hereditary lord-lieutenant and admiral of the e of Purbeck, with power of appointing all officers d determining all actions or suits in his own courts. He also exercised the authority of Lord High Admiral, and had power to array the militia; but these privileges lapsed in 1757, upon the passing of the Militia Act, Mr. Bankes, then lord of the manor, having omitted to enforce his claim.—The living of Corfe Castle is a rect., val. £685, in the dioc. of Salisbury. The church, dedicated to St. Edward the Martyr, has recently been entirely restored with great taste, and most part of it rebuilt, except the tower, which is a massive embattled structure. The chapel-of-ease at Kingston is a beautiful little structure, rebuilt and decorated by the late Lord Eldon. There is also a chapel-of-ease at Bushey. The Independents and Wesleyans have chapels, and there are National and British schools. The parochial charities produce about £60 per annum, part of which is the endowment of an almshouse for six aged persons.—In the vicinity are Rempstone Hall, the residence of John Hales Calcraft, Esq., and Encombe House, the seat of the late Lord Chancellor Eldon, who erected an obelisk on the summit of a neighbouring hill, in memory of his brother, the late Lord Stowell. At Nine Barrow Down, about 2 miles E. of the town, are sixteen barrows, nine in a straight line; they are situated near the summit of the hill, which rises 642 feet above the sea, commanding a beautiful view of Swanage, the British Channel, and the Isle of Wight. Fairs are held on the 12th of May and 29th October.

CORFE GATE, or CORYATTS, a hmlt. in the par. of Portisham, in the co. of Dorset, 5 miles S.W. of Dorchester.

CORFE MULLEN, a par. in the hund. of Cogdean, East Shaston div. of the co. of Dorset, 2 miles S.W. of Wimborne-Minster, its post town and railway station on the South-Western line, and 6 N.W. of Poole. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £412, in the patron. of Eton College. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient structure, and has recently been repaired. The Methodists have a chapel. The two endowed schools have been united, and the building recently enlarged. The charities produce £80, of which one-third is paid to the curate; the remainder is applied to provide bread and cheese every Sunday for ten poor children, beef at Christmas, and apprentice fees when required. St. John Coventry and Willett Adye, Esqs., are lords of the manor.

CORFTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Diddlebury, in the co. of Salop, 6 miles N. of Ludlow.

CORGARF, a mountainous district around the sources of the Don, in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland. It is 8 or 9 miles long, and forms part of the par. of Strathdon, Here is a missionary minister on the royal bounty, and also a Roman Catholic chapel. Corgarf Castle is a military station on the road from Fort George, 21 miles from Castleton of Braemar. The earls of Marr had anciently a hunting seat here, which was burnt by the Gordons in 1571.

CORHAMPTON, a par. in the hund. of Meon Stoke (lower half), in the co. of Hants, 4 miles N.E. of Bishop's Waltham, and 7 N.E. of the Botley railway station on the Southampton and Gosport line. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £39, in the patron. of J. H. Wyndham, Esq. The church is an ancient stone edifice in the Norman style, with monuments. The annual value of the charities is about £34. Corhampton Down is a meet for the Hambledon hounds. The lord of the manor is J. H. Wyndham, Esq. The principal residence is Corhampton House, the seat of Lady Dillon.

CORK, a maritime co. in the prov. of Munster, in the S.W. of Ireland, bounded on the E. by the cos. of Tipperary and Waterford, on the N. by Limerick, on the W. by Kerry, and on the S. by the Atlantic Ocean. It is the largest county in Ireland, both in extent of surface and of arable land, extending from 9° 45′ to 10° 3′ W. long., and from 51° 12′ to 52° 13′ N. lat. Its length from Dursey Island, its most westerly point, to Youghal, E.N.E., is about 110 miles, and its greatest breadth from N. to S. is 70 miles, with an average breadth of 34 miles, comprising an area of 2,885 square

miles, or 1,846,333 acres, of which 1,308,882 are arable, 465,889 uncultivated, 52,180 in plantations, 6,515 in towns, and 12,867 under water. The population in 1851 amounted to 649,308, but in 1861 had decreased to 544,818, showing a diminution of 104,490 persons.—The history of the county dates back to a remote period. It was originally peopled, according to Ptolemy, by the *Uterni*, or *Uerini*, or as called by others, the *Iberni*. They occupied the district afterwards held by the Desmond family, in the southern part, and from the name are supposed to have been of Spanish or Iberian origin. Contemporary with this tribe were the *Vodii*, who inhabited the eastern portion of the district, whilst the *Coriondi* held possession of the northern and middle districts. The ancient divisions cannot be accurately given, but prior to the English settlements the whole formed the kingdom of Desmond, together with a portion of Waterford and the county of Kerry. In the year 1177 Henry II. of England granted the territory to Milo de Cogan and Robert FitzStephen, except the city of Cork and some of the surrounding country. In 1210 it was shire ground. The next important change took place in 1583, when Sir Walter Raleigh, the Boyles, and others obtained the forfeited estates of the Desmonds. Subsequent changes took place in 1642 and 1691, during the troubles which occurred at each of those periods respectively. Kinsale Head is famous as being the spot where the Spaniards obtained a temporary footing; and Bantry Bay as being the rendezvous of the French fleets in 1689 and 1796.—By the statute of the 4th George IV. cap. 93, this large county was divided, for the purpose of more frequent holding of general sessions of the peace, into two districts, called the East and West Ridings; these have been again subdivided for quarter sessions purposes, the former into three, the latter into two districts. The East Riding contains the bars. of Barretts, Barrymore, Condons and Clangibbon, Cork, Duhallow, Fermoy, Imokilly, Kerrycurrihy, Kinalea, Kinnatalloon, part of East Muskerry, Orrery and Kilmore, Kinsale, and Youghal libs. The West Riding contains the bars. of Bantry, Bear, East and West Carbery, Ibane and Barryroe, Kinalmeaky, West Muskerry, part of East Muskerry, and Courceys.—The county returns eight members to parliament, which are divided as under:—two for the county, two for Cork city, and one for each of the boroughs of Youghal, Bandon, Kinsale, and Mallow. Before the Union the county sent twenty-four members to the Irish parliament, of which two were for the county, two for the county of the city of Cork, and two for each borough. The constituency for the county in 1859 numbered 15,716, and the county members are elected at the court-house in the city of Cork, though each riding constitutes a separate jurisdiction for the purposes of registration. The county is included in the Munster circuit; the assizes are held in Cork city, and by an Act 4 George IV., it is enacted that five general sessions of the peace shall be held in alternate months in each of the two ridings, so that in the county at large a session is held every month, except the two months in which the general sessions are held for the entire county. The sessions for each division are directed to be held for the East Riding alternately in the city of Cork and at Middleton, Fermoy, Mallow, and Kanturk; and for the West Riding alternately at Bandon, Macroom, Bantry, Skibbereen, and Clonakilty. These 23 baronies comprise 251 separate parishes, constituting the whole of the dioceses of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, and a small part of Ardfert. On the death of Dr. Brinkley, Bishop of Cloyne, in 1835, that see was added to Cork and Ross by the Church Temporalities Act of the 3rd William IV. The united diocese is one of the eleven which constitute the ecclesiastical province of Cashel; it is entirely within the county of Cork, extending about 74 miles in length and 16 m breadth, and contains an estimated superficies of 356,300 acres. The majority of the population, however, are Roman Catholics; there being, according to the census of 1861, only 26,736 members of the Church of England in the diocese of Cork, 11,746 in the diocese of Cloyne, 4,746 in that of Ross, and 6,421 in t part of Ardfert comprised within the county of Cork. The local government is vested in a lord-lieutenant, deputy-lieutenants, and 282 magistrates, besides wh there are the usual county officers, including 4 corone and a constabulary force partly paid by governm and partly by the grand jury presentments. Cork the headquarters of the military district of that nam comprising 17 barrack stations, situated respectively Charles Fort, Camden Fort, Fermoy, Kinsale, Ballincollig, Carlisle Fort, Spike Island, Youghal, Rocky Islan Hawlbowline, Mitchelstown, Buttevant, Mallow, Ba don, Dunmanway, Millstreet, and Clonakilty. A dep for convicts has been established at Spike Island, whe persons sentenced to transportation are retained, inste of being sent as formerly to Western Australia and V Dieman's Land. The county gaol and house of co rection are situated in the city of Cork, besides wh there are seventeen bridewells in different parts of t county. The net annual value of property in the count under the Tenement Valuation Act is £1,023,587, di tributed between town and country. Besides the ci of Cork, which, with an extensive surrounding distri forms a county of itself, Cork contains the borough market, and seaport towns of Youghal and Kinsale, t boroughs and market towns of Bandon and Mallow, t seaports and market towns of Cove or Queenstown, a Bantry; the market and post towns of Fermoy, Skibbereen, Macroom, and Dunmanway; the ancient di franchised boroughs of Baltimore, Castlemartyr, Charleville, Clonakilty, Doneraile, Midleton, and Rathcormac, and the small towns or villages of Ballincollig, Buttevant, Castle-Lyons, Castletown-Bearhaven, Castletown-Roche, Cloyne, Crookhaven, Innishannon, Kanturk, Kildorrery, Kilworth, Liscarrol, West Millstreet, Mitchelstown, Passage, Rosscarbery, and Timoleague, all of which are post towns.—In a county of so large extent a great variety of soil and scenery is to be met with, but the general aspect of the country is pleasing and well cultivated, notwithstanding the deficiency of timber and of hedgerows and plantations. The western part is bold, rocky, and mountainous, while the northern and eastern portions are distinguished for their richness and fertility; it is, however, in the southern and south-western portions of the county that the grandest scenery occurs, where the stupendous masses of schistose rock are raised like adamantine barriers against the fury of the Atlantic waves, which for the greater part of the year are driven with fury against them by the force of the prevailing winds. The climate is remarkable for its mildness of temperature, never reaching any great extreme of heat or cold, compared with other places situated in about the same degree of latitude. Its proximity to the ocean renders it moist, like most of the western counties of Ireland, but drainage has effected a great improvement in this respect, as well as in the productiveness of the land. The soils may be classed under four heads:—1. The calcareous, found in the limestone tracts, which are very fertile and produce good wheat crops. 2. The loamy, not calcareous, generally resting on clay-slate, these lands are next in fertility to the calcareous, and comprise the less elevated tracts in the S. 3. The light and shallow soils, resting upon gravel or rubble, which in wet seasons produce good corn crops, but are better fitted for pasture, the herbage being short and sweet, and in dry seasons subject to drought. 4. The moorland or peat, the usual substratum of which is a hard rock or coarse retentive clay, rendering tillage difficult; these lands when susceptible of cultivation are planted in oats, potatoes, or grass. Salmon occur on the coast and in the large bays.—The principal minerals are iron, which was largely smelted whilst wood was obtainable for fuel; copper, worked principally at the Allahies mines, where 1,500 to 2,000 hands are employed; coal (anthracite), found near Dromagh and Lisnacon; quartz, on the hills round Cork, Ross, Queenstown, and Youghal; veined marble, occasionally in the limestone near Bantry; limestone, fuller's-earth, and brick-clay.—The principal river is

t Blackwater, rising in the mountains bordering on
ry in the W.; it runs S. to near Millstreet, where
suddenly turning E. it runs for many miles, past Mal-
l and Fermoy, into Waterford county, returning
in to Cork county, and eventually falls into the sea
Youghal Harbour. The Lee also rises in the W.,
ving from Lake Gougane-Barra, eastward 30 miles,
Cork, where it divides into two channels, and then
ens into an extensive estuary. The other rivers are
Bandon, Ilen, Funcheon, North Bride, and Awbeg.
e coast is deeply indented by numerous bays and inlets,
ning safe and commodious harbours, of which the
st noted are those of Bantry, Dunmanus, Clonakilty,
sale, Cork Harbour, and Youghal. Off the south-
tern coast are several small rocky islands, of which
principal are Cape Clear, with a population of
52, and Innisherkin, near the harbour of Baltimore;
r and Whiddy, in Bantry Bay; and Dursey, off the
montory of Bearhaven, forming the most western
remity of the county. In the mountainous districts
re are several lakes, the most interesting being
ugane-Barra, with the hermitage of St. Finbar, and
ua, situated in a very lonely part of the country;
the lakes of Cahir, near Glengariffe, the Seme, at
ee Castle Head, and Lough Loughbofinny, near
ry. The chief ranges of mountains are the Nagle,
rah, and Muskerry, running between the rivers Lee
Blackwater; the highest points being Hungry Hill
49 feet, Cahirbarna 2,234 feet, and Knockinsea 1,386
. Another range runs towards Mizen Head, S. of
river Lee, including the Clargh hills, of which
hy, 1,796 feet, is the highest point.—The principal
ways are the Great Southern and Western, connect-
Cork city with Dublin, and the Eastern Coast, with
nches to Fermoy and Killarney, which leave the
in line at Mallow; the Cork and Bandon railway,
ich is to be extended to Dunmanway and Skibbereen;
Cork and Limerick direct line; the Cork, Youghal,
d Queenstown direct line; and the Cork, Blackrock,
d Passage railway, connecting Cork city with Cork
rbour, from whence steamers leave for America, Eng-
d, Scotland, and various ports of Ireland. The chief
es are the British and North American Royal Mail
amships, from Queenstown to Boston, calling at
lifax; the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia
amship Company's vessels, from Queenstown to New
rk. The steamers for England and Scotland sail to
several ports of Bristol, Cardiff, Glasgow, Liverpool,
ford, Newport, and London (calling at Plymouth);
re are also steamers from Cork to Waterford, and from
k to Queenstown, calling at Glenbrook and Monks-
n, and another line to Aghada; these two last lines are
Citizen's River Steamers. The roads intersecting the
unty of Cork are numerous, connecting all the chief
ns in the vicinity; they may, however, be grouped
o eight systems, viz., from Cork by Glanmire to
ughal, by Passage and Queenstown to Cloyne, by
linhassig to Kinsale and Bandon, by Bandon to
okhaven and Bantry, by Ballincollig to Ballylickey
Bantry Bay, by Kilcrea to Macroom and Killarney,
Mallow to Tralee and Limerick, by Watergrass Hill
Kilworth to Clonmel, or by Mitchelstown to Tip-
rary.—The county abounds in ancient ruins, stone
les, cromlechs, raths, caves, and religious houses.
ar Clonakilty is a stone circle, an ancient pillar
one single stone, and an artificial cave. Ross
sesses similar antiquities, and near Glanworth and
tlemary are monuments of curious form. Rosscar-
y is famous for its caves, so also the Great Island,
Cork Harbour, and The Ovens, near Cork. There
round towers at Cloyne and Kineth of considerable
and in good preservation. Ancient weapons, urns,
other antiquities are found in the bogs. Ancient
les are numerous, a few of great magnificence, but
greater number consist only of square towers or
s; Kanturk Castle is the largest, but the most
esting is probably Blarney, the ancient seat of
McCarthyes, famous for the celebrated "Blarney
ne."

CORK, a bar. in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, situated in the S.E. part of the co., and till lately forming, with the city of Cork, a county of itself. It contains the pars. of Curraghippane, Kilcully, Rathcooney, and parts of Carrigaline, Carrigrohane, Dunbulloge, Iniskenny, Killanully, Kilnaglory, St. Anne Shandon, St. Mary Shandon, St. Catherine, St. Finbarr, St. Michael, St. Nicholas, and Whitechurch, comprising above 45,300 acres.

CORK, a seaport, city, municipal and parliamentary borough, forming a co. of itself, but locally situated in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, of which prov. it is the capital, and ranks third among the cities of Ireland for population, wealth, and commerce. It is situated in N. lat. 51° 53′ 39″, and in W. long. 8° 20′, being distant from Dublin 158 miles by the old road, but 165 by the Great Southern and Western railway, which connects the two cities, and runs to Penrose Marsh through a tunnel of half a mile. The Cork, Blackrock, and Passage railway runs only 8 miles, and follows the course of the river from the road near the Monerea Marsh. The Cork and Bandon railway runs 20 miles, passing near the park on the S. side, and terminates at Albert Quay. The Cork, Queenstown, and Youghal direct line runs a distance of 27 miles. There are two other short lines, one to Kinsale and the other to Skibbereen, which last is in course of completion.—The city, situated on the river Lee, which here diverges into several branches, and forms an island, is 11 miles inland from the entrance of the river into Cork Harbour. It is, nevertheless, a large bonding port, with coastguard stations and spacious quays. The assizes for the county and city are held here. It is also the headquarters of the S. military district, and the seat of a bishop. Its name is supposed to be derived from the Gaelic word *Corcach*, signifying "a marshy place," the original city having been built on a limestone rock, on the margin of the S. branch of the river, which at that period inundated the surrounding country. The history of the city dates back to about the year 600, when an abbey was founded by St. Barr, or Finbarr, to whom such numbers of disciples resorted that Cork soon rose to be a city of some importance. But what is now known as the city was subsequently built on the island by the Danes, who are said to have burnt and plundered the old city and its religious establishments. The Danes eventually settled here about the year 1020, and alternately lost and won possession of it; but it is known to have been in their possession when Dermot McCarthy, the then Prince of Desmond, did fealty to Henry II. of England, and gave up the city in the year 1172. The English king immediately appointed an English governor, with a garrison, and made it a mint town. He likewise granted to the citizens a charter, the original of which is now lost, but a copy was a few years ago discovered by Richard Saint-hill, Esq., amongst the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum. The Desmonds afterwards took possession of the city, and war was waged between the English and Irish for some years. In 1177 Henry granted the surrounding territory to Milo de Cogan and Robert Fitz-Stephen, with the exception of the city and adjacent cantreds, occupied by the Ostmen, which he kept in his own possession. In 1185 the city was again besieged by Dermot McCarthy, but the Irish forces were routed, and in the following year Dermot was slain by a party of English, under Theobald Fitz-Walter, the founder of the noble house of Ormond. Shortly after, the success which crowned the military efforts of the Irish obliged the English garrison to capitulate to the Prince of Desmond, but in a few years they recovered possession of the city, and strengthened it by the erection of Shandon Castle, which kept the men of Desmond in subjection. The English at length prevailed, and in the year 1199 it is recorded that one John Despenser, civic magistrate, was made Provost of Cork. Nothing of importance occurs again until the time of Perkin Warbeck, who landed here from Lisbon in 1492, and was well received by many Irish, from dislike of the Lancastrian king; but

on this occasion the Lord-Deputy Kildare was more circumspect than in the affair of Simnel, and the impostor, failing to rouse the people, retired to the court of Charles VIII. On the 23rd of November, 1699, John O'Water, or Walters, the mayor of Cork, was condemned, and suffered at Tyburn, together with Warbeck, for his participation in this conspiracy. During the Desmond insurrection, in Elizabeth's reign it was the headquarters of the English forces, and adhered faithfully to the queen, who presented Maurice Roche, the then mayor, with a silver collar of the Order of St. Simplicius, for his able services against the insurgents. This trophy is still preserved by his descendants, the Kearneys, of Garrettstown. In 1601 the English army assembled here which drove the Spaniards out of the country. On the accession of James I. the city refused to acknowledge him, but was soon reduced to obedience. In 1636 the Algerine pirates, who had before visited the coast, reappeared, and caused some alarm. In 1649 the city was taken by Cromwell, and in 1690 Marlborough besieged and took possession of it for William and Mary. Nothing of any historical moment occurred subsequently.—At this period the city consisted of only two principal streets, now called North and South Main-streets, and it appears from the records of the city to have undergone but little extension or improvement till after the death of Mary, when the corporation began to form new streets, and erect public buildings. Even at the commencement of the 18th century, it had only two entrances: the N. leading from Dublin, and the S. from Kinsale; and two bridges, the North and the South, built of wood, and which, by an Act of Parliament (1 George I. caps. 19, 20), the corporation was empowered to rebuild of stone. Half a century later, the French war brought into notice the great capabilities of its almost matchless haven, completely land-locked, and capable of sheltering the whole British navy. A brisk trade in provisions and stores consequently sprang up to supply the wants of the navy, and the surrounding country, which had previously been one extensive grazing-ground, was converted into arable land. The city shared in the general improvement, and soon became the emporium of commerce for this part of the country. The smaller channels of the river, which flowed through the middle of the streets, presenting at low water a mass of mud, were arched over at the expense of the corporation, and some of the most spacious and elegant streets have since been built above them.—Cork is a borough by prescription, and has returned two members to parliament since 1374; the number of electors in 1862 was 3,173. It comprises within its ancient chartered boundaries an area of 48,006 acres, and within its modern municipal boundaries 2,683 acres, which include the seven city parishes as below. The population of the city according to the census of 1851 was 85,745, which in 1861 had declined to 78,892, inhabiting 9,758 houses. The population in 1861 was thus distributed: 9,574 Established Church, 67,092 Roman Catholics, 825 Presbyterians, 886 Methodists, 107 Independents, 66 Baptists, 236 Society of Friends, and 106 of other persuasions. It is governed by a corporation, consisting of a mayor, recorder, sheriff, 16 aldermen, and 48 councillors, with the style of "mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Cork." The revenue of the borough in 1851 was £7,504 1*s.* 5*d.* The trade is extensive, chiefly in grain, provisions, butter, hams, bacon, hides, leather, and cattle, for the sale of which there are twelve distinct markets in different districts of the city. The principal occupations are tanning, distilling, browing, iron founding, besides the manufacture of linen, frizzes, ginghams, cutlery, and the sewing of gloves for exportation, known as Limerick gloves. Besides these branches of industry, there is a considerable commission and carrying trade, in connection with the foreign and colonial shipping.—The general appearance of the city is picturesque and cheerful; the principal streets are spacious, well paved, and lighted with gas. The houses are built of brick, or of the beautiful gray limestone of the neighbourhood, and are roofed with slate. In the older part of the town, the streets are less spacious, and many of the old houses are constructed of clay-slate, fronted with roofing slate, which gives them a sombre appearance; while in the suburbs some few are thatched. The public buildings are numerous and handsome. Besides the cathedral and parish churches, the city contains the county and city courthouse, erected in 1835 at the cost of £20,000; it is a spacious edifice in the Grecian style of architecture, with a boldly projecting portico of eight columns, supporting an entablature and cornice surmounted by a pediment, on the apex of which is a group of figures, representing Justice between Law and Mercy; the interior contains two semicircular courts, in which the assizes for the county at large and those for the county of the city are held, besides offices for the judges and barristers. The mansion-house, now converted into the Mercy Hospital, was built in 1767, by the famous Ducart, at the cost of £3,793. It is a large and handsome edifice, situated on the bank of the river, near the entrance to the Mardyke Walk. Previous to the passing of the Corporation Reform Act, the mayors resided here, but since that event, which reduced their salary from £1,200 to £300, they have resided at their own houses. The ancient "nail," or "nail head," which was formerly in the entrance hall of the mansion-house, has been removed to the Corn Exchange, and the standard brass yard, with the stone bearing the city arms, to the new police office, where it is inserted in the wall. This latter building was erected a few years ago, chiefly through the exertions of the late John Besnard, jun., Esq., J.P. Queen's College is a new building, founded in 1845 by Act of Parliament, and opened in 1849; it occupies a site of ten acres at Gill Abbey, enclosing a quadrangle of 175 feet in circuit, with cloisters 362 feet round, and an examination-hall 90 feet by 36. The eastern gable is surmounted by a statue of Queen Victoria, erected by Sir Thomas Dean, the architect, in commemoration of her Majesty's visit to Ireland in 1849. The college is governed by a president, vice-president, and staff of professors in almost every branch of learning, including Celtic literature and language. The Protestant Hall is a handsome and commodious building for public lectures, concerts, &c., built by the exertion of Capt. R. Beale Tooker, J.P. The military barracks occupy a commanding eminence to the N.E. of the city; they were originally built in 1806 by the architect Hargrave, and have been subsequently enlarged for the accommodation of 156 officers and 1,994 privates, with stabling for 232 horses; the grounds for parade and exercise are spacious, and there is an hospital capable of receiving 120 patients; the headquarters and staff of the Cork or southern military district of Ireland are stationed here. The commercial buildings, including a chamber of commerce, in place of the old exchange which was pulled down in 1813, are a noble range of buildings, fronted with cement, and ornamented with Ionic columns between the windows. The new corn market was built in 1833 by trustees under an Act of Parliament (3 George IV. cap. 79); it is a quadrangular enclosure, 460 feet in length and 330 in breadth, situated beyond the S. branch of the river, near Anglesea bridge, and divided into numerous covered walks, with a covered space for weighing; the expense of its erection, with that of the bridge leading to it, amounted to £17,460. In the lobby of the Royal Cork Institution stands the statue of William III., which was removed from the mansion house. The city gaol is a castellated building, situated in an eminence near Sunday Well, with separate places of worship for Protestants and Roman Catholics, attached to this is the city bridewell, for the temporary confinement of prisoners under examination, and for detention of disorderly persons until brought before the magistrates. The county gaol and house of correction is a building of considerable pretensions, situated on the new West-road, at a short distance from the town, it is approached by a bridge of one arch, over the S. channel of the Lee, communicating with a causeway raised about 6 feet above the adjacent meadows, and terminating in an esplanade 40 feet broad, in the centre of which, and

cing the bridge, is a handsome Doric portico of four lumns, surmounted by a pediment, the design having en borrowed from the Temple of Bacchus, at Athens. he lunatic asylum for the county and city of Cork has en removed from the Black Rock-road to the Lee-road. he new building is a hideous structure, like an over-own cruet-stand. The other public buildings deserving tice are the custom-house, post-office, Union poor-use, savings-bank, branches of the Bank of Ireland d Provincial Bank, National Joint-stock Bank, Butter xchange, and several clubhouses, of which the County ub, built in 1826 by Messrs. Pain, at the expense of out £4,000, is probably the handsomest building of its e; the front, which faces the South Mall, consists of a stic basement, from which rise three columns of the mposite order, supporting an entablature and cornice. he episcopal palace of the bishop of the united dioceses Cork, Cloyne, and Ross was built by Bishop Mann tween the years 1772 and 1789; it is situated on the bank of the river, surrounded by fine grounds and rdens. The deanery, situated on the S. side of the thedral, is a good modern house, known as Dean's urt. The Cork Institution, founded in 1807, where e Cuvierian and Literary Societies hold their meet-gs; the new school of design, Cork library, museum, -union theatre, diocesan library, situated near the thedral, agricultural association, temperance institu-n, North and South infirmaries, with school of ysic, one fever and two lying-in hospitals, Rotunda, henæum, to which the statue of Pitt, from the nsion-house, has been removed, deaf and dumb ylum, and a general dispensary.—Cork is the head a diocese, in the province of Dublin, to which Ross s annexed in 1583, and Cloyne in 1836. It embraces arly the whole of the county of Cork, comprising 8 ral deaneries and 196 parishes, or more correctly benefices, as more than half the parishes are ions. The bishop's income is £2,498. The chapter nsists of a dean, archdeacon, precentor, chancellor, easurer, and at present 12 prebendaries. The city divided into seven parishes, including the cathedral, ich also serves, by permission of the chapter, as the rish church of St. Finbarr. The old fabric contained shrine of St. Finbarr, to whom the church is dedi-ed, and, before the siege in 1690, had near it a round wer. The church itself was rebuilt between 1725 and 35, the expense being defrayed by a duty of 1*s.* per on all coal and culm imported into Cork for five years. e present structure is of the Doric order, except the wer, which was rebuilt about the beginning of the h century, at the cost of £500, defrayed by the pter. It is surmounted by a lofty octagonal spire hewn stone, under which is the principal entrance. the choir is a plain Venetian window, and on the S. e is the chapter-hall, where the consistorial court is ld. In the interior is the bishop's throne, of black sh oak; the prebendal stalls, which are elegantly ished; and a beautiful white marble monument to ief Baron Tracton. It is now determined to rebuild cathedral on the site of the present building, from a gnificent design by Mr. Burgess, estimated to cost 0,000. The living of St. Finbarr is a rect., appro-ate to the dean and chapter and vicars-choral. The ss value of the deanery is £630 12*s.* 11*d.* The funds the dissolved preceptory of St. John of Jerusalem re granted by Charles II. to support choral service in cathedral, which is shamefully neglected. These ds amount to something over £300 per annum; re are besides four vicars-choral, the net annual ue of each is £305 6*s.* 9*d.* On the demise of the sent vicars-choral (of whom two are deceased), the ds lapse into the hands of the Ecclesiastical Com-ssioners, who pay four stipendaries. The chapter ds amount in addition to £400 per annum. The ng of Christ Church is a vic. and rect., the former the patron. of the bishop; the latter constitutes corps of the prebend (now honorary) of the same e in the cathedral church, and is in the gift of the wn. The church, which was rebuilt in 1720, and again in 1829, is 97 feet by 57, with a richly panelled ceiling resting on ranges of Ionic pillars of scagliola. The living of St. Peter is a vic., held by the archdeacon, in conjunction with four rects., together constituting the union and corps of the archdeaconry, gros value £957 8*s.* 5*d.*, after deduction for curates, &c., £680, in the patron. of the bishop. The old church of St. Peter, the tower of which formed one of the defences of the city wall, was taken down in 1770, and the present structure has lately shown symptoms of decay, so that its demolition must speedily take place, which is the more to be regretted as Dr. Kyle, the present archdeacon, only a few years since built a handsome tower and spire, and otherwise beautified the structure. The livings of St. Anne and St. Mary, Shandon, are both rects., val. respectively £790 17*s.* 1*d.* and £385 1*s.* 2*d.*, in the alternate patron. of the Duke of Leinster and Mountiford Longfield, Esq., of Castlemary. The church of St. Anne has a tower 190 feet high, conspicuous from most parts of the city. A chapel-of-ease to this parish was erected in 1836, near the Brickfields; it is in the later English style of architecture, with a tower surmounted by a light and elegant spire at the W. end, and two lofty pinnacles at the E. The parish of St. Paul was formed in 1726 out of the districts of East Marsh, in the parish of St. Mary, Shandon, and Dunscombe Marsh, in that of Christ Church; the living is a rect., val. £251 7*s.* 2*d.*, in the patron. of the Duke of Leinster and Mountiford Longfield, Esq. The church is a small Grecian edifice, erected by subscription on land presented by the corporation. The living of St. Nicholas is a rect., with six others constituting the corps of the chancellorship, and in the patron. of the bishop. The total income in 1862 was £485 3*s.*, total expenditure £233 18*s.* 7*d.*, leaving net val. £251 4*s.* 5*d.* The old church, formerly a chapel-of-ease to St. Finbarr's, was some years back taken down, and the finest parish church in the city erected in its stead; it is built of cut limestone, with N. and S. transepts, and a chancel fitted up with choir benches and stalls, covered with crimson cloth, where choral service is performed every Sunday throughout the year by an amateur choir, and on Wednesday evenings between September and May. The service is said to be the best conducted in the South of Ireland, and is attended by the largest regular congregation, numbering upwards of 1,000 persons. There are besides a free church, near the South Infirmary, and a chapel-of-ease to St. Finbarr, at Black-rock. The old church of St. Brandon, which was situated on the N. side of the old road to Youghal, has been entirely removed, and the cemetery is now occupied by a beautiful house and grounds, the contents of the graveyard having previously been removed to another place. The Roman Catholic ecclesiastical divisions nearly correspond with the above, only the Roman Catholic see contains 33 parishes, of which three are included in the city. The first of these three parishes, comprising the greater part of the Protestant parishes of St. Mary and St. Anne, constitutes one cure, under the immediate charge of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork, who performs the duties of parish priest, assisted by six curates and two chaplains. The cathedral, which also serves as the parochial chapel, is a plain structure externally, but the interior is richly decorated in the later English style, and contains an altarpiece similar to that of St. Alban's Abbey in England. Besides the cathedral, there are two parochial chapels, for the Roman Catholic parishes of SS. Peter and Paul and St. Finbarr, and two chapels-of-ease at Clogheen and Brickfields. The chapel of SS. Peter and Paul has just been rebuilt on a magnificent scale, in the Gothic style of architecture, under the direction of Pugin the architect, and will be, when completed, one of the finest of modern Irish ecclesiastical structures. The chapel at Brickfields is one of the prettiest structures in the Grecian style to be found in Ireland. The main entrance is by a lofty and elegant portico, of eight columns of gray marble, standing on a raised pediment, and approached by a flight of steps, extending along the entire front; from the centre of the roof rises a cupola,

supported by eight Corinthian columns, surmounted by figures of the Apostles. There are two other chapels, both Gothic, one dedicated to St. Vincent, the other to the Holy Trinity; the latter is situated on Charlotte Quay, and is still unfinished. There are four monasteries and two convents for nuns, with a chapel attached to each. The presb. of Cork includes Bandon, Clonmel, Cork, Queenstown, Lismore, Mallow, Milltown, and Tralee. Within the city there are two Presbyterian places of worship, one in connection with the synod of Munster, and the other in connection with that of Ulster. Besides which there is a Scotch Presbyterian meeting-house, recently erected on the Glenmire-road, with schools now erecting, the gift of Mr. Carmichael. There are also four places of worship for Methodists, and one each for Baptists, Independents, and Quakers. The educational establishments, besides Queen's College above described, are numerous, includnig endowed, National, parochial, and denominational schools. The principal endowed schools are the blue-coat school, or hospital for 40 boys, founded by Dean Worth on the site of an ancient hospital for lepers, and the green-coat school, founded by Archdeacon Pomeroy, also for 40 boys. There are various almshouses and charities, the principal being the Corporation, Lapp's, Skiddy's, and Bertridge's charities, besides two houses of female refuge, Protestant Orphan Society, Masonic Female and St. Patrick's Orphan asylums, with various parochial almshouses and asylums for aged people.—Near the city is a cemetery, after the plan of Père La Chaise, in Paris, on the site of the old botanical gardens. The graves are distributed over the greater part, amid the shrubs, plants, and flowers, brought hither at a very great expense by the original proprietors. The ground is intersected by broad gravel walks, and there are several handsome monuments. It was purchased in 1826 for this purpose by Father Matthews, who established his first total abstinence society in Cork, on the 10th April, 1838. Another favourite promenade is the Mardyke, a fine raised walk a mile long, on the W. of the city, sheltered by a noble avenue of elms. A park has also been lately enclosed, containing about 240 acres, extending from the Victoria-road along the S. bank of the river to Blackrock.—There are nine bridges over the river Lee and its branches, several of which are modern and elegant structures. St. Patrick's bridge, the last over the northern branch, and to which vessels sail up, was rebuilt in 1861, the former structure having been swept away by the great flood in 1853. It is now one of the finest bridges in Ireland, and connects the noble range of quays which line both sides of the river. North bridge, over the same branch of the river, was taken down in 1863, and is to be replaced by an iron bridge on stone piers. Wellington bridge, at the western extremity of the city, is a noble structure of hewn stone, erected from designs by Richard Griffiths; it consists of a centre arch of 50 feet span, and two side arches of 45 feet, with solid parapets. Anglesea bridge, erected in 1830, is a handsome structure of hewn limestone, consisting of two elliptical arches 44 feet span, with parapets of cast-iron, and two parallel drawbridges, which are raised to admit vessels above it; the expense was defrayed by the commissioners of the new corn market, who voted £9,000 for this purpose. The other bridges are small structures, several being only of one arch.—Several newspapers are published in Cork, the principal being the *Cork Constitution*, *Cork Examiner*, *Cork Herald*, and *Cork Southern Reporter*.—The men of eminence born here are numerous; amongst the painters the names of Barry, Butts, and Maclise stand pre-eminent; the sculptor Hogan, the virtuoso Anthony Wood, the county historian Townsend, the travellers Hastie and Murphy, General O'Leary, and many others, including Miss Thomson, who married the Emperor Muly Mahomet. Amongst living worthies, those who have written on the antiquities of Cork are, John Lindsay, Esq., and Richard Sainthill, Esq., who have successfully laboured in the numismatic department, and Richard Caulfield, F.S.A., and John Windell, Esq., who have devoted much time to the historical antiquities of the county; the last gentleman is also an eminent Celtic scholar. A fine collection of Irish antiquities is now forming by Robert Day, jun., Esq. Markets are held daily for provisions, but Monday and Thursday are market days for cattle. Two fairs take place annually on Trinity Monday and on the 1st October.

CORK HARBOUR, pre-eminent for its capacity and safety, is situate 11 miles below the city. It is 3 miles long by 2 broad; and from its convenient situation, the perfect security with which numerous fleets may winter in its land-locked basin, and its excellent anchorage at all times, fully justifies the motto of the city, "Statbene fida carinis." Its entrance is by a channel 1½ mile long, by 1 broad, defended by batteries on each side, and having on Roche Point a lighthouse, in N. lat. 51° 48′, and W. long. 8° 15′. There is also a floating light on Spit Sand. Within the harbour are Great Island, on which is situated Queenstown, or Cove, as it is frequently called; Little Island, and Foaty Island. Opposite Queenstown are Spike Island, on which is a bomb-proof artillery barrack, and where a convict depôt has been recently formed for the reception of convicts sentenced to transportation; Haulbowline Island, with its ordnance depôt, and Rocky Island, on which are two powder magazines excavated in the solid rock. The anchorage is in 7 to 12 fathoms with the Stag Rocks outside, high water at full and change 7½ hours, rising from 7 to 14 feet, according to the time of the year and changes of the tide, which flows up 1½ mile above the city. The upper harbour near the city has been much improved, and the channel deepened by steam dredging, so as to enable ships of 600 tons to unload at the magnificent quays which have recently been constructed. The river Lee runs down from Cork to the great harbour between hilly banks, on which many villas and storehouses are situated. The port is under a board of 30 commissioners, with a strong body of pilots attached; steamers and sailing ships sailing to all parts, but the steamers principally to England and Scotland. It is a great port for emigrants. There are several sub-ports attached, viz., Clonakilty, Kinsale, West Passage, Queenstown, and Youghal. The trade of the port is as follows:—Customs duties received in 1857, £270,873; in 1858, £275,724; in 1859, £295,327; in 1860, £283,357; in 1861, £296,256. Exports to foreign parts, direct trade, valued in 1857, £170,5[illegible], in 1858, £180,268; in 1859, £163,791; in 1860, £156,[illegible], in 1861, £131,810. There is also a very large trade carried on between Cork and the various ports of the United Kingdom. In 1861 the trade coastwise was as follows:—Entered with cargoes only, 1,846 sailing vessels, with a tonnage of 171,691 tons; 465 steam vessels, tons 198,196. Cleared with cargoes, 1,175 sailing vessels, 89,740 tons; 457 steam vessels, 196,503 tons. The foreign trade is not so large. In 1861 the number and tonnage of British and foreign vessels entered and cleared with cargoes, and in ballast was—Entered, British, 203 vessels, 56,713 tons; foreign, 289 vessels, 82,179 tons; showing a total of 492 vessels and 138,892 tons, of which only four vessels, 1,[illegible] tons, were in ballast. Cleared—British, 144 vessels, 31,135 tons; foreign, 68 vessels, 20,541 tons; total, 212 vessels, 51,676 tons; but of these the greater proportion were in ballast: viz. 148 vessels, 45,936 tons. The stocks of goods in the "bonded warehouse" are not very large. At the end of 1861 there were 40,425 lbs. of coffee, 192 cwt. of raisins, 15,214 cwt. of sugar, 288,806 lbs. of tea, 398,352 lbs. of tobacco, and 53,329 gallons of wine in bond. The income of the port is about £10,000, arising chiefly from import and export, harbour and tonnage dues, and is applied to the repair and improvement of the harbour and quays.

CORKAGUINY, a bar. in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland. The Atlantic and Tralee Bay form the northern boundary, the bar. of Trughanacmy the eastern, with Dingle Bay on the S., and the ocean on the W. It is 24 miles in length, and its greatest breadth is over 9 miles. It contains the pars. of Ballinvoher, Ballinacourty, Ballydaff, Cloghane, Dunquin, Dingle, Dunurlin, Garfinny, Kilgobban, Kildrum, Killiney,

ilquane, Kilmalkedar, Kinard, Minard, Marhin, radbally, and Ventry, and part of Annagh; also the wns and vils. of Dingle, Annascallo, Castlegregory, radbally, Ballyduff, Ballinclare, Milltown, Cappa- ough, Cloghane, and Killiney. The surface of the bar. mountainous, and stretches as a narrow neck into the a, comprising an area of about 139,000 acres.

CORKAREE, a bar. in the co. of Westmeath, ov. of Leinster, Ireland. Fore forms its northern undary, Moyashel and Magheradernan its eastern d southern, and Moygoish its western. It is 8 miles ng by about 7 wide, and has an area of 26,960 acres. contains the pars. of Leny, Lackan, Multyfarn- m, Portnashangan, Portloman, Stonehall, Tyfarnham, ghmon, and the vils. of Ballinalack, Multyfarnham, d Bunbrusa. The surface is diversified with upland d water, being broken by the Loughs Dereveragh, n, and Owhel, and the river Inny.

CORKBEG, a par. in the bar. of Imokilly, in the co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. The par. lies along e right shore of Cork Harbour; the soil is good, with very excellent description of limestone beneath it. e living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. £317, the patron. of the crown. Whitegate and Midleton the post towns. There is no church, but public rship is held in a private building. At the mouth of harbour is Carlisle Fort, and at Roche Point is the che tower light, which throws a red light about 4 les to sea. There is also an old fort in ruins, built the time of Elizabeth. Corkbeg House and Trabolgan the principal residences.

CORLEA, a vil. in the bar. of Lower Tulla, in the co. Clare, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Broadford.

CORLEA, a hmlt. in the par. of Rathcline, in the co. Longford, Ireland, 4 miles N. of Ballymahon, and from Dublin.

CORLEY, a par. in the Atherstone div. of the hund. Hemlingford, in the co. of Warwick, 4½ miles N.W. Coventry. It is called *Cornelie* in Domesday Book, was possessed in Henry III's reign by Henry de stings, Lord of Fillongley. From its commanding ition, it was selected as one of the principal stations the grand Trigonometrical Survey. The living is a . in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £400, in the patron. A. F. Gregory, Esq. There are National schools for h sexes. From a hill in this parish 35 churches are ible.

CORLISKEA, a hmlt. in the bar. of Ballymoe, in co. of Galway, Ireland.

CORLTON ISLEBECK, a chplry. in the par. of sk, in the wap. of Birdforth, in the North Riding ne co. of York.

CORLUDDY, a hmlt. in the bar. of Iverk, in the co. Kilkenny, Ireland, 8 miles S.W. of Mullinavat.

CORMEEN, the name of two small places in Ireland, in the co. of Cavan, the other in Monaghan.

CORMORANTS, several small islands in Lough , in the bar. of Lower Tulla, in the co. of Clare, and.

CORN and CORNA, the affix to many names of farms small places in Ireland.

CORNAGILLAGH, a hmlt. in the bar. of Raphoe, he co. of Donegal, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Raphoe.

CORNALECT, a hmlt. in the bar. of Leyny, in the f Sligo, Ireland, 6 miles S.W. of Coolaney.

CORNAMUCKLAGH, a vil. in the par. of Kilcroan, of Ballymoe, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Con- ght, Ireland, 5 miles N.E. of Glennamaddy. It is ated on the river Suck.

CORNARD, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Babergh, he co. of Suffolk, 1 mile S.E of Sudbury. It is ated on the river Stour, in Sudbury Union. The g is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £155, in the n. of Miss Mallows. The church is dedicated to Andrew. The charities produce about £3 per annum.

CORNARD, LITTLE, a par. in the co. of Suffolk, ning the above. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. ly, val. £509, in the patron. of the Bishop of wich and G. M. Hawkins, Esq. alternately. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The charities produce £4 per annum.

CORNASCREEB, a hmlt. in the bar. of O'Neilland, in the co. of Armagh, Ireland.

CORNBROOK, a rich coal-field in the Clee hills, in the co. of Salop. The Manchester, Warrington, and Garston branch of the North-Western railway has a station here.

CORNBROUGH, a hmlt. in the par. of Sheriff Hutton, wap. of Bulmer, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 9 miles W. of New Malton, and 1 mile N.W. of Sheriff Hutton. This was anciently a Roman settlement.

CORNBURY, or WYCHWOOD PARK, an ext. par. place in the hund of Banbury, in the co. of Oxford. It is situated near Banbury, and is the seat of Lord F. Churchill.

CORNCAIRN, a vil. in the par. of Ordiquhill, in the co. of Banff, Scotland, 4 miles N.W. of Aberchider. It ranks as a burgh of barony.

CORNDEAN, a hmlt. in the par. of Winchcomb, in the co. of Gloucester, 1 mile S. of Winchcomb.

CORNELLY, a par. in the western div. of the hund. of Powder, in the co. of Cornwall, 6 miles E. of Truro, and 1 mile from Tregony. Its ancient name was Grogoth. The soil is poor, on a substratum of slate. There is no village, only a few scattered houses. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £47, in the patron. of the Vicar of Probus. The church, dedicated to St. Cornelius, is a small edifice.

CORNEY, a par. in the ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, in the co. of Cumberland, 4½ miles S. of Ravenglass, and 2 from the Bootle and Eskmeals stations of the Whitehaven and Furness junction railway. It is situated to the W. of a lofty ridge of hills extending to the mountain of Blackcombe. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £140, in the patron. of the Earl of Lonsdale. The church, dedicated to St. John, is an ancient stone edifice in various styles of architecture. The register commences in 1667. There is a post-office at Waberthwaite, and a school, attended by the children of this parish. Lord Muncaster and Thomas Harrison, Esq., are lords of the manor. Several of the inhabitants of this parish have attained the remarkable age of 100 and upwards.

CORNFORTH, a tnshp. and vil. in the par. of Bishop's Middleham, N.E. div. of Stockton ward, in the co. of Durham, 6 miles to the S.E. of Durham, its post town.

CORNHILL, a chplry. in the par. of Norham, hund. of Norhamshire, in the co. of Northumberland (formerly in Durham), 12 miles from Berwick-on-Tweed, and 2 from Coldstream, its post town. It is a station on the North-Eastern line, and is situated about 1 mile from the river Tweed, over which is a stone bridge constructed in 1762. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £240, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a stone edifice in the early English style, and possesses some beautiful stained-glass windows, and a font bearing date 1699. It is in good condition, having undergone repairs in 1840. There are National schools for both sexes. Cornhill Hall, the residence of Mrs. Frances C. Collingwood, is an ancient building in the Elizabethan style. Not far from the church is a mineral spring known as St. Helen's Well, and near the bridge are the remains of a castle taken by the Scots in 1549. A lamb and wool fair is held the first week of July, and a cattle fair on the 6th December.

CORNILO, a hund. in the lathe of St. Augustine, in the co. of Kent, contains the pars. of Great and Little Mongeham, Oxney, Sutton, Walmer, East Langdon, Shoulden, Ripple, Ringswould, and Northbourne, comprising 13,140 acres.

CORNISH END, a chplry. in the par. of Finching-field, hund. of Hinckford, in the co. of Essex, 6 miles N.E. of Thaxted, and 8 N.W. of Braintree.

CORNORION, a tnshp. in the par. of Pennant, in the co. of Montgomery, 10 miles N.W. of Llanfyllin.

CORNOYRON, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanfynydd, in the co. of Carmarthen, 5 miles N.W. of Llandilo-Fawr.

CORNSAY, a tnshp. in the par. of Lanchester, N.W. div. of Darlington ward, in the co. of Durham, 6¼ miles from Wolsingham, and 8½ W. of Durham. There is an endowed school, and 12 almshouses erected and endowed in 1811 by W. Russell, Esq.

CORNWALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfairtalhaiarn, in the co. of Denbigh, 4 miles S. of Abergele.

CORNWALL, a maritime co., lying at the S.W. extremity of England, between 49° 56′ and 50° 56′ N. lat., and 4° 7′ and 5° 42′ W. long. It is bounded on the E. by Devonshire, and on its other sides by the sea. Its greatest length is about 80 miles, and its greatest breadth 46 miles. In circuit it is 265 miles, 200 of which are coast, and its area is 1,365 square miles, or 873,600 statute acres, including within its limits 76,495 houses, 72,954 of which are inhabited, and 3,451 uninhabited. In 1851 the number of houses was 72,531, 67,987 of which were inhabited, and 4,544 uninhabited. The population of Cornwall in 1851 was 369,390, which, compared with 1851, when it was 355,558, shows an increase of 13,832, or only at the rate of 4 per cent. This slow rate of increase is mainly attributable to the extensive emigration which has taken place from Cornwall during the last few years.—The name *Cassiterides*, "tin islands," which was anciently applied to Cornwall and the Scilly Islands, was probably given to them by the Phœnicians, who, many centuries before the Christian era, frequented this portion of England, being attracted by its rich tin and copper mines. Before, and at the time of the Roman invasion, Cornwall was inhabited by the *Dumnonii* and *Cornabii*, and from the latter received the name which it had in the middle ages, of *Cornubia*. The name Cornwall is derived from the British word *kernow*, "a horn," referring to the shape of the county, and the Saxon *weallas*, "foreign." At what period Cornwall fell under the dominion of the Romans is not certainly known; no mention of its conquest being made by any of the Roman historians who have recorded the affairs of Britain; but, on the other hand, numerous Roman coins and other remains have been found, which leads to the inference that this county shared the fate of the other southern counties of England, and was included in the division *Britannia Prima*. On the departure of the Romans, Cornwall regained its independence; and, during several centuries, successfully maintained it against the Saxons. In the year 813 it was overrun by Egbert; and again in 823, when a great battle was fought at Camelford. In 835, the Britons of Cornwall, in conjunction with the Danes, sustained a severe defeat at Hengsdown Hill. It was not, however, till the reign of Athelstan that Cornwall was finally reduced and incorporated with the remainder of the kingdom of England. With the exception of the ravages of the Danes, and some intestine disturbances, nothing of interest occurs for several centuries after this period in the history of Cornwall. In the reign of Edward III. Cornwall was created a dukedom; the title of Duke of Cornwall being conferred on Edward the Black Prince. In the wars of the Roses, the Cornishmen generally took the side of the Lancastrians; and one of the battles of this war was fought within their county, at St. Michael's Mount. On Henry VII. attempting in 1495 to levy a tax for defraying the expense of a war with Scotland, the men of Cornwall rose in arms and marched to Blackheath, where they were defeated, and their leaders taken and executed. Another insurrection occurred in 1497, in support of Perkin Warbeck, which was soon rendered futile by the flight of that pretender. During the civil war between Charles I. and the parliament, the Cornish men generally espoused the cause of the king. In 1644, the parliamentarians, under the Earl of Essex, entered Cornwall; but being closely pursued by the royalists under the king in person, were forced to retreat. Almost the entire county was held by the royalists until the year 1646, when it was reduced by Fairfax. Pendennis Castle, one of the last places in England which held out for the king, did not surrender till August, 1646.—The surface of Cornwall is very uneven. A range of hills runs through its centre, from which the land on either side slopes to the sea. The loftiest hill in Cornwall is Brown Willy, which attains an altitude of 1,368 feet; this is in the N.W. Rough Tor, 1,296 feet, Shar[p] Point Tor, 1,200 feet, Tober Tor, 1,127 feet, Menwe[ad] Down, 1,124 feet, and several others of nearly equ[al] height, belong to the same range. Carnbean Hill, 1,2[00] feet, Kit Hill, 1,067 feet, Hensbarrow Down, 1,034 fe[et] and Cadon Barrow, 1,011 feet, are the other principal elevations. The chief rivers of Cornwall are the Tam[ar], Fowey, Alan or Camel, Fal, Looe, Seaton, and Hel. The Tamar rises in the hills at the northern extremity and flows in a southerly direction into Plymouth Sou[nd], forming during almost its entire course the boundary between Cornwall and Devonshire. Its principal tributaries are, on the left, the Deer, the Claw, the Lyd, and the Tavy; and on the right the Wolf, the Ottery, the Inny, and the Lyther. The length of its course is 59 miles, 19 of which are tidal. The Fowey rises in Brown Willy, and flows for some distance in a south-westerly direction: it then turns to the W., but [soon] again to a southerly direction, receiving the St. Neot and the Warleggan, and finally falls into the sea at the borough of Fowey. The length of its course is about 30 miles. The Alan rises a short distance [from] Camelford, flows south-westward till it joins the [Camel] Lank, then turns to the N.W., and enters the Bristol Channel a little below Padstow. Its length is [about] 29 miles. The Fal rises in the centre of Cornwall, flows south-westward past Grampound and Tregony, and forms at its mouth a wide estuary called Falmouth Harbour. The Looe and Seaton are inconsiderable rivers rising near Liskeard, and flow southward to the sea. The Hel is remarkable for the wide estuary it forms at its mouth. The rivers of Cornwall are not well suited for purposes of navigation, being generally short and rapid. The canals are three—the Par[k] of Launceston, the Bude and Holsworthy communicating with the Tamar, and the Liskeard and Looe. The [chief] bays, or harbours, are Mount's Bay, Falmouth Harbour, Polkerris Bay, and Plymouth Sound on the S. coast, and St. Ives Bay on the N. coast. The chief headlands are Trevose Head, Land's End, Lizard Point, Dodman Point, and Pentee Point.—The climate of Cornwall, from its situation between two seas, is subject to frequent changes. From this cause the harvest is late. The summers are colder, and the winters warmer, than in most other counties of England. The soil of the mountainous part is extremely unproductive; but in some of the valleys, especially those watered by the Alan and Fowey, in the peninsula which terminates at the Lizard, and at the northern extremity of the county, the land is rich, being especially favourable to the growth of potatoes, two good crops of which are generally produced in a year. The land in the mining districts was formerly very barren. Small plots having, however, of late years been let at a low rent to the miners, on condition of their building themselves dwellings thereon, the country begins to wear a more verdant appearance. Cornwall is not well wooded, but in this respect is improving. The chief source of industry is its copper and tin mines. Of the former it produces one-half, and of the latter nine-tenths, of the entire supply of Europe. Lead and silver are also found in small quantities. The mining trade of Cornwall is under the jurisdiction of the Stannary Courts, which are presided over by the lord warden and vice-warden. These courts are held at the end of every three weeks at Lydford, Moore, Blackmore, Tywardreth, Penwith, and Kerrier. By the Act 1 and 2 Victoria, cap. 120, the coinage duties on tin, which were considerable, are abolished, and in lieu of them was imposed a customs-duty of 1s. per cwt. on tin, and £10 on every £100 worth of tin ore. Cornwall is under the jurisdiction of the Duke of Cornwall, who appoints his chancellor, attorney-general, solicitor-general, and sheriffs; he has also his own court of exchequer.—Previous to the Reform Act, Cornwall

as more largely represented in parliament than any ther county, returning up to 1821, 44 members. By ie Reform Act it was formed into two divisions, each of hich returns two members. Many of the boroughs were isfranchised, and the number of members returned by thers reduced, so that it now returns altogether only 4. Cornwall is divided into 9 hunds.:—East, Kerrier, snewth, Penwith, Powder, Pyder, Stratton, Trigg, nd West. The number of pars. is 206; the num- er of unions 12, viz., St. Austell, Camelford, St. olumb Major, Falmouth, St. German's, Helston, Laun- eston, Liskeard, Penzance, Redruth, Stratton, and ruro. The number of market towns is 36. Cornwall in the western circuit. The assizes and quarter ssions are held at Bodmin.—Cornwall is very rich in ntiquities. Circles of stones of Celtic origin, tumuli which were deposited sepulchral urns, remains of mps and amphitheatres, are very numerous, particu- rly in the western part of the county. Of the natural riosities of Cornwall, the Logan Stones and the heesewring are the most important. The former are ones which are poised on a fulcrum, and which rock being moved by an adequate force. The most re- arkable of these is one near the Land's End, on a ninsula of granite which juts out 200 yards into the a. They were formerly believed to be Druidical altars, t are now supposed to have been lodged in their esent sites by icebergs. The Cheesewring, the forma- on of which is due solely to natural causes, consists parently of five blocks of stone placed one upon the her, to the height of about 20 feet.—Cornwall was rmerly a separate dioc., and had its see at St. German's, here it remained until the reign of Cnut, when it was ited with that of Crediton, and Cornwall and Devon- ire placed under the jurisdiction of one bishop, who id his see at Exeter. It still forms an archdeac. in e dioc. of Exeter; including within its limits the Scilly lands; which, by an order in council dated 30th July, 38, were declared to be within the dioc. of Exeter, and chdeac. of Cornwall.

CORNWELL, a par. in the hund. of Chadlington, in e co. of Oxford, 2½ miles W. of Chipping Norton, its st town. The par. is of small extent, and contains ly a few scattered houses. The living is a rect. in dioc. of Oxford, val. £140, in the patron. of the lord ancellor. The church is an ancient building, with a wer. Miss Penyston is lady of the manor. The prin- pal residence is Cornwell Hall, until recently the seat the Penyston family.

CORNWOOD, a par. in the hund. of Ermington, in e co. of Devon, 8 miles E. of Plymouth, and 4 N.W. Ivybridge, its post town and railway station on the uth Devon line. It is situated on the borders of artmoor, and is divided from Harford by the river rme. The country is hilly and intersected by moun- in streams. The river Yealm flows through the par., hich includes part of the vil. of Ivybridge, and the shps. of Dunaton, Torr, Lutton, Waterleet, and oundle. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, l. £405, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dicated to St. Michael, is an ancient stone edifice in e early English style of architecture, with three stone lls, sedilia, piscina, and remains of a carved screen. here is also a district church at Ivybridge, the living which is a perpet. cur., in the patron. of Lady Rogers d W. Cotton, Esq., alternately. Here is an endowed hool. W. Praed, Esq., is lord of the manor, and resides Delamore. Fairs for cattle are held on the first Mon- y in May and the fourth Monday in September.

CORNWORTHY, a par. in the hund. of Coleridge, the co. of Devon, 4 miles S.E. of Totnes, and 6 N.W. Dartmouth. Ivybridge is its post town and railway tion. It lies between the rivers Harborne and Dart, rming a kind of peninsula, and contains the hmlts. Allaleigh, East Cornworthy, and Tuckenham. In cient records it is mentioned as a borough, and was site of an Austin abbey, founded by the lords of tnes. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, l. £210, in the patron. of the trustees of the late Rev. W. Sweetland. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a low plain edifice. In the churchyard is a monument to the late vicar, the Rev. C. Barter. There are several large orchards.

CORPACH, a vil. in the par. of Kilmalie, in the co. of Inverness, Scotland, 2½ miles N. of Fort William. It is situated at the southern end of the Caledonian canal.

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, an ext. par. place belonging to the University and in the co. of Cambridge.

CORPUSTY, a par. in the hund. of South Erping ham, in the co. of Norfolk, 5½ miles N.W. of Aylsham, and 14 from Norwich. It is situated in the northern portion of the co., on the river Bure. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £62, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a small structure, and consists of porch, chancel, and square tower. Here the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists have chapels. W. E. Bulwer, Esq., is lord of the manor.

CORRA. *See* CALVERHALL, Salop.

CORRA, a rivulet in the co. of Clare, Ireland, falling into Graney Lough.

CORRAGH, a hmlt. in the bar. of Dufferin, in the co. of Down, Ireland, 3 miles N. of Killeleagh. There is also a small place of the same name in the co of Meath.

CORRA-LINN, a cataract near the town of Lanark, in the co. of Lanark, Scotland, where the river Clyde rushes over a fall of 80 feet in three bounds. Here are the ruins of Corra Castle, and Corra House, the seat of Lord Corehouse.

CORRALONGFORD, a lough in the co. of Fermanagh, Ireland, about 1½ mile long by ¾ mile wide.

CORRAN, a bar. in the co. of Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. The bars. of Leyny and Tirehrill bound it on the N., E., and W., and the co. of Roscommon and the bar. of Coolavin on the S. It is near 12 miles in length and over 9 in breadth, having an area of 45,628 acres. It contains the pars. of Cloonoghill, Drumrat, Emlaghfad, Kilmorgan, Kilshalvy or Killowchalway, Toomour, part of Kilturra, and the vil. of Ballymote. Part of the Curlew mountains rise in the S. The eastern border is hemmed in by a chain of mountains, beneath which are several curious caves. The surface has some bog, but the soil is excellent. The river Arrow washes the eastern frontier, and the Owenmore flows from the interior to the W.

CORRAN, a mountain in the co. of Cork, Ireland, rising to the height of 1,345 feet. There are two other places of this name—one in Cork and the other in Kerry.

CORRANDOO, a hmlt. in the bar. of Tiaquin, in the co. of Galway, Ireland, 6 miles N.E. of Athenry.

CORRANEARY, a small lough in the bar. of Clonkee, in the co. of Cavan, Ireland. Near its bank is Corrancary Lodge.

CORRAUN, or CORRAUN ACHILL, a rocky peninsula in the co. of Mayo, Ireland, stretching into the sea for 6 miles to the N. of Clew Bay. Some of the mountains rise to the height of 1,700 or 1,800 feet above the sea.

CORRIB LOUGH, one of the principal lakes in Ireland. It lies between the cos. of Mayo and Galway, in Connaught, and ranks next in size to Lough Neagh, having an area of 43,484 acres. In point of beauty and variety of scenery it is pronounced by some artists to rank second to no other lake in the United Kingdom. The beauties of the lake are seen to advantage on its northern and western shores. Loughs Mask and Carra contribute their waters to this lake through a subterranean channel; other tributaries are the rivers Fuogh, Clare, and Bealnabrack, and from it the rivers Galway and Corrib flow into the sea. Numerous islets, with ruins of a church and castle, beautify the surface of this magnificent sheet of water. A proposition has been entertained, and partially carried out, of opening a communication between this lough and that of Mask, and so continuing the navigation by canal to the Shannon.

CORRICK BRIDGE, a vil. in the bar. of Erris, in the co. of Mayo, Ireland, 16 miles E. of Belmullet. It

is situated on the river Corrig, in a wild and half civilised tract.

CORRIDGE, or CURRAGE, a tnshp. in the par. of Hartburn, W. div. of the ward of Morpeth, in the co. of Northumberland, 7 miles W. of Morpeth, and 3½ S.W. of Hartburn.

CORRIE, a vil. in the Isle of Arran, in the co. of Bute, Scotland. It is on the E. coast of the island, 5 miles N. of Brodick, and has a small harbour, accessible only at high water. Limestone and sandstone are quarried in the neighbourhood, and the latter is exported in large quantities.

CORRIE, an ancient par. in the co. of Dumfries, Scotland. It is now united to Hutton. The small stream Corrie Water runs through the district, and falls into the river Milk at Balstack.

CORRIEVREKIN, a strait, containing a whirlpool dangerous to small vessels, between the island of Scalra and the N. end of Jura, in the co. of Argyle, Scotland. Here the tides run sometimes 13 miles an hour.

CORRINGHAM, a wap. in the parts of Lindsey, in the N.W. portion of the co. of Lincoln, contains the pars. of Corringham, Heapham, Scotton, Scotter, Lea, Kirton-in-Lindsey, Southope, Pilham, Gainsborough, Blyton, Grayingham, Laughton, Northope, Springthorpe, and parts of Manton and Willoughton, comprising 46,250 acres. It gives name to a deanery in the archdeaconry of Stow.

CORRINGHAM, a par. in the wap. of Corringham, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 4 miles N.E. of Gainsborough, its post town, and 2 from the Blyton railway station. It contains the tnshps. and hmlts. of Little Corringham, Somerby, Aisby, Dunstall, and Yawthorpe. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £300, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is an ancient building, with Saxon tower. It is supposed to have been built on the site of a more ancient one, in Edward the Confessor's time, and contains monuments to the Beckett family, and a brass to the Cliffords. The charities amount to £15 per annum. The earliest date in the register is 1643. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist places of worship, and schools for both sexes. Somerby Hall, an ancient mansion, most delightfully situated, is the residence of Sir Thomas Beckett, Bart., who is lord of the manor. Corringham races are held on the Feast of St. Lawrence.

CORRINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Barstable, in the co. of Essex, 8 miles S.E. of Grays, and 1½ mile from the Stanford-le-Hope station of the Southend railway. Romford is its post town. The manor was anciently held by the Bands from the see of London, by payment of a buck and doe yearly. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £866, in the patron. of the Rev. J. Stephenson. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is an ancient structure, with Norman tower. It was restored in 1844, and is situated on the green, commanding a view of the Thames. The charities amount to £6 per annum.

CORRINGHAM PARVA, a hmlt. in the par. and wap. of Corringham, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln.

CORRIS, a tnshp. in the par. of Tallyllyn, in the co. of Merioneth, 5 miles S. of Dolgelly.

CORRISKEN (Loch), a deep, dark, and romantic sheet of water on the W. coast of the Island of Skye, in the co. of Inverness, Scotland.

CORRITON. *See* Cowyton, Devon.

CORROFIN, or CUROFIN, a market and post town in the par. of Kilnaboy, or Killinaboy, bar. of Inchiquin, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 10½ miles E. of Ennistymon, and 14 from Gort, on the road from thence to Milltown Malbay. Its situation is on a small channel which connects the lakes of Inchiquin and Tedano. The town is small, containing only 140 houses, but has a market-house, dispensary, and chief police station. It is a petty sessions town, and contains the parish church of Kilnaboy and a Roman Catholic chapel. Adjacent to Lake Inchiquin, are the remains of a castle formerly of the O'Brians, from whom descends the Marquis of Thomond. The market is on Wednesday. Fairs are held on the Eve of Ascension Day and the 22nd November.

CORROGE, a par. in the bar. of Clanwilliam, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is situated near Tipperary, and includes a small portion of that town. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Emly, united with Lattin.

CORRONTUBBER, a vil. in the par. of Achonry, bar. of Leney, in the co. of Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland.

CORRY, a vil. in the par. of Morvern, in the co. of Argyle, Scotland, 15 miles N. of Oban; in the vicinity is Corry Loch. There is also a seat called Corry, in the co. of Inverness.

CORRY, a lough, 3 miles long by 1 mile broad, in the bar. of Boyle, in the co. of Roscommon, Ireland. It extends to the border of Leitrim, and empties its waters into the Shannon. In the vicinity is Corry Lodge.

CORRYARRICK, a wild and lofty mountain ridge between Loch Ness and Strathspey, in the co. of Inverness, Scotland, about 7 miles to the S.E. of Fort William. The military road to Badenoch was cut through these mountains by General Wade in 1745.

CORSCOMBE, a hmlt. in the par. of Sampford Courtney, in the co. of Devon, 5 miles N.E. of Okehampton.

CORSCOMBE, a par. in the hund. of Beaminster-Forum, in the Bridport div. of the co. of Dorset, 3 miles N.E. of Beaminster, and 7½ S.W. of Yeovil. It includes the hmlts. of Benville and Penny Toller. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £514, in the patron. of the Rev. T. B. Ferris. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was built in the reign of Henry VII. It is partly in the Tudor and partly in the Gothic styles of architecture. There is an endowed school for boys. Arthur Troyte, Esq., is lord of the manor, and resides at Huntsham Court. Fairs are held on the 18th May and 7th September.

CORSE, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Westminster, in the co. of Gloucester, 4 miles E. of Newent, and 6 N.W. of the Gloucester railway station. The par. contains Corse Lawn, which was until 1790 a large common of nearly 1,400 acres, when it was enclosed by act of parliament, and now produces plentiful crops of grain, &c. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £443, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is partly in the Gothic style, and contains monuments. The charities amount to £25 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there are National schools for both sexes. George Dowdeswell, Esq., is lord of the manor. To the E. of the village is Corse Hill, where a beautiful view may be obtained of the surrounding country. Corse Court is a fine old mansion, once the seat of Speaker Dowdeswell.

CORSE CASTLE, a fine ruin in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland, near Leochel. It is believed to have been built in the latter part of the 16th century, by Lord William Forbes, brother of the famous Bishop Forbes, but was never finished, as the devil, according to tradition, carried off part of the wall whenever it approached completion, to spite the bishop. Among the ruins is pointed out Malcolm's cairn, where Macbeth was killed.

CORSE LAWN. *See* Corse, Gloucestershire.

CORSEMILL, or CROSSMILL, a vil. in the par. of Abbey Paisley, in the co. of Renfrew, Scotland.

CORSENSIDE, a par. in the N.E. div. of the ward of Tindale, in the co. of Northumberland, 5 miles N.E. of Bellingham, its post town. It is situated on the river Reed, near the ancient Watling Street. It contains the hmlts. of Linhead, East Woodburn, and West Woodburn. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in the iron, stone, and lime works. The living is a rect. and vic.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £218, in the patron. of Messrs. Tweddell. The church, the dedication of which is unknown, is an ancient stone building, supposed to have belonged to Halystane Priory. There is a good

ool. In the vicinity are Lynn Head Waterfalls, and e remains of a Roman camp. The Duke of Northumrland is the lord of the manor.

CORSEWELL POINT, a promontory in the N.W. rt of Wigtonshire, Scotland; it has a revolving light, 2 feet above the sea, visible for 16 miles.

CORSHAM, or CORSHAM REGIS, a par. and mart town in the hund. of Chippenham, in the co. of Wilts, miles S.W. of Chippenham, its post town, and 4 N.W. Melksham. It is a station on the Great Western line. e par. comprises the town of Corsham, and the tnshps. Pickwick and Easton. It is mentioned in the Saxon ronicle as the residence of King Ethelred, and in mesday Book is called *Cosseham*, the property of Earl sti of Northumberland, by whom it was forfeited to the wn. It was afterwards held by Richard Earl of Cornll, who procured for it many privileges, and granted royalties of the manor to the tenants, as farmers in , for an annual rent of 110 marks. The town, which nds in a flat, dry, and healthy situation, principally sists of one long street containing many neat houses, st of them built of freestone. The woollen manuures, for which it was formerly noted, have entirely ppeared, and the inhabitants are now engaged in iculture, or are employed in the numerous stoneries in the neighbourhood.—The living is a vic.* in dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £300, in the ron. of Lord Methuen. The church, dedicated to Bartholomew, is an ancient edifice partly in the glish and partly in the Norman style. It has a tower the centre, but the spire which surmounted it was en down in 1812. According to Tanner, it was given William I. to the abbey of St. Stephen, at Caen, in rmandy, but was afterwards transferred to King's lege, Cambridge, by Henry VI. There are two dependent and two Baptist chapels. Lady Hungerd's school has an income from endowment of £50, the mastership was once held by Edward Hasted, .S., the county historian of Kent, who died here in 2; there are also British schools for boys, and a free ool for girls. An almshouse was endowed by Lady ngerford and the late Mrs. Alexander. Kirby's rity consists of £45 annually distributed to eight ons of worthy character. There are besides lands of ch the feoffees are the trustees, producing annually ut £150, applied to the support of the poor of the ish, repairing the church and the parish bridges. Methuen is lord of the royal manor, and the sheriff coroner are lords of the rectory manor. A court- is held here annually.—Corsham Court, the resice of Lord Methuen, is a noble pile in the Elizabethan e of architecture. The greater part of it is modern, gh occupying the site of the original mansion, built 582 by William Halliday, the wealthy Lord Mayor London who drained Moorfields. After it was purd by Paul Methuen, Esq., at the commencement of last century, it underwent an entire renovation by ancelot Browne and Nash, and has been subsequently d to under the direction of Charles Bellamy, the itect, who has made the N. front one of the most gnificent in Great Britain. In the breakfast-room is ry singular cornice, consisting of 160 heads in basso vo, all different. The principal attraction of the sion, however, is the gallery, containing a fine collion of paintings of the Flemish and other schools, efly made by Sir Paul Methuen while ambassador m Queen Anne and George I. to the courts of nna, Morocco, Lisbon, Madrid, and Sardinia. The ection includes Tintoretto's "Last Supper," Titian's rtez," Claude's "Morning and Evening," Rembdt's "Study of a Turk," Poussin's "Eudamidas;" des several paintings and portraits by Rubens, Vandk, Elzheimer, and other masters. The other residences Hartham Park, Jaggards House, Monks Park, and ton Park. Sir Richard Blackmore, an eminent sician and poet of the 17th century, best known by poem called "The Creation," was a native of this e. The market is on Wednesday. Cattle fairs are here on the 7th March and 4th September.

CORSLEY, a par. in the hund. of Warminster, in the co. of Wilts, 3 miles W. of Warminster, its post town, and the same distance E. of Frome. It is situated on the borders of Somersetshire, and contains the tnshps. of Great and Little Corsley. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £215, in the patron. of the Marquis of Bath. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is in the early English style, and has been lately rebuilt, chiefly at the expense of the late Marquis of Bath. The charities produce £9 per annum. The Wesleyans and Baptists have each a chapel, and there is a National school.

CORSOCK, a vil. in the par. of Parton, in the co. of Kirkcudbright, Scotland, 8 miles S.E. of New Galloway. It is situated on the river Ure, near Corsock Loch, on the banks of which is Corsock House.

CORSTON, a par. in the hund. of Wellow, in the co. of Somerset, 3½ miles W. of Bath, and 2 S.E. of the Salford station. It is situated near the river Avon. In the village is a malthouse and several stone-quarries. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £150, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an old stone building in the early English style of architecture, consisting of chancel, nave, and tower. The charities amount to £15. There are chapels for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, and in 1844 a National school was built.

CORSTON, a tythg. and chplry. in the par. of St. Paul, Malmesbury, hund. of Malmesbury, in the co. of Wilts, 2 miles S.W. of Malmesbury. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to Malmesbury, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a modern edifice, with a tower. Here is a free school.

CORSTORPHINE, a par. in the district and co. of Edinburgh, Scotland. It contains a vil. of its own name, and also the vils. of Gogar, Stanhope-Mills, and Four-mile Hill. It is bounded by Cramond, Kirkliston, Ratho, Currie, Colinton, and St. Cuthbert's. It is 4 miles long from E. to W. by 2½ broad. Its surface is for the most part level, rising gradually to the N. into the elevation of Corstorphine Hill, 475 feet above the sea. Freestone, whinstone, and trap are largely quarried. The parish is watered by the Gogar and the Water of Leith. A century ago the village of Corstorphine was a fashionable watering-place, in consequence of a sulphureous spring, which was much resorted to. Much of the ground near the village supplies fruit and vegetables for the Edinburgh market. The parish is well-wooded, and contains many fine residences. There are stations for Corstorphine and Gogar on the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, which, together with the middle road between these cities, traverses the parish. The village of Corstorphine is situated 3½ miles W. of Edinburgh. It has recently recovered somewhat of its old favour as a summer retreat for the inhabitants of Edinburgh. This par. is in the presb. of Edinburgh, and in the patron. of Sir W. H. D. Cunyngham, Bart. The stipend of the minister is £230. The church is an ancient building in the form of a Jerusalem cross, built by Sir John Forester, of Corstorphine, Lord High Chamberlain of Scotland in 1429. It was dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and was a collegiate church, to which the churches of Corstorphine, Dalmahoy, Hatton, Cramond, &c., belonged. The arms of the Forester family are dispersed over the building, inside which there are life-sized effigies in stone of several members of the same family. There is an ancient chapel at Gogar, the burial-ground around which is still in use. There is also a Free church in the vil. of Corstorphine.

CORSYGEDOL, a seat of the Mostyns, in the co. of Merioneth, North Wales, 5 miles N. of Barmouth. It was erected in the 17th century, and has a fine gateway, built by Inigo Jones.

CORTACHY AND CLOVA, an united par. in the co. of Forfar, Scotland. It stretches some 13 miles from N.W. to S.E. along the course of the South Esk. The soil, excepting some patches on the banks of the Esk, is poor, on a cold and wet bottom. The greater part of

the surface, being mountainous, is best adapted for pasture. The scenery is in many places beautifully romantic and picturesque. The Earl of Airlie is the only landowner, and has his seat at Cortachy Castle. A good road leads through the parish into Strathmore. This par. is in the presb. of Forfar, and in the patron. of the Earl of Airlie. The stipend of the minister is £173. The church of Cortachy, built in 1829, is an elegant structure, seated for 650 persons. The church of Clova is served by a minister on the royal bounty at a stipend of £81.

CORTLINGSTOCK, or COSTOCK, a par. in the S. div. of the wap. of Rushcliffe, in the co. of Nottingham, 5 miles N.E. of Loughborough. It is situated on a branch of the river Soar, between two hills. Part of the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture, the rest in stocking weaving and lime-burning. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £395, in the patron. of the Rev. C. Millard. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, has been graphically described as having a "steeple like a barn, and a roof like a dovecote." There are some small charities.

CORTON, a par. in the hund. of Mutford, in the co. of Suffolk, 2 miles N. of Lowestoft, and 6 S. of Yarmouth. The village commands a fine view of the sea, and is a coastguard station. The sea is gradually encroaching upon the cliffs, and has swept away an entire parish, called Newton. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £119, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, was once a spacious structure, but only the chancel and tower are now remaining, besides a part of the nave restored by the present vicar. The charities amount to £18 per annum. Bones of the mammoth, and other geological specimens, have been found here. Sir Francis Crossley, Bart., is lord of the manor.

CORTON, or CORTINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Boyton, hund. of Heytesbury, in the co. of Wilts, 1 mile S. of Heytesbury, and 1 N.W. of Boyton. It belongs to the Lambert family.

CORTON, a tythg. and chplry. in the par. of Hillmarton, in the co. of Wilts, 4 miles N.E. of Calne. The church is in ruins.

CORTON DENHAM, a par. in the hund. of Horethorne, in the co. of Somerset, 3 miles S.E. of Sparkford station, and 4 from Sherborne, its post town. A considerable part of the par. is comprised in Corton Ridge, which forms a valuable sheep-walk. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £320, in the patron. of Lord Portman. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an old Norman structure, consisting of nave, chancel, north aisle, porch, and tower, and contains an ancient font. The charities amount to £3 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a parochial school for both sexes. Roman remains and coins have been found here. Lord Portman is lord of the manor.

CORTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Ewenny, in the co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 3 miles S.E. of Bridgend.

CORTWOOD, a hmlt. in the par. of Bramptom-Bierlow, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles N. of Rotherham.

CORUISK, a loch in the Isle of Skye, in the co. of Inverness, Scotland.

CORWEN, a par. and market town partly in the hund. of Edernion, in the co. of Merioneth, and partly in the hund. of Isaled, in the co. of Denbigh, North Wales, 10 miles N.E. of Bala, and the same distance from Llangollen. It is situated under Berwyn Mountain, on the river Dee, and includes the seaport of Barmouth, and the ext. par. lib. of Gwern-Llowell, besides 12 tnshps. The town of Corwen, which is said to signify "white choir," is a pretty little place, containing less than 1,000 inhabitants, situated on an eminence on the S. bank of the river Dee. It is the seat of a Poor-law Union, and of County Court and registration districts. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £373, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Julian, is an ancient cruciform structure, partly in the Norman style of architecture. It contains a curious monument to Jorwerth Sulien, one of the vicars, and an ancient ornamented stone pillar in the churchyard, known as Owain Glyndwr's sword. The charities amount to £164, and there is an almshouse for poor widows of clergymen of the Church of England. The Calvinistic Methodists have a chapel, and there is a partly endowed school. Here is the Union poorhouse, and also a bridewell. This spot is remarkable as being the place to which the celebrated Owain Glyndwr retired on the approach of Henry IV. The English king, as the chroniclers relate, infuriated at not meeting his enemy, scoured all Wales, yet never could find Glyndwr; he consequently concluded, agreeably to the common opinion, that the Welsh prince was a necromancer; and, completely foiled, he quitted Wales, to the great triumph of the Welsh, who acknowledged Owain to be the true descendant of Llewellyn. Owain is believed to have wisely encouraged this belief, to secure the enthusiasm of the people; and very probably, while endeavouring to persuade others, he worked himself into a belief of the reality. This hero and patriot died in freedom, as supposed, after the battle of Agincourt; but the facts of his death and sepulture are uncertain. It is, therefore, not unlikely that the rude cross in Corwen churchyard may mark his real sepulchre. A high point called Sychnant, about 3 miles from Corwen, shaded by trees and commanding a view of nearly 40 square miles, is pointed out as the site of Glyndwr's famous seat. Colonel Vaughan, of Rhug, possesses Glyndwr's dagger, &c.; and that gentleman's harriers meet here. Market days are Tuesday and Friday, and there are fairs on the 12th March, 24th May, 14th July, 17th October, and 20th December.

CORYATTS. *See* COMBE GATE, Dorset.

CORYTON, a par. in the hund. of Lifton, in the co. of Devon, 6 miles N. of Tavistock, and 9 from Launceston. Lew Trenchard is its post town. It is situated on the river Lyd. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £208, in the patron. of Sir L. Newman, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a small stone edifice. There are National schools. The charities amount to £20. Coryton House, formerly the seat of the Kelly family, who held the manor, is now a farmhouse.

COSBY, a par. in the hund. of Guthlaxton, in the co. of Leicester, 2 miles N. of the Broughton Astley station on the Midland Counties line, and 7 N. of Lutterworth. It contains a portion of the tnshp. of Littlethorpe, and is watered by a branch of the river Soar. The inhabitants are employed in agriculture and in stocking weaving. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £138, in the patron. of Thomas Pares, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure in the Gothic style of architecture. It contains some stained glass windows. The charities amount to £6 per annum.

COSCOMB, a hmlt. in the par. of Didbrook, in the co. of Gloucester, 2 miles N.E. of Winchcomb.

COSCRADIA, a district in the co. of Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It was an ancient principality, and lies on the sea-coast, with the bays of Dungarvan and Youghal on either side.

COSELEY, a vil. in the par. of Sedgley, in the co. of Stafford, 1 mile S. of Bilston. It gives name, with Deepfield, to a station on the Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Stour Valley railway. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £138, in the patron. of Lord Ward. The inhabitants are engaged in the iron and coal trade.

COSFORD, a hund. in the southern div. of the co. of Suffolk, contains the pars. of Charlesworth, Aldham, Hadleigh, Elmsett, Bildeston, Brettenham, Hitcham, Lindsey, Kettlebaston, Kersey, Layham, Nedging, Naughton, Morieux Thorpe, Semer, Whattfield, Wattisham, and part of Boxford, comprising 30,640 acres. It gives name to a Poor-law Union and superintendent registration district.

COSFORD, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Shifnal, in the co. of Salop, 19 miles S.E. of Shrewsbury.

COSFORD, a tnshp. in the par. of Newbold-upon-

Avon, Rugby div. of the hund. of Knightlow, in the co. of Warwick, 3 miles N. of Rugby. It is situated near the river Avon, and the Midland Counties railway.

COSGROVE, a par. in the hund. of Cleley, in the co. of Northampton, 12 miles S.W. of Northampton, and 1¼ mile N. of Stoney Stratford, its post town. It is situated near the river Ouse, and the London and North-Western railway. The Grand Junction canal (Buckingham branch) passes near the village. It contains part of the hmlt. of Old Stratford, through which Watling Street passes. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £363, in the patron. of Mrs. H. Mansel. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is an ancient stone edifice in various styles of architecture. Here are National schools for both sexes. In the neighbourhood is a chalybeate spring, now known as Fincheswell, which is a corruption of its former name, St. Vincent's Well. The principal residences are Cosgrove Hall and Cosgrove Priory.

COSHAM, a vil. in the pars. of Wymering and Widley, in the co. of Hants, 3 miles N.E. of Portsmouth. It is a station on the South Coast and South-Western railways, near their junction. The village is pleasantly situated under Portsdown Hill, in the immediate vicinity of the barracks.

COSHESTON, a par. in the hund. of Castlemartin, in the co. of Pembroke, 2½ miles N.E. of Pembroke, and 1 mile from Milford Haven. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £160, in the patron. of George Bowling, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. David. The charities amount to £30 per annum.

COSHLEA, or COSTLEA, a bar. in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland. The bars. of Coshma and Small County bound it on the N. and W., the co. of Tipperary on the E., and that of Cork on the S. Its length is 16 miles, and its greatest breadth is over 9 miles, and it has an area of 95,232 acres. It contains the pars. of Ardpatrick, Ballingaddy, Ballylanders, Ballingarry, Ballyscaddan, Darragh, Emly-Grennan, Knocklong, Particles, Galbally, Kilfinnane, Kilbeheny, Kilflyn, parts of Athneasy, Effin Kilbreedy-major, Kilquane, and the vils. of Kilfinnane, Ballylanders, and Ballyorgan. The surface is very mountainous, having the Slievereagh mountains in the interior, and part of the Galtees in the S.E. Near the former rise the rivers Maigue, Funcheon, and Aharlow, which fall severally into the Shannon, the Blackwater, and the Suir.

COSHMA, a bar. in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, bounded by Pubblebrien on the N., by Small County and Coshlea on the E., by the co. of Cork on the S., and by Connello and Kenry on the W. It is 14 miles in length, its greatest breadth is 7 miles, and it has an area of 49,053 acres. It contains the pars. of Athlacca, Anhid, Bruff, Dysert, Dromin, Kilbreedy-minor, Tankardstown, parts of Adare, Bruree, Croom, Drehidtarsna, Effin, Hackmys, Killonaghan, Killeenoghty, Monasteranenagh, Tullabracky, Uregare, and the towns and vils. of Adare, Bruff, and Croom. The limits of this bar. were considerably extended by Act 6 and 7 of William IV.

COSHMORE and COSHBRIDE, a bar. in the co. of Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland. Coshbride is separated from Coshmore by the river Bride, which forms its N. boundary. Its length is 6 miles, and its breadth over 4. It is bounded by the co. of Cork on the S. and W., and by the Blackwater on the E. Coshmore is 6 miles long by 3 wide, and is bounded by the Blackwater on the N. and E., by the Bride on the S., and the co. of Cork on the W. The bar. contains the pars. of Kilwatermoy, Kilcockan, Templemichael, Tallow, parts of Leitrim, Lismore, and Mocollop, and the towns of Lismore, Tallow, and Cappoquin. Part of the surface is bold upland, the Knockmeledown mountains rising from the Tipperary frontier. The soil is very rich, and the bar. comprises about 89,403 acres.

COSMASTON, a vil. in the par. of Lavernock, in the co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 5 miles S. of Cardiff.

COSSALL a par. in the southern div. of the wap. of Broxtow, in the co. of Nottingham, 6 miles W. of Nottingham, and 1 mile from the Ilkeston railway station. It is situated on the river Erewash, near the borders of Derbyshire, and contains the hmlt. of Cossall Marsh, which is about 1 mile N. There are collieries, and some of the inhabitants are engaged in stocking weaving. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, annexed to the rect.* of Wollaton, in the patron. of Lord Middleton. The church is a small structure, with a tower. There is a hospital for four men and an equal number of women.

COSSALL MARSH, a hmlt. in the par. of Cossall, southern div. of the hund. of Broxtow, in the co. of Nottingham, 1 mile N. of the above. There are collieries.

COSSEY, or COSTESSY, a par. in the hund. of Forehoe, in the co. of Norfolk, 4½ miles from Norwich. It is situated near the river Wensum, and the Great Eastern railway. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, and in the patron. of the mayor and corporation of Norwich. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is a large edifice with square tower and wooden spire. The charities amount to £4 per annum. The Baptists and Roman Catholics have each a place of worship here. In the vicinity is a fine old mansion, partly in the Elizabethan style, called The Hall, the seat of Lord Stafford, who is lord of the manor. Adjoining the old hall is a handsome red brick building in the Tudor style, containing some fine paintings by the old masters. The chapel annexed to the Hall contains some beautiful specimens of stained glass.

COSSINGTON, a par. in the hund. of East Goscote, in the co. of Leicester, 2 miles S.E. of Mount Sorrel, and 1 mile S. of the Sileby railway station. Loughborough is its post town. It is situated near the rivers Wreak and Soar, and Segshill camp on the Fosse Way. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in stocking weaving. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £448, in the patron. of the Rev. J. Mayor. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure in the early English style of architecture, with a square tower. The charities amount to £97 per annum. Here are infant and Sunday schools. Near here is a Roman Catholic school founded in 1843. The manorial rights are vested in the hands of the trustees of the late Thomas Babington, Esq.

COSSINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Whitley, in the co. of Somerset, 5 miles N.E. of Bridgwater. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £254, in the patron. of the Rev. J. Broderip. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an old stone building in the perpendicular style, with a clock-tower containing five bells, nave, and chancel. It contains an old brass to the memory of the Brent family. The charities amount to £18 per annum. Here is a National school recently built. In the vicinity is a chalybeate spring. E. G. Broderip, Esq., is lord of the manor.

COSSON TOR, the highest peak in Dartmoor Forest, in the co. of Devon, rising 2,090 feet above the level of the sea.

COSTELLO, a bar. in the co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, bounded by the co. of Sligo on the N., by Sligo and Roscommon on the E., and by Clanmorris and Gallen on the S. and W. Its length is 19 miles, its breadth at the widest points 14 miles, and its area about 144,462 acres. It contains the pars. of Aghamore, Annagh, Bekan, Kilbeagh, Kilmovee, parts of Kilturragh, Kilcolman, Castlemore, and Knock. The surface has much bog, and is somewhat hilly. It is drained by the rivers Owen-Garrow, Guishden, and Clare. Lough Gara-Garrow lies to the E.

COSTELLO, a bay and a river, in the bar. of Moycullen, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. The rivulet is celebrated as being the finest for angling in Ireland.

COSTESSY. *See* COSSEY, Norfolk.

COSTOCK, a par. in the southern div. of the wap. of Rushcliffe, in the co. of Nottingham. *See* CORTLINGSTOCK.

COSTON, a par. in the hund. of Framland, in the co. of Leicester, 6½ miles E. of Melton Mowbray, its post

town. It is situated on a branch of the river Wreak. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £334, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a neat structure, and has lately been enlarged and restored. The lord of the manor is the Earl of Dysart.

COSTON, a par. in the hund. of Forehoe, in the co. of Norfolk, 3½ miles N.E. of Hingham, and 4 N.W. of Wymondham. It is situated on the river Blackwater, near the Great Eastern railway, which has a station at Hardingham, 1 mile from the village. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. with the vic. of Runhall annexed, £103, in the patron. of the Bishop of Norwich and Lord Wodehouse alternately. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a neat structure. Here is a school supported partly by contributions, and partly by small weekly payments of the children.

COSTON, or CORTON HACKETT, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Halfshire, in the co. of Worcester, 5 miles N.E. of Bromsgrove, and 11½ W. of Kidderminster. Redditch is its post town. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Northfield, in the dioc. of Worcester, in the patron. of the Rev. J. Fenwick. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient Gothic structure. The Birmingham and Bristol line runs through this parish. Grovely Hall and Coston Hall are the principal seats.

COTCLIFF, an ext. par. place in the wap. of Allertonshire, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles N. of Thirsk.

COTE, a hmlt. in the par. of Bampton, in the co. of Oxford, 2 miles W. of Bampton. It is united to Aston.

COTE, a tythg. in the par. of Olveston, lower div. of the hund. of Langley, in the co. of Gloucester, 3 miles W. of Thornbury. It is situated near the river Severn.

COTE, a hmlt. in the par. of Halifax, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles S.E. of Halifax.

COTELE, a seat of Earl Mount-Edgcumbe, in the co. of Cornwall, 3 miles S.E. of Callington. It is an ancient quadrangular pile on the bank of the river Tamar. It contains some richly carved furniture, suits of armour, and a great variety of antiquities illustrative of mediæval art.

COTES, or COTES HEATH, a chplry. in the par. of Eccleshall, hund. of Pirehill, in the co. of Stafford, 4 miles N.E. of Eccleshall, its post town. It includes the tnshps. and hmlts. of Cotes, Chatcull, Aspley, Slindon, Cold Meece, and Mill Meece. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £100, in the patron. of the Vicar of Eccleshall.

COTES, a tnshp. in the par. of Prestwold, hund. of East Goscote, in the co. of Leicester, 1 mile N.E. of Loughborough. It is situated near the Midland Counties railway, on the river Soar.

COTES-DE-VAL, a hmlt. in the par. of Kimcote, hund of Guthlaxton, in the co. of Leicester, 3 miles N. of Lutterworth.

COTGRAVE, a par. in the southern div. of the wap. of Bingham, in the co. of Nottingham, 4 miles S.W. of Bingham, and 7 S.E. of Nottingham. It is situated near the Fosse Way and the Grantham canal, and contains the hmlt. of Stragglethorpe. The inhabitants are engaged in agriculture, and in stocking weaving. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £628, in the patron. of Earl Manvers, who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure with a spire. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a free school. Cotgravé Place, a handsome structure, is the seat of Lieut.-Colonel Hill.

COTHALL, a vil. in the par. of Forres, in the co. of Elgin, Scotland, 11 miles W. of Elgin. It is situated on the river Findhorn, about 3 miles from the sea at Moray Frith. In the vicinity is Hardmoor, or the "Blasted Heath," where Macbeth met the weird sisters.

COTHAM, a par. in the southern div. of the wap. of Newark, in the co. of Nottingham, 3½ miles S. of Newark, its post town. It is situated on the river Devon. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £35, in the patron. of the Duke of Portland, who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, possesses monuments and memorial stained-glass windows. Cotham Lodge is the principal residence.

COTHAM, a hmlt. in the par. of Keelby, in the co. of Lincoln, 5 miles W. of Grimsby. It was anciently the site of a small Cistercian nunnery, founded by Alan Muncaux in the reign of Stephen.

COTHELSTONE, a par. in the hund. of Taunton, in the co. of Somerset, 6 miles N.W. of Taunton, and 2 from Bishop Lydeard station. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £58, in the patron. of Viscount Kingston. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury, is a plain, small building, consisting of chancel, south aisle, and tower with six bells, and contains some beautiful monuments to the Stawells. Here is a hill 1,250 feet above the level of the sea, from the summit of which a view of eleven counties may be obtained. E. J. Esdaile, Esq. is lord of the manor, and resides at Cothelstone Park.

COTHERCOTT, a tnshp. in the par. of Church Pulverbatch, in the co. of Salop, 5 miles N.W. of Church Stretton.

COTHERIDGE, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Doddingtree, in the co. of Worcester, 4 miles W. of Worcester. It is situated on the river Teme, and contains the hmlts. of Hewson and Otherton. The vil. is small, but the land well cultivated, part being in hops. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, and in the patron. of the Rev. R. Berkeley. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a plain structure, partly in the pointed, and partly in the Norman style of architecture. The charities amount to £8 per annum. Cotheridge Court, a commodious residence, is delightfully situated.

COTHERSTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Romaldkirk, wap. of West Gilling, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles N.W. of Barnard Castle. It is situated on the river Tees. It contains the hmlts. of Corn Park, Naby, Loup House, Towler Hill, and Briscoe. The charities amount to £2 per annum. Here are the ruins of Fitzhugh's Castle.

COTHILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Marcham, in the co. of Berks, 2 miles N. of Abingdon.

COTHY RIVER rises 5 miles N.E. of Llan-y-Crwys on the borders of Cardigan and Carmarthen; and, after running 25 miles S.W., discharges itself into the river Towy. It has good trout fishing.

COTISCUE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Coverham, in the co. of York, 2 miles S.W. of Middleham.

COTLANDSTOWN. *See* COGHLANSTOWN, co. of Dublin.

COTLEIGH, a par. in the hund. of Colyton, in the co. of Devon, 3 miles E. of Honiton, its post town and railway station on the South-Western line. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £229, in the patron. of the Rev. W. Mitchell. The church, dedication unknown, is an ancient stone edifice in the Norman style of architecture. The charities amount to £15, arising from land. Lord Ashburton is lord of the manor.

COTMANHAY, a hmlt. and chplry. in the par. of Ilkeston, in the co. of Derby, 8 miles N.E. of Derby. It is situated on the Erewash canal. The living is a perpet. cur., val. £150, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately.

COTMERE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Horsley, in the co. of Stafford, 2 miles W. of Eccleshall.

COTNESS, a tnshp. in the par. of Howden, wap. of Howdenshire, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles S.E. of Howden. It is situated on the river Humber.

COTON, a par. in the hund. of Wetherley, in the co. of Cambridge, 2 miles W. of Cambridge, and 3¼ from the Cambridge station on the Great Eastern railway. It is a small agricultural village. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £213, in the patron. of Catherine Hall, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, stands in the centre of the village. It is in the early English style of architecture, the chancel being Norman. The church consists of nave, aisles, tower with spire, and

two porches. It contains the tomb of Downes, who translated the Apocrypha. The charities amount to £37 per annum. Here has recently been built a National school for boys and girls. The Provost and Fellows of King's College are lords of a manor in this parish, but the Master and Fellows of St. Catherine's College are lords paramount.

COTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Hanbury, northern div. of the hund. of Offlow, in the co. of Stafford, 1 mile N. of Hanbury. It is situated near the river Dove. Coton Hall, the seat of J. Burtt, Esq., is a pleasantly situated mansion. Near here is the viaduct of the North Staffordshire line, which is 693 feet long, and 114 feet high.

COTON, a tnshp. in the pars. of St. Mary and St. Chad, hund of Pirehill, in the co. of Stafford, 2 miles N.E. of Stafford.

COTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Copredy, in the co. of Oxford, 4 miles N.E. of Banbury.

COTON, a hmlt. in the co. of Salop, 6 miles S. of Bridgnorth. W. Wollaston, author of the "Religion of Nature," was born here.

COTON, or COTON CLANFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Gnosall, in the co. of Stafford, 3 miles W. of Stafford.

COTON, or COTON-UNDER-GUILSBOROUGH, a hmlt. in the par. of Ravensthorpe, hund. of Guilsborough, in the co. of Northampton, 7 miles N.E. of Daventry.

COTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Milwich, in the co. of Stafford, 4 miles E. of Stone.

COTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Wiggington, co. of Stafford, 1 mile N.W. of Tamworth.

COTON FAR AND NEAR, a hmlt. in the par. of Market Bosworth, in the co. of Leicester, 1 mile S.W. of Market Bosworth. It is a meet for the Atherstone hounds.

COTON-IN-THE-ELMS, a tnshp. in the par. of Lullington, hund. of Repton, in the co. of Derby, 5 miles S. of Burton-on-Trent, its post town, and 2 N.W. of the Oakley railway station. The chapel-of-ease is built in the Gothic style with square tower. There is a free school for girls, supported by Lady Horton, who is lady of the manor. In the vicinity is Coton Park.

COTS, a loch in the co. of Elgin, Scotland. It is situated near St. Andrew's, between Loch Spynie and the sea, which, in the 12th century, covered the greater part of this district.

COTSWOLD HILLS, a range of hills and pleasant upland extending across England, through Gloucestershire and Warwickshire, for about 54 miles, and having an average altitude of 600 feet above the sea, though at certain points, as at Cleeve Hill and Broadway Hill, they rise to the height of 1,100 feet. There is little woodland, and the greater part of the surface is divided by stone fences, though some of the downs are still open. The estates along this plateau are large, with many handsome seats, and comfortable farmhouses; the land generally being let on long lease in farms from 300 to 1,000 acres. The Thames and Severn canal, and the Swindon Junction railway, cross this district near Stroud.

COTTACH, a vil. in the par. of Dunscore, in the co. of Dumfries, Scotland, 8 miles N.W. of Dumfries. It is situated on the river Cairn.

COTTAM, a chplry. in the par. of South Leverton, North Clay div. of the wap. of Bassetlaw, in the co. of Nottingham, 7 miles E. of Retford. It is situated near the river Trent. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic.* of South Leverton, in the dioc. of Lincoln, in the patron. of the bishop. The chapel-of-ease, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a small structure. G. Foljambe, Esq., is lord of the manor.

COTTAM, a chplry. in the par. of Langtoft, wap. of Dickering, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles N. of Great Driffield, its post town, and 2 S.W. of Langtoft. The land is barren, and much of it unenclosed. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, annexed to the vic.* of Langtoft, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is a small ancient structure, and contains an old font.

COTTAM, a hmlt. in the par. of Preston, hund. of Amounderness, in the co. of Lancaster, 2½ miles N.W. of Preston. It is united to the tnshp. of Lea. The Roman Catholics have a chapel and school. W. A. Cross, Esq., is lord of the manor.

COTTENHAM, a par. in the hund. of Chesterton, in the co. of Cambridge, 3 miles N. of Hilston station, and 6 N. of Cambridge. There are now six manors in Cottenham,—viz. Rectory, Crowlands, Lisles, Sames, Pelhams, and Harlstones. Peter of Blois relates that "Geoffrey, Abbot of Croyland, sent over to his manor of Cottenham, nigh the Cam, Gislebert, his fellow-monk, and professor of divinity, with three other monks; who, following him to England, being thoroughly furnished with philosophical theorems, and other primitive sciences, repaired daily to Cambridge; and, having hired a certain public barn, made open profession of their sciences, and in a short space of time drew together a great company of scholars," thus laying the foundation of the after university. In 1265 John de Walerand, the parson of Cottenham, obtained a royal charter for a weekly market on Monday, and a fair for three days at the Feast of SS. Peter and Paul. Large quantities of cheese were formerly made; but the common is now enclosed, and under cultivation, so that the quantity is much reduced. In 1850 the village was greatly damaged by fire, when property amounting to £25,000 was destroyed. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £770, in the patron. of the Bishop of Ely. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an edifice composed of stone and rubble, in the perpendicular style, and has a nave, aisles, chancel, and lofty tower with four pinnacles, richly ornamented. The charities are extensive, and chiefly for apprenticing boys, gifts to poor at certain seasons, and other purposes, as appointed by will. Dr. Fitzwilliam's charity, besides other provisions, gives bibles and prayer-books to those who most regularly attend church. The Baptists have two chapels, and the Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists one each. Here are Moreton's almshouses for the aged poor. The parish of Cottenham gives the title of earl to the Pepys family. Roman remains, chiefly of pottery, are frequently found. Archbishop Tenison was born in the rectory-house. The old Cardike runs through the parish for some distance, and then joins the Old Ouse. A short portion of the old road made by William the Conqueror, for the subjugation of the Isle of Ely, runs through the parish at the extreme N.W. corner.

COTTERDALE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of High Abbotside, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 1½ mile from Hawes.

COTTERED, a par. in the hund. of Odsey, in the co. of Herts, 7½ miles from the Royston station on the Great Northern line, and 2 miles W. of Buntingford, its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. with the rect. of Broadfield annexed, £450, in the patron. of the Rev. J. Manley. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. Here is an Independent chapel and National schools for both sexes.

COTTER HILLS, a range of hills in the North Riding of Yorkshire, rising to the height of 2,350 feet at Shunner Fell, where the rivers Eden, Swale, and Ure have their source.

COTTERSTOCK, a par. in the hund. of Willybrook, in the co. of Northampton, 2 miles N.E. of Oundle. It is situated on the river Nen, near the Peterborough and Blisworth branch of the North-Western railway, which has a station at Oundle. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. with the vic. of Glapthorne annexed, £105, in the patron. of Viscount Melville. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient structure. It was made collegiate in 1339; and has stalls, a canopied brass of a priest, and several monuments. The charities amount to £5 per annum. At Cotterstock Hall the poet Dryden wrote his fables, and spent his last days. Roman pavements have been found, and the foundations of a villa, very perfect.

COTTESBATCH, a par. in the hund. of Guthlaxton, in the co. of Leicester, 6 miles from Rugby, and 2 miles S. of Lutterworth, its post town. There is no village, only a few scattered houses. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £282, in the patron. of the Rev. R. Marriott, who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure with a tower.

COTTESBROOK, a par. in the hund. of Guilsborough, in the co. of Northampton, 7 miles S.E. of Welford, and 9 N. of Northampton. It was formerly a cell to Sulby Abbey, founded in the 12th century by William de Wdvile for monks of the Premonstratensian order. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £400, in the patron. of Sir J. Langham, who is lord of the manor. The church is dedicated to All Saints. Here is a hospital for two widowers and six widows, which was founded and endowed with 53 acres of land in 1651. There is a parochial school.

COTTESFORD, a par. in the hund. of Ploughley, in the co. of Oxford, 5 miles N. of Bicester, its post town, and 4 S.W. of Brackley. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £344, in the patron. of Eton College. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient building with a tower. There is a free school.

COTTESLOE, a hund. in the co. of Bucks, contains the pars. of Cheddington, Cublington, Drayton Beauchamp, Drayton Parslow, Creslow, Dunton, Great and Little Harwood, Wingrave, Linchlade, Hoggeston, Eddlesborough, Slapton, Grove, Hardwicke, Mursley, Soulbury, Whaddon, Tattenhoe, Wing, Marsworth, Pitstone, Mentmore, Stewkley, Whitchurch, Aston Abbotts, Hawridge, Winslow, Ivinghoe, Swanbourne, Choulesbury, and part of Shenley, comprising 70,000 acres, part of which is hilly.

COTTESLOE, NORTH and SOUTH, two hmlts. in the hund. of Cottesloe, in the co. of Bucks, 4 miles S.W. of Leighton-Buzzard.

COTTESMORE, a par. in the hund. of Alstoe, in the co. of Rutland, 4½ miles N.E. of Oakham, and 2 E. of the Ashwell station on the Syston and Peterborough branch of the Midland railway. It is situated on the turnpike road between Oakham and Greetham. It formerly belonged to the Beauchamp, Durant, and Harrington families, and afterwards to the Noëls. It is well wooded, and has a limestone subsoil. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £893, in the patron. of the Earl of Gainsborough. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a fine structure in the Gothic style of architecture, and is in good repair. There are several charities, producing about £51 per annum; also National and infant schools.

COTTFIELD, a vil. in the par. of Alves, in the co. of Elgin, Scotland, 6 miles W. of Elgin.

COTTINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Corby, in the co. of Northampton, 2 miles S. of Rockingham, and 8 N. of Kettering. It is situated near the river Welland, and contains the tnshp. of Middleton. This was the Saxon *Cottingham*, and had in the reign of Henry III. a house for lepers. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £426, in the patron. of Brasenose College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. The charities amount to £36 per annum. Here the Independents and Wesleyan Methodists have each a chapel. The manorial rights are vested in the hands of the copyholders.

COTTINGHAM, a par. in the Hunsley Beacon div. of the wap. of Harthill, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles N.W. of Hull. It is a station on the Scarborough and Hull section of the North-Eastern railway. It was anciently a market town and place of considerable importance, having an Austin canonry, founded in 1325, and a strong moated castle, called Stuteville's, or Baynard Castle, once the seat of the lords Wake. The oft-told story of the burning of this castle in 1541 appears to be a pure fiction, for when Leland visited Cottingham, in 1538, he found it a complete ruin at that time. It contains the tnshps. of Dunswell and Newland, which now forms the consolidated chplry. of Newland, and the district of Haltem Price, the site of the ancient priory. Near the village of Cottingham are several handsome residences of the Hull merchants. There are large market gardens for the supply of the Hull market. The Bishop of Chester is both the rector and patron of Cottingham, and the owner of the great tithes, though the par. is in the dioc. of York. The val. of the vicarage is about £260, having been twice improved while the late Dr. Sumner was Bishop of Chester. There is also a district church at Newland, the living of which is a perpet. cur. The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure of the 13th century, and has a fine tower. It contains tombs of the Burton family, and a very perfect brass effigy of Nicholas de Luda, for twenty years Rector of Cottingham. He was presented to the living by the Black Prince, and died on 6th June, 1382. In the vicinity is an intermitting spring, which flows once only every two or three years. An annual fair is held on the 11th November.

COTTINGLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Bingley, upper div. of the wap. of Skyrack, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 31 miles S.W. of York, and 2 from Bingley, its post town and railway station. It is situated near the river Aire and the Midland railway. The inhabitants are employed in the worsted manufacture.

COTTINGWITH, EAST, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Aughton, wap. of Harthill, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 8 miles S.E. of York. It is situated on the river Derwent, and near the Pocklington canal. The living is a cur., val. £90, annexed to the vic. of Aughton. The charities produce about £30. There is a parochial school with a small endowment.

COTTINGWITH, WEST, a tnshp. in the par. of Thorganby, wap. of Ouse and Derwent, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 1 mile S.W. of East Cottingwith, and 8 miles S.E. of York.

COTTLES, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Bradford, in the co. of Wilts, 2 miles N.E. of Bradford. Melksham is its post town. Cottles House is the seat of C. Conolly, Esq.

COTTON, a par. in the hund. of Hartismere, in the co. of Suffolk, 4½ miles N.E. of Stowmarket, its post town, and 2½ N.W. of Mendlesham. The Great Eastern railway passes within a few miles. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £355, in the patron. of M. Turner, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, has a richly ornamented porch. The charities amount to £12 per annum. Here are two Wesleyan chapels. C. Tyrell, Esq., is lord of the manor.

COTTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Wem, hund. of North Bradford, in the co. of Salop, 4 miles N.E. of Wem. The land chiefly belongs to Viscount Hill and G. Bowen, Esq.

COTTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Sandbach, hund. of Northwich, in the co. of Chester, 3 miles E. of Middlewich, its post town. It is situated on the river Dane. The Hall, an ancient structure, once the seat of the Cotton family, is now a farmhouse. Lawrence Armitstead, Esq., is lord of the manor.

COTTON, a chplry. in the par. of Alton, in the S. div. of Totmonslow, in the co. of Stafford, 4 miles N.E. of Cheadle, its post town, and 3 N. of the Alton station of the North Staffordshire line. It includes the tnshps. of Upper and Lower Cotton. The inhabitants are engaged in agriculture and in the lime-quarries. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic.* of Alton, in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £44, in the patron. of the Earl of Shrewsbury. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was erected in 1795 by Thomas Gilbert, Esq. The Roman Catholics have a chapel, dedicated to St. Wilfred.

COTTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Ruyton-of-the-Eleven Towns, in the co. of Salop, 8 miles N.W. of Shrewsbury.

COTTON ABBOTTS, a tnshp. in the par. of Christleton, lower div. of the hund. of Broxton, in the co. of Chester, 4½ miles E. of Chester, its post town. The Crewe branch of the North-Western railway passes within a few miles.

COTTON EDMUND'S, a tnshp. in the par. of Christleton, lower div. of the hund. of Broxton, in the co. of Chester, 4 miles E. of Chester, its post town. It derives its name from Edmund de Cotton, whose ancestors possessed the manor in the reign of Henry III., and in whose family it remained until the reign of Henry VII. Thomas Brock, Esq., is lord of the manor.

COTTON END, or FAR COTTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Hardingstone, in the co. of Northampton, 2 miles S. of Northampton. It was the site of a hospital for lepers, founded by William the Conqueror. The principal residence is Cotton House.

COTTON END, a hmlt. in the par. of Cardington, hund. of Wixamtree, in the co. of Bedford, 3 miles S.E. of Bedford.

COTTON OF LOWNIE, a vil. in the par. of Dunnichen, in the co. of Forfar, Scotland, 4 miles S.E. of Forfar.

COTWAL END, a hmlt. in the par. of Sedgeley, in the co. of Stafford, 2 miles N.W. of Dudley.

COTWALL, a tnshp. with Moortown, in the par. of Ercall Magna, in the co. of Salop, 5 miles N.W. of Wellington.

COUCHIERE, a rock near the S.E. corner of the Isle of Jersey, Channel Islands.

COUGHALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Backford, in the co. of Chester, 3 miles N. of Chester.

COUGHTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Walford, in the co. of Hereford, 2 miles S. of Ross. It is situated near the river Wye. The church is in ruins.

COUGHTON, a par. in the Alcester div. of the hund. of Barlichway, in the co. of Warwick, 2 miles N. of Alcester, and 18 from Birmingham. It is situated on the river Arrow, and contains the hmlt. of Sambourne. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £161, in the patron. of Sir R. G. Throckmorton, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is in the early English style of architecture, and contains monuments to the Throckmortons. The charities amount to £34 per annum. There are some almshouses, founded by the Throckmortons. The Roman Catholics have a chapel. Coughton Court, the seat of Sir R. G. Throckmorton, Bart., was built in the reign of Henry VIII.

COULAGH, a vil. in the par. of Kilcatherine, bar. of Bear, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Bearhaven. It gives name to a bay between Kilcatherine Point and Cod's Head.

COULDSMOUTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirk Newton, W. div. of Glendale ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 7 miles W. of Wooler, and 3 W. of the parish church.

COULL, a par. in the district of Kincardine O'Neil, in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland. It is bounded on the N. by Tarland, on the W. by Logie Coldstone, on the S. by Aboyne, and on the E. by Lumphanan. It is situated at the head of Strathcromar, formerly a morass, but now drained and converted into meadow and arable land. The landowners are the Earl of Aberdeen, the Marquis of Huntley, Forbes of Corse, and Farquharson of Finzean. This par. is in the presb. of Kincardine O'Neil, and in the patron. of Forbes of Corse. The stipend of the minister is £161.

COULSDON, or CULLESDEN, a par. in the first div. of the hund. of Wallington, in the co. of Surrey, 2¼ miles S. of the Caterham Junction station on the London and Brighton line, and 5 S. of Croydon, its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £636, in the patron. of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is a plain structure. The register commences in 1813. There are National schools for both sexes. Byron's charity produces about £5 per annum.

COULSLAND, a vil. in the par. of Cranston, in the co. of Edinburgh, Scotland, 3 miles E. of Dalkeith, and 8 from Edinburgh. It was the site of a chapel, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, which belonged to Kelso Abbey. The castle, the seat of Earl Stair, was burnt by the Duke of Somerset in the reign of Queen Mary.

COULSTON, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Whorwelsdown, in the co. of Wilts, 5 miles N.E. of Westbury. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £168, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket. Mrs. Delany, the friend of Swift, was born in the village.

COULSTON, WEST, a tythg. in the par. of Edington, in the hund. of Whorwelsdown, in the co. of Wilts, adjoining East Coulston.

COULTER, a loch in the co. of Stirling, Scotland, about 3 miles S.W. of Bannockburn. It is about a mile in length, and is famed for its perch and peel. During the great earthquake of 1755 the waters of the lake fell nearly 12 feet.

COULTON. *See* COLTON, Lancashire and Yorkshire.

COULTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Nettlecombe, in the co. of Somerset, 5 miles S. of Watchet.

COUMDECHY, a vil. in the par. of Ballyheigue, bar. of Clanmaurice, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles N.W. of Ardfert. It is a police and coastguard station.

COUMEENOULE, a hmlt. in the co. of Kerry, Ireland, 8 miles S.W. of Dingle. It is situated on the coast between Slea Head and Garraun Point, and gives name to the bay.

COUMSHENANE, a lake in the bar. of Upperthird, in the co. of Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is situated on the southern boundary of the barony. The waters of the lake are uncommonly deep, being partly hemmed in by precipitous rocks, sometimes quite perpendicular. The view from the surrounding heights is very fine. The spot has been neglected by tourists until very recently.

COUND, a par. in the Cound div. of the hund. of Condover, in the co. of Salop, 5 miles N.W. of Much Wenlock, and 6 S.E. of Shrewsbury, its post town. It is situated near the river Severn, and contains the tnshp. of Cressage. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in the collieries. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. with the cur. of Cressage annexed, £906, in the patron. of the Rev. H. T. Pelham. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient building, with tower, containing a good peal of bells. It contains several monuments, and a richly carved pulpit. The charities amount to £12 per annum.

COUNDON, a hmlt. in the par. of Holy Trinity, Kirby div. of the hund. of Knightlow, in the co. of Warwick, 1 mile from Coventry. It was granted by Leofric, Duke of Mercia, to the monks of Coventry on the foundation of a monastery there. The manor is in the hands of the trustees of Sir Thomas White's charity lands.

COUNDON, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of St. Andrew Auckland, ward of Darlington, in the co. of Durham, 1 mile E. of Bishop Auckland, its post town and railway station. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £250, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. James. There are National schools.

COUNDON GRANGE, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Andrew Auckland, ward of Darlington, in the co. of Durham, 2 miles S.E. of Bishop Auckland, its post town.

COUNTERSIDE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Bainbridge, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles S.W. of Askrigg.

COUNTESSTHORPE, a chplry. in the par. of Blaby, hund. of Guthlaxton, in the co. of Leicester, 5 miles S. of Leicester, and 9 N.E. of Lutterworth. It is a station on the Midland Counties railway, and is situated on a branch of the river Soar. The inhabitants are engaged in stocking weaving. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Blaby, in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. together, £350, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, was rebuilt in 1842, with the exception of the tower. The Baptists, Independents, and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and there are National schools for both sexes.

COUNTESSWEIR, a chplry. in the par. of Topsham, in the co. of Devon. The living is a perpet. cur. in the

dioc. of Exeter, val. £100, in the patron. of the Incumbent of Topsham.

COUNTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Creeton, wap. of Beltisloe, in the co. of Lincoln, 5 miles W. of Bourn. It is situated on the river Glen, and until recently formed part of the parish of Castle Bytham, but was transferred to Creeton by an Order in Council.

COUNTISBURY, a par. in the hund. of Sherwill, in the co. of Devon, 16 miles N.E. of Barnstaple, and 2 E. of Lynton, its post town. It is situated on the river Lyn, near the Foreland. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the perpet. cur.* of Lynton, in the dioc. of Exeter, val. together, £120, in the patron. of the Archdeacon of Barnstaple. The church, dedicated to St John the Baptist, has recently been restored. Glenthorne, a handsome edifice, is the residence of the Rev. W. S. Halliday, who is lord of the manor. On Countisbury Hill, which is 1,200 feet high, is a Danish camp, said to be the most perfect in the kingdom.

COUPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Bury, in the co. of Lancaster, 6 miles N. of Bury.

COURAGE, a tythg. in the par. of Chieveley, in the co. of Berks, 3 miles N. of Newbury. There is a large tract of common.

COURAGH, a vil. in the bar. of Imokilly, in the co. of Cork, Ireland, 2 miles from Dungourney.

COURCEYS, a bar. in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is 6 miles in length, the same in breadth, and has an area of 8,951 acres. It contains parts of the pars. of Ringrone, Kilroan, and Templetrine. Part of the barony stretches into the sea, forming a peninsula, at the point of which is Old Kinsale Head.

COURT, a vil. in the bar. of Leney, in the co. of Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles W. of Achonry. Here are fine ruins of a Franciscan friary built by O'Hara, and granted to Richard Kyndelinshe after the suppression of monasteries.

COURT, a vil. in the par. of Llanwenog, in the co. of Cardigan, South Wales, 6 miles S.W. of Lampeter.

COURT, a tythg. in the par. of Portbury, in the co. of Somerset, 5 miles N.W. of Bristol.

COURT-AT-STREET, a hmlt. in the par. of Lympne, hund. of Street, lathe of Shepway, in the co. of Kent, 5 miles from Hythe. It takes its name from the *Via Strata*, which ran from Canterbury and Studfall Castle. It was here that the impostor, Elizabeth Barton, *alias* the "Holy Maid of Kent," among other extraordinary things, pretended to swallow pins. The ruins of a chapel, known as the Chapel of Our Lady at Court-at-Street, are still visible. This chapel is said to have been visited by the Canterbury pilgrims in the time of Thomas-à-Becket.

COURTEENHALL, a par. in the hund. of Wymersley, in the co. of Northampton, 5 miles S. of Northampton, and 2 from the Roade railway station. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £275, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is an ancient structure in various styles of architecture, and contains several monuments. There is a free grammar school, which was erected and endowed by Samuel Jones, Esq., in 1680. Courteenhall House, delightfully situated, is the seat of Sir Charles Wake, who is lord of the manor.

COURTHOUSES, a hmlt. in the par. of Scotter, in the co. of Lincoln, 9 miles N. of Gainsborough.

COURTHOYLE, a vil. in the bar. of Bantry, in the co. of Wexford, Ireland, 6 miles E. of New Ross.

COURTMACSHERRY, a vil. in the par. of Lislee, bars. of Ibane and Barryroe, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is a coastguard station, and is resorted to in the summer months as a watering place. The inhabitants carry on a pretty extensive fishery. There is a good pier erected by government, but the harbour only admits small vessels. Courtmacsherry House belongs to the Earl of Shannon. In the vicinity are the ruins of Abbey Mahon. The bay lies between the bars. of Barryroe and Courceys, and penetrates inland over 3 miles. The opposite coasts narrow in at one point so much, as to form an inner and outer harbour, separated by a bar. The outer one affords but a poor refuge for craft, and is bounded on the one side by Old Kinsale Head, and on the other by Seven Heads. The inner is the embouchure of the river Arigadeen. Here is abundance of fish.

COURTMATRIX, a vil. in the bar. of Lower Cornello, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles from Rathkeale. In the reign of Charles I. a body of German Protestants from the Palatinate settled here.

COURTSTOWN, a castle in the par. of Tullaroan, bar. of Granagh, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is supposed to date back to the early part of the 13th century, and underwent some alterations in Henry VIII.'s reign. The structure is said to have been one of much beauty. It was encompassed by a wall with a tower at each of the four corners. On the S. side was the gate, with two towers and portcullis. This castle was occupied by the Grace family until the end of the 17th century, when it was forfeited and allowed to fall into decay. Bow Butts lie to the S. They are mere hillocks, supposed to be the remains of an archery-butt.

COURTOWN, a small seaport in the bar. of Gorey, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of the town of Gorey. It is situated at the upper part of Kilbride Bay, near the vil. of River-chapel. A convenient harbour and pier have been formed. In the neighbourhood is the seat of the Earl of Courtown, who is proprietor of the estate. In 1798 this mansion was attacked and sustained considerable damage from a company of the rebels.

COURTWAY, a hmlt. in the par. of Spaxton, in the co. of Somerset, 3 miles N.W. of Bridgwater.

COVE, a tythg. in the par. of Yateley, in the co. of Hants, 5 miles N. of Farnham. It is situated near the Farnborough station on the South-Western line. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £100, in the patron. of the bishop.

COVE, a vil. in the par. of Ringcurran, bar. of Kinsale, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 1½ mile E. of Kinsale. It is situated on the harbour, and is a favourite bathing place. The inhabitants are engaged in the fisheries.

COVE, a vil. in the par. of Nigg, in the co. of Kincardine, Scotland, 2½ miles S. of Aberdeen. It is situated on a peninsula formed by the river Dee and Nigg Bay, near Girdleness.

COVE, or CHAPEL COVE, a chplry. in the par. and hund of Tiverton, in the co. of Devon, 2 miles from Tiverton. It is situated near the Bristol and Exeter branch railway.

COVE. *See* QUEENSTOWN, co. Cork.

COVE BAY, a coastguard station in the par. of Cockburnspath, in the co. of Berwick, Scotland. It forms a small harbour.

COVE, NORTH, a par. in the hund. of Wangford, in the co. of Suffolk, 2 miles to the E. of Beccles, its post town. It is situated on the river Waveney. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, with Willingham annexed, val. £353, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Botolph. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. The principal residence is Cove House.

COVE, SOUTH, a par. in the hund. of Blything, in the co. of Suffolk, 3 miles to the N. of Southwold, its post town. It is situated near the sea, and but thinly inhabited. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £274, in the patron. of Sir T. Gooch, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. The parochial charities produce £14 per annum.

COVE, WEST, a hmlt. in the bar. of Dunkerrin, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 15 miles S.W. of Kenmare. It is situated on the N. bank of Kenmare river. There is a dispensary within the Kenmare Poor-law Union.

COVEHITHE, or NORTH HALES, a par. in the hund. of Blything, in the co. of Suffolk, 3½ miles N.E.

of Southwold, and 5 E. of Wangford, its post town. The land is marshy, and the village much decayed. In former times the inhabitants were engaged in the fisheries, and cloth was manufactured. The living is a discharged vic. annexed to the rect. of Benacre, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £28, in the patron. of the trustees of the late Sir Edward S. Gooch, Bart., who are lords of the manor, the present baronet being a minor. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, has a handsome tower. The charities amount to £25 per annum. Here is a parochial school for both sexes. Bishop Bale, the antiquary, was born here in 1495.

COVEN, a lib. in the par. of Brewood, in the co. of Stafford, 2 miles S.E. of Brewood.

COVENEY, a par. in the hund. of South Witchford, in the co. of Cambridge, 3½ miles N.W. of Ely, and 3 N.E. of Sutton. It contains the chplry. of Manea, and the hmlt. of Wardy Hill. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. with the cur. of Manea annexed, £809, in the patron. of Lord Rokeby. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a small structure. Conyers Middleton was once rector of this parish. The charities amount to £45 per annum. The Baptists have a chapel at Haynead, and the Wesleyans a place of worship at Wardy Hill. There is a National school with a small endowment.

COVENHAM ST. BARTHOLOMEW, a par. in the wap. of Ludborough, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 3½ miles from the Ludborough station of the East Lincolnshire line, and 6 N. of Louth. The Louth navigation passes through the parish. A small priory was founded at Covenham Grange by Bishop Carileph in the 11th century. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £287, in the patron. of the Rev. C. D. Holland, and heirs of S. Harrold, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is an ancient structure. It was formerly a large cruciform edifice, but has been partially taken down. It contains a fine sculptured font, and monuments of early date. The rent of 26 acres of land is set apart for the repair of the church. The Wesleyans, Free, and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. The children of this parish are entitled to attend the school of Covenham St. Mary. Thomas Young, Esq., is lord of the manor.

COVENHAM ST. MARY, a par. in the wap. of Ludborough, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 4 miles from the Ludborough station. It is situated on the Louth navigation. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £197, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a neat structure. Seventeen acres of land are allotted for the repair of the church. Here are National Diocesan schools for both sexes, to which four neighbouring parishes have a claim. J. Kime, Esq., is lord of the manor.

COVENTRY, a manufacturing town, municipal and parliamentary borough, in the hund. of Knightlow, in the co. of Warwick, situated in 52° 24′ N. lat. and 1° 30′ W. long. It formed until recently a city and county of itself, but the see is now incorporated in the diocese of Worcester, of which it forms an archdeaconry; and the county of the city is incorporated in the county of Warwickshire, to which previously it only nominally belonged, having exercised a separate jurisdiction from 1451 till 1842, when an Act of Parliament was passed for that purpose, and in the following year an Order in Council was issued dividing Warwickshire into the two divisions of Warwick and Coventry.—The town of Coventry is built on rising ground, on the right bank of the river Sherbourne, which here unites with the Radfordbrook. The London and North-Western railway, and the Holyhead road, both pass through the town; the distance from the metropolis being by the former 94 miles, by the latter 91. Two branch lines leave the main line at this point: one to join the Trent Valley line at Nuneaton, the other the Great Western at Leamington. There is also a canal, constructed in 1790, passing through Marston Bridge, Nuneaton, Atherstone, and Tamworth, joining the Grand Junction canal at Fradley Heath. Its length is 32¼ miles, and it has 14 locks, rising 96 feet. The city takes its name, which was anciently *Conventre*, from the fact of its having been built around a convent, of which St. Osburg was abbess, and which was destroyed in 1016 by the Danes. On its site Leofric, Earl of Mercia, and his celebrated wife Godiva, built a Benedictine abbey to the Virgin, St. Peter, and St. Osburg, endowing it with half the town and twenty-four manors. Both he and his lady were buried there. Her name will always be associated with Coventry, by reason of the story of her narrated by Matthew of Westminster. After the Conquest Coventry became part of the possessions of the earls of Chester. In 1102 Robert de Limesey, Bishop of Lichfield, removed his see here from Chester, and the city was the seat of the bishoprics of Coventry and Lichfield till the former was attached to Worcester. Henry V., when Prince of Wales, was taken up in this city for riotous conduct. Two parliaments have been held here: one by Henry IV. in 1404, and another by Henry VI. in 1458, known as "Parliamentum Diabolicum," when Richard Duke of York, and the earls of Warwick, March, and Salisbury were attainted. The meeting between Henry IV., then Duke of Hereford, and the Duke of Norfolk, to decide their quarrel by wager of battle, took place here. Mary Queen of Scots was confined here for a time, in 1566. In the parliamentary wars Coventry took up arms against the king, and was garrisoned by his opponents in 1642, for which offence Charles II. destroyed the walls, which had stood since the reign of Edward II. The pageants and mysteries periodically exhibited from a very early period have always been famous, and many of our sovereigns have been among the spectators. A procession, representing Godiva, was instituted in 1677, and continues to be exhibited on Trinity Friday. Descriptions of this and of the many curious mysteries performed here will be found in Thomas Sharpe's "Dissertation on the Pageants at Coventry, 1825," and W. Reader's "Pageant of the Company of Sheremen and Tailors in Coventry."—The local government is vested in a corporation, consisting of a mayor, 9 aldermen, and 30 councillors, with the style of the "mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the city of Coventry." The assizes are held here, and it is the head of a County Court district, and of a Poor-law Union. It is a polling-place for North Warwickshire, and has returned two members to parliament from the time of Henry VI., and occasionally from the reign of Edward I. to that monarch. Under the Reform Act the parliamentary limits are more extensive than the municipal, the former, according to the census of 1861, comprised 9,154 houses, inhabited by a population of 41,647; while the municipal borough contained 8,991 houses, with 40,936 persons. The borough obtained three Acts of Parliament, in 1790, 1842, and 1844, to regulate the paving, lighting, cleansing, and water supply, and for the construction of a cemetery, and other improvements. In the older districts the streets are irregular and narrow, the houses having gable roofs and projecting upper stories, but the modern streets are well built, paved, and lighted with gas.—There are several fine specimens of ancient architecture in addition to the churches. St. Mary's, or the Guild, hall, is a Gothic building of the 15th century, with a fine timbered roof, and curious carved furniture. In the hall is a piece of tapestry of the year 1450, containing portraits of Henry VI., his queen, and others. The county-hall is a handsome stone building, erected in 1785, where the assizes are held. The Drapers' hall, used for public meetings and balls, was built in the present century. Before the Reformation there was a cathedral at Coventry, where the bishops of Coventry and Lichfield formerly held their seat. After the dissolution of the priory of Coventry, the Act of Parliament (33 Henry VIII.) made the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield the sole chapter for the bishop, and by an Order in Council, dated 22nd December, 1836, the archdeaconry of Coventry was transferred from the diocese of Lichfield to that of Wor-

cester.—The town of Coventry is divided into two parishes. The living of St. Michael's is a vic. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £300, in the patron. of the crown. St. John's is a rect.,* val. £180, in the patron. of the mayor and corporation, and is held by the master of the grammar school. There are likewise the following district churches: Christ Church, a cur., val. £175, in the patron. of the vicar; St. Thomas, a perpet. cur., val. £160, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately; Holy Trinity, a vic.,* val. £650, in the patron. of the lord chancellor; St. Peter's, a perpet. cur.,* val. £170, in the patron. of the Vicar of Holy Trinity; and Keresley and Coundon, a perpet. cur., val. £100, in the patron. of the bishop. Some of these churches are remarkable for their beauty. St. Michael's, the largest, has a spire of 303 feet in height, of very just proportions. The length of the church is 300 feet, the breadth 104 feet. The ornamentation of the pillars and arches, and the carving of the old oak roof are justly admired. A church was built here in 1133, and given to the Benedictines by the Earl of Chester, but the present structure was begun in 1372, and completed in about twenty years from that date. Trinity is neither so lofty nor so elegant; the spire measures only 237 feet. A handsome coloured window was presented to this church by the Earl of Shrewsbury in 1834. Christ Church was added, by Rickman, to the tower and spire of the ancient Grey Friars' church, in the year 1832. St. John's was founded by the Merchant's Guild, *temp.* Edward III. There are several other churches, but of less note, besides places of worship for the Independents, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, Baptists, Quakers, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics. The chapel of the last named is a very handsome modern Gothic building. The charitable institutions are very numerous; among them may be mentioned Sir Thomas White's charity, the Bablake hospitals for men and boys, Ford's hospital, and others. The chief schools are the free school, founded by John Hales in the reign of Henry VIII., which has fellowships at St. John's College, Oxford, and Catherine Hall, Cambridge; the Bablake school for 50 boys under eleven; the Baiker, Billing, and Crow's school, for 50 boys; the blue-coat girls' school, where 40 are received; Bailey's, for 40 boys; Southern and Craner's, for 30 or 40 children; and Fairfax for 40 boys. There are also British and National schools, Sunday-schools connected with the various places of worship, a school of design, and a mechanics' institute. The Grey Friars' Hospital contains some very ancient carved oak. —The chief manufactures are ribbon weaving and clock and watch making; the former was introduced about 1730, and gave employment to a large number of hands until the alteration of the duties on foreign silks in 1861, in accordance with the French treaty, when many were thrown out of employment. Prior to this, cloth, cloth caps, and blue thread were the staple articles. There are also one or two iron foundries, and manufactories for trimmings, carriages, stockings, and lace. Nearly 1,300 acres of land around the city are common land. The greater quantity, about 1,000 acres, is called Lammas and Michaelmas lands, and freemen have the exclusive right of pasturing their cattle thereon—from Lammas Day to Candlemas over the Lammas land, and from Michaelmas to Candlemas over the Michaelmas land. No building is as yet permitted on these lands, but it is expected that they will before long be covered with houses, as the population is increasing and the town has no room to expand its area. A company was formed in 1863 by the mayor and other influential persons for the improvement of these and other waste lands, under the title of the "Coventry Experimental Sewage Association," by which it is proposed, in imitation of Edinburgh, Watford, and other places, where the experiment has been successfully tried, to apply the sewage of the town, in the form of liquid manure, by means of pipes, steam-engines, and other appliances.—Besides the ancient buildings already mentioned, there is not much to interest the antiquary. The ancient market-cross, which was 57 feet high, has been taken down. A small portion of the Charterhouse, founded by Lord Zouch, 1381, and the cellar of the convent founded by Leofric, are still to be seen. Two newspapers are published here, the *Coventry Herald* and the *Coventry Standard*. The Coventrys, of Croome Court, derive their title of earl from this city. The market is held on Friday, and fairs from the 21st to the 23rd April, 10th to 18th August, 21st to 23rd October, and on Corpus Christi Day. Annual races take place in March.

COVER BRIDGE, a hmlt. in the par. of East Witton, wap. of West Hang, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles S.E. of Middleham. It is situated on the river Cover, a branch of the Ure.

COVERHAM, a par. in the wap. of West Hang, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles S.W. of Middleham, and 4½ from Leyburn. It is situated on the river Cover, and contains the tnshps. of Carlton, Carlton Highdale, Coverham-cum-Agglethorpe, East and West Scrafton, Caldbergh, and Melmerby. The parish is very extensive, comprising above 22,000 acres, part of which is moorland. Coal, limestone, and slate are worked. At the commencement of the 13th century an abbey for White Friars was founded by Ralph Fitz-Robert, ruins of which still remain. At the Dissolution its lands were valued at £208. The living is a perpet. cur.* with the perpet. cur. of Horsehouse annexed, in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £180, in the patron. of the Tomlinson family. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a stone structure, with tower and handsome stained-glass windows. It has been recently restored. The charities amount to £45 per annum, exclusive of Constantine's endowment for a free school. Coverham Abbey, the seat of Thomas Lister, Esq., is formed from the outhouses of the ancient building.

COVERHAM-CUM-AGGLETHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Coverham, wap. of West Hang, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 1 mile from Coverham.

COVERHEAD, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Carlton Highdale, par. of Coverham, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles from Middleham. It is situated in the moors, near the source of the river Cover.

COVERSEA, a beacon in the co. of Elgin, Scotland, 4 miles W. of Lossiemouth. It is situated 160 feet above the sea, and the revolving light can be seen for 20 miles.

COVINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Leightonstone, in the co. of Hunts, 3 miles N.W. of Kimbolton, and 8 from Thrapston, the former being its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £180, in the patron. of the Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The lords of the manor are the Duke of Manchester and Earl Fitzwilliam.

COVINGTON, a par. in Upper ward, in the co. of Lanark, Scotland. This par. contains the vils. of Covington and Thankerton, and is bounded by Pettynain, Liberton, and Carmichael on the N., the Clyde on the E., and Symington and Wiston on the S. It extends northward 4 miles, with a breadth of 3 miles. The land near the Clyde is well cultivated, and that to the S. is devoted to sheep pasture, being principally heath. The only mansion is St. John's Kirk. There are four circular camps, and a ruined castle, built in 1442 by Lindsey of Covington. Donald Cargill, the Covenanter, was taken prisoner at Covington Mill. There is a station of the Caledonian railway at Thankerton. The village of Covington is 5 miles N.W. of Biggar. This par. is in the presb. of Biggar, and in the patron. of Sir N. M. Lockhart and Sir W. C. Anstruther. The stipend of the minister is £209. The parishes of Covington and Thankerton were united in the first quarter of last century, since which the church of Covington has alone been used.

COW, a small island, or group of rocks, in Lough Dergh, between Portumna and Killaloe, in the co. of Clare, Ireland. A temporary landing-stage was erected here some years ago, and a project formed for constructing a harbour.

COW AND CALF, a rock in Dundrum Bay, off the coast of Down, Ireland. It is noted for the wreck of the *Great Britain* steamer in 1846.

COWAGE. *See* BREMILHAM, Wilts.

COWAL, a district in the co. of Argyle, Scotland. It forms a peninsula between the Frith of Clyde on the E., and Loch Fyne on the W., and includes the pars. of Dunoon, Inverchaolain, Kilfinan, Kilmodan, Kilmorich, Lochgoilhead, Strachur, and Strathlachlan. The surface slopes from the N.E., where it is most mountainous, to the S.W., where it is comparatively low. The coast-line is indented by Loch Eck, Loch Streven, and Loch Ridden, and many small harbours. Sheep and black cattle are pastured on the hills. The principal heritors are Campbell of Strachur, Campbell of South-hall, and Lamont of Lamont.

COWARCH, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanymowddwy, in the co. of Merioneth, 2 miles N. of Dinas-Mowddwy.

COWARNE, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Broxash, in the co. of Hereford, 4 miles S.W. of Bromyard. The village is small, and part of the land is planted in hops. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Ullingswick.

COWARNE, MUCH, a par. in the hund. of Broxash, in the co. of Hereford, 3 miles S.E. of Little Cowarne. Part of the land is in hops and orchard. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Hereford, and in the patron. of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church, which is ancient, is dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. Cowarne Court is the principal residence.

COWAY STAKES, a point on the river Thames between Walton-on-Thames on the Surrey side, and Shepperton in Middlesex, at which Cæsar is believed to have crossed the ford in pursuit of Cassivelaunus, the British chieftain, who, to retard his passage, drove sharp stakes into the bank, vestiges of which are still visible.

COWBIT, a par. in the wap. of Elloe, parts of Holland, in the co. of Lincoln, 3 miles S. of Spalding, its post town. It is situated on the river Welland, and contains the hmlt. of Peak Hill. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £460, in the patron. of certain feoffees. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was erected in 1486. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there are free schools for both sexes. The parochial charities produce £35 per annum, in addition to £55, the endowment of Andrew's free school. John Rich and Maurice Johnson, Esqs., are lords of the manor. The Wash, about 1 mile broad from E. to W., and 10 miles long, lies to the W. of the village.

COWBIT WASH, a salt-marsh in the par. of Pinchbeck, wap. of Elloe, in the co. of Lincoln. *See* COWBIT.

COWBRIDGE, a hund. in the co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, contains the pars. of Cowbridge, Llanblethian, Eglwys-Brewis, Flemingston, Gileston, Major Lantwit, Llan-dough, Llan-haran, Llan-hary, Llan-ilid, Llan-maes, Llan-mitrangle, Llan-sannor, Llysworney, Nash, Pen-doglon, St. Athan, St. Donat's Welsh, St. Hilary, St. Mary-church, Stembridge, and Ystrad-Owen.

COWBRIDGE, a par., sessions and market town in the hund. of Cowbridge, in the co. of Glamorgan, 12½ miles W. of Cardiff. It is situated near the South Wales railway, from which a junction line is now in course of formation. The river Ddaw passes at a short distance, falling into the sea at Aberthaw. It is a contributory borough to Cardiff, and is governed under a charter of Charles II. by a mayor, who holds the office as constable of St. Quintin's Castle, 2 bailiffs, 12 aldermen, and 12 burgesses. The town is neatly built, with broad paved streets, and possesses a townhall, bank, and a stone bridge. The figures of a cow and a bridge are the town arms. In the year 1091, the town was encompassed with a stone wall by Robert St. Quintin, who afterwards erected the castle of Llanblethian. One of the gates remaining, in good condition, is a Gothic structure. Near the church is a large tumulus, and the remains of a druidical temple. It is the seat of a Poor-law Union, and gives name to a deanery. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Llanblethian, in the dioc. of Llandaff, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. The church is an ancient structure, and contains several handsome monuments. The charities amount to £60 per annum, exclusive of pensioners in the grammar school, which would make them £50 more. The Baptists, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists have each a chapel. There is a grammar school for mathematics and classics, which was founded and endowed by Sir Leoline Jenkins in 1685. It has a revenue from endowment of £20, with two fellowships, two scholarships, and one exhibition at Jesus College, Oxford. The Llanharran hounds and Cowbridge harriers hunt here. Tuesday and Saturday are market days, and fairs are held the first Tuesday in February, the Tuesday before the 25th March, 4th May, 24th June, and 29th September.

COWBRIDGE, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Patterdale, par. of Hurtsop Barton, in the co. of Westmoreland, 5 miles N.E. of Ambleside. It is situated in a fine spot at the head of Ulleswater, under Helvellyn.

COWBROW, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Lupton, par. of Kirkby-Lonsdale, in the co. of Westmoreland, 4 miles N.W. of Kirkby-Lonsdale. It is situated at Lupton Fell, near the river Lune.

COWBUSH, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Sawley, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles S.W. of Ripon.

COWCADDENS, a vil. in the co. of Lanark, Scotland. It forms a suburb of Glasgow.

COWCOMBE, a hmlt. in the par. of Brinscombe, in the co. of Gloucester, 2 miles N.E. of Minchinhampton. It is situated on the Cheltenham line.

COWDEN, a par. in the hund. of Somerden, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, in the co. of Kent, 8 miles W. of Tunbridge Wells, 5 from East Grinstead, and 4 from Edenbridge, its post town. It is situated on the confines of Sussex and Surrey, from which it is separated by a stream of the river Medway, here an insignificant brook, which takes its rise some few miles off in Surrey. The village is pleasantly placed with a southern slope, and the houses bear a remarkably neat appearance. The iron works were carried on at "The Furnace" till the beginning of the last century, and part of the iron rails round St. Paul's, London, were cast at this furnace. The whole of the Weald, in which district this parish is included, is extremely agreeable in summer, and finely wooded, but in winter its tenacious clay renders it a less enviable residence. Part of the land is in hops, and ironstone is found. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £347, in the patron. of the Rev. T. Harvey. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is a small ancient structure, with a shingled spire 130 feet in height, and a handsome stained-glass window. Besides the parish church, there is a district church near the further boundary of the parish, adjoining Hever. It was built about ten years since by the Hon. J. C. Talbot, and has a school and parsonage attached. There are several records, and a register which commences in 1566. Here are five almshouses, also National and free schools. Traces of Roman camps are visible in the neighbourhood, especially one to the W. on the confines of Surrey, which includes an area of 25 acres, and the triple vallum of which in some parts is nearly perfect. From this point, on a fine day, a view of surpassing beauty is obtained down the valley of Kent to Ashford, and up the valley of Surrey to Leith Hill, whilst to the S. lies the richly wooded county of Sussex. There are several gentlemen's seats in this parish, and about 3 miles from the village is Hever Castle, and in another direction about 4 miles, Penshurst. A pleasure fair is held on the 22nd August.

COWDENBEATH, a vil. in the par. of Beath, in the co. of Fife, Scotland, 4 miles N.E. of Dunfermline, and 18 from Edinburgh by the North British railway, which has a station here, where the Kinross-shire junction branches off.

COWDEN, GREAT, a hmlt. in the par. of Mappleton, wap. of Holderness, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles S. of Hornsea. In ancient times it formed a separate parish, but the land has been gradually encroached upon by the sea. There is no village, only a few scattered houses. The Holderness hounds meet here.

COWDEN, LITTLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Ald-

borough, wap. of Holderness, in the East Riding of the co. of York. It adjoins Great Cowden.

COWDENHEAD, a vil. in the par. of Bathgate, in the co. of Linlithgow, Scotland, 2 miles N.W. of Whitburn, and 20 from Edinburgh.

COWDENKNOWES, a moor in the cos. of Berwick and Roxburgh, Scotland. It is situated to the N.E. of Melrose, and is celebrated for its banks of broom.

COWES, EAST, a district in the par. of Whippingham, Isle of Wight, in the co. of Hants, 5 miles N. of Newport. It is situated at the mouth of the river Medina, opposite the town of West Cowes. Since Osborne has become the property of her Majesty, and been made her marine residence, the village has greatly increased in size, and at the last census contained 2,000 inhabitants. The Trinity Board have a station here, which serves for a landing-place for the Queen when bad weather hinders her Majesty from landing under Osborne. There was formerly a custom-house establishment here, but having been removed to West Cowes, the building has been converted into a coastguard station. The living is a perpet. cur., val. £150, in the patron. of the Rector of Whippingham. The church, which was erected at the cost of £3,000, is dedicated to St. James. It is a plain Norman structure, with square tower, designed by Nash. The first stone was laid by her present Majesty, then Princess Victoria, in 1831, and the church was finished in 1833. The Independents and Primitive Methodists have chapels, and there are spacious National schools for boys and girls. The neighbourhood contains some handsome residences, and the mild climate and picturesque scenery make it a most desirable place of abode. The following places are most conspicuous in the vicinity—Osborne House, the marine residence of her Majesty; and adjoining it, on the brow of a hill overlooking the village, is East Cowes Castle, a Gothic mansion, built by Nash, the architect of Buckingham Palace; its picturesque turret, rising boldly over the wooded screen which embosoms it, forms a pleasing addition to the scenery of the coast; Spring Hill, the house of George Shedden, Esq., stands on the brow of a hill, and commands an extensive and magnificent view. To the E. is Portsmouth, with its shipping, and the wooded shores of the Isle of Wight; to the W. is Chalcot Castle and the New Forest, with the Southampton river and the Solent Sea in the distance, flanked by the towers and spires of the busy town of Southampton. Near this lovely spot is Norris Castle, with its clustering towers, once the residence of her Majesty, when Princess Victoria, and of the late Duchess of Kent.

COWES, WEST, a seaport and market town, in the par. of Northwood, Isle of Wight, in the co. of Hants, 4¾ miles N. of Newport, 12 W.S.W. of Portsmouth, and 78 S.W. of London. It is situated on elevated ground, near the mouth of the river Medina. The streets, which were narrow and inconvenient, have been greatly improved of late years; and many of the houses are handsome structures, especially in the upper part of the town, which is the most recently built. It contains, besides numerous hotels and lodging-houses, a townhall, market-house, and banks. The castle, built by Henry VIII., with its crescent-shaped battery, stands on the parade near the mouth of the harbour, and is the Royal Yacht Squadron Club-house; and near it is the beautiful terrace, recently completed, the property of Sir Charles Fellows. Many of these houses are regular marine palaces, elegantly furnished; and, although unoccupied during the winter, are well tenanted in the summer months by the wealthy visitors, who resort here for the use of the baths, and enjoyment of the mild yet invigorating climate of this most lovely of all watering-places. There are two sets of baths, one near the castle, the other in High-street. This town being the chief port of the island, and the point of communication with the mainland by way of Southampton, necessarily enjoys a brisk trade, and has belonging to it about 180 vessels, a third of which are above 50 tons burthen. Steamboats run to Lymington, Portsmouth, Ryde, Yarmouth, and Southampton. Ship-building has long been carried on, and Messrs. Ratsey and Hansen have turned out some of the prettiest quick-sailing craft yet constructed. Of this the yachts made for the Royal Yacht Squadron are examples. This club annually meets in the month of August at the anchorage in Cowes Roads, in 10 fathoms water, to hold their regatta. Vessels of large burthen are also built at Messrs. White's building yards, which consist of two docks of the respective lengths of 330 and 140 feet, with five slipways, capable of hauling up ships of 1,000 tons burthen. One of the vessels built here was the fast and powerful steamer *Vectis*, of 1,000 tons, for the Peninsula and Oriental Company, and the royal mail steamer *Medina*, of 1,400 tons. There are besides two brass and iron foundries, an extensive ropery, and two sail-making establishments. To Mr. Ratsey is due the credit of having introduced the manufacture of wire-rope. The harbour affords ample quay accommodation for discharging and loading ships of almost any burthen in perfect security. The steamboat pier was built by G. H. Ward, Esq., late resident at Northwood Park. The Medina commercial wharf, situated in the Medina Road, has ample storehouses and bonding warehouses along its banks for general merchandise. The town of West Cowes, being not incorporated, is under the district magistrates, but its sanitary and local concerns are regulated by a board of health, constituted under the Health of Towns Act. Gas was introduced in 1845, and a good supply of water is furnished to the houses by a company formed in 1847. There are two churches in the town. The living of West Cowes is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £156, in the patron. of the Vicar of Carisbrooke. The living of Holy Trinity is also a perpet. cur., val. £85, in the patron. of Mrs. Goodwin, who erected the handsome new church in 1832, at her sole expense. The Roman Catholic chapel is a large brick building, erected in 1796. The Independents, Bible Christians, Primitive, Wesleyan, and Reformed Methodists, have each a place of worship. There is a British school for boys on Shooter's Hill, and a National school for boys and girls in York-street. In the vicinity is West Cowes House, West Hill, Northwood House, Dedburn Lodge, and Egypt House. Saturday is market day. A fair for pedlery and toys is held in Whitsun week.

COWFOLD, a par. in the hund. of Windham, rape of Bramber, in the co. of Sussex, 6 miles S.W. of Cuckfield, and 2 E. of the West Grinstead railway station on the South Coast railway. It is a polling-place for the borough of New Shoreham. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £452, in the patron. of the Bishop of London. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is in the perpendicular style. It contains a fine canopied brass to Prior Nelond, of Lewes. The register commences in 1558. There are National schools for boys, and some small charities.

COWGILL, a vil. in the par. of Sedbergh, hund. of West Staincliff, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 64 miles W. of York. It is situated in a quiet valley near the river Rowther, sheltered by mountains. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the collieries and neighbouring cotton-mills.

COWGROVE, or KINSON, a hmlt. in the manor of Kingston Lacy, in the co. of Dorset, 2 miles N.W. of Wimborne Minster.

COWHILL, a vil. in the par. of Hollywood, in the co. of Dumfries, Scotland, 4 miles N.W. of Dumfries.

COW HONEYBOURNE, a par. and tnshp. in the upper div. of the hund. of Kiftsgate, in the co. of Gloucester, 5 miles E. of Evesham, and 4 from Campden. It is a station on the Oxford and Wolverhampton line. Weston Subedge is its post town. The living is a perpet. cur. not in charge, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, and in the patron. of the Rev. R. Poole. The church has fallen into decay. Portions of it are used as dwellings; consequently, the inhabitants of the parish attend the church at Church Honeybourne. There are some small charities.

COWICK, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Thomas the Apostle, in the co. of Devon, within the limits of the city of Exeter. It was the site of a Benedictine cell to Bec Abbey, founded by William Fitz-Baldwin in the 12th century.

COWICK, a district par. in the par. of Snaith, lower div. of the wap. of Osgoldcross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles from Snaith. It is situated on the river Don, and contains the hmlts. of Newbridge and Greenland, with the tnshps. of East and West Cowick. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £160, in the patron. of Viscount Downe, who built the church, and who resides at Cowick Hall, which is a handsome and commodious mansion. The charities amount to £21 per annum.

COWIE, a vil. in the par. of Dunotter, in the co. of Kincardine, Scotland, 2 miles N. of Stonehaven. It takes its name from the Cowie rivulet, which, rising near Glenbervie, passes by Cowie Moss and Cowie Common, and falls into the North Sea near Downey Point. The inhabitants are engaged in the herring fisheries.

COWLAM, a par. in the wap. of Buckrose, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles N.W. of Great Driffield, its post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of York, val. £300, in the patron. of the Rev. T. Bowes, who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was built on the site of the old one in 1852. It possesses several stained-glass windows, and an old font.

COWLEY, a par. in the hund. of Elthorne, in the co. of Middlesex, 1 mile S. of Uxbridge, its post town and railway station, and 15 from London by the Great Western line. It is situated near the river Colne, on the Grand Junction canal. It is supposed to be the *Covelie* of Domesday, and was held by the Pecches. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of London, val. £230, in the patron. of W. Hilliard, Esq., the lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is an ancient structure. It has a tomb to Booth, the tragedian, and the grave of Dr. Dodd, executed in 1777 for forgery; he was the author of "Prison Thoughts" and "Lectures on Death." Here is a National school and some almshouses. Cowley Street is part of the old Roman road from St. Alban's to Staines.

COWLEY, a par. in the hund. of Rapsgate, in the co. of Gloucester, 5 miles S. of Cheltenham, its post town, and 10 E. of Gloucester. The village is small, but the land is fertile and well cultivated. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £322, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is an ancient structure, with monuments. The charities amount to £3 per annum. James Hutchinson, Esq., is lord of the manor and chief landowner.

COWLEY, a par. in the hund. of Bullingdon, in the co. of Oxford, 2¼ miles S.E. of Oxford. It was the site of a hospital, founded by Henry I., and subsequently given to Oriel College, Oxford. The village is of considerable extent, and contains the diocesan school. The land is marshy but fertile. In the vicinity is Cowley Temple, the site of a preceptory of the Knights Templars. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £64, in the patron. of Christ Church, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. James. The Wesleyans have a place of worship, and there are National schools for both sexes.

COWLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Preston Bisset, in the co. of Bucks, 4 miles S. of Buckingham.

COWLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Gnosall, in the co. of Stafford, 6 miles S.W. of Stafford.

COWLEY, a vil. in the par. of Fordoun, in the co. of Kincardine, Scotland, 10 miles S.W. of Stonehaven. It is situated under the Grampians.

COWLEY, a hmlt. within the city of Exeter, in the co. of Devon. It is situated on the river Ex.

COWLING, or COOLINGE, a par. in the hund. of Risbridge, in the co. of Suffolk, 7 miles N.W. of Clare, its post town, and about the same distance from Newmarket. The manor was given by Henry II. to his natural son, by Fair Rosamond, known in history as Long Espée, or Longsword. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £100, in patron. of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, aisle, and handsome red brick tower. The interior contains some ancient brasses. The charities amount to £30. There is an Independent chapel. James Simpson, Esq., is lord of the manor. Fairs are held twice a year, on the 31st July and 17th October, for sheep and cattle.

COWLING, a tnshp. in the par. of Kildwick, E. div. of the wap. of Staincliff, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles S.W. of Skipton, and 3 S.W. of Kildwick. It contains the hmlts. of Cowling Hill and Ickornshaw. There are several cotton and worsted mills. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £150, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The church, built in 1844, is a handsome structure. The charities amount to £17 per annum. R. Wainman, Esq., is lord of the manor.

COWLISHALL, a vil. in the par. of Prestwich-cum-Oldham, in the co. of Lancaster, 3 miles N. of Oldham. It is within the limits of the borough of Oldham. The inhabitants are engaged in the collieries and cotton-mills.

COWMS, a vil. in the par. of Kirk-Heaton, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles from Huddersfield. The inhabitants are engaged in the cloth trade.

COWNY, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangadfan, in the co. of Montgomery, 6 miles N. of Llanfair.

COWPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Bury, in the higher div. of the hund. of Blackburn, in the co. of Lancaster.

COWPEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Horton, in the E. div. of Castle ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 1 mile W. of Blyth, and 3 miles N.E. of Morpeth, its post and market town. It is situated at the mouth of the river Blyth. There are schools for both sexes in connection with the parish church. The Roman Catholics have a chapel dedicated to St. Cuthbert, attached to which is a school. There are several collieries.

COWPEN BEWLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Billingham, ward of Stockton, in the co. of Durham, 2½ miles S.E. of Billingham station, and 4 N.E. of Stockton, its post town. There is a Church of England school. The land is marshy, and principally belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

COWPITS, a vil. in the par. of Inveresk, in the co. of Edinburgh, Scotland, 1 mile from Musselburgh, and 7 miles from Edinburgh.

COWSBY, a par. and tnshp. in the wap. of Birdforth, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 9 miles from Northallerton, its post town, and 8 N.E. of the Thirsk station of the North-Eastern line. There are only a few scattered houses. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of York, val. £146, in the patron. of Mrs. E. Lloyd. The church, dedicated to St. Michael and All Angels, is a stone structure. Here are four almshouses for poor tenants of the place.

COWSDON, a vil. in the par. of Upton-Snodsbury, in the co. of Worcester, 5 miles N. of Pershore.

COWSFIELD-LOVERS and COWSFIELD ESTUARY, tythgs. in the par. of Whiteparish, in the co. of Wilts, 8 miles E. of Salisbury.

COWSLAND, a vil. in the par. of Cranston, in the co. of Edinburgh, Scotland, 3 miles N. of Dalkeith, and 9 from Edinburgh.

COWTHORN. *See* CAWTHORN, Yorkshire.

COWTHORP, a par. in the upper div. of the wap. of Claro, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles N.E. of Wetherby, its post town and railway station. It is situated on the river Nidd. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £130, in the patron. of A. Montague, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a stone structure in the perpendicular style of architecture. It was built in 1455, and contains monuments and a brass to Judge Roucliffe and his wife (1494). The register commences in 1568. The charities amount to £100 per annum. Here is an oak, measuring 60 feet at the girth, whose branches at one period shaded half an

acre of land. In 1749 the head of a stag was here discovered, the spread of the horns measuring 6 feet. Andrew Montague, Esq., is lord of the manor. Agriculture forms the chief employment of the inhabitants.

COWTON, EAST, a par. in the wap. of East Gilling, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles N.E. of Northallerton. It is a station on the North-Eastern railway. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £202, in the patron. of Kirby Ravensworth Hospital. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The charities produce £30, the endowment of Dakyn's free school.

COWTON, NORTH, a tnshp. in the above par.

COWTON, SOUTH, a chplry. in the above par. Adjoining this chapelry is Standard Hill, where the battle of the Standard was fought in 1138. The living is a perpet. cur., val. £53, in the patron. of the vicar. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The charities produce about £7 per annum.

COXALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Bucknell, hund. of Wigmore, in the co. of Hereford, 7 miles N.E. of Presteign. It is situated on the river Teme. It was here that Caractacus made his last stand against the Roman general Ostorius, who occupied *Brandon*, or Brandon.

COXFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of East Rudham, in the co. of Norfolk, 5 miles S.W. of Fakenham. There are ruins of a priory founded by William Chene.

COXHEAD FORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Clee St. Margaret, in the co. of Salop, 7 miles N. of Ludlow.

COXHOE, a tnshp. in the par. of Kelloe, ward of Easington, in the co. of Durham, 5¼ miles S.E. of Durham. It is the terminus of the West Hartlepool Harbour and Railway line; Coxhoe Bridge is also a station on the Hartlepool and Ferryhill branch of the North-Eastern railway. It is situated between Sedgefield and Durham, and includes the hmlt. of East Hetton. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the extensive collieries and limestone quarries, and in the manufacture of pottery. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels, to which are attached week-day and Sunday schools.

COXLEY, a tythg. and chplry. in the city of Wells, in the co. of Somerset. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £100, in the patron. of the Vicar of Wells.

COXLODGE, a tnshp. in the par. of Gosforth, in the W. div. of Castle ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 2½ miles N. of Newcastle-on-Tyne. It is situated near the Newcastle race-course. It includes the hmlts. of Causeway End and Bulman's Village. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Coxlodge colliery is owned by Matthew Bell, Esq., who is the chief landed proprietor.

COXWELL, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Faringdon, in the co. of Berks, 2 miles from Faringdon, its post town, and 5 from the Faringdon Road station of the Great Western railway. The manor was granted by King John, in 1204, to the abbots of Beaulieu, and a portion still remaining of the conventual buildings have been converted into a farmhouse. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £211, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a school with a small endowment. This parish, conjointly with Coleshill, has a rentcharge of £73 6s., bequeathed by the Earl of Radnor and the Rev. John Pinsant, for apprenticing children of the two parishes. On Badbury Hill is a Danish circular encampment.

COXWELL, LITTLE, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Great Faringdon, and hund. of Faringdon, in the co. of Berks, adjoining Great Coxwell. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Great Faringdon. The tithes were commuted in 1801. In the vicinity are the remains of an ancient camp, surrounded by a double ditch, and numerous pits excavated in the sand, supposed to be the hiding-places of the Ancient Britons.

COXWOLD, a par. in the wap. of Birdforth, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles N. of Easingwold, its post town. It is a railway station on the Thirsk and Malton branch of the North-Eastern line. It contains the chplry. of Birdforth, and seven tnshps., including the tnshp. of Coxwold. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of York, val. with the cur. of Yearsley annexed, £351, in the patron. of Trinity College, Cambridge. There is also a district church at Birdforth, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £94, in the patron. of the Archbishop of York. The parish church, dedicated to St. Michael, is in the perpendicular style of architecture. It contains monuments to the Bellasyse and other families. Here is a free grammar school, founded by Sir John Hart in 1603, who was born at Kilburn, near this village, and afterwards became Lord Mayor of London. There is also an hospital, founded by Thomas E. Fauconberg in 1696. The charities amount to £50 per annum. The living of this parish was for some time held by Laurence Sterne, who wrote his "Tristram Shandy" here. Coal and iron are found; the working of the former, however, has been discontinued for nearly half a century. Sir George Wombwell is lord of the manor.

COYCHURCH, COED-DHU-CHURCH, or LLANGRALLO, a par. in the hund. of Newcastle, in the co. of Glamorgan, South Wales, 2¼ miles E. of Bridgend, its post town and railway station. It is situated on the river Ogmore, and contains the hmlts. of Higher and Lower Coychurch and Pencoed, also the chplry. of Peterston-on-the-Hill. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. with the cur. of Peterston-Super-Montem annexed, £446, in the patron. of the Earl of Dunraven. The church is dedicated to St. Grallo, and possesses an ancient cross. There are National and endowed schools. The other charities consist of the interest of £1,000 in the Funds, which is equally divided amongst the poor of the three hamlets. There are coal and lime works in the neighbourhood.

COYCHURCH, HIGHER and LOWER, two hmlts. in the par. of Coychurch, in the hund. of Newcastle, and co. of Glamorgan, as above.

COYDIOG, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangwyfan, in the co. of Denbigh, 4 miles E. of Denbigh.

COYGACH, anciently a par. in the co. of Ross, Scotland, but now annexed to Lochbroom.

COYLTON, a par. in the district of Kyle, in the co. of Ayr, Scotland. It contains a vil. of its own. name, and also the vils. of Craighall, Gadgirthholm, Bankier, Joppa, and Knockshoggleholm. It extends 12 miles in a north-westerly direction, with a breadth of about 2 miles. The northern districts are flat or undulating: the middle rise into elevations called the Craigs of Coyl, with an elevation of 750 feet above the sea; and the upper or southern district is pastoral, and has an extreme elevation of 1,100 feet. Seven-tenths of the surface is under tillage, two-tenths are in pasture, and the remainder in wood. Coal is largely mined, and limestone, sandstone, and whinstone are extensively quarried. Sundrum, Gadgirth, and Rankinston are the principal seats. This parish, and the river Coyle which flows through its interior, are supposed to take their name from an ancient king called Coilus, who is said to have been slain at Coylesfield, 5 miles S. of Coylton. The village of Coylton is an insignificant place, 6 miles E. of the town of Ayr. This par. is in the presb. of Ayr, and in the patron. of the crown. The stipend of the minister is £254.

COYTY, or COIT, a par. in the hund. of Newcastle, in the co. of Glamorgan, 1½ mile N.E. of Bridgend, its post town. It is situated on the river Ogmore, and contains the hmlts. of Higher and Lower Coyty, the market town of Bridgend, and the vils. of Hendre, Nolton, and Oldcastle. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the mines and quarries. Coychurch is about a mile from the village. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. with the cur. of Nolton annexed, £416, in the patron. of the Earl of Dunraven. The church has lately been restored. The castle of Sir P. Tuberville, which now belongs to the Wyndhams, is a noble ruin. The manor or lordship belongs to the Earl of Dunraven.

COYTY, HIGHER and LOWER, hmlts. in the above par.

CRABTREE, a vil. in the tnshp. of Brightside-Bierlow, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3½ miles

N.E. of Sheffield. There are two other small places of this name: one in the co. of Devon, near Plymouth, and the other in Middlesex, near Hammersmith.

CRABWALL, a hmlt. in the pars. of Trinity and St. Oswald, hund. of Wirrall, in the co. of Chester, 1½ mile N. of Chester. Lord Crewe is lord of the manor. It is situated near the Ellesmere canal, and together with Blacon forms a township.

CRACHYTY, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanfynydd, hund. of Cathing, in the co. of Carmarthen, 4½ miles N.W. of Llandeilo-fawr.

CRACKENTHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Appleby St. Michael, East ward, in the co. of Westmoreland, 2 miles N.W. of Appleby, its post town and railway station. It is situated near the river Eden, and the Roman road called Maiden Way. Its name signifies "crow town," which epithet it received in the Saxon times, when it formed part of the possessions of the Machels. Crackenthorpe Hall is an ancient seat of the Machels, belonging to the Earl of Lonsdale, but now a farmhouse. In the vicinity is a Roman camp, nearly 1,000 feet long by 500 broad, where urns and other antiquities have been found.

CRACKPOT, a hmlt. in the par. of Grinton, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 2½ miles N.E. of Muker.

CRACOE, a tnshp. in the par. of Burnsall, E. div. of the wap. of Staincliff, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles N. of Skipton.

CRADLE MOUNTAINS, a range of hills in the eastern part of the co. of Brecon, the highest point being Pen Cader Fawr, 2,545 feet above sea-level.

CRADLEY, a par. in the hund. of Radlow, in the co. of Hereford, 6½ miles S.E. of Bromyard, and 7 N.E. of Ledbury. It contains the tythgs. of East and West Cradley. Part of the land is in hops. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £957, in the patron. of the bishop. The parish church, dedicated to St. James, is partly in the Norman and partly in the early English styles. There is also a district church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £100, in the patron. of the Rector of Cradley. The charities amount to £76 per annum, £20 of which goes to Turner's school. There are an endowed free school, a Sunday school, and a girls' school. G. E. Wall, Esq., and the Rev. W. H. Wall, M.A., are lords of the manor.

CRADLEY, a chplry. in the par. of Halesowen, in the lower div. of the hund. of Halfshire, in the co. of Worcester, 2½ miles S. of Dudley, and 2 N.E. of Stourbridge. It is pleasantly situated on the river Stour, near the Dudley canal. The inhabitants are engaged in agriculture, and in the extensive iron-works in the neighbourhood. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £116, in the patron. of the Vicar of Halesowen. The Unitarians, Wesleyans, Baptists, and New Connexion Methodists, have each a chapel. There is a National school for both sexes. Lord Lyttelton is lord of the manor.

CRADOC'S CHURCH, a hermitage under the hills near Ystrad-gynlais, in the co. of Brecon.

CRAFTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Wing, hund. of Cottesloe, in the co. of Bucks, 3½ miles N.W. of Ivinghoe.

CRAGG, the name of several small hmlts. and seats in various parts of Ireland; also the name of a place in Westmoreland, 3 miles W. of Kendal.

CRAGGAN, a vil. in the par. of Arroquhar, in the co. of Dumbarton, Scotland, 7 miles N.W. of Luss.

CRAGGANESTER and CRAGGANTOUL, hmlts. in the par. of Weem, in the co. of Perth, Scotland, 2 miles from Aberfeldy.

CRAGGIE, LOCH, a small lake in the northern part of the co. of Sutherland, Scotland, 2 miles from Tongue. It abounds in trout, pike, and char. There is also a mountain of the same name near Kildonan.

CRAGH, a small island in Lough Conn, in the bar. of Tirawley, co. of Mayo, Ireland.

CRAGHY, a lough about 2 miles long, in the co. of Donegal, Ireland.

CRAICHIE, a vil. in the par. of Dunnichen, in the co. of Forfar, Scotland, 3 miles S.E. of Forfar.

CRAIG, a par. in the co. of Forfar, Scotland. It includes the vils. of Ferryden and Usan, and is bounded on the N. by the Montrose basin, on the E. by the German Ocean, on the S. by the pars. of Lunan and Kinnel, and on the W. by the par. of Farnell. Its extreme length from N.E. to S.W. is about 6 miles, with a breadth of 3 miles. The surface of the parish is undulating, and the scenery beautiful. About three-fourths is in cultivation, the remainder being pasture and wood. The fisheries, both of salmon and other fish, are extensive. The principal seats are Rossie House, Dunninald House, Usan House, and Inchbrayock Villa. The ruins of Craig Castle, often mentioned in Scottish history, and the site of a fort said to have been used by Oliver Cromwell, are the principal antiquities. This par. is in the presb. of Brechin, and in the patron. of St. Mary's College, St. Andrew's. The stipend of the minister is £257. There is also a Free church. This par. comprises the two ancient pars. of Craig, or Inchbrayock, and Dunninald, or St. Skeoch, which were united in 1618. From the parish church there is a beautiful view northward, over and beyond the town of Montrose.—The syllable *craig* signifying "a rock," is affixed to the names of many mountains and craggy places, both in Scotland and Wales, too numerous to mention.

CRAIGDALLIE, a vil. in the par. of Kinnaird, in the co. of Perth, Scotland, 7 miles N.E. of Perth.

CRAIGDEN, a vil. in the par. of Llantrisaint, in the co. of Glamorgan, 2 miles from Llantrisaint.

CRAIGEND, three vils. of this name, severally in the cos. of Lanark, Perth, and Stirling, Scotland.

CRAIGENPUTTOCK, a vil. in the par. of Dunscore, in the co. of Dumfries, Scotland, 5 miles S. of Minihive.

CRAIGFORTH, a vil. in the par. and co. of Stirling, Scotland, 2 miles from Stirling. The principal residence is Craigforth House.

CRAIGGELLIE, a vil. in the par. of Lonmay, in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland, 5 miles S. of Frazerburgh.

CRAIGHALL, and CRAIGHALL, NEW, vils. in the par. of Inveresk, in the co. of Edinburgh, Scotland, 2 miles N. of Dalkeith, and 8 from Edinburgh. Sir J. Hope, Bart., M.P., is chief heritor. There are also vils. of the same name in the cos. of Ayr, Fife, and Perth.

CRAIGIE, a par. in the district of Kyle, in the co. of Ayr, Scotland. It is bounded by Galston on the N., and by Riccarton, Dundonald, Symington, and Mauchline on the W. and S. The surface is in general level, fertile, and well enclosed. From an eminence 500 feet high, there is an extensive view, including Ben Lomond and the Grampians on the N., the Jura on the W., and the Irish hills on the S. Cairnhill, Barnwell, and Underwood are the chief mansions. This par. is in the presb. of Ayr, and in the patron. of Campbell of Craigie. The stipend of the minister is £247. This par. includes part of the suppressed par. of Barnwell.

CRAIGIE, a vil. in the par. of East Church, Perth, Scotland. It stands half a mile S. of the city of Perth.

CRAIGIE, a vil. in the par. of Caputh, in the co. of Perth, Scotland, 2 miles from Dunkeld.

CRAIGIE, a vil. in the par. of Dalmeny, in the co. of Linlithgow, Scotland, 3 miles N.E. of Kirkliston, and 10 from Edinburgh. It is situated on Almond Water, under Craigie Hill, from whence there is an extensive view.

CRAIGIE, a vil. in the par. of Dundee, in the co. of Forfar, Scotland, 3 miles E. of Dundee.

CRAIGIE, a vil. in the par. and co. of Ayr, Scotland, adjoining the town of Ayr.

CRAIGIEHALL, a vil. in the par. of Dalmeny, in the co. of Linlithgow, Scotland, 3 miles E. of Kirkliston, and 10 from Edinburgh. It is situated under Craigie Hill.

CRAIGIELANDS, a hmlt. in the par. of Kirkpatrick Juxta, in the co. of Dumfries, Scotland, 3 miles S.W. of Moffat.

CRAIGIEVAR CASTLE, a seven-storied tower in the

par. of Leochel, in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland, 5 miles N.E. of Tarland. It was begun by Roger Mortimer, and completed by Bishop Forbes, of Corse, at the commencement of the 17th century, with the motto, "Do not waken sleepin dougs." It is surrounded by Macbeth's cairn, and other tumuli, and is the property of Sir W. Forbes, of Fintray.

CRAIG INN, a vil. in the par. of Lochalsh, in the co. of Ross.

CRAIGINOCK, a bog on the boundary of the bars. of Ibricken and Moyarta, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, about 1 mile E. of the upper part of Dunbeg Bay. It extends over 1,093 acres. The river Newer carries off its superfluous waters.

CRAIGMILL, a vil. in the par. of Logie, in the co. of Clackmannan, Scotland, 6 miles N.W. of Clackmannan.

CRAIGMILLAR CASTLE, in the co. of Edinburgh, Scotland, 3 miles S.E. of Edinburgh. It was built shortly after the Norman conquest, and was burnt by the English under the Earl of Hertford, in 1544. It was subsequently restored by Mary Queen of Scots, who named it *Petite France*, and converted it into a royal palace. The pile, which is now an ivy-mantled ruin, includes the keep, dining-hall, queen's chamber, 5 feet by 7, and part of the outer walls.

CRAIGNETHAN CASTLE, in the co. of Lanark, Scotland, 5 miles N.W. of Lanark. It is situated on a rock overhanging the river Nethan, and was given by James V. to Sir James Hamilton. It subsequently passed to the Douglases. The room called the "queen's chamber" was the apartment where Mary Queen of Scots slept on her escape from Lochleven. This castle is sometimes called Draphane, and is said to be the original of Sir Walter Scott's "Tillietudlem."

CRAIGNISH, a par. in the district and co. of Argyle, Scotland. It is bounded by Loch Craignish and the Atlantic on the W., and by the pars. of Kilmelford, Dalavich, and Kilmartin on the N., E., and S. It extends 11 miles in a north-easterly direction, with a breadth of about 2 miles. The coast-line, which is 16 miles in extent, is romantic from its numerous islands and cliffs, against which the tide, flowing from the Sound of Jura, dashes itself with great violence. The soil is, for the most part, unproductive. The landowners are Campbell of Barbreck, residing in Barbreck House; McDougall, of Lunga, occupying Dail House; and C. Gascoigne, Esq., residing at Craignish Castle. There are many fortified eminences supposed to be of Danish origin, together with numerous cairns and tumuli, one of which is said to be raised over Olaus, a prince of Denmark, who is reported to have been slain in a battle which was fought in the neighbourhood. There is constant communication with the Clyde, by means of the Glasgow and Inverness steamers. This par. is in the presb. of Inverary, and in the patron. of the Duke of Argyle. The stipend of the minister is £170.

CRAIGO, a vil. in the par. of Logie Pert, in the co. of Forfar, Scotland, 5 miles N.W. of Montrose. It is situated on the river North Esk.

CRAIG-OF-MADERTY, a demesne in the district and co. of Perth, Scotland. It contains the vil. of St. David's, and was erected into a burgh of barony in 1626. It formerly contained a village called Craig.

CRAIGROTHIE, a vil in the par. of Ceres, in the co. of Fife, Scotland, 3 miles S.E. of Cupar, and 13 from Edinburgh.

CRAIGTON, a vil. in the par. of Monikie, in the co. of Forfar, Scotland, 7 miles N.E. of Dundee. There is also another place of this name in the co. of Linlithgow.

CRAIGTON FIELD, a vil. in the par. of New Kilpatrick, in the co. of Dumbarton, 5 miles N. of Renfrew.

CRAIGTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Minnigaff, in the co. of Kirkcudbright, Scotland, 2 miles from Newton Stewart.

CRAIKE, a par. in the wap. of Bulmer, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 2¼ miles N.E. of Easingwold, its post town, and 5½ from the Alne station. The village is situated on a hill, on the summit of which stand the remains of a Norman castle, commanding some beautiful views. This castle is supposed by some antiquaries to have belonged to the Northumbrian kings. The parish is large, and was, until recently, included in the co. of Durham. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a stone edifice, partly in the Gothic style, and contains a font, and some fine specimens of stained-glass. The charities amount to £32 per annum. The Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists have each a chapel. There are schools for both sexes. There are several chalybeate springs at the base of the hill. W. Waite, Esq., is lord of the manor.

CRAIL, a par. in the district of St. Andrew's, in the co. of Fife, Scotland. It is situated in the most eastern part of the county of Fife, commonly called "the East Neuk of Fife." It extends 6½ miles W. of Fifeness, and is bounded on the N. by Durino and Kingsbarns, on the E. by the sea, on the S. by the sea and Kilrenny, and on the W. by Kilrenny and Carnbee. The surface is flat and uninteresting. Sandstone and ironstone are worked, the latter for exportation, as the coal which formerly was worked is exhausted. The chief seats are Airdrie, Wormistone, Kirkmay House, Kingsmuir House, and Balcomie Castle, which last is now reduced from its former large extent to one wing, which serves as a landmark to mariners. The estate of Balcomie belongs to Sir Thomas Erskine, great grandson of the late Earl of Kellie, to whom it formerly belonged. Constantine, one of the early Scottish kings, is said to have been beheaded by the Danes in 874, in a cave near Balcomie. The same people are also said to have built a low ridge of rough stones, half a mile in length, and enclosing a space of ground near the Ness. This par. is in the presb. of St. Andrew's, and in the patron. of the Earl of Glasgow. The stipend of the minister is £280. The parish church is believed to be as old as the time of David I. Here is also a Free church, and an United Presbyterian church. The town of Crail is situated 2 miles W.S.W. of Fifeness. Its ancient name was *Caryle*, or *Carraile*, and it was a place of importance as early as the middle of the 9th century. In the fine old church (which is still entire, and of which James Sharp, Archbishop of St. Andrew's, was once minister), John Knox preached on the 19th of May, 1559, and the next day led a mob to demolish the monuments at St. Andrew's. On the cliff at the E. of the harbour are the remains of a castle which was occupied as a residence by David I. The two parallel streets of which the town consists were anciently closed by gates. The modern harbour of Crail is small and insecure; but it is said, that at a moderate expense, the ancient harbour, situated to the E. of the present one, might be converted into a harbour of refuge. Crail was, more than a century ago, much resorted to by those engaged in the herring fishery, and large quantities of that fish were cured here. Crail is a royal burgh, having received its first charter from Robert Bruce in 1306. It is now governed by a provost, 2 bailies, 17 councillors, and a treasurer. It joins with Cupar-Fife, St. Andrew's, Kilrenny, East and West Anstruther, and Pittenweem, in sending a member to parliament. The population of the burgh in 1851 was 1,247; in 1861 it was 1,211. Houses in 1851, 260; in 1861, 271. Children at school in 1861, 216.

CRAILING, a par. in the district of Jedburgh, in the co. of Roxburgh, Scotland. It contains the vils. of Crailing, and East and West Nisbet, and is bounded on the N. by the par. of Roxburgh, on the E. by Eckford, on the S. by Jedburgh, and on the W. by Ancrum. Its length from N. to S., and its breadth from E. to W., are about 4 miles each way. The Teviot, flowing E. and W., divides the parish equally, and by its windings and those of its tributaries, through a rich, well cultivated, and wooded country, adds greatly to the beauty of the prospect. A lovely view, far and near to the German Ocean, is obtained from the top of a column on Peniel-heugh, a hill some 500 feet in height. The said column was erected in memory of the battle of Waterloo. The northern half of the parish is the property of the Marquis of Lothian, whose mansion of Mount Teviot is situated

at the base of Piniel-heugh. The southern section of the parish belongs chiefly to Paton of Crailing, whose seat overlooks the river Oxnam. The village of Crailing is situated on the Oxnam, where it is crossed by the Berwick and Carlisle road. This par. is in the presb. of Jedburgh, and in the patron. of the crown and the Marquis of Lothian. The stipend of the minister is £251. There is also a Free church. Samuel Rutherford was born at Crailing, where also Calderwood, the church historian, was minister.

CRAKE, a small river in the N. of Lancashire, flowing from Coniston Water to the river Leven.

CRAKEHALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Bedale, wap. of East Hang, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 2½ miles N.W. of Bedale, and 9 from Richmond. It has a station on the Northallerton and Leyburn branch of the North-Eastern railway. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £100, in the patron. of the Rector of Bedale. The church, dedicated to St. Gregory, is a stone structure in the Gothic style. The charities amount to £2 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is an endowed National school.

CRAKEHILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Topcliffe, wap. of Birdforth, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 5½ miles S. of Thirsk. and 7 N.E. of Ripon. In conjunction with Elmire it forms a township.

CRAKEMARSH, a constablewick in the par. of Uttoxeter, in the co. of Stafford, 2½ miles N. of Uttoxeter. It is situated on the river Dove, and belonged to Earl Algar before the Norman conquest.

CRAMBE, a par. in the wap. of Bulmer, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles S.W. of Malton, and 11 N.E. of York. It is situated on the river Derwent, near the Scarborough railway, and contains Barton-le-Willows, Whitwell-on-the-Hill, and the tnshp. of Crambe. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £180, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a stone structure in the early English style of architecture. The charities amount to £1 per annum. There is a parochial school. G. Cholmeley, Esq., is lord of the manor.

CRAMLINGTON, a chplry. in the par. of St. Andrew, eastern div. of Castle ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 4½ miles S.W. of Blyth, and 9 N.E. of Newcastle. It is situated near the coast, and has a station on the North-Eastern railway. The village is large, and many of the inhabitants are engaged in the collieries and mines, which constitute nearly four-fifths of the real property of the parish. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £100, in the patron. of Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a neat stone structure, and contains tombs of the Lawson family.

CRAMOND, a par. in the district of West Edinburgh, in the cos. of Edinburgh and Linlithgow, Scotland. It is bounded by the Frith of Forth on the N., by Dalmeny and Kirkliston on the W., by Corstorphine on the S., and St. Cuthbert on the E. Its length from E. to W. is 6 miles, with a breadth of 2 miles. The county is celebrated for the beauty of its scenery and the fertility of its soil. Almond Water divides the portion which is in the county of Linlithgow from the larger portion in the county of Edinburgh. The surface slopes upward and southward from the shores of the Frith, where it is flat, to Corstorphine Hill, which is partly in this parish. The principal manufacture is that of iron, by the Cramond Iron Company, and there is a large paper-mill called Peggy's mill. There is a purgative magnesian spring on the lands of Marchfield. In May, 1543, the English, under the Earl of Hertford, landed in this parish, near the spot now occupied by Granton Pier, the construction of which cost the Duke of Buccleuch above half a million. The village of Cramond is situated 5½ miles W. of Edinburgh, on the E. bank of the Almond, near its mouth. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the neighbouring iron-works. The iron is almost entirely made from scrap, and bears a high character. Here the Romans had a station, and Constantine IV. is said to have been slain in battle by Kenneth, son of Malcolm I. This par. is in the presb. of Edinburgh, and in the gift of Ramsay of Barnton. The stipend of the minister is £295. There is also a Free church at Davidson's Mains. The principal landowners are the Duke of Buccleuch, C. H. C. Inglis of Cramond, and Ramsay of Barnton. The chief mansions are Cramond House, where H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent resided during her last stay in Scotland, Barnton House, Muir House, Caroline Park, Braehead, Lauriston Castle, and Craigcrook, the residence of the late Lord Jeffrey. Among the eminent men born in this parish may be mentioned John, second Lord Balmerino, the friend of the Covenanters; Sir Thomas Hope, of Granton, the Scottish lawyer; Sir George Mackenzie, first Earl of Cromarty; and above all, the celebrated John Law, of Lauriston, who was born at Lauriston in 1671, and was raised in 1720 to be Comptroller-General of the finances of France. He benefited that country by founding a national bank, but the Mississippi scheme, projected by him, proved as disastrous to France as the South Sea Company's scheme did to England. This extraordinary man died in poverty in Italy in 1729, after having astonished the world by his abilities, his projects, his success, and his ruin.

CRANAGE, a tnshp. in the par. of Sandbach, hund. of Northwich, in the co. of Chester, 5½ miles N. of Sandbach, and 3½ N.E. of Middlewich. It is situated on the river Dane, near the Crewe railway. L. Armitstead, Esq., is lord of the manor, and resides at Cranage Hall.

CRANBORNE, a hund. in the East Shaston div. of the co. of Dorset, contains the pars. of West Parley, Pentridge, Edmondsham, Rushton-Tarrant, Ashmore, Witchampton, Bellchalwell, Shillingstone, Little Farnham, Tarrant-Gunville, Turnwood, and parts of Hampreston, Cranborne, and Tollard Royal, comprising 41,000 acres.

CRANBORNE, a par., partly in the hund. of Cranborne, and partly in the hund. of Monckton-up-Wimborne, both in the East Shaston div. of the co. of Dorset, 37 miles N.E. of Dorchester, and 9 N.E. of the Ringwood railway station. This place derived its name from the Saxon *gren*, a crane, and *burn*, a river. A Benedictine monastery was founded here in 980, by Aylward de Meau, who then possessed the manor. In 1102 the abbot and his brethren retired to Tewkesbury, where a magnificent abbey had been founded by Robert FitzHamon, when this became a cell. The par. contains the tythgs. of Blagdon, Monckton-up-Wimborne, Boveridge, Alderholt, Holwell, and Verwood. This is the largest parish in Dorsetshire, being 30 miles in circuit, including part of Cranborne Chase. Before this chase was disafforested it extended to Salisbury, and King John had his hunting-seat at Tollard Royal. It is now chiefly the property of Lord Rivers of Rushmore, who holds a court-leet at the manor-house. The village, formerly a market town, is pleasantly situated in the midst of a fine champaign country. Most of the houses are well built, and have a plentiful supply of water. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. with the curs. of Boveridge and Verwood annexed, £151, in the patron. of the Marquis of Salisbury. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, formerly belonged to the priory. It is a large and very ancient structure, partly in the Norman style of architecture. It contains a carved pulpit and several monuments. The charities amount to £92 per annum. There are two Wesleyan chapels, several almshouses, and a lunatic asylum. Here is also a National school for both sexes. The Marquis of Salisbury is lord of the manor, and takes from this place the title of viscount. Bishop Stillingfleet was born here in 1635, and at the Revolution was raised to the see of Worcester. His principal works are "Origines Sacra," an account of natural and revealed religion, and "Origines Britannica," by which he is now best known. Fairs are held on the 24th August and 6th December, chiefly for cheese and sheep.

CRANBROOK, a hund. in the lathe of Scray, in the S. div. of the co. of Kent, contains the pars. of Frittendon,

Cranbrook, and parts of Staplehurst and Goudhurst, comprising about 14,100 acres.

CRANBROOK, a par. and market town in the hund. of Cranbrook, lathe of Scray, in the co. of Kent, 25 miles S.W. of Canterbury, and 5½ S. of the Staplehurst station. It is situated on the river Crane, near the South-Eastern railway. It was here that the Flemings who took refuge in England in the reign of Edward III., first established the manufacture of broad-cloth. This trade has now entirely disappeared, but the Greycoats, and other ancient families settled in the Weald, owe their fortunes to it. The town of Cranbrook is a petty sessions town, and a polling-place for the W. parliamentary division of the county of Kent. It consists of one long street, containing the market-house, bank, Lynch's free grammar school, and the Union poorhouse. It is the head of a Poor-law Union, and of a superintendent registry, but is comprised within the Tenterden new County Court district. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £163, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Dunstan, is a handsome old structure, in the later English style. It contains tombs of the Roberts and Baker families, also an old brass, and a baptistry for immersion. The charitable endowments amount to £226 per annum. There are five chapels for Dissenters; also a grammar school, with an income from endowment of £150, a free school, called Deuce's Writing School, and National schools for both sexes. Sir R. Baker, who wrote the "English Chronicle," and Huntingdon, "S.S.," or "Sinner Saved," were born here. G. Hardy, Esq., is lord of the manor. A market is held once a fortnight on Wednesday, and fairs for horses and cattle on the 30th May and 29th September.

CRANBROOK; there are several small places of this name: one in Essex, near Romford; another in Devon, near Moreton-Hampstead; and a third in the co. of Fermanagh, Ireland.

CRANBURY PARK, the seat of Lady Holland, in the co. of Hants, 3½ miles S.W. of Winchester. Here is a meet for the Hursley hounds.

CRANE, a tnshp. in the par. of Garthbeibio, in the co. of Montgomery, 7 miles N.W. of Llanfair.

CRANE END, a hmlt. in the par. of Frieston, wap. of Skirbeck, parts of Holland, in the co. of Lincoln, 2¼ miles E. of Boston.

CRANE MOOR, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Thurgoland, par. of Silkstone, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles S.E. of Peniston. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the collieries.

CRANE RIVER; there are two streams of this name: one in South Kent, which joins the Beult near Hedcorn; the other in West Middlesex, falling into the Thames at Isleworth.

CRANFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Redbornestoke, in the co. of Bedford, 5½ miles N.W. of Ampthill, and 8 S.W. of Bedford. Near the village, which is large, is a mineral spring. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £376, in the patron. of James C. Harter, Esq. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is a large and beautiful building in the Gothic style of architecture, with a tower containing six bells. The charities amount to £106 per annum, of which £60 is the endowment of Girton's school. Here is a National school, and almshouses for three poor widows. The Oakley hounds meet here. J. A. Partridge, Esq., is lord of the manor. The dukes of Dorset took from this place the title of baron.

CRANFIELD, a par. in the bar. of Upper Toome, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It is situated near Lough Neagh and Bandalstown. The surface consists generally of good soil. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Connor, val. with Duneane, £225, in the patron. of the Marquis of Donegal. Toome Bridge is the post town. Near the holy well of St. Olcan stands the church, a fine ruin. The supposed healing qualities of the waters of this spring draw many poor people to the spot at certain periods. St Olcan is alleged to have been buried here. Near the village a very scarce crystal is found; and about a mile distant is a handsomely carved wooden cross.

CRANFIELD, a promontory in the bar. of Mourne, in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles S.E. of Greencastle. It forms the N. wall to the mouth of Carlingford Bay.

CRANFORD, a par. in the hund. of Elthorne, in the co. of Middlesex, 6½ miles N.E. of Staines, and 2½ S.W. of Southall station on the Great Western railway. It is situated at the bridge over the river Crane, and near the Grand Junction canal. At the time of Domesday Survey it belonged to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and is described as *Cranbroke*. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of London, val. £250, in the patron. of Earl Fitzhardinge. The church, dedicated to St. Dunstan, is an ancient structure in the Norman style of architecture. It contains some beautiful monuments, and the tomb of Fuller, who was rector of this parish. The charities amount to £8 per annum. The mote-house was pulled down in 1780. Cranford House contains many valuable portraits, amongst others, those of Swift, Harvey, Fuller, and Temple. Earl Fitzhardinge is lord of the manor, and resides at Cranford House.

CRANFORD, ST. ANDREW and ST. JOHN, pars. in the hund. of Huxloe, in the co. of Northampton. 3½ miles S.E. of Kettering station on the Midland railway, and 70 from London. The village is small, and entirely agricultural. The two parishes are united for ecclesiastical purposes. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £150, held together with the rect.* of St. John, val. £198, in the patron. of Sir G. Robinson, Bart. The churches are small, and one of them contains a fine stained-glass window. The tithes of St. Andrew were commuted in 1775, and of St. John in 1805. The charities amount to £6 per annum. The Duke of Buccleuch is lord of the manor. Cranford Hall, the seat of the Robinsons, is a modern mansion, surrounded by a spacious lawn and pleasure-grounds. The founder of this family, Alderman Sir John Robinson, was Lord Mayor of London in 1660, and was created a baronet by Charles II. for his efforts in promoting the Restoration.

CRANHAM, a par. in the hund. of Chafford, in the co. of Essex, 1½ mile from Hornchurch, and 3½ miles from Romford, where there is a station on the Great Eastern railway. The village is small, and the occupation of the inhabitants solely agricultural. This place was formerly known as Bishop's Ockendon, otherwise Wokendon. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £560, in the patron. of St. John's College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a small old building. S. Gurney, Esq., is lord of the manor. The tithes were commuted in 1839.

CRANHAM, a par. in the hund. of Rapsgate, in the co. of Gloucester, 6 miles N.E. of Stroud, and 7 S. of Gloucester. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture and in the large earthenware manufactory, known as the Potteries. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. with the rect.* of Brimpsfield, £410, in the patron. of W. Goodrich, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. James. There is a small chapel for Baptists, and a National school. J. W. Lyon, Esq., is lord of the manor.

CRANLEY, a par. in the second div. of the hund. of Blackheath, in the co. of Surrey, 7 miles S.E. of Godalming, and the same distance from Guildford, its post town. It is situated near the Arun and Wey canal, and chiefly belongs to Earl Onslow, who takes from it the title of viscount. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £1,195, in the patron. of the Rev. J. H. Sapte. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an old structure in the Gothic style, with a richly ornamented chapel. It contains a fine stained-glass window, handsome carved screens, and an old brass. There is a National school. At Vacherie is a moat surrounding the foundations of the ancient baronial seat of the earls of Surrey. A fair is held on Whitsun-Tuesday.

CRANMERE, a tnshp. in the par. of Worfield, in the co. of Salop, 3 miles N.E. of Bridgnorth.

CRANMORE, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Frome,

in the co. of Somerset, 4 miles E. of Shepton Mallet. It is situated under the Mendip hills, and contains several ancient quarries of oolitic stone, from which Wells Cathedral and Glastonbury Abbey were built. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, annexed to West Cranmore.

CRANMORE, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Wells-Forum, in the co. of Somerset, 1 mile S.W. of East Cranmore, and 3½ miles from Shepton Mallet. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. with the vic.* of Doulting and the cur. of East Cranmore, £640, in the patron. of Colonel Horner. The church, an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, contains tombs of the Chethams, of Southill House, who have long held the manor.

CRANNA, a vil. in the bar. of Clanmorris, in the co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Hollymount.

CRANNAGH, a bar. in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is bounded by Galway on the N., by Fassadinin and the libs. of Kilkenny on the E., by Shillelogher on the S., and the co. of Tipperary on the W. It is 11 miles long by 10 broad, and its area is 58,076 acres. It contains the pars. of Ballycallan, Ballinamara, Ballylarkin, Clashacrow, Garranamanagh, Clomantagh, Freshford, Killahy, Kilmanagh, Tullaroan Tubbridbritain, parts of St. Canice (transferred from the co. of the city of Kilkenny, by 3 and 4 Victoria, cap. 108 and 109), Coolcraheen, Fertagh, Killaloe, Kilcooly, Odagh, Sheffin, Tullaghanbrogue, the vil. of Kilmanagh, and the town of Freshford. The Freshford rivulet and the Nore run by the eastern boundary, and the King's river flows through the interior.

CRANNAGH; there are two hmlts. of this name: one in the co. of Mayo, Ireland, near Ballina; the other in the co. of Roscommon, near Athlone.

CRANNFORD, a vil. in the bar. of Gorey, in the co. of Wexford, Ireland, 4 miles W. of Gorey.

CRANOE, a par. in the hund. of Gartree, in the co. of Leicester, 5½ miles N.E. of Market Harborough, its post town and railway station. It is situated on the N. side of the vale of the Walland. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £250, in the patron. of the Earl of Cardigan. The tithes were commuted in 1805. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a handsome edifice in the perpendicular style, consisting of nave, chancel, porch, and vestry, with a square embattled tower, containing two bells. The charities are small. There is a school for the children of Cranoe, Staunton, Slowston, Glooston, and Welham, supported by the Earl of Cardigan.

CRANROE, a vil. in the bar. of Gouran, in the co. of Kilkenny, Ireland, 6 miles N. of Gouran.

CRANSFORD, a par. in the hund. of Plomesgate, in the co. of Suffolk, 1½ mile E. of Framlingham station on the East Suffolk branch of the Great Eastern railway, and 6 miles from Saxmundham. It is situated on the river Alde. The village is small, and the population wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £430, in the patron. of G. W. Pooley, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The charities amount to £2 per annum. The Baptists have a chapel. Thomas Borrett, Esq., is lord of the manor, and resides at Cransford Hall.

CRANSHAWS, a par. in the co. of Berwick, Scotland. It is situated towards the northern boundary of the county, and consists of two portions, the larger lying 1½ mile S. of the smaller. The northern part is bounded on the N. and W. by East Lothian, and on the E. and S. by the par. of Longformacus. The southern part is bounded on the N. and E. by Longformacus, on the W. by Lauder and Longformacus, and on the S. by Westruther. The whole surface is hilly, wild, and pastoral, forming part of the Lammermuir range, the highest point of which in this parish is Manslaughter-Law. The castle of Cranshaws stands in the centre of the northern part, and is 40 feet by 25, and 45 feet high; it is supposed, with Fast, to be the original of Ravenswood in the "Bride of Lammermuir." This par. is in the presb. of Dunse, and in the patron. of the Hon. S. G. Douglas. The stipend of the minister is £158. At Twinlaw in this parish are two large cairns.

CRANSLEY, a par. in the hund. of Orlingbury, in the co. of Northampton, 3½ miles S.W. of Kettering, its post town, which has a station on the Midland railway. It contains the hmlt. of Little Cransley. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £71, in the patron. of W. Rose, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, has a handsome stone clock tower, with spire and six bells. The charities amount to £26 per annum. There is an endowed free school for both sexes, and a Sunday-school, supported by the vicar. W. Rose, Esq., is lord of the manor, and resides at Cransley House.

CRANSTON, a par. in the district and co. of Edinburgh, Scotland. This par. contains the vils. of Cowsland, Preston, Chester Hill, Sauchenside, and part of the vil. of Ford. It is bounded by the co. of Haddington on the E., and by the pars. of Crichton, Borthwick, Dalkeith, Newbattle, and Inveresk. Its length northward is 5 miles, with a breadth of 3 miles. The surface is undulating, picturesque, and well cultivated. The Earl of Stair, whose mansion is Oxenford Castle, is the principal landowner. Coal, limestone, and sandstone are abundant. Cakemuir Tower, in the middle of the parish of Crichton, is in an isolated portion of this parish. It is square, four stories high, and is said to have been occupied by Queen Mary on her escape from Borthwick Castle. The road from Edinburgh to Lauder passes through the parish. This par. is in the presb. of Dalkeith, and in the patron. of the Earl of Stair. The stipend of the minister is £260. The church has been rebuilt in the pointed style. There is also an United Presbyterian church at Ford. Cranston gives title of baron to the noble family descended from Sir W. Cranston, who was raised to the peerage in 1609. Turnips, cabbages, and other vegetables are said to have been first introduced into this part of Scotland by Sir J. Dalrymple; and coal-tar was first made there by Earl Dundonald.

CRANTOCK, a par. in the hund. of Pyder, in the co. of Cornwall, 7 miles W. of St. Columb Major, and the same distance from St. Michael. It is situated at the mouth of the river Gannel, which falls into Crantock Bay, forming a small harbour in the Bristol Channel. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, the Bishop of Bodmin made the church collegiate for secular canons, and at the Dissolution it had a revenue of £89 15*s.* 8*d.* The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £78, in the patron. of Lord Churston. The charities consist of part of those of St. Columb. In the vicinity is St. Ambrose's Well, and the old seats of the Mynorse and Tregonell families.

CRANWELL, a par. in the wap. of Flaxwell, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 3½ miles N.W. of Sleaford. It contains Baynard's Leap, and the old Roman road Ermine Street passes through the parish. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £320, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a small old building. The charities produce £9 per annum. Here is a meet for the Belvoir hounds. Near the village is a beautiful spring, and 1 mile to the E. is Cranwell Lodge.

CRANWICH, or CRANWICK, a par. in the hund. of Grimshoe, in the co. of Norfolk, 8 miles N.W. of Thetford, and 5½ N. of the Brandon railway station. It is situated on the S. bank of the river Wissey. Before the Conquest the manor was held by one of the retainers of King Harold. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norfolk, val. £450, in the patron. of H. S. Partridge, Esq. The tithes were commuted in 1839. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small edifice, with a round tower, of flint, supposed to have been erected by King Harold. It is a fine specimen of ancient architecture. The charities amount to £2 per annum. Cranwich gives name to a deanery in the archdeac. of Norfolk and dioc. of Norwich.

CRANWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Mitford, in

the co. of Norfolk, 3¼ miles W. of Hardingham railway station, and 3½ N.W. of Hingham. It is situated on the river Blackwater. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. with Letton, £307, in the patron. of B. Gurdon, Esq. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a structure with square tower and spire, containing monuments to the Gurdon family. The charities amount to £9 per annum, besides four chaldrons of coals and a joint interest in £14 per annum to the poor of the hundred.

CRASSWELL, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Clodock, hund. of Ewyas Lacy, in the co. of Hereford, 5½ miles S.E. of Hay, and 7½ N.W. of Pontrilas station. It is situated on the river Munnow, near its source at the foot of the Black mountains. In the 12th century an alien priory was founded here, subordinate to Grandmont. It is separated into two divisions, called Upper and Lower Crasswell. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £47, in the patron. of the Vicar of Clodock. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a plain old structure. The charities amount to £1 per annum.

CRASTER, a tnshp. in the par. of Embleton, Bambrough ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 5½ miles N.E. of Alnwick, its post town. The village, situated near the coast of the North Sea, is called Craster Sea Houses. Craster Tower, the seat of Thomas Wood Craster, Esq., is a fine structure of basalt, and commands a view of the German Ocean through the chasms of a bold chain of rocks running between it and the sea.

CRASTOCK, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Woking, in the co. of Surrey, 3½ miles N.W. of Guildford, near the South-Western railway.

CRATFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Blything, in the co. of Suffolk, 5 miles S.W. of Halesworth station on the Great Eastern line, and 9 from Framlingham. It is situated on the river Blyth, and contains a considerable portion of common. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £116, in the patron. of the Rev. E. Holland. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure in the perpendicular style of architecture, with square tower. It contains an organ and a carved font. The charities amount to £180 per annum, the produce of the town lands. The Independents have a chapel and a Sunday-school. There is a free school for both sexes. Lord Huntingfield is lord of the manor.

CRATHIE. *See* BRAEMAR, Aberdeenshire.

CRATHIE POINT, a promontory in Moray Frith, in the co. of Banff, Scotland, 2 miles E. of Cullen.

CRATHORNE, a par. in the W. div. of the lib. of Langbaurgh, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 5½ miles W. of Stokesley, and 2 from Picton railway station. It is situated on the river Leaven, a branch of the river Tees. Linen is manufactured here. Near the village, which consists of a small cluster of houses, is a mineral spring. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £205, in the patron. of H. Dugdale, Esq. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a small stone structure in the Gothic style, and contains an effigy of a crusader, supposed to be Sir William Crathorne, Knt., who fell at Neville's Cross in 1347. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, also a day and Sunday school.

CRATLOE, or CRATLOE-CROSS, a vil. in the bar. of Bunratty, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles S.E. of Newmarket-on-Fergus, on the road to Limerick, its post town. Here is a dispensary within the Limerick Poor-law Union. Cratloe is a Roman Catholic par. in the dioc. of Limerick. Cratloe House is the chief residence. In the vicinity are two ancient towers of the O'Briens, called Cratloe Keel Castle and Cratloe Beg.

CRAUD, a hmlt. in the bar. of Upper Slane, in the co. of Meath, Ireland, 3 miles E. of Slane.

CRAUGHWELL, a postal vil. in the par. of Killora, bar. of Dunkellin, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 6 miles S.W. of Loughrea, on the road from Dublin to Galway. The Roman Catholic par. of Craughwell is in the dioc. of Kilmacduagh and Kilfenora. Bodymore is the neighbouring seat.

CRAVEN, a hilly district in the West Riding of the co. of York. It is situated at the head of the rivers Wharfe and Aire, and gives the title of earl to the Cravens. It is the seat of an archdeac. and deanery in the dioc. of Ripon.

CRAVEN HILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Paddington, in the co. of Middlesex, 3 miles from St. Paul's. It is situated between Westbourne and Bayswater, and is the property of the Earl of Craven.

CRAWCROOK, a tnshp. in the par. of Ryton, W div. of the ward of Chester, in the co. of Durham, 6½ miles W. of Gateshead. It is situated between the rivers Tyne and Derwent, near the Carlisle railway. Coal and limestone are quarried. There is a school endowed with £25 per annum.

CRAWFORD, a par. in the district of Lanark, Upper ward, in the co. of Lanark, Scotland. It contains the vil. of Crawford, and the post town of Leadhills, and forms the south-eastern portion of the co., being bounded on the S. by Dumfriesshire, on the E. by the co. of Peebles, on the N. by the pars. of Lamington and Culter, and on the W. by the par. of Crawfordjohn. Its length from N. to S. is 18 miles, with a breadth of 14 miles. It comprises the principal portion of the Lowther hills, some of which attain the height of 2,450 feet. The river Clyde takes its rise in Clydeslaw, on the border of the co. of Peebles, from whence flow also the Tweed and Annan. The hill pastures, chiefly occupied by sheep, are more than 70,000 acres in extent, while not more than 1,200 acres are arable. Lead-mines of great value are worked, and gold and silver are found in small quantities. The Earl of Hopetoun, and Sir T. Edward Colebrooke, Bart., are the principal landowners. The remains of two Roman roads and of three camps are reported by Robert Heron to have existed in 1792. The ruins of Crawford Castle stand on the opposite side of the river from Crawford. The same site was occupied in the days of Wallace by Lindsay Tower, the English garrison of which, on one occasion, he put to the sword. The farmhouses on Crawford Moor were anciently built in the form of stone vaults for greater security against the Douglases, from Clydesdale, and the Jardines and Johnstones, from Annandale. The north-western portion of the ancient parish was called Crawfordjohn, from having been held during the reign of Malcolm IV. by John, the stepson of Baldwin de Biggar, and now forms a distinct parish. The larger portion of the ancient parish, forming the modern parish, was formerly called Crawford Lindsay, from having been held by William de Lindsay and his successors for several centuries. That family was ennobled in 1398, and took the title of earls of Crawford. After 1488, this property was granted to Archibald, Earl of Angus, from whom it was called Crawford Douglas. The road from Glasgow to Carlisle, and the Caledonian railway, traverse the parish by the valleys of the Evan and the Clyde, the railway having stations at Abington and Elvanfoot. The village of Crawford stands on the left bank of the Clyde, 3 miles S.E. of Abington. The houses are at some distance from each other, being built on separate fens of 6 acres each, granted by the neighbouring proprietors. There is a suspension bridge of 75 feet span over the Clyde. This par. is in the presb. of Lanark, and in the patron. of the crown. The stipend of the minister is £250. There is a chapel-of-ease at Leadhills.

CRAWFORDJOHN, a par. in the district of Lanark, Upper ward, in the co. of Lanark, Scotland. It contains the vils. of Crawfordjohn and Abington, and is bounded on the S.W. by the cos. of Dumfries and Ayr, and on the other sides by the pars. of Crawford, Lamington, Wiston, and Douglas. It is 12 miles long by 11 broad. The surface is hilly and pastoral, except on the borders of the streams. Cairntable, on the boundary between Douglas and Ayrshire, is the highest ground, having an elevation of 1,650 feet above the sea. About 3,200 acres are arable, and not more than 50 are wooded. There is only one mansion, that of Sir T. E. Colebrooke, Bart. Limestone and freestone are found, and a lead-mine is worked at Snar. The Glasgow and Carlisle [illegible]

the Caledonian railway afford easy communication. The village of Crawfordjohn stands on Duneaton Water, 4 miles above its junction with the Clyde. This par. is in the presb. of Lanark, and in the patron. of Sir T. E. Colebrooke, Bart. The stipend of the minister is £234. There is a Free Church preaching station.

CRAWFORD'S BURN, a vil. in the par. of Bangor, bar. of Lower Castlereagh, in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles W. of Bangor. It stands near Belfast Lough, on whose shores is Crawford's Burn, the seat of the Crawfords, and Ballyleigh, the seat of Lord Dufferin.

CRAWFORD, TARRANT. *See* TARRANT CRAWFORD, Dorsetshire.

CRAWFURDSDYKE. *See* CARTSDYKE, Renfrewshire.

CRAWICK BRIDGE and CRAWICK MILL, two hmlts. in the par. of Sanquhar, in the co. of Dumfries, Scotland. They are pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Crawick, which, rising under Glenwharry Hill, joins the Nith at Sanquhar, after forming a beautiful cascade.

CRAWLEY, a par. in the hund. of Buttinghill, rape of Lewes, in the co. of Sussex, 6½ miles W. of East Grinstead, and 9 N. of Cuckfield. It is situated near the London, Brighton, and South Coast railway, 1 mile from the Three Bridges station. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £116, in the patron. of the heirs of Mrs. Clitherow. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient stone structure with an oak roof, and on the tie-beam is an old rhyme. The Roman Catholics, Independents, and Baptists have each a place of worship. There is a National and a British school. A corn market is held at the "White Hart" every Wednesday, and fairs on the 8th May and 29th September.

CRAWLEY, a par. in the hund. of Upper Buddlesgate, in the co. of Southampton, 5 miles N.W. of Winchester, and 3½ from Stockbridge. It contains the chplry. of Hunton, a peculiar in the archdeac. and dioc. of Winchester. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. with the cur. of Hunton, £690, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure in the early English style. The charities amount to £1 per annum. There is a school.

CRAWLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Edlingham, northern div. of the ward of Coquetdale, in the co. of Northumberland, 7½ miles N.W. of Alnwick, its post town. There are remains of a tower and strong entrenchment supposed to be Roman, from which a fine view is commanded over the Vale of Whittingham, with the river Breamish, from its source to Alnwick Castle. Some antiquaries suppose this to be the *Alauna Amnis* of Richard of Cirencester, and its ancient name, *Caer-law*, or *Crawlawe*, signifying the "fortified hill," alluding to the numerous Roman, British, and Saxon fortifications in the vicinity.

CRAWLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Witney, hund. of Bampton, in the co. of Oxford, 2 miles N. of Witney, and 5 from Bampton. It is situated on the northern bank of the river Windrush.

CRAWLEY DOWN, a hmlt. in the par. of Worth, hund. of Buttinghill, in the co. of Sussex, 5½ miles from Crawley. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Worth.

CRAWLEY HUSBORNE, a par. in the hund. of Manshead, in the co. of Bedford, 2½ miles N. of Woburn, its post town, where there is a station on the North-Western line, and 5 from Ampthill. It is situated near Crawley Brook, which runs into the river Ouzel. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £46, in the patron. of the Duke of Bedford. The tithes were commuted in 1795. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. The charities amount to £112 per annum. Crawley Nether and Crawley Green are places here.

CRAWLEY, NORTH, a par. in the hund. of Newport, in the co. of Bucks, 3 miles E. of Newport Pagnell. A monastery was founded here in the Saxon times, and is mentioned in Domesday Survey. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, in the patron. of Miss Duncombe. The church is dedicated to St. Firmin. The charities produce £10 per annum.

CRAWTON, a vil. in the par. of Dunnotar, in the co. of Kincardine, 3 miles S. of Stonehaven.

CRAY, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Devynnock, in the co. of Brecon, 7 miles W. of Brecknock. It is situated on the river Cray, which is a tributary of the river Usk, and contains the vil. of Llanulid.

CRAY, a hmlt. in the par. of Arncliffe, eastern div. of the wap. of Staincliff, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 10 miles S.E. of Hawes.

CRAY, FOOT'S, a par. in the hund. of Ruxley, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, in the co. of Kent, 4½ miles N.E. of Bromley, and 5 from the Dartford station on the Gravesend section of the North Kent line. It is situated on the river Cray, a branch of the Darent, and belonged to a thane named Fot, or Vot, in the reign of Edward the Confessor. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £251, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to All Saints, contains a Norman font, and an effigy of a Vaughan. The charities amount to £10 per annum. Foot's Cray Place, the seat of Lord Bexley, was built in 1750, after the design of Palladio's Villa.

CRAYFORD, a par. in the hund. of Lessness, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, in the co. of Kent, 2¼ miles N.W. of Dartford, and 2 S. of Erith station. It is situated on the river Cray, and contains the hmlts. of Northend and Slade Green. It is called in the Saxon Chronicle *Creccanford*, and *Cregganford*, and is related to have been the scene of the battle in which the British prince, Vortigern, was defeated by Hengist the Saxon, in 457. It was at a later period called Eard, and is mentioned in the Domesday Survey as belonging to the see of Canterbury. The village is large, and was severely visited by the cholera in 1849. The inhabitants are engaged in calico and silk printing, and in agriculture. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £869, in the patron. of F. Austen, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Paulinus, has been beautifully restored. It contains the tomb of Lady Shovell, wife of the admiral, and a very handsome E. window by Ward and Hughes. The charities amount to £39 per annum. The Baptists and Roman Catholics have each a chapel. There are National and infant schools. F. Barne, Esq., is lord of the manor. May Place, the ancient residence of the lords of the manor, is a fine old mansion; it is interesting as having been built in the time of Elizabeth. A fair is held on the 24th of August.

CRAY, NORTH, a par in the hund. of Ruxley, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, in the co. of Kent, 6 miles from Bromley, and 3 from the Dartford station of the North Kent branch of the South-Eastern railway. This parish, which adjoins Foot's Cray, is beautifully diversified with villas and cultivated demesnes, and in the grounds of Vale Mascall is a picturesque cascade. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £396, in the patron. of Lord Bexley. The church is dedicated to St. James. There is a school endowed with about £21 per annum, and an almshouse. The other charities produce about £12 per annum, of which £10 10*s.* is a donation from the Goldsmith's Company in London. In 1723 a subterraneous fire broke out, which was not extinguished for several days. The chief residences are North Cray Place, the ancient seat of the Hetherington family, and Mount Mascall.

CRAY, ST. MARY'S, a par. in the hund. of Ruxley, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, in the co. of Kent, 2 miles S. of Foot's Cray, and 8 from Woolwich. It is situated on the river Cray, and contains part of the hmlt. of Crockenhill. The village, which was once a market town, is now a small place, surrounded by beautiful birch woods. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Canterbury, annexed to the vic. of Orpington. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, containing tombs of the Averys, Mannings, and others, and five brasses, the earliest of which bears date 1518. The parochial charities produce £82 per annum, of which £70 is the endowment

of Withen's school, for this and the adjoining parish of Orpington. There are three almshouses. Fairs are held on the 2nd February and 10th September.

CRAY, ST. PAUL'S, a par. as above, adjoining St. Mary's Cray. The parish is small, but contains some pleasant villa residences. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £483, in the patron. of Viscount Sidney, of Penshurst. The church is dedicated to St. Paulinus. There is a bequest of £4 per annum for education.

CRAZY CORNER, a vil. in the par. of Fakbill, in the co. of Westmeath, Ireland, 7 miles E. of Mullingar.

CREACOMBE, a par. in the hund. of Witheridge, in the co. of Devon, 6¼ miles S.E. of South Molton, its post town, and 9 N.W. of Tiverton. It is situated on the river Sturcombe, and contains only a few scattered houses. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £153, in the patron. of the Rev. W. Karslake, the rector. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a small structure.

CREADON BAY and CREADON HEAD, situated in Waterford Harbour, in the co. of Waterford, Ireland, 1 mile N.E. of Dunmore.

CREAGH, a par. in the bar. of Moycarn, in the co. of Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. The parish extends along both banks of the river Suck, near Creagh bog. It is somewhat hilly and boggy, with an abundance of limestone, and is traversed by the road from Athlone to Galway. The railway from Dublin to Galway passes through the village. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Clonfert, val. with Kilclooney and Taghmaconnel, £216, in the patron. of the bishop. Ballinasloe, in the par. of Kilcloony, is the post town, and contains a court house and agricultural hall. Here stands the church, a neat, cruciform building. It was erected by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There are five schools, a college, four free Scripture schools, and three National schools. There is a Roman Catholic chapel united to that of Kilclooney, two Methodist meeting-houses, and a Scotch church. The old church of Creagh is in ruins, and adjoining it is the burial-ground. Fortwilliam is the residence of William Lankester, Esq., in whose grounds is a medicinal spring. Other seats are Garbally, the residence of the Earl of Clancarty, whose beautiful park is thrown open to the public on every day except Sunday; Mackney, Mount Catherine, Woodmount, Lancaster Park, Castle Park, and Ardcarn.

CREAGH, a par. in the bar. of West Carbery, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. The parish extends along the right shore of the mouth of the Ilen, and includes part of Skibbereen, and some minor islands. It is mountainous, with bog and slate. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ross, val. £450, in the patron of the bishop. The church adjoins the ruins of the former one. It is neatly built, and has a square ornamental tower. The expense of its erection was met by means of loan and gift from the late Board of First Fruits. There are private and parochial schools. Lough Hyne runs up into the interior for a considerable distance; in it are beds of very fine oysters. On an islet within this gulf stand the ruins of Cloghan Castle, the ancient seat of the O'Driscolls.

CREAGH, a bog in the bar. of Moycarn, in the co. of Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, near Ballinrobe. It extends over 1,758 acres, and is drained by the Suck and the Creagh millstream. There are also several seats of this name: one in the co. of Mayo, near Ballinrobe; and another in the co. of Cork, near Dunmanie.

CREAGHDOOES, a vil. in the bar. of Raphoe, in the co. of Donegal, Ireland, 4 miles N.E. of Raphoe.

CREAGHREVAGHANORE, a hmlt. in the par. of Carrigallen, in the co. of Leitrim, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Ballinamore.

CREAKE, or CREYK, NORTH, a par. in the hund. of Brothercross, in the co. of Norfolk, 3 miles S. of Burnham-Westgate, and 6 from Wells. At the commencement of the 13th century, a monastery was founded here by Sir Robert de Hereford, which was afterwards converted into the Austin abbey of St. Mary de Pratis. In the reign of Henry VII. it was given by the Countess of Richmond to Christ's College, Cambridge, to which its site still belongs. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £1,077, in the patron. of E. Spenser, Esq., and the bishop alternately. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains an ancient brass of a man holding a church. There is a school endowed by the late Mr. Herod with £10 per annum, and Mansaur's almshouses, also endowed.

CREAKE, or CREYK, SOUTH, a par. in the hund. of Brothercross, in the co. of Norfolk, 1 mile S. of North Creake. The village is considerable. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £440, in the patron. of the Marquis Townshend. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. In the vicinity is a Saxon camp, and several tumuli, where a battle was fought between the Saxons and Danes. The Independents have a place of worship. The charities produce about £100 a year, chiefly divided among the poor in coals, bread, and money.

CREAMORE, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Wem, in the co. of Salop, 1 mile N. of Wem. It is situated near the river Roden.

CREANMULL, a small cluster of islands among the Western Islands, Scotland, near Barra.

CREATON, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Guilsborough, in the co. of Northampton, 8 miles N.W. of Northampton, its post town and railway station. Here are the remains of Holmby House, in which Charles I. was confined. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £270, in the patron. of the Rev. H. T. Beynon. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The charities produce £60 per annum. The tithes were commuted in 1782. The Independents have a place of worship.

CREATON, LITTLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Spratton, in the co. of Northampton, adjoining Great Creaton. It contains about twenty houses. The tithes were commuted in 1782.

CREBILLY, a demesne in the bar. of Lower Toome, in the co. of Antrim, Ireland, 2 miles from Ballymena and 12 N.W. of Antrim. It anciently belonged to the O'Haras, but is now the property of a branch of the Hamilton family, who have rebuilt the house. Adjoining are the ruins of the old castle.

CRECORA, a par. in the bar. of Pubblebrien, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles S.E. of St. Patrick's Well, and 5 S.W. of Limerick, its post town. The road from St. Patrick's Well to Bruff passes through the interior, which consists of moderately good soil, with a proportion of limestone. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Limerick, val. £72, in the patron. of the Vicars-Choral of Limerick. There is no church to this parish. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Mungret, which, together with Knockraul, and a portion of Kilpeacon, form the Roman Catholic union of Crecora. There are several private schools. The old church was destroyed during the disturbances of 1641, and has remained a ruin since. In the burial-ground are family vaults of the surrounding gentry. The seats of the neighbourhood are Greenmount, Ballymurphy, Deneen, and Ashfort.

CRECRIN, or CRYCRIN, a par. in the bars. of Rathvilly and Shillelagh, in the cos. of Carlow and Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Hacketstown. The surface consists partly of moorland. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Leighlin, val. with Aghold, £152, in the patron. of the bishop. Tullow is its post town. There are two Roman Catholic chapels and a National school.

CREDAN, a bay and headland in the bar. of Gualtiere, in the co. of Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is situated to the W. of Waterford Harbour. The bay is on the S. side of the headland, and has an average depth of 25 feet.

CREDENHILL, a par. in the hund. of Grimsworth, in the co. of Hereford, 4½ miles N.W. of Hereford, its

post town, and 12 W. of Leominster. It is situated 1 mile from the river Wye. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £297, in the patron. of the Rev. J. Eckley, who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient Gothic structure. It contains a font, and some handsome marble monuments to the Eckleys. There is a school for both sexes. In the vicinity are remains of the Roman camp called *Magna Castra*, or Kenchester of Antoninus, near which coins, urns, and other antiquities have been found. It is situated on the summit of a lofty hill, enclosing an area of nearly 40 acres. The principal residence is Credenhill, the seat of the Eckley family.

CREDITON, a hund. in the middle div. of the co. of Devon, contains the pars. of Crediton, Kennerleigh, Bishop's Morchard, Colebrook, Sandford, and Newton St. Cyres, comprising 34,160 acres.

CREDITON, sometimes called KIRTON, a par., market town, and extinct borough, in the hund. and union of the same name, in the co. of Devon, 8 miles N.W. of Exeter, and 180 from London by road, or 201 by the London and South-Western railway. It is a station on the North Devon line, and is situated in the northern division of the county, on the W. branch of the river Creedy, and upon the road from Exeter to Barnstaple and South Molton. The par. is divided into 8 tythgs. — Posbury, Cannon-Fee, Rudge, Knowle, Borough-Town, Uford-Town, Woodland, and Uton, besides the market town of Crediton, which was a place of importance in the Saxon times, and was designated *Crediantun*, or the town on the river Creedy. Upon the division of the diocese of Sherborne it became the seat of a diocese, of which a collegiate church founded here in 905 was the cathedral. In the reign of Canute the see of St. German's was annexed to that of Crediton, and the prelates assumed the title of bishops of Devonshire. In 1050 the united see was removed to Exeter by Edward the Confessor, but the old collegiate church continued to be a chapter, the revenue of which, at the Reformation, was £332 17*s.* 5*d.* In the reign of Edward I. it returned two members to a parliament held at Carlisle, and in the 16th century it opposed the Reformation, but the forces assembled here were dispersed by Sir Peter Carew. Crediton was occupied by Prince Maurice for Charles I., and taken by Fairfax in 1645. In the year 1743 a large part of the West Town, comprising 450 houses, was consumed by fire; and half a century later another conflagration took place which destroyed many of the houses which had been rebuilt.—The present town consists principally of one main street, nearly a mile in length, but partially paved, with low cottages at each extremity, and some good houses near the centre. It is divided into two parts, called the East and West Towns, and stands in a hollow between two hills; that on the S. overlooking the town. The East Town contains the church and railway station, but the public-rooms and principal shops are in the West Town.—There is no municipal corporation, the town being under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, but the local affairs are managed by a portreeve, bailiff, and constables, annually chosen at the two courts-leet (one for the West Town and the other for the East), which are held by James Wentworth Buller, Esq., lord of the manor. A County Court is held monthly at the public-rooms, and petty sessions at the new police station, which is a handsome building. Crediton is also the head of a Poor-law Union, and of a superintendent registry, and a polling-place for the N. parliamentary division of Devonshire.—In the High-street is situated the public-rooms, a large and handsome building, erected in 1852 by a public company; it contains a set of rooms for public meetings, balls, and concerts, for the latter of which it is considered particularly well adapted. There is a literary society, numbering about 160 members, the library of which is kept at these rooms, and has of late been greatly increased. The market-house, erected in 1836, is a spacious and well-constructed edifice. In the town are flour-mills, woollen and coarse linen manufactories, and a tannery. Much cider is made here for the London market, and shoe-making employs many hundreds of the inhabitants. The manufacture of serges, for which this town was for many centuries celebrated, is entirely discontinued. Being the centre of a very rich agricultural district, a monthly cattle market has been lately established, which is largely supplied with oxen and sheep; and on the Saturday preceding the last Wednesday in April is held the largest fair for cattle in the West of England. The locality of Crediton is proved by returns made to the registrar-general to be one of the most healthy places in the kingdom, and many of its inhabitants have attained the age of 100 years.—The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £500, with residence and an acre of glebe, in the patron. of the twelve governors of the church of Crediton, who hold the tithes of the large parish of Crediton, as also those of Sandford and Exminster, which together produce about £4,000 per annum. There is also an assistant minister or chaplain, who has an income of £200, in the same patron. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, was rebuilt in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII., and was partially restored in 1856. It is a fine cruciform building in the perpendicular and decorated English styles of architecture, consisting of a nave, aisles, chancel, chancel aisles, and transepts; in the centre is a massive square tower, containing a peal of eight bells. It contains a fine old organ, and an ancient font, but the unsightly high pews sadly disfigure the interior of this noble building. There is a chapel-of-ease at Posbury, which is dedicated to St. Luke; and there are remains of a very ancient chapel, which was dedicated to St. Lawrence. The Baptists, Wesleyans, Independents, Unitarians, and Plymouth Brethren have chapels.—The charities of Crediton are very numerous, amounting to above £3,760. The largest charity is known by the name of Hayward's Charity, the funds of which for several centuries have been in the Court of Chancery; at length the approval of the Court has been obtained by Mr. Ward for a method of applying the accumulated fund, amounting to above £20,000, which method provides principally for the clothing and educating of poor children, and the apprenticing of the most worthy scholars to useful trades. Amongst the remaining charities much money is given away at Christmas, including several hundred pounds arising from the borough lands and the interest of various sums of money left by benevolent persons and invested in the Funds. The governors of the church also grant £13 a year each to eight poor men. There is a large free school, supported out of the fund in the hands of the twelve governors of the church of Crediton, the masters of which are elected by the governors. The grammar school, founded and endowed by Edward VI., and further endowed by Queen Elizabeth, has three exhibitions at either University, tenable for five years. There are besides Hayward's blue-coat school, and Dunn's mathematical school.—The principal residences are Creedy Park, the residence of Sir H. R. F. Davie, Bart., M.P.; Downes, that of J. Wentworth Buller, Esq., M.P., the lord of the manor; Shobrooke Park, Newcombes, and Okefield.—Saturday is market day, and fairs are held on the 11th May, the 21st to 23rd August, and the 21st September.

CREEBRIDGE, a vil. in the par. of Minnigaff, in the co. of Kirkcudbright, Scotland, 7 miles N. of Newton Stewart. It is situated near the river Cree.

CREECH, a tythg. in the par. of Church Knowle, hund. of Hasilor, in the co. of Dorset, 1½ mile N.W. of Church Knowle, and 2 miles S. of Wareham. Here are extensive quarries.

CREECH PLACE, an ext. par. place, in the hmlt. of Denmead, Droxford div. of the hund. of Hambledon, in the co. of Hants, 3½ miles N.E. of Fareham.

CREECH ST. MICHAEL, a par. in the hund. of Andersfield, in the co. of Somerset, 8 miles S. of Bridgwater, and 2½ miles E. of Taunton, its post town. It is situated on the river Tone, at the Bridge. The Great Western railway passes through the parish, and has a station at Taunton. The village is large. The living

is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £463, in the patron. of C. Cresswell, Esq., and Mrs. Cresswell. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure of stone, consisting of nave, chancel, N. aisle, porch, and square tower. It contains an old tomb of Robert Cuff, of this parish. The Baptists have a chapel. There is a free school for both sexes, and a Sunday-school. The charities produce about £3 per annum. William Howard, Esq., is lord of the manor.

CREECH, WEST, a hmlt. in the par. of Steeple, hund. of Hasilor, in the co. of Dorset, 2 miles W. of Wareham. It was once a market town and belonged to Bindon Abbey.

CREED, a par. in the W. div. of the hund. of Powder, in the co. of Cornwall, 5½ miles S.W. of St. Austell, its post town, and 7 W. of Truro. It is situated on the river Fal, and contains the old borough of Grampound. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £351, in the patron. of C. H. T. Hawkins, Esq. In the vicinity are two ancient camps or entrenchments.

CREED, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Bosham, rape of Chichester, in the co. of Sussex, 4½ miles S.W. of Chichester.

CREEGBYTHER, a tnshp. in the par. of Beguildy, in the co. of Radnor, 8 miles N.W. of Knighton.

CREEKSEA, a par. in the hund. of Dengie, in the co. of Essex, 2½ miles W. of Burnham, and 7½ S.E. of Maldon. It is situated on the river Crouch, across which is a ferry to the island of Wallasey, where embankments 9 feet high protect the marshes from inundation. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. with the vic.* of Althorne annexed, £400, in the patron. of J. H. Candy, Esq. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a small structure. The charities amount to £2 per annum. There is a day school.

CREESLOUGH, a vil. in the par. of Clondahorkey, bar. of Kilmacrenan, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 14 miles on the road from Letterkenny to Dunfanaghy, near Sheephaven Head.

CREETING, ALL SAINTS, a par. in the hund. of Bosmere and Claydon, in the co. of Suffolk, 2 miles S.E. of Stowmarket, and 1½ mile N.E. of Needham Market. The Great Eastern railway passes near the village, and has a station at Stowmarket. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. with the livings of St. Mary and St. Olave annexed, £663, in the patron. of Eton College. The church of All Saints is an ancient structure. The charities of this and the adjoining parishes of St. Mary and St. Olave amount to £59 per annum.

CREETING, ST. MARY, a par. as above. The living is a discharged rect. annexed to the above. It was valued in the King's Books at £7 14*s.* 2*d.* The charities amount to £1 10*s.*, besides an interest in those of the above parish. There was anciently a cell here to the abbey of Bernay, in Normandy.

CREETING, ST. OLAVE, a par. as above. It contains only six houses. The living is a discharged rect. united as above. It was valued in the King's Books at £1 17*s.* 8½*d.* The church is much dilapidated.

CREETING, ST. PETER, or WEST CREETING, a par. in the hund. of Stow, in the co. of Suffolk, 3 miles E. of Stowmarket, its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £401, in the patron. of the Rev. E. Pask. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

CREETON, with COUNTHORPE, a par. in the wap. of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 4½ miles W. of Bourn, and 2 from Little Blytham station. It is situated on the river Glen and the Great Northern railway. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £161, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a neat edifice in the early English style. Part of a Norman cross stands in the churchyard. R. Hornsby, Esq., is lord of the manor.

CREETOWN, a burgh of barony in the district and co. of West Kirkcudbright, Scotland. It stands at the mouth of the Cree, at its junction with Wigton Bay, in the par. of Kirkmabreck. The present town was founded in 1785, but includes some old houses belonging to the more ancient town of Creth, which at that date was almost extinct. It is beautifully situated between two small streams, much of the ground being occupied by gardens. It contains a townhall, and was made a burgh of barony in 1792; it is governed by a bailie and 4 councillors, who are elected every three years. The parish church is in the neighbourhood, and in the town is an United Presbyterian church.

CREEVE, a par. in the bars. of Frenchpark and Roscommon, in the co. of Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. The interior is boggy, with limestone subsoil. The parish is traversed by the road from Boyle to Strokestown, its post town. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Elphin, val. with Ardckare, £162, in the patron. of the bishop. Here is a chapel-of-ease, and there are six Roman Catholic chapels within the union, and four day schools. There are also several small places of this name: one in the co. of Monaghan, near Bally-bay; another in Westmeath, near Moate; and a third in the co. of Down, near Newry.

CREEVELEA, a townland in the bar. of Dromahaire, in the co. of Leitrim, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. The river Bonet passes in the vicinity, on whose banks a friary was built by Margaret, daughter of Lord O'Brien, in 1508. Here are some interesting carvings and tombs; among others is that of O'Rorke.

CREEVEROE, UPPER and LOWER, two hmlts. in the bar. of Rillian, in the co. of Galway, Ireland, 6 miles N.E. of Newtown-Bella.

CREEVY, a small lough in the bar. of Upper Castlereagh, in the co. of Down, Ireland.

CREGDOTIA, a hmlt. in the bar. of Ross, in the co. of Galway, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Lough Mask.

CREGG, a demesne in the par. of Litter, bar. of Condons, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is the seat of the Stewarts, and is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Blackwater. Here is an old castle, formerly occupied by the Roche family. There are several other small places of this name, in the cos. of Clare, Galway, Meath, Tipperary, and Sligo.

CREGGACAREEN, a hmlt. in the island of Aran, in the co. of Galway, Ireland, 6 miles S. of Gorumna Island.

CREGGAH, a hmlt. in the bar. of Garrycastle, in King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. Fairs are held on the 1st April and 12th December.

CREGGAN, a par. and small vil. in the bars. of Upper Fews and Upper Dundalk, in the cos. of Armagh and Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. Crossmaglen is its post town. The parish is bisected by the Creggan rivulet, and the road from Dundalk to Newtown-Hamilton. It is mountainous, boggy, and wild, but has a soil of general good quality. There are slate and granite quarries. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. £1,087. The church, which was built in 1758, is situated in the middle of the parish. It is a handsome structure, surmounted by a square tower. Creggan forms the head of the Roman Catholic union of Upper and Lower Creggan, and has chapels at Glasslammond, Crossmaglen, Mowhane, and Shela. The latter district is united to the parish of Newtown-Hamilton, and has two chapels in that parish. Here are places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists and Presbyterians. There are several day schools, two of which are used as chapels-of-ease.

CREGGAN AND WILLBROOK, a bog in the bars. of Brawney and Clonlonan, in the co. of Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S.E. of Athlone. There are also a lough and castle of this name in the bar. of Kilkenny, in the co. of Westmeath.

CREGGANA, a hmlt. in the bar. of Pubblebrien, in the co. of Limerick, Ireland, 5 miles W. of Limerick.

CREGGANALARA, a hmlt. in the bar. of Feranagh, in the co. of Sligo, Ireland, 2 miles from Ballina.

CREGGAUNBEG, a hmlt. in the bar. of Ballymoe, in the co. of Galway, Ireland, 3 miles from Glenamaddy.

CREGGS, a vil. in the par. of Killegnet, bar. of Ballymoe, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles N.E. of Ballinamore. It is situated on the river

Suck. Fairs are held on the 12th May, June, and August, and 19th December.

CREGIE, a quarter in the par. of Nevern, in the co. of Pembroke, 2 miles N.E. of Newport.

CREGRINA, or CAREGRINA, a par. in the hund. of Colwyn, in the co. of Radnor, 4½ miles E. of Builth. It is situated on the river Eddw. There are only a few scattered farmhouses. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. with the perpet. cur. of Llanbadarn-y-garreg, £120, in the patron. of the bishop. The charities consist of a share in Powell's endowment at Brecon.

CREHELP, or CRYHELP, a par. in the bar. of Lower Talbotstown, in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. The parish extends along the boundary between Wicklow and Dublin. It is somewhat hilly, but consists of good land, and is traversed by the road from Blessington to Baltinglass, the post town. Slate is quarried. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with Donard, £150, in the patron. of the Archbishop of Dublin. In the Roman Catholic arrangement this parish is included in the Donard union. There are two day schools.

CREICH, or CRIECH, a par. in the district of Cupar, in the co. of Fife, Scotland. It contains the vils. of Luthrie and Brunton, and its surface consists of a number of hills of moderate elevation in the N. of the co. of Fife, and extending within a mile of the Frith of Tay. It is bounded by the pars. of Abdie, Dunbog, Monimail, Moonzie, Flisk, Balmerino, and Kilmany. Its length northward is 3 miles, with a breadth of 2 miles. The parish is drained by tributaries of the Eden. Whinstone and sandstone are quarried. The estate and castle of Creich, in the N. of the parish, formerly belonged to the Bethunes. The remains of two Roman camps exist near the church, about a mile S. of the Tay.

CREICH, a lough in the Isle of Skye, in the co. of Inverness, Scotland.

CREIGHTON, a hmlt. in the hund. of South Totmonslow, in the co. of Stafford, 2 miles N.W. of Uttoxeter.

CREIOGIOG-IS-GLAN and CREIOGIOG-UWCH-GLAN, tnshps. in the par. of Llanarmon, in the co. of Denbigh, 4½ miles S.E. of Ruthin. They are situated on the river Alyn, under the Flint hills.

CREMORNE, a bar. in the co. of Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It is bounded by the bars. of Dartree and Monaghan on the N.W., by the co. of Armagh on the N.E., by the bar. of Donaghmore on the S.W., and by the co. of Cavan on the S.E. It is 17 miles in length and 8 in breadth, its area being 85,430 acres. It contains the pars. of Aghnamullin, Mucknoe, Clontibret, part of Ballybay, Tehallan, Tullycorbet, and the towns and vils. of Castleblaney, Ballytrain, and Ballybay. The surface is hilly, the highest ground being on the Crieve Hill. It contains several lakes, the river Fane, and the rivulets Annalee and Cootehill. The inhabitants are chiefly weavers.

CREMORNE HOUSE, in the par. of Chelsea, hund. of Ossulstone, in the co. of Middlesex, 2 miles S.W. of St. Paul's, London. It is situated on the river Thames, and is now a place of amusement, but once the seat of Viscount Cremorne.

CRENDON, LONG, a par. in the hund. of Ashendon, in the co. of Bucks, 2 miles N. of Thame, and 45 from London. A battle was fought here in 1644, in which the royalists under Colonel Blagge were defeated by the parliamentarians. The village is large, and some of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of needles. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £134, in the patron. of Lord Churchill. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is in the early English style of architecture. The charities produce £50 per annum, of which Sir J. Dormer's is half. In the vicinity are the ruins of Nuttley Abbey. Urns and other Roman antiquities were discovered here in 1850.

CRERAN, a loch in the co. of Argyle, Scotland, 6 miles to the N. of Loch Ective.

CRESLOW, a par. in the hund. of Cottesloe, in the co. of Bucks, 6 miles N. of Aylesbury, its post town. It is a meet for the Whaddon Chase hounds. There are only three houses and no church. The inhabitants attend divine service at Whitchurch.

CRESSAGE, a chplry. in the par. of Cound, hund. of Condover, in the co. of Salop, 2½ miles N.W. of Much Wenlock, and 8 S.E. of Shrewsbury. It is situated on the river Severn, near the bridge. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, annexed to the rect. of Cound. The church, dedicated to Christ, is a modern stone structure. The charities amount to £1 10*s.* per annum. There is a Wesleyan chapel, and an endowed school. The principal residences are Cressage Park and Belleurdine Hall, the seat of Sir G. Harnage, Bart. The Duke of Cleveland is lord of the manor.

CRESSING, a par. in the hund. of Witham, in the co. of Essex, 4½ miles N. of Witham, and 3½ S.E. of Braintree. Here was formerly a preceptory of the Knights Templars, founded by King Stephen. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £220, in the patron. of the Vicar of Witham. The church, dedicated to All Saints, contains a monument to the Neville family, also a brass. There is a chapel for Independents, with a school. Captain Stuart is lord of the manor.

CRESSINGHAM, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of South Greenhoe, in the co. of Norfolk, 6 miles S. of Swaffham. It is situated on the river Wissey, and at the Domesday Survey was a possession of the bishops of Thetford. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. with the rect. of Bodney, £607, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, contains several ancient brasses and monuments. A fair is held on the first Wednesday in August.

CRESSINGHAM, LITTLE, a par. in the co. of Norfolk, 2 miles S.E. of the above. The parish is wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £284, in the patron. of Mrs. Ann Baker. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient structure. The charities produce about £19 per annum, of which £10 is the endowment of Farrer's free school.

CRESWELL, a tnshp. in the par. of Woodhorn, E. div. of Morpeth ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 4½ miles N.E. of Longhirst railway station, and 8 from Morpeth, its post town. It is situated on the coast. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £100, in the patron. of A. J. C. Baker, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a beautiful stone building in the early English style. There is a girls' school. A. J. B. Cresswell, Esq., is lord of the manor.

CRESWELL, an ext. par. place in the S. div. of the hund. of Pirehill, in the co. of Stafford, 2 miles N.W. of Stafford. It is situated on the Grand Junction railway. There is no church, and only half-a-dozen houses. The living is a sinecure rect. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £20, in the patron. of Captain Whitby.

CRESWELL, a tnshp. in the par. of Elmton, in the hund. of Scarsdale, in the co. of Derby, 2 miles N.E. of Elmton, and 9 N.E. of Chesterfield. It is situated near Creswell Crags, and its romantic and rock scenery is much admired.

CRESWELL, a vil. in the par. of Draycott-in-the-Moors, in the co. of Stafford, 2½ miles S.W. of Cheadle. It is situated on the North Stafford railway.

CRESWELL QUAY, a vil. in the co. of Pembroke, 4 miles N.E. of Pembroke. It is situated on Milford Haven.

CRETINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Loes, in the co. of Suffolk, 3½ miles S.E. of Debenham, and 9 N.W. of Woodbridge. It is situated on the river Deben. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £173, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a Gothic edifice, consisting of S. porch, chancel, nave, and tower. The charities, comprising the town lands, amount to £51 per annum. Cretingham Rookery, the seat of N. Barthropp, Esq., is a fine mansion.

CREUDDYN, a hund. in the co. of Carnarvon, contains the pars. of Llan-dudno, Eglwys-Rhôs, Llangwstennin, Llys-faen, and part of Llandrillo-yn-Rhôs.

CREVENISH, an island in Clew Bay, in the bar.

of Burrishoole, in the co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It is the property of the Marquis of Sligo.

CREWE, a tnshp. in the par. of Barthomley, hund. of Nantwich, in the co. of Chester, 5½ miles N.E. of Nantwich, and 10½ S.W. of Congleton. It is a central station on the London and North-Western railway, being the point where the Manchester and Chester lines unite, and, on this account, has recently become a place of importance. Here are the extensive locomotive and coach building works of the North-Western Company, which keep above 2,000 men regularly employed. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £150, in the patron. of Lord Crewe. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a beautiful structure in the Gothic style, composed of brick and stone. There is a free school. Crewe Hall, the seat of Lord Crewe, is a beautiful specimen of the Grecian style of architecture.

CREWE, a tnshp. in the par. of Farndon, higher div. of the hund. of Broxton, in the co. of Chester, 8½ miles S.E. of Chester, and 4½ N.W. of Malpas. It is situated near the river Dee.

CREWKERNE, a hund. in the S. part of the co. of Somerset, contains the pars. of St. George Hinton, Crewkerne, Misterton, Merriott, Wayford, and Seaborough, comprising 13,260 acres. Crewkerne gives name to a deanery in the archdeac. of Taunton, and dioc. of Bath and Wells.

CREWKERNE, a par. and market town in the hund. of Crewkerne, in the co. of Somerset, 18 miles S.E. of Bridgwater, and 8½ S.W. of Yeovil. It is a station on the Yeovil and Exeter branch of the London and South-Western railway. It is mentioned in the Saxon will of King Alfred, under the name of *Crocern*, or *Cruaern*, and at the time of the Domesday Survey was a royal manor. The town is pleasantly situated in a well wooded valley, near the river Parret. It consists of about 750 houses, with market-house, two banks, and several factories for the weaving of sail-cloth, in which about 500 looms are employed. A stuff called dowlas and hosiery are also manufactured to a small extent. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. with the cur. of Christ Church, £158, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a handsome cruciform structure of stone, in the decorated English style, consisting of nave, transepts, chancel, and aisles, with lofty embattled tower, and angular turrets. The charities amount to £524 per annum, including the endowment of two almshouses. The Baptists, Wesleyans, Unitarians, and Plymouth Brethren have each a chapel. There is an endowed grammar school with an annual income of £460, formed by John de Coombe in 1449; also National and infant schools. Earl Poulett is lord of the manor. A market is held weekly on Saturday, and a fair annually on the 4th of September.

CRIBARTH, a parcel in the par. of Ystradgynlais, in the co. of Brecon, 7 miles N. of Neath. It is situated on the river Tawe.

CRICCIETH, CRICKEITH, or CRICAETH, a par. and municipal borough in the hund. of Evionydd, in the co. of Carnarvon, 2 miles W. of Tref-llys. It is situated to the N. of Cardigan Bay, but has no harbour. It is a contributory borough to Carnarvon, in returning one member to parliament, and is governed by a mayor and two bailiffs. It was formerly a market town, but is now much decayed, containing only 180 houses, chiefly inhabited by fishermen. The imports are chiefly for domestic use. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bangor, val. with the curs. of Tref-llys and Ynyscynhaiarn, £324, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is in the later English style. The charities amount to £8 per annum. There are four chapels for Dissenters. On the isthmus are remains of a castle built in the reign of Edward I., which commands a fine view across the sands. Fairs are held on the 23rd May, 29th June, and 22nd October.

CRICCIN, a tnshp. in the par. of Rhuddlan, in the co. of Flint, 2 miles N.W. of St. Asaph.

CRICH, a par. in the hunds. of Morleston, Scarsdale, and Wirksworth, in the co. of Derby 4 miles N. of Belper, and 2 N.W. of Ambergate station. It contains the tnshp. of Wessington, and the chplry. of Tansley. The village, which was once a market town, is pleasantly situated on rising ground, commanding extensive and varied prospects. It first rose into importance in 1793, when a cotton manufactory was established at Fritchley; this has subsequently been converted into a bobbin-mill. The silk and cotton manufactures, which were formerly carried on to a considerable extent, have been superseded by stocking weaving. The adjacent quarries produce a superior kind of limestone, and many of the inhabitants are engaged in working the lead-mines at Crich Cliff and Wakebridge, which were formerly very productive, but are now worked at a loss. In one of the mines coins of Hadrian and Diocletian have been found. The mines are mentioned in the Domesday Survey as belonging to Leofric, or Lewric; and that at Wakebridge is still exempt from the king's duty on lead ore. The Cromford canal passes through a tunnel at the north-western and southern extremities of the parish. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £170, in the patron. of trustees. The church, dedicated to St. Michael the Archangel, is a handsome structure, and contains monuments to the Dixies of Bosworth. There are also the perpet. curs. of Tansley, val. £160, and Wessington, val. £100, both in the patron. of the vicar. The Baptists, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, have places of worship.

CRICHTON, a par. in the co. of Edinburgh, Scotland. It contains the vils. of Crichton and Pathhead, together with part of the vils. of Fala, Dam, and Ford. Its length northward is 5½ miles, with a breadth of 4½. It is bounded by the co. of Haddington, and by the pars. of Borthwick, Cranston, Heriot, and Fala. The ground is undulating, and fresh undulations are said to occur by the sinking of portions of the surface. The soil is rich and deep, and well adapted for tillage. Limestone is extensively worked. J. A. B. Callander, Esq., is the chief landowner. A well-defined British camp exists at Longfaugh, on an eminence; but the magnificent ruin of Crichton Castle, situated above a glen through which the Tyne winds, is the chief antiquity. It was successively the property of William III., Lord Crichton, Sir John Ramsay of Balmain, Patrick Hepburn, the third Lord Hales, the Earl of Bothwell, on whose forfeiture it became the property of the crown in 1567, and subsequently of Francis Stewart, Earl of Bothwell. The road from Edinburgh to Lauder traverses the E. of the parish. The village of Crichton is situated on the road from Ford to the vale of the Gala, near Crichton Castle, and 6 miles S. of Dalkeith. The North British railway passes through the S. part of the parish, and has a station at Tynehead. This par. is in the presb. of Dalkeith, and in the patron. of J. A. Burn Callander, Esq. The stipend of the minister is £291. The church, a venerable cruciform structure, is incomplete as regards the W. end. There is also a Free church at Pathhead.

CRICK, a hmlt. in the par. of Caerwent, hund. of Caldicott, in the co. of Monmouth, 3½ miles S.W. of Chepstow, its post town. It is situated on the Roman way to Caerwent.

CRICK, a par. in the hund. of Guilsborough, in the co. of Northampton, 6 miles S.E. of Rugby, and 6½ N.E. of Daventry. It has a station on the London and North-Western railway, which is 2 miles from the village. It is situated on the Union canal, near the ancient Watling Street. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £890, in the patron. of St. John's College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. The charities amount to £70. There is a National Society's school, also girls' and infants' schools. The Independents have a chapel. Archbishop Laud was rector of this parish about seven years. It is a meet for the Pytchley hounds.

CRICKADARN, or CERRIGCADARN, a par. in the hund. of Talgarth, in the co. of Brecon, 5½ miles S. of Builth. It is situated at the junction of the rivers Clettwr and Wye, and contains the hmlts. of North and South Crickadarn, and Erwrd. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. with the vic. of Llande-

valley, £686, in the patron. of Colonel L. V. Watkins. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The charities amount to £9 per annum.

CRICKEITH. *See* Criccieth, Carnarvonshire.

CRICKET MALHERBIE, a par. in the hund. of Abdick, in the co. of Somerset, 2 miles S. of Ilminster, its post town, and 2¼ N.E. of Chard. The parish, which extends along the bank of the canal, is of small extent, and contains only six houses. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £80, in the patron. of Mrs. Elizabeth Pitt, who is lady of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is a stone structure, in the pointed style, consisting of nave, chancel, aisles, S. porch, and tower with spire. It contains a brass to the Pitt family, and some fine specimens of stained glass.

CRICKET ST. THOMAS, a par. in the hund. of South Petherton, in the co. of Somerset, 4 miles E. of Chard, its post town, and 5 W. of Crewkerne. The parish is of small extent, and contains only a few scattered houses. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £106, in the patron. of Lord Bridport. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas, is built of stone, consisting of nave, chancel, centre aisle, and tower. Lord Bridport is lord of the manor, and resides at Cricket Lodge.

CRICKETT, a tnshp. in the par. of Ellesmere, in the co. of Salop, 2 miles W. of Ellesmere.

CRICKHEATH, a tnshp. in the par. of Oswestry, in the co. of Salop, 3½ miles S. of Oswestry.

CRICKHENLEY, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Soothill, par. of Dewsbury, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles N.W. of Huddersfield.

CRICKHOWELL, a hund. in the co. of Brecon, contains the pars. of Crickhowell, Llan-bedr, Llan-fihangel-Cwmdû, Llanelly, Llangattock, Llangunider, Llangenny, and Partrishow.

CRICKHOWELL, a par. and market town in the hund. of Crickhowell, in the co. of Brecon, 13½ miles S.E. of Brecknock, and 6 from Abergavenny. It is situated on the river Usk, near the Newport canal, and is said to have taken its name from the ancient British camp called *Crug Hywell*, situated on Bruanog Hill, near the Roman way *Via Julia Montana*. It was here that Sir Richard Evans halted with 3,000 men-at-arms on his way to Bosworth Field, waiting to be joined by the men of Brecknock. His standard with the word Richmond on it was here hoisted, and the street leading to this place is still called Standard-street. The town is well built, and is a borough by prescription, containing nearly 300 houses, with bank, Union poorhouse, and a fine old bridge of 14 arches. The ancient townhall is now a farmhouse barn, but has still its original Gothic roof with oak ribs and arches. The shoe and paper manufactures are carried on to a small extent. Crickhowell is the head of a Poor-law Union, superintendent registry, and new County Court district. The bailiff is nominated by the Duke of Beaufort, who is lord of the manor. Petty sessions for the hundred are held in the town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £650, in the patron. of the Duke of Beaufort. It was until recently a sinecure rectory held by the late Lord William Somerset, the spiritual cure being administered by a vicar. On the application of the Rev. J. Evans, B.D., the rectory was added to the vicarage, and also more than half the rectorial tithes of Cwmdû, and thus the clause of the Act enabling a private patron to take from a larger living and add it to a smaller benefice, was for the first time brought into operation. The church is dedicated to St. Edmund, and contains a handsome marble monument to the Herbert family; also an effigy of a knight in chain mail, with sword, belt, and shield, with the arms of the Herberts. This was till recently the only church with a spire in the county. The Calvinists, and English and Welsh Methodists have each a chapel. There are two day and two Sunday schools. This place is celebrated as a fishing station for salmon and trout. There are remains of an old castle overgrown with ivy. The surrounding scenery is very beautiful and picturesque, and the neighbourhood is much frequented by invalids, for the benefit of the bracing air and excellent milk from the goats. At Llangattock Park a cairn was recently opened containing Roman coins of Constantine, and human bones; the coins were presented by Emily Duchess of Beaufort, to the British Museum. A market is held on Thursday, and fairs on the 12th May and the 22nd September.

CRICKLADE HUNDRED. *See* Highworth, Wilts.

CRICKLADE, a market town and parliamentary borough, in the hund. of Highworth, Cricklade, and Staple, in the co. of Wilts, 40 miles N. of Salisbury, 25 from Devizes, and 3½ from the Purton station of the Great Western railway. It is a very ancient place, supposed to be the *Cerigwlâd* of the Britons, though others derive its name from two Saxon words, *Crecca*, "a brook," and *lædian*, "to empty," as the small rivers Churn and Key here join the Thames, which takes its rise on the Gloucestershire border. Being situated on the Roman road from *Corinium* or Cirencester to *Spinæ*, it was a place of considerable importance in the Saxon times, before it was plundered by Prince Ethelwald in 905, when he marched to oppose the election of Edward the Elder to the throne. In 1016 it was again plundered by Canute the Dane. From the reign of Edward I. it occasionally returned members to parliament until 1782, when in consequence of notorious bribery the elective franchise was extended to the adjoining hunds. of Highworth, Staple, Kingsbridge, and Malmesbury, except that part of the latter now included in the borough of Malmesbury. At the passing of the Reform Act its limits remained unaltered, Cricklade, Brinckworth, and Swindon being appointed the polling-places. The town, which is pleasantly situated in a champaign country on the S. bank of the river Isis or Thames, consists principally of one long street, paved and lighted with gas. It is a borough by prescription, and is nominally governed by a bailiff and town council, appointed by a jury at the court-leet of the lord of the manor. It is the head of a deanery, of a Poor-law Union comprising 14 parishes, and of a superintendent registry, but is included within the Swindon new County Court district. The town of Cricklade is divided into two parishes, that of St. Mary and that of St. Sampson. The former is a rect. val. £83, in the gift of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church of St. Mary is an ancient Norman structure, with a handsome stone cross of one shaft on a flight of steps in the churchyard. The latter is a vic. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £365, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury. The church, dedicated to St. Sampson, is partly in the Norman style of architecture. It is a large cruciform edifice with a handsome square tower, crowned with a pierced parapet and pinnacles, and containing a very old clock. To the S. is a chapel, built by the Hungerford family, and now used as a vestry. There are also chapels belonging to the Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. The charities amount to £289 per annum. Here was a school founded by Robert Jenner, goldsmith, of London, in the year 1652. There are some remains of a priory founded in the reign of Henry III. Saturday is market day. A cattle and cheese market is held on the third Tuesday in each month, and a fair on the 21st September.

CRICKLAND, a hmlt. in the co. of Lancaster, 3½ miles S. of Burton-in-Kendal. It is situated near the Lancaster canal and railway.

CRICKLAS, a hmlt. in the par. of Abergwilly, in the co. of Carmarthen, 1½ mile W. of Carmarthen.

CRICKSTOWN, or CREEKSTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Ratoath, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles N.E. of Dunshauglin. Ratoath is its post town. The parish is traversed by the road from Dublin to Slane. The surface consists of tolerably good soil. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Ratoath, £595, in the patron. of the crown and T. L. Norman, Esq. Greekstown, in the Roman Catholic arrangement, gives name to the union, including the

pars. of Kilmoon, Donaghmore, Kilbrew, and Grenogue, and has a chapel and school here, besides two other chapels within the union. There are some vestiges of the church and of the family mansion of the Barnewalls, the former proprietors of the parish.

CRIDLING STUBBS, a tnshp. partly in the par. of Womersley, and partly in that of Darrington, lower div. of the wap. of Osgoldcross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3½ miles E. of Pontefract, its post town, and 2 N.E. of Womersley.

CRIECH, a par. in the co. of Sutherland, Scotland. It contains the vil. of Bonar Bridge, and extends about 30 miles in a south-easterly direction, from Benmore-Assynt, to within 3 miles of Dornoch. Its breadth is from 2 to 10 miles, and it is bounded by Larg on the N., Assynt on the W., the river Oikell and the Darnoch Firth on the S., and the par. of Dornoch on the E. The surface is chiefly mountain and moorland, and pastures great numbers of black cattle and sheep. There are several lakes and much natural wood, chiefly oak and birch. Whinstone is quarried, and the salmon fisheries of the Shin, one of the tributaries of the Oikell, are very valuable. Near the church is an obelisk 8 feet long and 4 feet broad, said to mark the grave of a Danish chief. A fortification on the Dun of Criech is said to have been erected in the 12th century by an ancestor of the Earl of Ross. The parish, which is traversed by four excellent roads, is in the presb. of Dornoch, and in the patron. of the crown and the Duke of Sutherland. The stipend of the minister is £209. The parish church stands 3 miles S.E. of Bonar Bridge, and there is a royal bounty mission at Rosehall. There are also two free churches, one at Criech and the other at Rosehall.

CRIEFF, a par. and market town in the district and co. of Perth, Scotland. It is for the most part situated in Strathearn, and is bounded by the pars. of Muthill, Madderty, Monivaird, Monzie, and Foulis-Wester. It lies between the Turrit on the W., the Shaggy on the N.W., the Pow on the E., and the Earn on the S. Besides the above, which is the *quoad sacra* parish, the following lands belong, *quoad civilia*, to this par. namely, Glenalmond, Corriemuckloch, Callander, and Achalhanzie. The parish, *quoad sacra*, is about 4 miles square. The surface is highland in character, and beautifully wild and romantic. Some 600 acres are wooded, and sandstone is quarried. The chief landowners are Lady Willoughby D'Eresby, Lord Abercrombie, Sir P. K. Murray, Moray of Abercairney, Murray of Dollerie, and Græme of Inchbrakie. The town of Crieff is connected by rail with the Scottish Central railway. This par. is in the presb. of Auchterarder, synod of Perth and Stirling, and in the patron. of Lady Willoughby D'Eresby. The stipend of the minister is about £240. The West church, built in 1837 as a chapel-of-ease, is seated for 1,000 persons. There are also a Free church, two United Presbyterian churches, an Episcopalian chapel, Baptist chapel, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The town of Crieff stands near the river Earn, on the road from Perth to Stirling, and is 17 miles W. of Perth, and 21 N. of Stirling. Montrose frequently made it his headquarters during the civil wars of the 17th century, and it was burnt during the rebellion of 1715. It is at present about to be erected into a burgh under the new Police Act. It is situated on the western base of a hill, which commands a good view of part of the beautiful valley of the Earn. Many mansions adorn the landscape in the vicinity, among which are Ferntower House, Drummond Castle, and Ochertyre. On Tomnacheastle is an obelisk to the memory of Sir David Baird, the conqueror of Tippoo Saib at Seringapatam. The town consists of three principal streets, meeting in a central square, and the chief buildings are Morrison's Academy, Taylor's Institution, the Townhouse, the Masons' Hall, and St. Margaret's College, lately an Episcopalian establishment for the education of young ladies, but now in the possession of R. C. Bishop of Edinburgh. On the Gallow Hill, to the W. of the town, the seneschals of the royal estate of Strathearn used to execute their sentences on malefactors. These judges were of the house of Drummond, and existed from the 14th century until their abolition in 1748. This town has long been celebrated for its salubrity, good water, and sheltered position, which have rendered it a favourite resort for invalids. The chief manufactures are the tanning of leather, the making of coarse linens and worsteds, and of cotton goods for the Glasgow manufacturers. Before the establishment of the Falkirk trysts in 1770, this town was the great market for the sale of black cattle, and it is still much resorted to by Highland drovers. There is a weekly market every Thursday, and fairs are held in January, February, March, April, June, July, August, and October.

CRIEVE, a hill in the co. of Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, about 3 miles S.E. of Ballybay, and a similar distance S.W. of Castleblaney. Its height is inconsiderable, but its isolated position renders it a commanding vantage ground. From its sides slate of good quality is quarried, and on its top is Lough English. From the facility of obtaining water power, numerous bleach-mills have been established around the hill. The Crieve loughs and several handsome residences lie at its foot.

CRIFFEL, or CROWFELL, a mountain in the co. of Kirkcudbright, Scotland, near Southerness. It is above 1,800 feet high, and commands a view of the Solway.

CRIFTINS, a tnshp. in the par. of Ellesmere, in the co. of Salop.

CRIGGIE, two vils. of this name, one in the par. of Dunnotar, the other in that of St. Cyrn's, both in the co. of Kincardine, Scotland.

CRIGGION, or CRUGGION, a tnshp. in the par. of Alberbury, hund. of Cawrse, in the co. of Montgomery, 9 miles N.E. of Welshpool. It is situated on the river Severn, and is supposed by some antiquaries to be the spot where Caractacus was finally vanquished by Ostorius Scapula. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £108, in the patron. of V. Vickers, Esq. On Breiddon Hill, under which this village stands, is the Rodney pillar.

CRIGGLESTONE, a tnshp. in the par. of Sandall Magna, lower div. of the wap. of Agbrigg, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3½ miles S.W. of Wakefield, its post town, and 4 from Barnsley. It is situated on the southern bank of the river Aire, and contains the hmlts. of Chapelthorpe, Crigglestone, Dirtcar, Hall Green, and part of New-Miller-Dam. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the collieries.

CRIMCHARD, a tnshp. in the par. of Chard, hund. of Kingsbury, in the co. of Somerset. *See* CHARD.

CRIMOND, a par. in the district of Buchan, in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland. It is situated on the coast, halfway between Peterhead and Fraserburgh. It is 5½ miles in length, and 3 wide at the southern end, from which the breadth diminishes northward. An ancient sea cliff, 200 feet in height, stretches along the shore a quarter of a mile inland from the sea. The lake of Strathbeg, 500 acres in extent, occupies part of the low ground between the forementioned cliff and the sea. The burgh of Rattray formerly stood a quarter of a mile S. of the lake. Fairs are held in February, August, and October. This par. is in the presb. of Deer and synod of Aberdeen, and in the patron. of the Earl of Fife. The stipend of the minister is £204.

CRIMPLESHAM, a par. in the hund. of Clackclose, in the co. of Norfolk, 2½ miles E. of Downham Market station, on the Ely Junction branch of the Great Eastern railway, and 10 from Swaffham. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £69, in the patron of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, is a neat structure, with nave and tower. The charities amount to £23 per annum, including the fuel allotment. There are a Sunday-school and a small free school. William Bagge, Esq., is lord of the manor.

CRIMSCOTT, a hmlt. in the par. of Whitchurch, hund of Kington, in the co. of Warwick, 5 miles S.E. of Stratford-on-Avon.

CRINAN CANAL, communicating between Loch Fine and the Sound of Jura, at the head of the peninsula of Cantire, in the co. of Argyle, Scotland. It was begun in 1793, and opened in 1801. Some £200,000 have been expended on it, and it is now under the management of the Commissioners for the Caledonian canal. It is 9 miles long, and affords a communication for vessels of 200 tons with the Western Ocean, without the necessity of their passing round the Mull of Cantire. It was originally established as a commercial speculation, but it has never paid any dividend or interest, either to the government or to the original proprietors, as the receipts have generally been balanced by the expenditure. A village of the same name has sprung up at the head of Loch Gilp, near the banks of the canal.

CRINDLE, a vil. in the bar. of Keenaght, in the co. of Londonderry, Ireland, 3 miles from Newtown-Limavady.

CRINGLEFORD, a par. in the hund. of Humbleyard, in the co. of Norfolk, 2½ miles S.W. of Norwich. It is situated on the river Yare, near the bridge. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £100, in the patron. of the mayor and corporation of Norwich. The church, dedicated to St. Albert, is a flint structure, with square tower, nave, chancel, and N. porch. It contains a handsome font, beautifully carved. There is a school for both sexes, and a large corn-mill.

CRINGLES, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Silsden, par. of Kildwick, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3½ miles S.W. of Skipton.

CRINKILL, a vil. in the bar. of Ballybritt, in King's County, Ireland, 3 miles from Birr.

CRINNIS, EAST, a tin-mine in the par. of St. Austell, in the co. of Cornwall, one of the richest in England, having yielded about £80,000 worth of ore in one year; silver and antimony are also found.

CRINOW, or CROYNWYDD, a par. in the hund. of Dungleddy, in the co. of Pembroke, 1½ mile E. of Narberth, and 10 miles from Tenby. There is no village, only a few scattered houses. The whole parish belongs to the Eatons of Parc Glâs. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £86, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. David.

CRIPTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Winterbourne-Came, in the hund. of Culliford Tree, in the co. of Dorset, 3 miles S. of Dorchester, its post town. There are only four houses.

CRISHOGE, a vil. in the bar. of Scarwalsh, in the co. of Wexford, Ireland, 4 miles W. of Ferns.

CRIT, a bog lying between the bars. of Clonmacnoon, and Kinconnel, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Ballinasloe. Its area is 2,705 acres, and it is drained by the streams Killure and Ahascragh.

CRITCHELL, LONG, a par. in the hund. of Knowlton, in the East Shaston div. of the co. of Dorset, 6 miles W. of Cranborne, and 5 N.W. of Wimborne station on the London and South-Western railway. The village, which is small, is situated near Achling Ditch, which formed part of the Roman way Icknield Street, leading from Old Sarum to Sturminster. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury, annexed to the rect. of Critchell Moore in 1774. The church was dedicated to St. Mary.

CRITCHELL MOORE, a par. in the hund. of Badbury, in the East Shaston div. of the co. of Dorset, 2½ miles S. of Long Critchell, and 7 N.W. of Wimborne. It contains the hmlt. of Wandswood. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. with the rect. of Long Critchell, £371, in the patron. of H. C. Sturt, Esq. The church, dedicated to All Saints, contains tombs of the Uredale and Sturt families. Critchell House, a fine old mansion, is the seat of the Sturts.

CRIXETH. *See* CREEKSEA, Essex.

CROAGH, a par. in the bar. of Lower Connello, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles E. of Rathkeale, its post town. The parish is bisected by the intrusion of a part of Adare. The road from Limerick to Rathkeale traverses the interior. The surface is flat, consisting of good soil, on a limestone bottom. Lead-ore is found in small quantities. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Limerick, val. £431, in the patron. of Sir W. Barrington, Bart. The church, once collegiate, stands in the village. It was formerly a handsome cruciform edifice, but is now fast falling into decay. This parish gives name to a Roman Catholic district, including Kilfinney, and has a chapel. There are three day schools and a National school. In the village are six almshouses, endowed and built for as many widows by John Walcott, Esq., allotting to each a piece of land and a small weekly allowance. The village was formerly a corporate town, and there yet remain ruins of a fine abbey and two castles. James II. is said to have halted at Amigan Castle after the battle of the Boyne. Fairs are held on the 1st March, 1st May, 2nd August, and 1st November.

CROAGH, a vil. in the bar. of Burren, in the co. of Clare, Ireland, 6 miles S.W. of Burren: there is also a hmlt. of the same name in the bar. of Omagh, in the co. of Tyrone.

CROAGHAN. *See* CROGHAN, Roscommon.

CROAGHILL, a hmlt. in the bar. of Ballymoe, in the co. of Galway, Ireland, 8 miles N.E. of Dunmore.

CROAGHPATRICK, a mountain in the bar. of Morisk, in the co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It rises on the S. shore of Clew Bay, 2,530 feet above the level of the sea, and is remarkable for the grandeur of its appearance, and for the extent and beauty of the ever-varying views obtained from its heights. It formed part of the old territory of Partrigia de Monte, which stretched to Lake Corrib, and is celebrated as the spot where St. Patrick began his mission. At certain seasons of the year thousands of the peasantry wend their way up the mountain sides to pay homage at the numerous shrines and relics that occur on the summit. Here is also a small lake in which are preserved two sacred trout.

CROCHETSTOWN, a vil. in the bar. of Tireragh, in the co. of Sligo, Ireland, 3 miles from Ballina.

CROCKAGAY, a hmlt. in the bar. of Mohill, in the co. of Leitrim, Ireland, 2 miles S. of Cloone.

CROCKALISSA, a hmlt. in the bar. of Mohill, in the co. of Leitrim, Ireland, 5 miles E. of Durmod.

CROCKENHILL, a hmlt. partly in the par. of St. Mary Cray, and partly in the par. of Eynesford, hund. of Ruxley, in the co. of Kent, 2 miles N.W. of Eynesford, and 2 from the Farningham railway station. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £100, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to All Souls, is in the early English style of architecture, and contains some beautiful stained-glass windows. There are six almshouses and a village school.

CROCKER-HILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Boxgrove, hund. of Box, in the co. of Sussex, 2½ miles N.E. of Chichester. There is also a place of this name in the co. of Southampton, 2 miles N. of Fareham.

CROCKERN-PILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Easton-in-Gordano, in the co. of Somerset, 4 miles N.W. of Bristol. It is situated on the southern bank of the Avon, near its confluence with the Severn, and is the Bristol pilot station.

CROCKERN TOR, a wild moor in the forest of Dartmoor, in the S. div. of the co. of Devon, where the ceremony of opening the stannary courts takes place, after which they are adjourned to a town.

CROCKERNWELL, a hmlt. in the co. of Devon, 10 miles W. of Exeter. It is situated near the river Teign, in the midst of fine rocky scenery.

CROCKERTON, a chplry. in the par. of Longbridge-Deverill, in the co. of Wilts, 2 miles S. of Warminster.

CROCKETFORD, a vil. in the pars. of Kirkpatrick-Durham and Urr, in the co. of Kirkcudbright, Scotland, 6 miles N.E. of Castle-Douglas. It is situated on the river Urr, surrounded by heath and moor.

CROCKFORD BRIDGE, over the Bourn brook, in the co. of Surrey, 2 miles S. of Chertsey.

CROCKHAM HILL, a chplry. in the par. and hund. of Westerham, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, in the co. of

Kent, 2½ miles from Westerham. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Canterbury, and in the patron. of C. Warde, Esq. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. There is a National school for both sexes.

CROCKNABOYOGE, a hmlt. in the bar. of Rosclogher, in the co. of Leitrim, Ireland, 4 miles S. of Kinlough.

CROCKRAUN, a vil. in the bar. of Slievemargy, in Queen's County, Ireland, 2 miles from Carlow.

CROCK STREET, a hmlt. in the pars. of Ilminster and Donyatt, in the co. of Somerset, 1¼ mile S.W. of Ilminster. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the neighbouring potteries.

CROES AND BERWYN, a tnshp. in the par. of Caron-ys-Clawdd, hund. of Penarth, in the co. of Cardigan, 2½ miles S.E. of Tregaron. It is situated on the river Croes, which joins the Teivi.

CROESLLECHAN, a cromlech in the co. of Brecon, near Talgarth; its top stone has been lifted several inches by a hawthorn growing under it.

CROESLLWYBIR, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanidloes, in the co. of Montgomery, 1 mile from Llanidloes.

CROE-WATER, a stream in the par. of Kintail, in the co. of Ross, Scotland, falling into Loch Duich. It gives name to a district.

CROFORD, a tythg. in the par. of Wiveliscombe, in the co. of Somerset, 2 miles E. of the vil. of Wiveliscombe, and 15 S.W. of Bridgwater. It is united with Nunnington.

CROFT, a par. in the hund. of Wolphy, in the co. of Hereford, 4½ miles N.W. of Leominster station, and 18 from Hereford. It is situated on the river Lugg, and contains the tnshp. of Newton. There are only a few scattered houses. The manor belonged to the Crofts from before the Conquest. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. with the vic. of Yarpole, £283, in the patron. of E. H. K. Davies, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a small structure, containing monuments to the Crofts and several brasses. There is a National school (partly endowed) in connection with Yarpole. Croft Castle, the seat of E. K. Davies, Esq., is a fine old building, formerly the residence of the Croft family; in the park belonging to which is Croft Ambury, supposed to have been a camp of the British king Ambrosius, of elliptical form, with double ditch and ramparts. E. K. Davies, Esq., is lord of the manor.

CROFT, a par. in the hund. of Candleshoe, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 4¾ miles E. of Firsby railway station, and 4 from Burgh. It is situated on the river Steeping, along the raised road called Croft Bank. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £480, in the patron. of Lord Monson. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a handsome stone structure in the early English style, and contains a fine screen. The charities amount to £3 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel, besides several cottages used as almshouses, and there is a free school. Lord Monson is lord of the manor.

CROFT, a par. in the wap. of East Gilling, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles S. of Darlington, and 15 from Leeds. It is situated on the river Tees, and has a railway station on the Great Northern line, with which the town is connected by a short branch line. The par. contains Halnaby, Dalton, Great Smeaton, and Stapleton. The village or town of Croft has a good sulphur spa, and is visited in summer as a watering-place. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £825, in the patron. of the crown. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an old stone edifice, and contains tombs of the Clervaux family. The charities amount to £10 per annum. Sir W. Chaytor, Bart., of Croft Hall, is lord of the manor.

CROFT, a par. in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, in the co. of Leicester, 5 miles E. of Hinkley, its post town, and 3 N.W. of the Broughton Astley station, on the London and North-Western railway. It is situated on the river Soar. The inhabitants are employed in stocking weaving and agriculture. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £582, in the patron. of the Rev. R. T. Adnutt. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a narrow Gothic building, with a square tower. It contains a brass of a knight in mail, of the year 1310. There is a National school, also a day and Sunday school. Croft Hall, the seat of William Brookes, Esq., is a fine mansion.

CROFT, a hmlt. in the par. of Winwick, hund. of West Derby, in the co. of Lancaster, 3 miles S.E. of Newton, and 4 N. of Warrington. Joined with Southworth, it forms a tnshp. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Chester, in the patron. of the rector. The church, dedicated to Christ, is a new structure built in 1853, in the Gothic style. The Independents, Methodists, and Roman Catholics have each a chapel. There is an endowed school, also a Sunday-school.

CROFT, a hmlt. in the hund. of Stottesden, in the co. of Salop, 2 miles W. of Bridgnorth. It is pleasantly situated near the banks of the Severn.

CROFTDYKE, a vil. in the par. of Ceres, in the co. of Fife, Scotland, 5 miles N. of Largo.

CROFTHANDY, a hmlt. in the par. of Redruth, hund. of Penwith, in the co. of Cornwall, 8 miles W. of Truro.

CROFTHEAD, a vil. in the par. of Neilston, in the co. of Renfrew, Scotland, 4 miles S. of Paisley. It is situated on the banks of Severn Water, among the Lochliboside hills. There is also a vil. of this name in the par. of Whitburn, in the co. of Linlithgow.

CROFTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Thursby, Cumberland ward, in the co. of Cumberland, 3½ miles N.E. of Wigton, and near Carlhwaite railway station. Crofton Hall, the seat of Sir Wastell Briscoe, Bart., is delightfully situated in an extensive park, well stocked with deer, and which contains a fishpond of nearly 12 acres. Sir W. Briscoe is lord of the manor, and has recently reclaimed much land from the heath. Many ancient coins have been found; and at a short distance is a conical artificial mound, now planted with trees, supposed to be a tumulus of some British chieftain.

CROFTON, a chplry. in the par. of Titchfield, in the co. of Hants, 2½ miles S.W. of Fareham. It is situated near the South-Western railway, and contains Stubbington. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Titchfield. The church is dedicated to the Holy Rood.

CROFTON, a par. in the lower div. of the wap. of Agbrigg, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2½ miles S.W. of Wakefield, its post town, and 1½ mile from Oakenshaw railway station. It contains the hmlt. of Barkwood. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £334, in the patron. of the Duchy of Lancaster. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a stone edifice in the later English style of architecture, and contains several monuments. The charities amount to £19 per annum. There is a Sunday and two day schools. Mrs. H. Wilson is lady of the manor.

CROFTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Swarby, wap. of Aswardhurn, in the co. of Lincoln, half a mile S.E. of Swarby, and 3¼ miles S. of Sleaford.

CROFTON-WITH-WOLFHALL, a tythg. in the par. of Great Bedwin, in the co. of Wilts, 5 miles S.W. of Hungerford. It is situated on the Kennet and Avon canal.

CROGDEAN, or CROOKDEAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkwhelpington, N.E. div. of Tindale ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 8½ miles E. of Bellingham, and 15 from Morpeth, its post town. It contains only two houses.

CROGEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanddeiniol, in the co. of Merioneth, 4 miles E. of Bala. It is situated on the river Dee. Here is a meet for the harriers of Captain Hopwood.

CROGEN-IDDON and CROGEN-Y-LADIES, tnshps. in the par. of Llangollen, in the co. of Denbigh, near Chirth Castle and the village of Llangollen.

CROGENNANT-WITH-MORFA, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangelynin, in the co. of Merioneth, 3½ miles N. of Towyn.

CROGHAN, a par. in the bar. of Lower Philipstown, in King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles on the road from Philipstown to Edenderry, its post town, and thence to Tyrrel's Pass. The surface is flat and boggy. The Grand canal passes near the southern boundary. Croghan Hill, immortalised by Spenser in the "Faerie Queen," being the only rising ground in the locality, forms a striking feature; it is entirely cultivated, and from its summit an extensive view may be obtained of the surrounding country. At the foot of the hill stand the ruins of a church and the cottage of Earl Charleville, the owner of the estate; and near its summit are some monumental remains of interest. The living is a suspended rect. in the dioc. of Kildare, in the patron. of the bishop. This parish has no church, but here is a Roman Catholic chapel, and a day school supported by local contributions.

CROGHAN, or CROAGHAN, a vil. in the bar. of Tullyhunco, in the co. of Cavan, Ireland, 3 miles from Killeshandra.

CROGHAN, a vil. in the pars. of Killaken and Killumod, bar. of Boyle, in the co. of Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It is situated on the road from Boyle to Strokestown. There is a dispensary within the Boyle Poor-law Union, and petty sessions are held in the village. Fairs are held on Wednesday after Trinity Sunday, and on the 28th October.

CROGHAN, or SLIEVE-CROGHAN, a mountain on the Island of Achill, in the bar. of Burrishoole, in the co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. Its height is 2,300 feet above the sea-level, and on its sides are many rare plants. It stands on the western side of the island, presenting to the sea a nearly perpendicular face, bearing all the appearance of having been sliced down from top to bottom. It is admitted to be the most terrible precipice in Ireland, and from its eagle-haunted summit is a magnificent view of the Atlantic Ocean.

CROGHAN-KINSHELA, a mountain in the par. and bar. of Arklow, in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of Arklow. It rises 2,064 feet above sea-level, and the road from Arklow to Ferns lies at its base. Eleven different metals are found in this mountain, and in its environs in 1775 gold was discovered. The fact was kept secret until 1796, when thousands hurried to the spot, and realised a sum of £10,000. Government then took possession of the mine, but the amount realised did not cover the expenses of mining, and the scheme was finally abandoned. "The Wicklow Gold Mines" have ever since afforded a theme for burlesque and jest.

CROGHAN-MOIRA is a hill near the above, said to contain veins of gold.

CROGHTON. *See* CROUGHTON, co. Chester.

CROGLIN, a par. in Leath ward, in the co. of Cumberland, 12 miles N.E. of Penrith, its post town, and 4½ from Kirkoswald. It is situated on Croglin Water, a tributary of the river Eden. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £300, in the patron. of the Rev. E. Bowman. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a small plain stone structure. The tithes were commuted in 1808. Hunter's free school, where Dr. Locke, who founded the lying-in hospital at Westminster, was educated, has an income from endowment of £16 10*s*. There is a day school for both sexes: also a Sunday-school. In this parish stands the lofty mountain called "Croglin Fell." At Newbiggen, near here, is a Wesleyan meeting-room. Lord Leconfield is lord of the manor of Croglin, and the Earl of Carlisle of Newbiggen. A cattle and sheep fair is held on the 18th August.

CROGO, a vil. in the bar. of Balmaclellan, in the co. of Kirkcudbright, Scotland, 9 miles W. of New Galloway.

CROGRONE, a quondam par. in the bar. of East Carbery, in the co. of Cork, Ireland, now united to Kilbritain.

CROGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Oswald, higher div. of the hund. of Wirrall, in the co. of Chester, 4½ miles N. of Chester. It is situated on the Mersey canal.

CROHANE, a par. in the bar. of Slieveardagh, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles E. of Killenaule, its post town. It is situated on the borders of the co. of Limerick. The surface consists of a medium soil, with coal in some parts. A tributary to the river Lingay passes through the interior. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel, united to Lismullin, joint val. £785, in the patron. of the bishop. Here are Roman Catholic and parish schools.

CROICH, a *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of Kincardine, in the cos. of Ross and Cromarty, Scotland, 3 miles from Bonar.

CROLIN, or CROULIN, a group of small islands in the district of Wester Ross, in the cos. of Ross and Cromarty, Scotland. These islands are situated off the entrance of Loch Carron. Croulinmore, the largest of them, is a mile long.

CROMAR, a div. in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland, comprising the pars. of Tarland, Migvie, Logie-Coldstone, Coul, and part of Tulloch.

CROMARTY, a par. in the district of Easter Ross, in the cos. of Ross and Cromarty, Scotland. It is bounded by the Cromarty Firth on the N., the Moray Firth on the E., and the pars. of Rosemarkie and Resolis on the S. and W. It is 7 miles long from E. to W., with a breadth varying from 1 to 4 miles. The cliffs at the E. of the par., overlooking the junction of the Cromarty and Moray Firths, are very lofty, attaining a height of nearly 500 feet. The coast line skirting the S. of the Cromarty Firth presents the appearance so frequently met with in other parts of Scotland, of an inland cliff parallel to the sea, and which seems at a recent geological period to have been washed by the tide. The sole proprietors of the parish are Ross of Cromarty, and Munro of Udale. This par. is in the presb. of Chanonry, and synod of Ross, and in the patron. of the crown. The stipend of the minister is £252. There is a Gaelic chapel, the minister of which has £150 from all sources, including the allowance of £50 from government. There is also a Free church. The town of Cromarty is situated on the E. end of the level terrace which separates the inland cliff, mentioned above, from the sea. In 1861 it contained 327 houses, inhabited by a population of 1,491, against 1,988 in 1851, showing a decrease of 497 in the decennial period. The sea bounds it on two sides, and the scenery on all sides is beautiful in the extreme. The harbour affords shelter to vessels of 400 tons, and is much resorted to as a harbour of refuge from storms. A fixed red light is displayed, visible at a distance of 9 miles. A considerable trade is carried on in the herring fishery. This town unites with Wick, Dingwall, Dornoch, Kirkwall, and Tain, in returning a member to parliament. Its government consists of a provost, 2 bailies, and 7 councillors. It has been rendered famous by the writings of Hugh Miller, who, from the humble occupation of a stonemason, raised himself to a prominent position among the geologists and writers of our day.

CROMARTY FIRTH. This magnificent natural harbour or estuary receives the waters of the Conan at Dingwall, and stretches thence 20 miles in a north-easterly direction, until it joins the Moray Firth. Its breadth varies from 1½ mile to 5 miles, and it contracts at its junction with the Moray Firth into a narrow passage between two lofty wooded bluffs called the Sutors of Cromarty, which, viewed from the E., present the appearance of a gateway. The western reaches, although shallow, are yet navigable at high water by vessels of considerable size, while the more eastern parts have a depth of 15 to 20 fathoms, on a good anchorage.

CROMARTYSHIRE. *See* ROSS AND CROMARTY.

CROMBIE POINT, a vil. in the par. of Torryburn, in the co. of Fife, Scotland, 4 miles S.W. of Dunfermline, and 18 from Edinburgh.

CROMBY, a vil. in the par. of Panbride, in the co. of Forfar, Scotland, 2 miles from Monikie.

CROMDALE, a par. in the district of East Inverness, in the cos. of Elgin and Inverness, Scotland. It is bounded by Knockando on the N., by Inveraven and Kirkmichael on the E., by Abernethy on the S., and by Duthil on the W. It is intersected throughout its

whole length by the Spey, and is 17 miles long by 10 broad in some places. The northern part is hilly, and covered with forest, while a large part of the southern portion, called Cromdale Hill, is barren and covered with heath. The low lands bordering on the Spey are fertile. The Earl of Seafield is the sole proprietor, and his seat, called Castle Grant, is a magnificent old building, situated in a forest 2 miles N. of the Spey. The principal ruins are those of Muckerach Castle, formerly belonging to the Grants of Rothiemurchus, and the extensive remains of a stronghold at the lake of Lochindorb. This par. is in the presb. of Abernethy, and synod of Moray, and in the patron. of the Earl of Seafield. The stipend of the minister is £249. The parish church is situated to the S. of the Spey, but there is a Mission church, and a Baptist chapel at Grantown, on the N. of the river. There is also a Free church in the parish.

CROMER, a par. in the hund. of North Erpingham, in the co. of Norfolk, 20 miles N. of Norwich, and 9 N.W. of Walsham. It is one of the most fashionable watering places on the eastern coast, and is a coastguard station, but as yet there is neither railway nor gas. The village is admirably situated on the cliffs of the North Sea, commanding a wide prospect over the sea, in which the sun is seen to rise and set during the summer months. It contains a handsome terrace, and many villas for the accommodation of visitors. The old part of the town is chiefly inhabited by fishermen. In ancient times it had a considerable foreign trade, and was a market town before the harbour of Shipden was washed away by the sea in the reign of Henry IV., from which time the land has been gradually decreasing from the encroachments of the sea. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £154, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is a beautiful edifice, in the early English style of architecture, built of flint, with a tower 156 feet high. The charities amount to £28, besides £75 from the Goldsmiths' Company. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There is an endowed school, founded in 1502 by Sir B. Reed, then Lord Mayor of London. Cromer Hall is a beautiful Gothic mansion. An extensive trade is carried on in coals, and lobsters of excellent quality are caught on the coast. B. B. Cabbell, Esq., is lord of the manor. At Foulness is a lighthouse 274 feet above the sea-level, with a revolving light, which can be seen for above 20 miles.

CROMER and CROMER HIDE, two places in the co. of Herts. one near Stevenage, the other near Hatfield.

CROMFORD, a chplry. and market town in the par. of Wirksworth, in the co. of Derby, 2 miles N. of Wirksworth. It is situated on the canal and the river Derwent, and is a station on the Buxton branch of the Midland railway. It was a crown manor at the time of the Conquest, and is called *Cranford* in Domesday Survey. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the cotton-mills, which are worked by a sough nearly 2 miles long, and in the lead-mines and colour works. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £180, in the patron. of P. Arkwright, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small neat structure, erected and endowed by the late Sir Richard Arkwright. The schools, erected for the instruction of the children employed in the cotton factories, are mainly supported by Peter Arkwright, Esq. In 1654 Mrs. Mary Talbot founded almshouses for six poor widows. In the vicinity is Rock House, the seat of the Arkwrights, containing a portrait of Sir Richard Arkwright, who erected the first cotton-mill here in 1775. Roman coins of the Lower Empire have been found at Scarthinnick, and a valuable muriate of lead is deposited in the sough or adit leading from the zinc and lead mines. The Cromford canal crosses the rivers Derwent and Amber by two aqueducts each 200 yards long, and passes under the High Peak railway, at Butterley, by a tunnel of 2,100 yards. The High Peak railway, with stationary engines for the conveyance of minerals, was constructed in 1830 at the cost of £200,000. The market is held on Saturday.

CROMHALL ABBOTS, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Berkeley, union of Thornbury in the co. of Gloucester, 3 miles E. of Thornbury, and 2 from the Wickwar station of the Gloucester and Bristol section of the Great Western railway. It anciently formed part of the possessions of St. Augustine's Abbey at Bristol. Coal and limestone are worked, and there is a large tract of heath. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £468, in the patron. of Oriel College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The parochial charities produce £5 per annum. The principal residence is Cromhall Park.

CROMHALL LYGON, a tythg. in the par. of Cromhall Abbots, as above.

CROMPTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Prestwich, hund. of Salford, in the co. of Lancaster, 3½ miles N. of Oldham. It contains the vils. of Cowlishall, High Crompton, and Shaw. Part of the land is moorland, but the township is densely populated. The inhabitants are employed in the collieries and cotton-mills. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £150, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The church is a modern building. Crompton Hall is in ruins. Lord Lyttelton has a seat here.

CROMWELL, a par. in the N. div. of the wap. of Thurgarton, in the co. of Nottingham, 5 miles N. of Newark, its post town, and 6½ N.E. of Southwell. It is situated on the river Trent, near the London and North-Western railway, which has a station at Newark. The village is small, and entirely agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £420, in the patron. of the Duke of Newcastle, who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is an old structure. There is a parochial school. The tithes were commuted in 1773.

CROMWELL PARK, a vil. in the par. of Redgorton, in the co. of Perth, Scotland, 2 miles from Perth. The inhabitants are employed in the cotton-mills.

CRONBANE, a mountain in the bar. of Arklow, in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is situated on the left bank of the river Ovoca, on the western frontier of the barony. Extensive copper-mines are worked here.

CRONDALL, a hund. in the Odiham div. of the co. of Hants, contains the pars. of Aldershott, Crondall, Farnborough, Long Sutton, and Yateley, comprising 28,220 acres.

CRONDALL, a par. in the upper half of the hund. of Crondall, in the co. of Hants, 3½ miles S.E. of Odiham. It is situated on the Basingstoke canal, and the Roman way to Silchester. It contains the tythgs. of Ewshott, Crondall, Crookham, Swanthorpe, and Dippenhall. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £441, in the patron. of the Hospital of St. Cross, Winchester. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an early English structure, and contains an ancient brass of 1370. There is a district church at Crookham, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £100, in the patron. of the vicar. There are several charities, also an endowed and several other schools. At Ewshott Heath is Cæsar's Camp, with a double ditch. Some old French gold coins have been discovered in a field adjoining.

CRONGORT, a vil. in the bar. of Corcomroe, in the co. of Clare, Ireland, 6 miles N.W. of Ennistymon.

CRONK-E-VODDEE, a district chplry. in the par. of Kirk-German, Isle of Man, near the vil. of Peel. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Sodor and Man, val. £65.

CRONKILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Atcham, in the co. of Salop, 3 miles S.E. of Shrewsbury.

CRONROE, a vil. in the par. of Rathnew, bar. of Newcastle, in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is situated on the coast, near the Great Cronroe Rock, from the summit of which an imposing view may be obtained. Fairs are held on the 12th May and 2nd October.

CRONTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Prescot, hund. of West Derby, in the co. of Lancaster, 2½ miles S.E. of Prescot, near the Runcorn station of the Manchester and Birkenhead line. It contains the vils. of Cronton-Townend and Cronton-Smithies.

CROOK, a chplry. in the par. and ward of Kendal, in the co. of Westmoreland, 4½ miles N.W. of Kendal, its post town, and 1¾ mile W. of the Staveley railway station. The village is small. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £77, in the patron. of the Vicar of Kendal. The church is a fine old stone building.

CROOK, a hmlt. in the par. of Alves, in the co. of Elgin, Scotland, 5 miles W. of Elgin.

CROOK AND BILLY-ROW, a tnshp. and district par. in the par. of Brancepeth, N.W. div. of Darlington ward, in the co. of Durham, 4½ miles N.W. of Bishop Auckland, and 9 S.W. of Durham. It has a station on the Stockton, Darlington, and Lancashire Union railway. The inhabitants are engaged in the collieries and in agriculture. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Durham, val. £150, in the patron. of the Vicar of Brancepeth. The church, dedicated to St. Catherine, is a Gothic building, and contains a handsome font. There is a Roman Catholic church, attached to which is a school. The Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans have each a chapel. There is a National school for boys; also a mechanics' institute. R. Baker, the historian of St. John's College, Cambridge, was born here.

CROOK-BURN, one of the sources of the river Clyde, rising in the S.W. part of the co. of Lanark, Scotland.

CROOKDALE, a vil. in the par. of Bromfield, in the co. of Cumberland, 6 miles S.W. of Wigton. It is situated near the coast of the Solway Firth.

CROOKDEAN. *See* CROGDEAN, Northumberland.

CROOKE, a par. in the bar. of Gualtiere, in the co. of Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles S.E. of Waterford. Dunmore is its post town. It is situated on the inner shores of Waterford Harbour, and on the road from East Passage to Waterford. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Waterford, and in the patron. of the crown. This parish has neither church, chapel, nor school, and in the Roman Catholic arrangement is included in the union of Passage. A project (afterwards abandoned) was entertained for forming a settlement of Genevese refugees here; the village destined for their reception has been since called New Geneva. Here are the ruins of a castle, built by Le Poer, Baron of Curraghmore, in the 13th century, which became a preceptory for Knights Templars. Kilcop House is the principal residence.

CROOKES, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Nether Hallam, and par. of Sheffield, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 1½ mile N. of Sheffield.

CROOK-FARMS, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Thurnham, pars. of Lancaster and Cockerham, in the co. of Lancaster, 4 miles S.S.W .of Lancaster. It is situated near the river Lune.

CROOKHAM, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Crondall, in the co. of Hants, 2½ miles N.E. of Odiham. The village, which is considerable, is situated near the Basingstoke canal. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. with the perpet. cur. of Ewshott, £100, in the patron. of the Vicar of Crondall. The church, called Christchurch, is modern.

CROOKHAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Ford, in the co. of Northumberland, 7 miles N.W. of Wooler. It is situated on the river Till, and contains the hmlts. of Marden and Pillinsburn.

CROOKHAM HEATH, near Newbury, in the co. of Berks.

CROOKHAVEN, a bay and vil. in the bar. of West Carbery, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, It runs inland about 2 miles, and its measurement across is nearly the same; its average depth is 20 fathoms. It affords good anchorage and refuge in foul weather; and there is a small village of the same name near its head.

CROOKHILLS, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Preston-Richard, par. of Heversham, in the co. of Westmoreland, 2½ miles N.E. of Milnthorpe.

CROOKHOUSE, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirk-Newton, in the co. of Northumberland, 3½ miles N.W. of Wooler.

CROOK-OF-DEVON, a hmlt. in the par. of Fossaway, in the cos. of Perth and Kinross, Scotland, 5 miles W. of Kinross. The village comprises eight houses, situated at the bend of the river Devon.

CROOKS and CROOKS MOOR, hmlts. in the tnshps. of Nether-Hallam and Eccleshall Bierlow, par. of Sheffield, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles S.W. of Sheffield.

CROOKSTON, a vil. in the par. of Stow, in the co. of Edinburgh, Scotland, 5 miles N.W. of Stow.

CROOKSTON CASTLE, in the co. of Renfrew, Scotland, 3 miles S.E. of Paisley. It is situated on the river White Cart, and was the seat of Lord Darnley whilst he was wooing Queen Mary.

CROOKSTOWN, formerly INSHIRAHILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Moviddy, bar. of East Muskerry, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It was forfeited by the Clancarties during the disturbances of 1641; thence it passed into the Crook family, from whom it derived its present name.

CROOM, a par. and post town in the bars. of Upper Connello, Coshma, and Pubblebrien, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 11 miles S.S.W. of Limerick, and 127 miles from Dublin by road, or 141 by the Great Southern and Western railway, on which it is a station. The surface consists of very excellent soil upon a substratum of limestone, rising to a pleasant eminence at Tory Hill. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Limerick, val. £927, in the patron. of Edward Croker, Esq. The church is old, and nothing is known of its history. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, united to that of Ballinabannogue; also four day schools and two parish schools. The town is situated upon the river Maigue, which is here crossed by a fine bridge of six arches. It contains a dispensary, corn-mills, and police station, and petty sessions are held within the town. In the vicinity are the ruins of a castle, built in the reign of King John by the O'Donovans, and rebuilt and strengthened on its forfeiture by the Fitzgeralds, who adopted in connection with it their war-cry of *Crom-a-boo*, the present motto of the dukes of Leinster. The old fortress, after being repeatedly taken and retaken at different periods, at length surrendered to William III., and is now the property of E. Croker, Esq., lord of the manor. At Carrigeen are the remains of a round tower. Fairs are held on the 3rd May, 22nd June, 1st September, and 8th December.

CROOM, a hmlt. in the par. of Sledmore, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 7 miles N.W. of Great Driffield.

CROOME D'ABITOT, or CROMB-OSBERN, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Oswaldslow, in the co. of Worcester, 7 miles S.E. of Worcester, and 3½ N.E. of Upton. It is situated near the Birmingham and Gloucester railway. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. with the rect. of Pirton, £500, in the patron. of the Earl of Coventry. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is a modern stone edifice, and contains some beautiful monuments to the Coventry family. The Earl of Coventry, whose seat is here, is lord of the manor. The mansion is in the Italian style of architecture, with a portico of four Ionic pillars, supported on pediments; it was rebuilt on the site of an older edifice, and contains some valuable portraits and paintings, particularly one in the saloon of the Lord Keeper Coventry, the first baron, a descendant of John Coventry, Lord Mayor of London in 1416 and 1425.

CROOME, EARL'S, or CROMB-SIMON, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Oswaldslow, in the co. of Worcester, 2 miles N.E. of Upton-upon-Severn, its post town, 6 from Tewkesbury, and 3 from the Defford station of the Great Western railway. The village is small. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £200, in the patron. of the Rev. C. Dunne. The church is an ancient structure dedicated to St. Nicholas. The parochial charities produce about £17 a year. The chief residences are Earl's Croome Court and Lovant Lodge.

CROOME HILL, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Oswaldslow, in the co. of Worcester, 2 miles S.E. of Croome D'Abitot. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of

Worcester, val. £200, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The charities amount to £19 per annum.

CROPREDY, a par. in the hunds. of Banbury and Bloxham, in the co. of Oxford, 2½ miles N. of Oxford, and 4½ N.E. of Banbury. It is situated on the river Cherwell and the Oxford canal. The par. contains the chplries. of Wardington, Mollington, and Claydon, and the tnshps. of Great and Little Bourton and Coton Williamscote. A battle was fought at Cropredy Bridge in 1644, between Charles I. and the Parliamentarians, in which the former was victorious. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £264, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome building in the decorated perpendicular style of architecture, with a tower. The charities amount to £106 per annum. Here is a Dissenting place of worship, and a National school.

CROPSTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Thurcaston, hund. of West Goscote, in the co. of Leicester, 4 miles N.W. of Leicester. The Earl of Stamford is lord of the manor.

CROPTHORNE, a par. in the middle div. of the hund. of Oswaldslow, in the co. of Worcester, 3 miles S.E. of Pershore, its post town, and 1½ mile S. of Fladbury railway station. It is situated on the banks of the river Avon, and contains the hmlts. of Charlton and Netherton. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £85, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an old stone building in the Gothic style of architecture, and contains monuments to the Dingleys. The charities amount to £16 per annum. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. There is a free school for boys and girls. The Dean and Chapter of Worcester are lords of the manor.

CROPTON, a chplry. in the par. of Middleton, wap. of Pickering Lythe, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3½ miles N.W. of Pickering. It is situated on the river Severn, which rises under Ralph's Cross in the moors. There are traces of an old road and British tumuli. The charities amount to £34 per annum.

CROPWELL BISHOP, a par. in the S. div. of the wap. of Bingham, in the co. of Nottingham, 9 miles S.E. of Nottingham, its post town, and 3½ S.W. of Bingham station, on the London and North-Western railway. It lies on the Fosse Way and the Grantham canal, near the Cropwell Wolds, and is bounded on the E. by the river Smite. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £177, in the patron. of the Bishop of Ripon and the Prebendary of Oxton, alternately. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a fine old structure, with a handsome tower and four bells. The charities amount to £1 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school. The tithes were commuted in 1802.

CROPWELL BUTLER, a tnshp. in the par. of Tythby, S. div. of the wap. of Bingham, in the co. of Nottingham, 1 mile to the N. of Cropwell Bishop. It is situated near the ancient Fosse Way. The tithes were commuted in 1787.

CROSBIE, or CROSBY, a chplry. in the par. of Dundonald, in the co. of Ayr, Scotland. There was anciently a par. of the same name in the co. of Ayr, now united to Monkton.

CROSBY, a tnshp. in the pars. of Flixborough and Fredingham, N. and E. divs. of the hund. of Manley, in the co. of Lincoln, 6 miles E. of Crowle.

CROSBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Bottesford, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 5 miles from Burton, and 10 from Glandford-Brigg, its post town.

CROSBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Leake, wap. of Allertonshire, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles S.E. of Northallerton, and 3 from Bedale, its post town.

CROSBY GARRETT, or GERARD, a par. in East ward, in the co. of Westmoreland, 3½ miles W. of Kirkby Stephen railway station, and 6 from Brough, its post town. It is situated on the river Eden, and is bounded on the S.W. by Crosby Fell. Part of the land is unenclosed and used for sheep-walks. The par. consists of the two detached tnshps. of Crosby Garrett and Little Musgrave, having the chplry. of Soulby, a part of the par. of Kirkby-Stephen, interposed between them. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £107, in the patron. of W. Crawford, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an old Gothic building, situated on a hill. In the village is a Baptist chapel, and Wilson's endowed school, with a revenue of £22 per annum.

CROSBY, GREAT, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Sephton, in the co. of Lancaster, 5 miles N.W. of Liverpool. It is a station on the Liverpool and Southport section of the Lancashire and Yorkshire line. The village, which is considerable, is situated near the river Mersey's mouth, and is resorted to in summer as a bathing-place. The tnshp. also contains the principal part of Waterloo, a much frequented bathing-place, Little Brighton, and Blundell Sands. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £250, in the patron. of the Rector of Sephton. The church is dedicated to St. Luke. There is a grammar school under the direction of the Company of Merchant Taylors of London, as trustees of Harrison's charity; and Halsall's foundation school for girls, also possessed of a considerable endowment, which has recently been augmented by the sale of the school lands. Harrison's grammar school has an endowment of £50 per annum, and Halsall's girls' school £18. The chief residence is Crosby House, the seat of John Myers, Esq., M.P. for the county. Crosby Channel is the main entrance to the Mersey, being three-quarters of a mile broad, with 6 to 10 fathoms water, and is distinguished by a fixed light 81 feet high, visible for 12 miles, which was erected in 1839.

CROSBY, HIGH, a tnshp. in the par. of Crosby-on-Eden, in the co. of Cumberland, 4 miles N.E. of Carlisle. It is situated near the river Eden and the Roman wall.

CROSBY, LITTLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Sephton, in the co. of Lancaster, 1 mile N. of Great Crosby. The chief residence is Crosby Hall, the seat of the Blundells, who have held the manor since the 12th century.

CROSBY, LOW, a tnshp. in the par. of Crosby-on-Eden, in the co. of Cumberland, 5 miles N.E. of Carlisle.

CROSBY-ON-EDEN, a par. in Eskdale ward, in the co. of Cumberland, 3½ miles N.E. of Carlisle, its post town. It is situated on the Roman wall, near the river Eden, and contains Brunstock, Wolby, High and Low Crosby. The village is small. The inhabitants are engaged in the freestone quarries and in agriculture. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £90, in the patron. of the bishop, who is lord of the manor. The church is dedicated to St. John. The charities amount to £2 per annum.

CROSBY RAVENSWORTH, a par. in West ward, in the co. of Westmoreland, 5½ miles N. of Orton, and 4 S.E. of the Shap station on the Carlisle railway. Penrith is its post town. The par., which is very extensive, comprising above 15,000 acres, is situated in a wild country, but the soil is good, with much limestone. It includes the celebrated mountain range of Shap Fells, and comprises the tnshps. of Crosby Ravensworth, Maulds Meaburn, Reagill, and Birkbeck-Fells. The valley in which the village is situated is very fertile, and is watered by the rivers Birkbeck and Lyvennet, a tributary of the river Eden. The latter stream is noted for a peculiar and very rich kind of trout, and has its source at a place called "Black Dub," where Charles II. with his Scottish army halted in 1641. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £150, in the patron. of the heirs of the late Hon. Colonel Howard. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a beautiful stone structure in the early English style. It was rebuilt in 1814, and has an old cross of the time of Henry I. The charities amount to £95 per annum. There is an endowed grammar and three other schools. Roman and Druidical remains have been found, including a camp, earth-works, and several tumuli. The Earl of Lonsdale is lord of the manor of the greater part of the parish, and the Hon. Lady G. Howard of the other part. The father of

Addison, the poet, was born here, and Rawlinson, the antiquary, resided at Crosby-Gill Park. A fine modern mansion has been erected near the village, on the Lyvennet, by the Dent family, and is named Flass House. A horse, sheep, and cattle fair is held at Mauld's Meaburn, 1 mile from the village, on the Monday before Easter.

CROSCOMBE, a par. in the hund. of Whitstone, in the co. of Somerset, 2 miles N.W. of Shepton Mallet, and 4 from Wells. It is situated on the river Brue. It was formerly a market town, but is now a small agricultural village. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £222, in the patron. of Miss Eliza Wylie. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, near which is an ancient cross. The charities amount to £32 per annum. In the vicinity is Maesbury-Castle camp. A fair is held on the 25th March.

CROSEMERE, a tnshp. in the par. of Ellesmere, in the co. of Salop, 3 miles S.E. of Ellesmere. It is situated near the Crose Mere, or lake, and is joined to Cockshutt.

CROSLAND, NORTH and SOUTH. *See* CROSSLAND, co. York.

CROSLET, a vil. in the par. of Kilbarchan, in the co. of Renfrew, Scotland, 2 miles S. of Kilbarchan.

CROSLEY HALL, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Allerton, in the par. of Bradford, West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles N.W. of Bradford. The inhabitants are engaged in the collieries and neighbouring factories.

CROSS, or NESS, a *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of Barvas, near the Butt of Lewis, one of the Western Islands, Scotland, 50 miles N.W. of Loch Ewe. It forms part of the county of Ross, and is chiefly inhabited by fishermen, who speak Gaelic.

CROSS, or ST. CROSS. *See* WINCHESTER, co. Hants.

CROSS, a tythg. in the par. of Portbury, in the co. of Somerset, 4 miles N.W. of Bristol.

CROSS, a vil. in the par. of Axbridge, hund. of Winterstoke, in the co. of Somerset, 1 mile W. of Axbridge.

CROSS, a vil. in the bar. of Moyarta, in the co. of Clare, Ireland, 3 miles W. of Carrigholt.

CROSS, a vil. in the bar. of Decies-without-Drum, in the co. of Waterford, Ireland, 6 miles N. of Youghal.

CROSS, a vil. in the par. of Trinity, Jersey, one of the Channel Islands, 4 miles N.E. of St. Helier. It is situated near Bouley Bay, and contains part of "Cæsar's Wall."

CROSS, a hmlt. in the par. of Great Torrington, in the co. of Devon, 1 mile S. of Torrington.

CROSSABEG, a vil. in the par. of East Shelmaliere, in the co. of Wexford, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Wexford.

CROSSAKEEL, a vil. in the par. of Kilskyre, bar. of Upper Kells, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It occupies an elevated position, 5 miles W. of Kells, and 15 N.W. of Trim. There is a police station, and petty sessions are held in the village, which contains the parish church of Kilskyre, and a school. The dispensary is within the Oldcastle Poor-law Union. Fairs are held on the 9th May, 16th August, and 15th December.

CROSSALEENY, a hmlt. in the bar. of Lower Dundalk, in the co. of Louth, Ireland, 2 miles S. of Carlingford.

CROSS AND BURNESS, an united par. in the island of Sanda, Orkney Islands. Cross comprises the southern, and Burness the north-western peninsula of the island. This par. is in the presb. of North Isles, in the synod of Orkney, and in the patron. of the Earl of Zetland. The stipend of the minister is £210.

CROSS-ARTHURLEE, a vil. in the par. of Neilston, in the co. of Renfrew, Scotland, 4 miles S. of Paisley. It is situated among the Lochliboside hills.

CROSSBANK, a hmlt. in the district of Knott Lanes, par. of Ashton-under-Lyne, in the co. of Lancaster, 1½ mile from Ashton-under-Lyne.

CROSSBOYNE, a par. in the bar. of Clanmorris, in the co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 1 mile on the road from Claremorris, its post town, to Ballindine. The North-Western railway has a station at Claremorris. The soil is generally good, with some bog and limestone. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Tuam, val. £120, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is old, and in 1819 received the addition of a tower and vestry, the cost of which was defrayed by the late Board of First Fruits. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel, united to that of Carraghmore, in the parish of Tagheen; and two National schools, partly supported by subscription. The principal seats are Castlemacgarrett, the residence of Lord Oranmore; Brookhill, Mayfield, The Heath, Farmhill, and Prospect; near which last is a medicinal spring. The ruins of old Castlemacgarrett are still remaining. In the vicinity are Druidical remains, and in the churchyard are some curious old monuments.

CROSS-BROOK STREET, a hmlt. in the par. of Waltham, in the co. of Herts, 2 miles from Waltham Abbey.

CROSS BUTTS, a hmlt. in the par. of Whitby, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 2½ miles W. of Whitby. It is situated near the mouth of the river Esk.

CROSSBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Canonby Cross, Allerdale ward, in the co. of Cumberland, 2½ miles N.E. of Maryport.

CROSS CANONBY. *See* CANONBY-CROSS, Cumberland.

CROSS CRAKE, a vil. in the par. of Heversham, in the co. of Westmoreland, 2½ miles S. of Kendal. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £89, in the patron. of the Vicar of Heversham.

CROSSDONEY, a postal vil. in the par. of Kilmore, bar. of Clanmahon, in the co. of Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 1 mile N.W. of Bellananagh. It is situated on the road from Dublin to Killeshandra, near the river Erne. The dispensary is within the Cavan Poor-law Union. The scenery of the surrounding locality is strikingly beautiful, and numerous seats adorn the neighbourhood. Fairs are held on the 5th April, 27th May, 20th August, and 17th November.

CROSSENS, a hmlt. in the par. of North Meols, in the co. of Lancaster, 7 miles N.W. of Ormskirk. It is situated at the mouth of the river Ribble. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Chester.

CROSSERLOUGH, or KILDRUMFERTON, a par. in the bars. of Castlerahan, Clanmahon, and Upper Loughtee, in the co. of Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It is situated to the N. of Lough Sheelin, and contains the vil. of Kilnaleck. The surface is hilly, and the parish is intersected by the roads from Cavan to Dublin, Castle-Pollard, and Granard. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Kilmore. The church was built in 1812, partly by a loan from the late Board of First Fruits, and partly by parochial assessment. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Drumkilly. The chief residences are Kill House, Kilnacrot, and Drumroragh Lodge.

CROSSETT, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Bilsdale-Midcable, in the North Riding of the co. of York, near Helmslee.

CROSS-FELL, a mountain pass in the co. of Cumberland, 8 miles S.W. of Alston. It is crossed by the Maiden Way, and has a magnificent view over six counties, being near 3,000 feet above the sea-level. The "helm winds" blow for half the year, and are followed by much rain.

CROSS-FLATTS, a hmlt. in the par. of Bingley, upper div. of the wap. of Skyrack, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 32 miles S.W. of York. It is situated near the river Aire, and the North Midland railway. There is also a vil. of this name in the co. of Linlithgow, Scotland.

CROSSFORD, a vil. in the par. of Lesmahagow, in the co. of Lanark, Scotland, 3 miles W. of Lanark, and 32 from Edinburgh. There is another vil. of the same name in the par. of Dunfermline, in the co. of Fife.

CROSSGAR, a postal vil. in the par. of Kilmore, bar. of Upper Castlereagh, in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Downpatrick. It is situated on the road to Saintfield. Crossgar House and Redemon are the neighbouring seats. Fairs are held on the second Wednesday in each month.

CROSSGATE, a chplry. in the par. of St. Oswald, Durham city, in the co. of Durham.

CROSSGATES, a hmlt. in the par. of Cults, in the co. of Fife, Scotland, 2 miles S.W. of Cupar.

CROSSGATES, a vil. in the pars. of Dalgety and Dunfermline, in the co. of Fife, Scotland, 3 miles E. of Dunfermline, and 18 from Edinburgh. It is a station on the Dunfermline branch of the North British railway.

CROSSGATES, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Scarcroft, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3¼ miles N.E. of Leeds. It is a station on the Leeds and Milford junction branch of the North-Eastern line.

CROSS HANDS, a hmlt. in the lower div. of the hund. of Grumbalds Ash, in the co. of Gloucester, 2 miles E. of Chipping Sodbury.

CROSSHAVEN, a vil. and harbour in the par. of Templebreedy, bar. of Kerrycurrihy, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. The bay lies on the S. of the entrance to the Annabuoy river. It is sheltered on all sides, and possesses every advantage for the accommodation of craft, but has no landing stage. Its average depth at low tide is 3 fathoms. It was here that Sir Francis Drake made his memorable retreat when pursued by the Spanish squadron. The village stands on the shore, and opposite it is a hill, surmounted by a cairn.

CROSSHILL, a vil. in the par. of Kirkmichael, in the co. of Ayr, Scotland, 3 miles S.E. of Maybole. The living is in the presb. of Ayr, and in the patron. of the male communicants.

CROSSHILL, a *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of Old Monkland, in the co. of Lanark, Scotland, 2 miles W. of Airdrie, and 33 from Edinburgh. The village is considerable. The living is in the presb. of Hamilton, and in the patron. of the male communicants.

CROSSHILL, a vil. in the par. of Cathcart, in the co. of Renfrew, Scotland, 3 miles S.W. of Glasgow.

CROSS HILLS, a vil. in the par. of Gisburn, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles S. of Skipton.

CROSSHOUSE, a vil. in the par. of Kilmaurs, in the co. of Ayr, Scotland, 2 miles from Kilmarnock, and 62 from Edinburgh.

CROSS INN, a vil. in the par. of Llandebie, in the co. of Carmarthen, 5 miles S. of Llandeilofawr. It is a station on the Garnant branch of the Llanelly and Vale of Towy railway.

CROSS ISLAND, one of the South Shetland Isles, situated in Quoendale Bay, Scotland. There is also a small island of the same name in Lough Strangford, in the co. of Down, Ireland.

CROSS KEYS, a station of the Western Valleys railway, in the co. of Monmouth, 8¾ miles from Newport.

CROSS KEYS, a hmlt. in the bar. of West Offaly, in the co. of Kildare, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Monasterivin.

CROSS KEYS, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Idle, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles N.E. of Bradford.

CROSS KEYS WASH, in the co. of Lincoln, near Sutton St. Mary's. Here King John lost his baggage crossing the ferry.

CROSSLAND, NORTH and SOUTH, a chplry. in the par. of Almondbury, West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles S.E. of Huddersfield, its post town, and 10 from Rochdale. It is situated to the E. of the river Colne, and includes the hmlt. of Maglordship. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the woollen manufacture. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £150, in the patron. of the Vicar of Almondbury. Beaumont's charity produces about £15 per annum.

CROSS LANE, a hmlt. in the borough of Manchester, in the co. of Lancaster, 1 mile W. of Manchester. It is a station on the Manchester and Liverpool section of the London and North-Western railway.

CROSSLEE, a vil. in the par. of Houston, in the co. of Renfrew, Scotland, 5 miles N.W. of Paisley. It is situated on the river Gryfe, in a hilly district abounding in stone, lime, and coal. The inhabitants are engaged in agriculture, and in silk and cotton weaving.

CROSSMACOOL, a hmlt. in the bar. of Skreen, in the co. of Meath, Ireland, 5 miles S.W. of Duleek.

CROSSMAGLEN, a vil. in the bar. of Upper Fews, in the co. of Armagh, Ireland, 9 miles S. of Armagh. It is situated near Lough Maglen, and has slate-quarries. Fairs are held on the last Friday in each month.

CROSSMAHON, a hmlt. in the bar. of Kinnalmeaky, in the co. of Cork, Ireland, 2 miles from Bandon. There is another village of the same name 4 miles S.E. of Macroom.

CROSSMICHAEL, a par. in the co. of Kirkcudbright, Scotland. It contains the vils. of Crossmichael and Castlebrand. It extends 5 miles in length, with a breadth of 4 miles, and is bounded on the N. by the par. of Parton, on the E. by the Urr, on the S. by Buittle and Kelton, and on the W. by Loch Ken and the Dee. The surface is fertile, rising into eminences between the two rivers, on the banks of which are extensive meadows. The parish is divided between twenty-eight proprietors. There are several Pictish and other ancient remains. A very perfect camp, oval in form, crowns a hill near Crossmichael church. The road from Castle Douglas to New Galloway traverses the parish. The village of Crossmichael is 4 miles N.W. of Castle Douglas, and is a station on the Glasgow, South-Western, and Portpatrick railway. This par. is in the presb. of Kirkcudbright, synod of Galloway, and in the patron. of Mrs. Gaird. The stipend of the minister is £270. There is also an United Presbyterian church in the S. portion of the parish. A fair is held annually at Michaelmas.

CROSSMILL. *See* CORSEMILL, Renfrewshire.

CROSSMOLINA, a par., post and market town, in the bar. of Tirawley, in the co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 10 miles S.W. of Ballina, and 166 from Dublin. The surface is mountainous, with a considerable proportion of bog and waste land. The principal summits are the Bullaunamore and Triestagh mountains, which rise respectively to a height of 1,274, and 1,067 feet above sea-level. The roads from Ballina to Belmullet, and from Crossmolina to Killala, traverse the parish, which is much impoverished by absentee landlords. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Killala, val. with three others, £435, in the patron. of the bishop. This benefice is divided into three parts, respectively impropriate in the Vicars-Choral of Dublin Cathedral, the Precentor of Killala, and the Prebend of Errew. The church stands in the town, and was built in 1818 by aid of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There is another church in the union at Moygawnagh, 5 miles from Crossmolina, on the road to Ballycastle. There are two united Roman Catholic chapels, a Wesleyan chapel, and four others within the parish, besides numerous schools. The town is situated on the shores of Lough Conn and the banks of the river Deel, at the foot of Mount Nephen, which has an altitude of 2,840 feet. It is of modern foundation, consisting of one large street and two smaller ones, and contains police and excise stations, and a dispensary. Petty sessions are held here weekly. The Deel is crossed by a fine stone bridge. The principal seats in the vicinity are Enniscoe and Gortner Abbey. Near the church are the remains of a castle, and at Errew and Abbeytown are some ancient ruins. Abundance of good building stone is obtained from a large quarry near the town. Thursday is market day. Fairs are held on the 23rd May, 12th September, 26th October, and 17th December.

CROSSMYLOOF, a vil. in the par. of Cathcart, in the co. of Renfrew, Scotland, 2 miles S. of Glasgow.

CROSSNA, a vil. in the par. of Ardcarne, bar. of Boyle, in the co. of Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Keadue. It occupies an elevated position not far from Lough Key. There is a Roman Catholic chapel.

CROSSPATRICK, a par. in the bars. of Gorey, South Ballinacor, and Shillelagh, in the cos. of Wexford and Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S. of Carnew. Ferns is its post town. The surface has some upland, bog and marsh, but the general quality of the soil is good, and farming has been much improved in this neighbourhood through the exertions of the Agricultural Society of Coollattin, under the patronage of Earl Fitzwilliam. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of

Ferns, val. £506, in the patron. of the bishop. In union with Kilcommon it forms a prebend in Ferns' Cathedral. The church was built in 1828 by the late Board of First Fruits. It is in the later English style, and has a square tower with pinnacles. There is also a church at Kilcommon, besides three Roman Catholic chapels within the union, and two parochial schools. Some remains of the old church are to be seen near the present one.

CROSSPOOL, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Upper Hallam, par. of Sheffield, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles W. of Sheffield.

CROSSPOTTLE, a vil. in the bar. of Gorey, in the co. of Wexford, Ireland, 2 miles from Ballycane.

CROSSRIM, a vil. in the par. of Swansea, in the co. of Glamorgan, near Swansea.

CROSSTHWAITE, a par. partly in the ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, and partly in Allerdale-above-Derwent, in the co. of Cumberland, half a mile N.W. of Keswick, and 13 miles S.E. of Cockermouth. The Penrith, Keswick, and Cockermouth railway is at present in course of construction. This extensive par., which is 10 miles long by 10 broad, comprises the tnshps. of Braithwaite, Coledale or Portingale, Castlerigg, and Underskiddaw, and the chplries. of Borrowdale, Newlands, Thornthwaite, St. John's, Keswick, and the hmlt. of Wythburn. It also comprehends the beautiful vale of Keswick, with its handsome villas and pleasant hamlets, and the lakes of Derwentwater, and Thirlemere, including some of the most magnificent scenery of the Lake district. The river Derwent runs through the rich meadows of Borrowdale, which is well wooded up the mountain slopes on either side, sometimes to the height of 300 or 500 feet. Further up is Rosthwaite, where three vales, called Stonethwaite, Seatoller, and Seathwaite, meet; the first leads to Langdale, the second to Buttermere, and the third to Westdale. There are many rich mines of copper and lead, though the celebrated mine of plumbago, called Giller Coom, is now worked out. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture, and in the mines. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £430, in the patron. of the bishop. The parish church, dedicated to St. Kentigern, is an ancient fabric, roofed with slate. It contains a sculptured hexagonal font. There are also the following district churches or chapelries: St. John's, Keswick, a perpet. cur.,* val. £200, in the patron. of two trustees; Borrowdale, a perpet. cur.,* val. £90, in the patron. of the Vicar of Crossthwaite; Grange, a perpet. cur., val. £30, in the patron. of Miss Heathcote; St. John's in the Vale, a perpet. cur., val. £63, in the patron. of the Earl of Lonsdale and landowners alternately; Wythburn, a perpet. cur., val. £82, in the patron. of the vicar; Newlands, a perpet. cur., val. £90, in the patron. of the vicar; and Thornthwaite, a perpet. cur.,* val. £140, in the patron. of the Vicar of Crossthwaite, and the Incumbent of St. John's, Keswick. There is a grammar school with an income from endowment of £100; also National and other schools. The parochial charities amount to about £250, besides other charities, which produce £85; an unendowed schoolhouse in St. John's chapelry, and grazings in the parish for fourteen cows. There are two saline springs near the source of the Derwent.

CROSSTHWAITE-WITH-LYTH, a chplry. in the par. of Heversham, Kendal ward, in the co. of Westmoreland, 4½ miles S.W. of Kendal railway station, and 7 N. of Milnthorpe. It is situated under Whitbarrow Fell, on a branch of the river Kent. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, paper-making, hoop-making, and lime-burning. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £113, in the patron. of the landowners. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, stands near the village of Church Town. It is an ancient structure. The charities amount to £234 per annum. There is an endowed grammar school, founded in 1665 by Mr. Cocke. The Earl of Lonsdale is lord of the manor.

CROSSURA, a hmlt. in the bar. of Clare, in the co. of Galway, Ireland, near Headford.

CROSSWAYHAND LODGE, an ext. par. place in the par. of Southwick, in the co. of Northampton, 2½ miles N.W. of Oundle.

CROSSWOODHILL, a vil. in the par. of West Calder, in the co. of Edinburgh, Scotland, 7 miles S. of Mid Calder.

CROSTON, a par. in the hund. of Leyland, in the co. of Lancaster, 6 miles W. of Chorley, its post town, and 8 from Preston. It is situated on the river Yarrow, and has a station on the West section of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. The par. contains the tnshps. of Croston Mawdesley, Bretherton, Bispham, and Ulnes-Walton. The town was once a market town, and is still a populous place, containing about 1,500 inhabitants. In ancient times Croston was one of the richest benefices in the country, but it has at various periods been divided by parliament into six distinct parishes, namely, Croston and Hoole, separated in 1642, Chorley and Rufford in 1793, and Tarleton and Hesketh with Becconsall in 1821. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £1,050, in the patron. of the Rev. R. M. Master. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is situated on the bank of the river Yarrow, and was rebuilt in 1743, at an expense of £1,834, defrayed by a brief. It is a large building in various styles; the tower contains a clock and eight bells. The charities amount to £832 per annum. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Roman Catholics have chapels. There is a Free school, endowed in 1660 by the Rev. James Hiet, with about £15 per annum; also National and Sunday schools. J. R. De Trafford, and Thomas Norris, Esqs. are lords of the manor. A fair is held on the Monday before Shrove Tuesday.

CROSTON, or CROSSTONE, a chplry. in the par. of Halifax, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 1 mile W. of Halifax, its post town, and 6 from Huddersfield. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £150, in the patron. of the Vicar of Halifax.

CROSTWICK, a par. in the hund. of Taverham, in the co. of Norfolk, 4½ miles N.E. of Norwich. It is situated near the river Bure. The living is a discharged rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £192, with 6 acres of glebe, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is in the perpendicular style, and consists of chancel, nave, and tower. It has been recently restored, and half the windows filled with stained glass. The font is of the same date with the church, and has an octagonal bowl surrounded by figures of our Lord and seven of the apostles; on the pedestal are carved eight figures bearing the emblems of the crucifixion. Pilgrimages in ancient times were performed to the Holy Rood in this church. The ruins of the staircase leading to the loft in which it stood still remain; and the rood screen, which had been partially destroyed, was restored in 1857. The charities amount to £2 per annum. There is a National school.

CROSTWIGHT, a par. in the hund. of Tunstead, in the co. of Norfolk, 3½ miles E. of North Walsham, its post town, and 13 from Norwich. The parish is small, and contains only a few scattered houses. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £166, in the patron. of M. Shephard, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, with tower. The charities amount to £1 per annum.

CROUCH, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Wrotham, lathe of Aylesford, in the co. of Kent, 3 miles S. of Wrotham, and 4½ N.E. of Sevenoaks. There is a place of the same name in the co. of Herts, 3 miles N.E. of Luton.

CROUCH, a small river, which rises near Billericay, in Essex, and falls into the North Sea at Foulness.

CROUCH END, a hmlt. in the par. of Hornsey, Finsbury div. of the hund. of Ossulstone, in the co. of Middlesex, 4¾ miles N. of London. There is a chapel-of-ease, and a new district church has recently been erected on Crouch Hill. The hamlet is situated in a pleasant spot, and is fast increasing in population, many suburban villas and cottages having been built.

CROUCHESTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Bishopstone, in the co. of Wilts, 3 miles S. of Warminster.

CROUGHTON, a par. in the hund. of King's Sutton, in the co. of Northampton, 3½ miles S.W. of Brackley, its post town, and 2 from the Aynho station of the Great Western railway. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £324, in the patron. of Viscount Ashbrook. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an old structure in the Norman style, consisting of nave, side aisles, chancel, and low square tower. It contains a beautiful font. The charities amount to £3 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and school for infants.

CROUGHTON, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Oswald, higher div. of the hund. of Wirrall, in the co. of Chester, 4 miles N.E. of Chester, its post town. It is situated near the Mersey canal, and contains four houses.

CROULIN ISLES, a group of small islands and rocks at the mouth of Loch Carron, in the S.W. part of the co. of Ross, Scotland.

CROVIE, a vil. in the par. of Gamrie, in the co. of Banff, Scotland, 7 miles N.E. of Banff. It is situated on Moray Frith, and most of the inhabitants are fishermen.

CROW, a tythg. in the par. of Ringwood, in the co. of Hants, 1 mile from Ringwood. It is united with Bistern.

CROW, a vil. in the bar. of Killian, in the co. of Galway, Ireland, 4 miles E. of Newtown Bellew.

CROWAN, a par. in the hund. of Penwith, in the co. of Cornwall, 5 miles N. of Helston, and 4 S. of Camborne, its post town. This par. contains tin and copper mines, and comprises several vils. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in mining operations. The surrounding country is beautifully diversified, and presents a charming view from the top of Crowan Beacon, an ancient conical heap of stones, which is most probably a cairn. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £470, with 40 acres of glebe, in the patron. of the Rev. H. M. St. Aubyn, who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to Santa Crewena, is an ancient stone building, with a good tower. The interior has lately been restored. It contains several monuments of the St. Aubyn family. The Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists have chapels. There is a girls' National school, and large boys and infant schools. A new vicarage house has been built by the present vicar in the Gothic style. The principal residence is Crowance, the ancient seat of the St. Aubyn family. Near the farm of Boscance are traces of an ancient camp, and at Buinerton are the ruins of an ancient chapel. A fair is held at Fraze once a year for cattle. The feast is kept on the first Sunday in February.

CROWBOROUGH, a tnshp. in the par. of Horton, hund. of Totmonslow, in the co. of Stafford, 2½ miles W. of Leek. It is joined to the tnshp. of Blackwood.

CROWBOROUGH BEACON, a lofty hill in the co. of Sussex, about 5 miles S.W. of Tunbridge Wells. It rises to the height of 800 feet above the sea, and commands an extensive view over Sussex and Surrey, taking in Leith-hill Tower, the Fairlight Downs, and the Weald.

CROWCOMBE, a par. in the hund. of Williton and Freemanners, in the co. of Somerset, 5½ miles S.E. of Watchet, and 8 from Taunton. The West Somerset branch of the Bristol and Exeter railway has a station at Crowcombe Heathfield. The par. is situated under the Quantock hills, and contains the hmlt. of Flaxpool. It was formerly a market town and incorporated borough, enjoying various privileges, but is now only a village. A portreeve is still annually chosen at the court-leet of the lord of the manor. Near the court-house there is a spring, ebbing and flowing with the tide; and at the sides of the Quantock hills some veins of copper have been found. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, and in the patron. of R. Harvey, Esq. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is an old building in the perpendicular style of architecture, consisting of aisles, porch, chancel, and embattled tower, the spire surmounting which was struck down by lightning in 1725. It contains some handsome monuments to the Carew family. The charities amount to £66 per annum, chiefly the endowment of Carew's free school. There is a parochial school for both sexes. Crowcombe Heathfield is a meet for the Devon and Somerset hounds. George Henry W. Carew and Robert B. Harvey, Esqs., are lords of the manor. Fairs are held on the first Monday in May, on the Monday after the 1st August, and 31st October.

CROWDEN, a hmlt. in the wap. of Staincross, in the West Riding of the co. of York. It is a station on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway.

CROWDYCOTE, a hmlt. in the par. of Allstonefield, in the co. of Stafford, 1 mile N.E. of Longnor. It is situated in an open country on the border of Derbyshire, near the river Dove.

CROWELL, a par. in the hund. of Lewknor, in the co. of Oxford, 7 miles S. of Thame, and 4 from Tetsworth, its post town. It is situated at the foot of the Chiltern hills, near the ancient Icknield Street. The village is small. Lace and beechwood chairs are made here. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £190, in the patron. of Miss Wykeham. The church, a very small building, is dedicated to St. Mary. The charities amount to £2 per annum. The tithes were commuted in 1839. The Baroness Wenman is lady of the manor.

CROWFERAGH, a hmlt. in the bar. of Tireragh, in the co. of Sligo, Ireland, near Easky.

CROWFIELD, a parochial chplry., connected with the par. of Coddenham, in the hund. of Bosmere, in the co. of Suffolk, 5½ miles N.E. of Needham Market, and 3½ S.W. of Debenham. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, annexed to the vic.* of Coddenham, in the patron. of the Rev. Robert Longe. The chapel-of-ease, dedicated to All Saints, is a small structure. The Baptists have a chapel. Sir W. F. F. Middleton, Bart., is lord of the manor.

CROW HALL, CROW HILL, CROW PARK, &c., are names given to various seats and farms in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

CROW HOLME AND PARK, in the co. of Cumberland, 1 mile W. of Keswick. It is situated on Derwentwater, and commands fine views of the lake.

CROWHURST, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Tandridge, in the co. of Surrey, 8½ miles S.E. of Reigate, its post town, and 3 S.E. of Godstone railway station. It is situated to the W. of the Broadmead Water. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £65, in the patron. of George Rush, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. George, is in the later English style of architecture, and contains three old brasses. There is a school.

CROWHURST, a par. in the hund. of Baldslow, rape of Hastings, in the co. of Sussex, 4½ miles N.W. of Hastings, and 2 S. of Battle, its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £177, in the patron. of T. Papillon, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a handsome building in the early English style of architecture. It contains three brasses to the Gaynesford family. There are National schools. In the vicinity is Crowhurst Park.

CROW ISLAND, in the lower lake of Killarney, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland. Here is an abandoned copper-mine.

CROWLAND, or CROYLAND, a par. in the wap. of Elloe, parts of Holland, in the co. of Lincoln, 8 miles from Peterborough, and 4½ N.E. of Deeping railway station. It is situated in the Fens, on the river Welland. The parish, which comprises near 13,000 acres, was formerly marshy, but is now well drained, and converted into rich meadows and corn-fields. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in fisheries, agriculture, dairy farming, rearing geese, and in the snaring of wild-fowl, which frequent the Fens in great numbers. The town, once a market town, chiefly consists of four streets separated by water-courses, with willows on their margin, and connected by a triangular bridge, consisting of three segments of a circle springing from three piers, but meeting in a point, across the Welland, the Nen, and a large drain called the Catwater. The workmanship of this bridge, which occupies the site of a still more

ancient one, mentioned in King Ethelbald's charter, is supposed to be of the time of Edward II., and on one of the wings is a Saxon statue of King Ethelbald, evidently transferred from the ancient bridge, and attributed to the 9th century. Altogether, this singular structure may be considered the greatest curiosity of its kind in Britain. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £115, in the patron. of the Marquis of Exeter and J. Whitsed, Esq., alternately. The church, dedicated to SS. Bartholomew and Guthlac, is partly in the Norman style, with a tower in the perpendicular style. It was once part of the abbey church, and has niched figures of Ethelbald, St. Guthlac, and others, in the richly sculptured front of the early English nave, which is 144 feet long, but much dilapidated. The church contains an ancient font and a carved screen. The charities amount to £126 per annum. The Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and there is a National school. Here are also the ruins of an abbey supposed to have been originally founded, in 716, for Benedictine monks, but having been several times burnt by the Danes, was rebuilt in 1112 by Abbot Joffrid. It was given by Edward VI. to the Clintons, and after remaining in ruins for two centuries, the W. front has recently been restored. Ingulph, the historian, was abbot here. A weekly market is held on Thursday, and a fair on the 4th September.

CROWLE, a par. partly in the middle div. of the hund. of Oswaldslow, and partly in the upper div. of the hund. of Halfshire, in the co. of Worcester, 4½ miles E. of Worcester, and 2 N.E. of Spetchley railway station. It formerly belonged to Worcester Abbey, and the moated building called Crowle House was once the abbot's seat. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £281, in the patron. of the Rev. W. H. Woolrych. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a small building partly in the Norman style. It contains a finely carved stone reading-desk, and several tablets and hatchments. The tithes were commuted in 1806. The charities amount to £18 per annum. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The Dean and Chapter of Worcester are lords of the manor.

CROWLE, a par. in the wap. of Manley, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 27 miles N.W. of Lincoln, and 11 N. of Goole. It is situated on the river Don, and is a station on the South Yorkshire railway. It contains Ealand, in the Island of Axholme. Much hemp and flax is grown. The village, which is large, was formerly a market town. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £850, in the patron. of the Rev. W. Duncombe. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is a handsome building in the Saxon style. There is besides a district church at Eastoft, which now forms an ecclesiastical parish of itself, Lady Strickland having built a very handsome church there, with parsonage attached, and endowed it with £150 a year. The charities amount to £61 per annum. The Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. Here is a free school. Earl Manvers is lord of the manor. A market is held in the months of March, April, and May, on alternate Mondays. Fairs for cattle, &c., are held on the last Monday in May, the 11th September, and the 23rd November.

CROWLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Great Budworth, hund. of Bucklow, in the co. of Chester, 5½ miles N. of Northwich, its post town, and 8 from Altrincham. The charities amount to £4 10*s.* per annum. By the Reform Act this township is included in the parliamentary limits of the borough of Wallingford.

CROWMARSH-BATTLE, or PRESTON CROWMARSH, a hmlt. in the par. of Bensington, in the co. of Oxford, 1 mile N. of Wallingford. It is situated on the river Thames, and once belonged to Battle Abbey.

CROWMARSH GIFFARD, a par. in the hund. of Langtree, in the co. of Oxford, ¼ mile from Wallingford, its post town, and 3 from the Wallingford Road station on the Great Western railway. It is situated on the river Thames, over which is a bridge to Wallingford. At the time of the Domesday Survey it belonged to W. Giffard, and was called *Craunares*. In 1248 a small hospital was founded here by the Giffards. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £247, in the patron. of Lord Barrington. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is partly in the Norman style, and of great antiquity. The charities amount to £3 per annum. There is an infant day and Sunday school. In the vicinity are the remains of earthworks, thrown up by King Stephen whilst besieging the Empress Matilda in Wallingford Castle.

CROW MEOLE, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Chad, in the co. of Salop, 2 miles W. of Shrewsbury.

CROWN FARM, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Lower Thorngate, in the co. of Hants, 3½ miles S.W. of Stockbridge. There is only one cottage.

CROWN POINT, two small places of this name: one in the co. of Leicester, near Melton-Mowbray; the other in the co. of Norfolk, 3 miles E. of Norwich.

CROWNTHORPE, a par. in the hund. of Forehoe, in the co. of Norfolk, 2½ miles N.W. of Wymondham railway station, and 4 from Hingham. It is situated on the river Yare, and contains only thirteen houses. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £155, in the patron. of Lord Wodehouse, who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a small building in the early English style, consisting of chancel, nave, and square tower. It contains a richly carved oak pulpit.

CROWTHORNE-WITH-MINETY, a hund. in the S.E. div. of the co. of Gloucester, contains the borough of Cirencester, and the pars. of Ampney Crucis, Ampney St. Mary, Ampney St. Peter, Ampney-Down, Baunton, Badgington, South Corney, Coates, Daglingworth, Driffield, Rouse-Duntisborne, Harnhill, Maisey-Hampton, Minety, Preston, Siddington, and parts of Abbots'-Duntisbourne, and Stratton, comprising 33,720 acres, exclusive of Cirencester, which is a hund. of itself.

CROWTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Weaverham, hund. of Eddisbury, in the co. of Chester, 5½ miles W. of Northwich, its post town, and 5 from Warrington. It is situated on the river Weaver, near the Grand Junction canal. The charities amount to about £10 per annum. There is a chapel for Primitive Methodists. Mr. Barry's trustees are lords of the manor.

CROXALL, or CROXHALL, a par. partly in the hund. of Repton, in the co. of Derby, and partly in the hund. of Offlow, in the co. of Stafford, 5½ miles N. of Tamworth, and 8½ S.E. of Burton-on-Trent. It is situated on the river Meese, and is a station on the West branch of the Midland railway. The par. contains the tnshps. of Oakley and Catton. The railway viaduct here crosses the rivers Tame and Trent. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £489, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Philip, or according to others to St. John the Baptist, is an old stone structure, and contains several monuments. The tithes were commuted in 1791. There is a National school. T. Prinseps, Esq., is lord of the manor, and resides at Croxall Hall.

CROXBY, a par. in the S. div. of the wap. of Walshcroft, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 5 miles S.E. of Caistor, its post town, 8½ N.E. of Market Rasen, and 2 from the Ulceby railway station. It is situated on the Wolds, and contains Croxby Lake. There are only a few scattered houses. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £120, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a small but very ancient stone building. Here is a meet for the Brocklesby hounds. The Earl of Yarborough is lord of the manor.

CROXDALE, a chplry. in the par. of St. Oswald, S.E. div. of Darlington ward, in the co. of Durham, 3½ miles S. of Durham, and 7 from Bishop Auckland. It is situated on the river Wear, into which the Croxdale Brook falls. The channel of this latter stream forms a picturesque dell, so deep that the sun's rays cannot clearly penetrate it; and in ancient times it was believed to be the abode of evil spirits, for which reason a cross was erected, which subsequently gave the name of Croixdale to the surrounding lands. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £120, in the patron. of the Dean

and Chapter of Durham. The church is dedicated to the Holy Cross. Croxdale Hall, the seat of the Salvins, is a handsome mansion situated on an eminence. From Croxdale Scar, a neighbouring cliff, is a fine prospect over the vales of Croxdale and Butterby, surrounded by the waters of the Wear.

CROXDEN WITH GREAT YATE, a par. in the southern div. of the hund. of Totmonslow, in the co. of Stafford, 5 miles N.W. of Uttoxeter, its post town. It is situated on a small stream called the Peak, and contains Musden Grange and Calton. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £92, in the patron. of the Earl of Macclesfield, who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a small edifice nearly as old as the abbey. In it the heart of King John was buried. The charities amount to £5 per annum. There is an endowed National school. The ruins of Croxden Abbey, founded in the year 1176 by Berham de Verdon for Cistercian monks, are very imposing. They consist of the W. front, the S. transept, a cross, and part of the cloisters. The steel key is still preserved at Alton Towers.

CROXHALL. *See* CROXALL, Staffordshire.

CROXTETH PARK, an ext. par. place in the hund. of West Derby, in the co. of Lancaster, 3 miles N.W. of Prescot, and 6 from Liverpool. There is a small hamlet. Croxteth House is the seat of the Earl of Sefton, a descendant of William de Mollines, a Norman noble, who came to England with the Conqueror, and whose name is the eighteenth on the roll of Battle Abbey. Here are preserved two standards taken by Sir William Molyneux, an ancestor of the present earl, at the battle of Flodden.

CROXTON, a par. in the hund. of Longstow, in the co. of Cambridge, 3 miles N.W. of Caxton, its post town, and 12 W. of Cambridge. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £185, in the patron. of G. O. Newton, Esq. The tithes were commuted in 1811. The church, dedicated to St. James, contains monuments of the Leeds family, and on the N. door a carving of the "Virgin and Child" in bold relief. The charities amount to £35 per annum. G. O. Newton, Esq., is lord of the manor, and resides at Croxton Park.

CROXTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Eccleshall, northern div. of the hund. of Pirehill, in the co. of Stafford, 3 miles N.W. of Eccleshall, its post town, and 6½ W. of Stone. The village is large. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £56, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Paul, is a stone building in the decorated style.

CROXTON, a par. in the hund. of Grimshoe, in the co. of Norfolk, 2 miles N. of Thetford, its post town and railway station. It was the site of an ancient hospital called Domus Dei. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £98, in the patron. of Christ's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an old building, with round tower built of flint stone. The charities amount to £5 per annum. There is a Wesleyan chapel and a National school. The Hon. F. Baring is lord of the manor.

CROXTON, a par. in the wap. of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 6 miles N.E. of Glandford Brigg, its post town, and 8 from Barton. It is situated on the Wolds, under Yarborough Camp, and near the Ulceby junction of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £392, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is a neat edifice. Roman coins have been found here. The Earl of Yarborough is lord of the manor.

CROXTON, a chplry. in the par. of Fulmodeston, hund. of Gallow, in the co. of Norfolk, 5 miles E. of Fakenham. There is no village, only a few scattered houses. The living is annexed to that of Fulmodeston. The chapel of ease is dedicated to S.. John the Baptist.

CROXTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Middlewich, hund. of Northwich, in the co. of Chester, 1 mile N.W. of Middlewich, its post town, and 5 miles from Northwich. It is situated on the Grand Trunk canal and the river Dane, which bounds it on the S. and W.

CROXTON KEYRIAL, a par. in the hund. of Framland, in the co. of Leicester, 7 miles S. of Grantham, its post town, and 8 N.E. of Melton Mowbray. It is situated on the river Deven, near its source. A Premonstratentian Abbey was founded here in 1150 by William, Earl of Mortaigne, the revenue of which at the Dissolution amounted to £385. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £265, in the patron. of the Duke of Rutland. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a handsome structure, in the later English style of architecture, consisting of nave, chancel, aisles, S. porch, and square embattled tower with five bells. There are several charities, amounting in all to about £80 per annum. There is a Wesleyan chapel and a National school.

CROXTON, SOUTH, a par. in the hund. of East Goscote, in the co. of Leicester, 7 miles N.E. of Leicester, its post town, and 5 from the Syston station of the London and North-Western railway. It is situated on a branch of the river Wreak. The village is small, and some of the inhabitants are engaged in stocking weaving. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £130, in the patron. of the Duke of Rutland. The tithes were commuted in 1794. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The charities produce about £35 per annum. There are four cottages left as almshouses. Races take place annually in the month of March at Croxton Park.

CROY, a par. in the district of East Inverness, in the cos. of Inverness and Nairn, Scotland. It comprises the ancient pars. of Croy and Dalcross, which were united in the end of the 15th century. It is 21 miles in length, with a breadth in some parts of 9 miles. That part of the parish included in Strath Nairn, and through which the Nairn flows, is of great beauty: the rest, including Culloden Moor, is comparatively bleak and naked. The principal seats are those of Kilravock, Holme, Cantray, and Leys Castle. Dalcross Castle, now in ruins, was built in 1621 by Lord Lovat, and commands a very extensive view, stretching from the hill of Meallanvounie to the Ord of Caithness. In a wild district called Clava, S. of the parish church, there are many cairns and druidical circles, of which last there is a very perfect example near Leys Castle. The par. is in the presb. of Nairn and synod of Moray; patrons, the Earl of Cawdor, and Rose of Kilravock. The stipend of the minister is £239. There is also a Free Church station.

CROY, a small vil. in the par. of Cumbernauld, 4 miles S.W. of Castle Cary, in the co. of Dumbarton, Scotland. It is a station on the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway.

CROYDE BAY, in the co. of Devon, 7 miles N.W. of Barnstaple. It is situated on the S. coast, near Baggy Point.

CROYDON, a par. and market town in the first div. of the hund. of Wallington, in the co. of Surrey. It is situated in the eastern part of the co., under Banstead Downs, 10 miles to the S. of London. The par. is large and populous, containing 30,229 inhabitants, and comprises a large part of Norwood, as also the hmlts. of Bensham, Shirley, Addiscombe, Croham, Heling, Coombe, Selsdon, Norbury, Woodside, and Waddon. It is bounded on the N. by Lambeth and Streatham; on the E. by Beckenham, Addington, and Wickham; on the S. by Sanderstead and Coulsdon; and on the W. by Mitcham and Beddington. The little river Wandle, which discharges itself into the Thames at Wandsworth, takes its rise in this parish; and the old Roman road called Ermine Street, which passed from Arundel to London, can still be traced. There are three railway stations—East, West, and New Croydon. The East Croydon station belongs jointly to the South-Eastern, and the Brighton and South Coast railway companies. The West Croydon station is chiefly for the accommodation of traffic from London to Wimbledon, the Crystal Palace, and neighbouring places; and New Croydon, from which trains run direct both to London Bridge

and the Victoria stations.—This town, which is supposed to be the *Noviomagus* of Antonine, is called by Camden *Cradelden*, a corruption of its ancient name *Croiden*, from *croie*, "chalk," and *dune*, "a hill," referring to its situation on the edge of the large chalk basin of the Thames. It is by some supposed to have been a royal residence in the Saxon times, and at the Conquest was given to Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, whose successors in that see have ever since been lords of the manor, and formerly resided at the old palace, which stands at the E. end, near the parish church. During the baronial wars in the reign of Henry III., the Londoners defeated the king here, with great slaughter, in 1264. In 1573 Queen Elizabeth was entertained here by Archbishop Parker. The palace, having at length become dilapidated, was sold in 1780 by Act of Parliament, to Sir Abraham Pitches, for £2,520. It is now occupied as a bleaching establishment, and the chapel which was attached to it is converted into an industrial school. With the funds realised by the sale of the old palace the estate and mansion of Addington Park, 3½ miles S.E. of Croydon, were purchased, and the house rebuilt, by the late Dr. Howley.—The town consists chiefly of one main street more than a mile in length, running nearly N. and S., through which the turnpike road to Brighton and other parts of Sussex passes. There are, besides, many smaller streets, which also contain good shops; but these are generally in the older parts of the town. There are a great number of mansions and handsome villas in the suburbs. The town of Croydon is well paved and drained, and lighted with gas, with a plentiful supply of water, and its sanitary condition is well looked to by a local Board of Health. The townhall, situated in the High-street, is a handsome stone building, with clock, erected in 1809. The market-house is close by it. The new public hall and rooms of the Croydon Literary and Scientific Institution, established in 1838, are in George-street. The Union workhouse is on Duppas Hill, where the Board of Guardians meet weekly. The Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, founded in 1850 for Freemasons or their widows, is a handsome Elizabethan building of brick and stone, situated in St. James's-road. There are also a gaol, barracks for 200 men, forming a depôt for recruits of the three regiments of foot-guards, a police station, and a branch of the London and County Bank.—Croydon is the polling place for the election of members of parliament for the eastern division of the county. A County Court is held at the townhall, and within its jurisdiction are Croydon, Addington, Farleigh, Anerley, Merton, Mitcham, Beddington, Chaldon, Norwood, Mordon, Chelsham, Coulsdon, Penge, Woodmansterne, Wallingdon, Warlingham, Sanderstead, Selsdon, Shirley, and Tatsfield. Croydon is likewise a summer assize town, and petty sessions are held by the magistrates of the district every Saturday at the townhall.—The living is a vic.,* val. £725, in the patron. of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The parish church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, situated in Church-street, is a noble structure in the Gothic style of architecture, built of stone and flint. The interior was restored in 1844. It has a lofty tower, with embattled parapet and pinnacles, and a peal of eight bells. The church consists of a spacious nave, N. and S. aisles, and chancel, 130 feet in length. The tower at the W. end and the adjacent portions are supposed to have been erected by Archbishop Chicheley, by reason of shields bearing his arms occupying the spandrils of the entrance arch. The entrance porch on the N. side bears the arms of Archbishop Courtenay, who is supposed to have erected a portion of the church in the reign of Richard II. The chantry, dedicated to St. Nicholas, now called the Bishop's chapel, was founded in 1460 by Richard Weldon and his wife. The splendid monument to Archbishop Grindall stands on the S. side of the altar; he was born in 1519, and died at Croydon Palace in 1583. There is also a monument to Archbishop Whitgift, an exact counterpart of that of his predecessor, Archbishop Grindall; he died at Lambeth Palace in 1604. There are also monuments to archbishops Sheldon, Wake, Potter, and Herring. Besides the mother church there are seven district churches:—St. James's, erected in 1829, is situated in St. James's-road, and is built of brick; it has a tower and clock. The living is a perpet. cur., val. £300, in the gift of the Vicar of Croydon. St. Peter's, situated in St. Peter's-road, South End, was erected in 1851. It is built chiefly of flint, and has a square tower. The living is a perpet. cur., val. £300, in the gift of the Vicar of Croydon. Christ Church, Broad Green, was erected in 1852, of stone and flint. The living is a perpet. cur.,* val. £400, in the patron. of trustees. The church of St. Andrew, erected for the poor in 1857, is a stone building. The living is a perpet. cur., val. £153, in the patron. of the Rev. J. Randolph. At Norwood, in this parish, is the church of All Saints, a stone edifice, erected in 1827, standing on Beulah-hill. It has a beautiful spire, which may be seen from a very great distance. The living is a perpet. cur.* with the cur. of St. Mark's, val. £350, in the patron. of the vicar. St. Mark's church, likewise at Norwood, was built in 1852. The living is a cur. annexed to All Saints. At Shirley is the church of St. John the Evangelist, situated about 2 miles to the E. of the town of Croydon. The living is a perpet. cur.,* val. £70, in the patron. of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Baptists, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, and Independents have chapels. The Roman Catholics have a church and schools at Broad Green, and the Society of Friends have a meeting-house and large schools in Park-lane. The chief schools are, Archbishop Tenison's free school, a collegiate school, and Friends' school. The charities amount to about £2,800. The hospital of the Holy Trinity, founded by Archbishop Whitgift in 1596, constructed to accommodate 39 persons, is at North End. The little almshouses, situated in Pitlake, are for 24 persons; and there are others for 7 poor persons, founded by Elys Davy in 1447, situated in Church-street.—Howard of Effingham resided here, and Barclay, who wrote the "Ship of Fools," is buried here. Gurney, the lord mayor, was a native. Roman coins of Domitian and Valentinian have been found.—Market day is Saturday; the chief trade is in corn and butter. The cattle market is held on Thursdays at the S. end of the town. A fair is held on the 5th July for cattle, and a pleasure fair on the 2nd October.

CROYDON, a hmlt. in the par. of Old Cleeve, in the co. of Somerset, 2 miles S.W. of Dunster.

CROYDON-CUM-CLAPTON, a par. in the hund. of Armingford, in the co. of Cambridge, 4½ miles S. of Caxton, and 6 N.W. of Royston. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. with the rect. of Clapton annexed, £449, in the patron. of J. F. Gape, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The church is dedicated to All Saints. A commodious National school was built in 1858. Coprolites are found here in abundance.

CROYLAND. *See* CROWLAND, Lincolnshire.

CRUAGH, or CREVAGH, a par. in the bar. of Uppercross, in the co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 7 miles S. of Dublin. Tallaght is its post town. It is situated on the river Owendugher, which forms the boundary between this parish and that of Whitchurch. The surface is very mountainous, being, in fact, a portion of the South Dublin range, from which vantage ground a fine view may be obtained of the distant metropolis and bay. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with Tallaght, £296, in the patron. of the archbishop and the representatives of B. Brian, Esq., alternately. The church is now a ruin, but the burial-ground is still in use. An old military road commences here, which takes its solitary course to Aughavanagh, a distance of 33 miles. Cloragh and Mount Venus are the principal residences; in the grounds of the latter is a fine cromlech, 10 feet high.

CRUAGHMORE, a hill in the bar. of Cary, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It stands to the W. of the village of Ballintoy. Basalt columns occur on its summit.

CRUCKMEOLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Pontesbury, in the co. of Salop, 5 miles S.W. of Shrewsbury.

CRUCKTON, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Pontesbury, in the co. of Salop, 7 miles S.W. of Shrewsbury. The living is a cur. annexed to the second mediety of the rect. of Pontesbury. It is situated on a branch of the river Severn.

CRUDEN, or INVERCRUDEN, a par. in the district of Ellon, in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland. It is bounded by the pars. of Peterhead and Longside on the W., by the German Ocean on the E., by Slains and Logie Buchan on the S., and by Ellon on the N. It stretches 8 or 9 miles along the coast, and extends as far inland. The northern half of the coast, which is precipitous and rocky, comprises the rocky excavations called the Bullers of Buchan, through which the waves dash themselves with great fury and grandeur during storms. The Scares of Cruden, a range of sunken rocks extending some distance into the sea, occur off the southern coast. The principal landowner is the Earl of Errol, whose seat, Slains Castle, is situated on the summit of a lofty cliff overlooking the sea. Druidical remains occur a mile W. of the church. A battle was fought in the beginning of the 11th century about a mile W. of Slains Castle, between Malcolm II. and Canute, afterwards King of England and Denmark. After the battle a treaty was concluded by which the battle-field was to be consecrated as a burial-ground, a chapel to be built, and masses said for ever for those who had fallen. The Danes on their part are said to have agreed to evacuate Burg Head in Morayshire, and finally to quit the kingdom, as they did in 1014. This par. is in the presb. of Ellon and synod of Aberdeen. Pat., the Earl of Errol. The stipend of the minister is £204. There is also a Free church and an Episcopalian chapel. Fairs are held in the parish in April and June.

CRUDGINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Ercall-Magna, in the co. of Salop, 3½ miles N.W. of Wellington. It is situated on the river Roden, near Crudgington Bridge.

CRUDWELL, a par. in the hund. of Malmesbury, in the co. of Wilts, 4 miles N. of Malmesbury, its post town, and 4 from the Tetbury Road railway station. It is situated near the old Fosse Way to Cirencester, and contains the hmlts. of Chelworth, Eastcourt, Chedglow, and Murcott. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £487, in the patron. of the Rev. W. Maskelyne. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure in the early English style of architecture, and contains several monuments and a stained-glass window. The charities amount to £36 per annum. There is a National school, with a small endowment. Earl de Grey is lord of the manor. The village is a meet for the Vale of White Horse hounds.

CRUGGION. *See* Cadgoion, Montgomeryshire.

CRUGH, a small island off the coast of Galway, Ireland, 2 miles W. of Owney Island, and near Crugh Rock.

CRUGH LUSSA, or CRUACH LUSACH, a mountain in Knapdale, in the co. of Argyle, Scotland, near Tarbert. Its name signifies "the hill of plants," from the great variety of herbage found on its slopes; and from the summit, which is near 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, is a varied prospect of land and sea, studded with islands.

CRUGLETON, a vil. in the par. of Whitehorn, in the co. of Wigton, Scotland, 4 miles S.E. of Sorby. The ruins of Crugleton Castle are situated on Wigton Bay.

CRUICETOWN, a par. in the bar. of Lower Kells, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles W. of Nobber, its post town. It derives its name from the Cruice family, who formerly possessed the parish. The living is a suspended rect. in the dioc. of Meath. There is no church in this parish. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Nobber. There is a school at Altmush. Black stone is quarried here. Cruicetown House is the principal residence.

CRUICK HARBOUR, on the coast of Fife, Scotland, near Inverkeithing.

CRUICK WATER, a river rising in the co. of Forfar, Scotland, and falling into the Upper Esk, at Strickathrow.

CRUM, a demesne in the bar. of Coole, in the co. of Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Newtown-Butler. This beautiful spot is situated at the head of Upper Lough Erne, and is the residence of the Earl of Erne. The castle is a noble building, and the ruins of the old mansion standing near add beauty to this picturesque locality.

CRUMLIN, a post and market town in the par. of Camlin, bar. of Upper Massareene, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 11 miles N.W. of Belfast, and 2½ E. of the head of Lough Neagh. It is situated on the river Camlin, and on the road from Antrim to Moira. There is canal communication with Belfast, Antrim, and other towns. Here are Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Unitarian chapels; also National and Church Educational Society's schools. The parish church is at Glenavey, about 2 miles distant; the old one was destroyed in 1690 by James II.'s troops. In the town is a dispensary within the Antrim Poor-law Union, and petty sessions are held every fortnight. Here are also extensive flour-mills. The principal residences are Glendarragh House and Ben Neagh. Fairs are held on the first Monday in every month, September excepted.

CRUMLIN, a par. in the bar. of Uppercross, in the co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Dublin, on the road from Dublin to Naas. The living is an impropriate cur. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. £176, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick's, Dublin. The church was erected on the site of the old one in 1825 by aid of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. It is in the pointed style, and is connected with the old tower. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Rathfarnham and Tallaght. There is a National school for boys and girls. The town was formerly a place of fashionable resort, and is supposed to occupy the site of a heathen temple. It is a crown manor, and was burned in 1594 by Gerald Fitzgerald, the leader of the Wicklow insurgents. William III., in 1690, halted his troops here after the battle of the Boyne. Here are a police station and a dispensary within the South Dublin Poor-law Union; also extensive flour-mills and limestone quarries. The Purcells formerly held the manor. Crumlin House is the principal residence.

CRUMLIN, a hmlt. in the par. of Trevethan, in the co. of Monmouth, 3½ miles S.W. of Pontypool. It is situated on the canal which joins Brecon canal near Newport, and is a station on the Taff Vale Extension of the West Midland railway.

CRUMMOCK WATER, a lake 3 miles long by three-quarters of a mile broad, situated in the co. of Cumberland, 7 miles S.W. of Keswick, between Buttermere and Lowes water. On its western bank is Scale Force, a fine waterfall of 156 feet in one leap, and then of 44 feet over rocks of sienite. The lake is adorned with three small islands, and contains abundance of trout and char.

CRUMPLEHORN, a hmlt. in the par. of Lanteglos, in the co. of Cornwall, 6 miles S.E. of Lostwithiel.

CRUMPSALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Manchester, hund. of Salford, in the co. of Lancaster, 3 miles N.E. of Manchester. The village, which is situated on the river Esk, contains many good houses. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Manchester, and in the patron. of the bishop. There is no church, but divine service is performed in the schoolroom. The Wesleyans have a chapel here, and two at Lower Crumpsall. The principal industry is in bleaching and dying, and in the manufacture of silk and cotton. Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, and founder of the Manchester grammar school, George Clarke, and Humphrey Chetham, were born here. Crumpsall Hall was the seat of the Chethams.

CRUMSTONE ISLAND, in the co. of Northumberland, 4½ miles to the E. of Bamborough Castle, the most southerly of the Staples Islands. It is a small desolate island, and has the Callers Reef on its W. side.

CRUNDALE, or CRUNDELL, a par. in the hund. of Wye, lathe of Shepway, in the co. of Kent, 5½ miles N.E. of Ashford, and 2½ N.E. of Wye station on the South-Eastern railway. The village is small. The

living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £344, in the patron. of Sir E. Filmer, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The tithes were commuted in 1839. The charities amount to £8 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. Roman urns and coins have been found. Sole Street and Clantigh are places here. A fair is held on Whitsun-Monday.

CRUNWEAR, a par. in the hund. of Narberth, in the co. of Pembroke, 5½ miles S.E. of Narberth, its post town. It contains the hmlt. of Lanteague. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £100, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Elidyr.

CRUSHEEN, a vil. in the par. of Inchicronane, bar. of Upper Bunratty, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 8 miles N.E. of Ennis. Here is a dispensary within the Ennis Poor-law Union. Ballyline and Port are the principal seats.

CRUTCH, an ext. par. place in the upper div. of the hund. of Halfshire, in the co. of Worcester, 1½ mile N. of Droitwich.

CRUWYS-MORCHARD, a par. in the hund. of Witheridge, in the co. of Devon, 8½ miles N. of Crediton, and 5 W. of Tiverton station on the Great Western railway. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £455, in the patron. of the Rev. G. S. Cruwys, who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, is an ancient stone structure in the decorated style, and contains a beautiful oak screen, also monuments to the Avery and Cruwy families, and stained-glass windows. It was struck by lightning in 1689, but has been successfully repaired. The tithes were commuted in 1839. The charities amount to £7 per annum. There is a National school. Way Village, Pennymoor, Cotton, and Windmill are places here.

CRUX-EASTON, a par. in the lower half of the hund. of Pastrow, in the co. of Hants, 5 miles S.W. of Kingsclere, and 6½ S. of Newbury, its post town and railway station. It is a very small place, and is mentioned in Domesday Survey as *Croch Estone*. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £180, in the patron. of the Rev. James Bagge. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There is a National school. The celebrated grotto constructed by the nine sisters of the Lisle family, and celebrated by Pope, has been suffered to fall to ruins.

CRUXTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Maiden Newton, in the co. of Dorset, 7 miles N.W. of Dorchester.

CRYFIELD, a hmlt. in the par. of Stoneleigh, in the co. of Warwick, 2½ miles S.W. of Coventry.

CRYNANT, a vil. and chplry. in the par. of Cadoxton, in the co. of Glamorgan, 1 mile from Neath. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Cadoxton.

CRYSTAL PALACE. *See* SYDENHAM, Kent.

CUBBERLEY, or COBERLY, a par. in the hund. of Rapsgate, in the co. of Gloucester, 3½ miles S. of Cheltenham, its post town and railway station. It is situated near the source of the river Thames. The village is small and entirely agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £320.* The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is an ancient stone structure, and contains effigies of the Berkeley family. The Baptists have a chapel. There is a free school.

CUBBINGTON, a par. in the Kenilworth div. of the hund. of Knightlow, in the co. of Warwick, 5 miles N.E. of Warwick, its post town, 7 from Coventry, and 3 N.E. of Leamington station on the London and North-Western railway. It is situated to the S.E. of the river Avon. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £250, in the patron. of the Rev. M. Austis. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome stone building, containing two beautiful stained-glass windows. The charities amount to £56 per annum, including £17 left for the support of a school. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are National and infant schools. The Earl of Aylesford is lord of the manor.

CUBECK, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Bainbridge, par. of Aysgarth, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 1½ mile S.W. of Askrigg. It is situated in Wensleydale, on the river Bainbridge.

CUBERT, or CUTHBERT, a par. in the hund. of Pyder, in the co. of Cornwall, 8 miles S.W. of St. Columb-Major, and 9 N.W. of Truro, its post town and railway station. It is situated on the coast, and is a small mining village. Kelsey Point is celebrated for its small breed of sheep. Near the village is a petrifying spring. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £180, in the patron. of the Rev. C. H. Hosken. The church is dedicated to St. Cuthbert, and contains monuments to the Hosken family and others; also a wall painting of the saint to whom it is dedicated. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Here is a parochial school for boys and girls, and a Sunday-school. James Theodore Hosken, Esq., is lord of the manor. At Holywell Beach a fair is held annually.

CUBLEY, a par. in the hund. of Appletree, in the co. of Derby, 5 miles S. of Ashborne, its post town, and 6 from the Uttoxeter station of the London and North-Western railway. It is situated on a branch of the river Dove. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. with the rect. of Marston-Montgomery annexed, £523, in the patron. of the Right Hon. Baron Greene. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a handsome building in the Norman style, with lofty tower and four bells. There are parish and Sunday schools. Cubley Gorse is a meet for the Hoar-Cross hounds. A market was formerly held here.

CUBLINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Cottesloe, in the co. of Bucks, 6½ miles N.E. of Aylesbury, and 2 E. of Whitchurch. Its situation commands a beautiful and extensive view. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £289, in the patron. of Lincoln College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, consists of nave, chancel, and tower. The charities are a share of those of Whitchurch.

CUBLINGTON, UPPER and LOWER, two hmlts. in the co. of Hereford, 7 miles W. of Hereford.

CUBY, a par. in the W. div. of the hund. of Powder, in the co. of Cornwall, 1 mile from Tregony, its post town, and 6 from Truro. It adjoins the parish of Tregony, and formerly belonged to the Pomeroys, who had a castle here, of which no traces remain. The rocks are mica slate The village is small. The living is a vic. annexed to the rect. of Tregony, in the dioc. of Exeter. The church, dedicated to St. Keby, is an ancient structure, and near it is a holy well. Newton, Tregonyhayn, Polglaze, Treluking, Bohagoe, Furdar, Rosevallen, Mid-Gargas, Carvath, and Govily are places here.

CUCH, or KEACH, a river on the N.E. border of the co. of Pembroke, runs 10 miles N. to the river Teivi.

CUCHULLIN, a group of hypersthene rocks on the S. side of the Isle of Skye, in the co. of Inverness, Scotland. The highest point, at Scuir-na-Gillean, is 3,200 feet; and in a deep glen is Loch Coruisk.

CUCKFIELD, a par. and market town in the hund. of Buttinghill, rape of Lewes, in the co. of Sussex, 2 miles from Hayward's Heath station on the Brighton and South Coast railway, and 9½ N.E. of Horsham. It is a petty sessions town, and a polling-place for the county elections. The town is situated on an eminence, nearly in the centre of the county, and the houses are well built of brick. The pathways are laid with bricks of red clay, which is found in the vicinity, as is also a stratum of peculiarly white pipe-clay. The water is supplied from springs. The Poor-law Commissioners have erected a workhouse for Cuckfield Poor-law Union, which comprises 15 parishes, extending over 92 square miles. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £613, in the patron. of the bishop. The parish church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a fine building in the early English style; it contains tombs of the Burrell family, and an old brass. There is also a district church, dedicated to St. Mark, at Staplefield Common, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £60, in the patron. of the Vicar of Cuckfield. The charities amount to £41 per annum. There is a free grammar school, founded and endowed in 1528. The Baptists and Independents have each a chapel. Lord Abergavenny and Warden Sergison, Esq.,

of Cuckfield Park, are lords of the manor. A weekly market is held on Friday, and fairs on the Thursday in Whitsun-week and on the 16th September.

CUCKLINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Norton-Ferris, in the co. of Somerset, 2 miles E. of Wincanton, its post town and railway station, and 11 from Sherborne. It contains the tnshp. of Clapton-Forum. The village was once a market town, but is much decayed. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. with the rects. of Stoke-Trister and Bayford, £609, in the patron. of William Phelips, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is an ancient structure, in the early English style, consisting of nave, transept, aisles, chancel, porch, tower, and spire. The charities amount to £29 per annum. There is an endowed school, in which a Sunday-school is also held. An annual fair is held on Ascension Day.

CUCKMERE, a river in the co. of Sussex, which takes its rise in the Downs, near Heathfield, and after a course of 18 miles falls into the sea near Beachey Head.

CUCKNEY-NORTON, a par. in the Hatfield div. of the wap. of Bassetlaw, in the co. of Nottingham, 4½ miles S. of Worksop. It is situated under Cuckney Hill, and contains the tnshps. and hndts. of Langwith, Holbeck, Norton, Milnthorpe, and Bonbusk. The inhabitants are employed in the cotton and stuff mills. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £193, in the patron. of Earl Manvers. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The tithes were commuted in 1839. One mile to the N. of the village is Welbeck Abbey, the seat of the Duke of Portland. A market was formerly held here.

CUCKOLD'S HAVEN, in the co. of Stafford, 2½ miles N. of Abbot's Bromley.

CUCKOLD'S POINT, a bank, or shoal, on the S. side of the river Thames, between Limehouse and Greenwich.

CUDDESDEN, a par. in the hund. of Bullingdon, in the co. of Oxford, 2 miles from Wheatley, its post town, and 6 S.E. of Oxford. It is situated on the river Thame, and contains the hmlts. of Denton, Chippinghurst, and Wheatley. After the crown resumed possession of Gloucester Hall, the first residence appropriated to the bishops of Oxford, there was no episcopal palace until Dr. Bancroft, with the aid of King Charles I. and Archbishop Laud, erected Cuddesden Palace, which was not completed till 1635. A few years later, during the Civil War, it was burnt by Colonel William Legge, the royalist governor of Oxford, fearing lest it should fall into the hands of the parliamentary forces. It then remained in ruins till 1679, when Dr. Fell rebuilt it on its former foundations. The present building is a plain but commodious mansion, situated on the southern limb of Shotover, and commands extensive views over the valley of the Thame. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £260, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is partly in the Norman style. It contains tombs of several prelates; amongst which one to Bishop Bancroft, with an epitaph by Bishop Louth to the memory of his daughter. There is a district church at Wheatley, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £250, also in the patron. of the bishop. There is a theological college, founded by Dr. Wilberforce, the present prelate, and a foundation school at Wheatley, with an endowment of £45 per annum. The parochial charities produce about £50, exclusive of the school endowment. Cuddesden gives name to a deanery, in the archdeac. and dioc. of Oxford. The Earl of Macclesfield is lord of the manor.

CUDDINGTON, a par. in the second div. of the hund. of Copthorne, in the co. of Surrey, 1 mile N.E. of Ewell, its post town, and 13 miles from London by road, or 17½ by the Epsom and Leatherhead branch of the Brighton and South Coast railway, which has a station at Ewell, as also has the London and South-Western line. The village is small, but several new villas have recently been built. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Winchester. The church, which was dedicated to St. Mary, has long been in ruins. In the vicinity is Nonsuch Park, where formerly stood the favourite palace of Queen Elizabeth and the Stuarts. E. R. Northey, Esq., is lord of the manor.

CUDDINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Aylesbury, in the co. of Buckingham, 4 miles S.W. of Aylesbury, its post town and railway station. It is situated on the river Thame. The village is small, and some of the inhabitants are engaged in the stone-quarries. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £200, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient building in the early English style, consisting of nave, chancel, three aisles, and square embattled tower. The charities amount to £11 per annum. The Wesleyans and Baptists have each a chapel. There is a National school

CUDDINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Weaverham, second div. of the hund. of Eddisbury, in the co. of Chester, 4½ miles S.W. of Northwich.

CUDDINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Malpas, higher div. of the hund. of Broxton, in the co. of Chester, 2½ miles W. of Malpas, and 12 from Chester, its post town.

CUDHAM, or COWDHAM, a par. in the hund. of Ruxley, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, in the co. of Kent, 5½ miles S.E. of Bromley, its post town, and 3 S.W. of Farnborough, at which latter place both the London and South-Western and the South-Eastern railways have stations. The village, which is small, was once a market town. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £306, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is an ancient flint and brick structure, and contains a brass of 1503. The charities amount to £5 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school for both sexes. T. Lightfoot, Esq., is lord of the manor. Horsted, Aperfield, Cackets, Noreds, Newbarn, Skidhall, and Bombast are places here.

CUDWORTH, a par. in the hund. of South Petherton, in the co. of Somerset, 3 miles from Ilminster, its post town, and 3½ N.E. of Chard Road station on the London, Yeovil, and Exeter branch of the London and South-Western railway. There are only a few scattered houses. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £50, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a small stone structure, consisting of chancel, nave, and turret. J. T. B. Notley, Esq., is lord of the manor.

CUDWORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Royston, wap. of Staincross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3½ miles N.E. of Barnsley, its post town, and 7 from Wakefield. It is near the North Midland railway.

CUERDALE, a tnshp. in the par. of Blackburn, lower div. of the hund. of Blackburn, in the co. of Lancaster, 2½ miles E. of Preston, its post town. It is situated on the E. bank of the river Ribble, and W of the Derwent. Cuerdale Lodge is the principal residence.

CUERDEN, a tnshp. in the par. and hund of Leyland, in the co. of Lancaster, 4 miles N.W. of Chorley, and 3 S.E. of Preston. The London and North-Western and the Lancashire and Yorkshire railways have stations at Leyland. The village is small. Cuerden Hall, the seat of Robert Townley Parker, Esq., is an elegant building.

CUERDLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Prescot, hund. of West Derby, in the co. of Lancaster, 4 miles S.W. of Warrington, its post town and railway station. It is situated on the N. bank of the river Mersey, near the Sankey canal.

CUFFABOUTS, a hmlt. in the par. of Carriden, in the co. of Linlithgow, Scotland, 2 miles S.E. of Borness.

CUFFS, a hmlt. in the par. of Dunster, in the co. of Somerset, joined to Kitswall.

CUGLEY, a tythg. in the par. of Newent, hund. of Botloe, in the co. of Gloucester, 8 miles N.W. of Gloucester. It is situated on the verge of Dean Forest, near the Hereford canal.

CUILCAGH, two mountains of this name: one in the par. of Tullyhaw, in the co. of Cavan, Ireland; the other in the co. of Fermanagh.

CUILLOGHAN, a lough in the co. of Cavan, Ireland, 2 miles E. of Ballyconnell.

CUILMORE, a hmlt. in the bar. of Athlone, in the co. of Roscommon, Ireland, 5 miles S.W. of Athlone.

CULAG, a vil. in the par. of Assynt, in the co. of Sutherland, Scotland. It is situated on Culag Water, which falls into Loch Inver.

CULBOCKIE, a vil. in the par. of Urquhart and Logie-Wester, in the co. of Ross, Scotland, 2 miles E. of Dingwall. Fairs are held here in April, July, October, and December.

CULBONE, called also KILNER, a par. in the hund. of Carhampton, in the co. of Somerset, 8 miles W. of Minehead, and 3 from Porlock. The village, consisting of only seven houses, is situated in a delightfully sheltered spot, near the coast of Porlock Bay. The cliffs behind the village rise to the height of 1,200 feet, over which a small stream falls down to the sea, forming a pleasing cascade. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, in the patron. of the Earl of Lovelace. The church, dedicated to St. Culbone, is a very old stone edifice, measuring 33 feet long by 12 feet wide, and is supposed to be the smallest in the kingdom, consisting of nave, chancel, porch, and spire. Warner graphically describes it as "the Lilliputian church of Culbone, situated in as extraordinary a spot, as man, in his whimsicality, ever fixed on as a place of worship." It is built in a cove on the cliffs, 400 feet high, containing about half an acre of tolerably level ground, surrounded by almost perpendicular cliffs. The Earl of Lovelace is lord of the manor.

CULCABOCK, a vil. in the par. and co. of Inverness, Scotland, situated about a mile S.E. of the town of Inverness.

CULCHETH, a tnshp. in the par. of Winwick, in the co. of Lancaster, 3 miles S. of Leigh. The village, which is large, contains the Union poorhouse. The charities produce about £50 a year.

CULCHETH, a hmlt. in the par. of Newton, in the co. of Lancaster.

CULDAFF, a par. in the bar. of Inishowen, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles E. of Carndonagh, and 6 N.W. of Moville. It lies along the shores of the Atlantic, between the points Malin and Innishowen. The surface is somewhat boggy, with a soil of various quality. The parish is bisected by the intrusion of a strip of the parish of Cloncha. Limestone is abundant. Clonkeen, Carthage, Crucknanionan, and Croagh are the principal mountains, with Squire Carn, which rises 1,058 feet above the sea-level. Cod and salmon used formerly to be taken here in large quantities; in Lough Moneyderragh char is taken in abundance. The river Culdaff takes its rise from Lough Crucknanionan, and falls into the bay, which is a spacious opening lying between Glengad and Dunmore. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry, val. £459, in the patron. of the Marquis of Donegal. The church is a neat edifice in the early English style with a square tower of later erection. There is a Roman Catholic chapel at Bogan, and in the Roman Catholic arrangement the parish is partly united to that of Cloncha. There is a parish school for boys, three Sunday and several day schools. The village, sometimes called Milltown, stands on the E. bank of the river. The dispensary is within the Carndonagh Poor-law Union. The principal residences are Grouse Hall and Culdaff House. Fairs are held on the 10th February, May, August, and November.

CULECUDDEN. *See* CULLICUDDEN, Cromarty.

CULFEIGHTRIM, or CARY, a par. in the bar. of Cary, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 1 mile from Ballycastle, its post town. It is situated near the watering-place, Cushenden. The surface is very mountainous, the highest ground being on the Knocklade hills, which rise to a height of 1,820 feet above the level of the sea. Freestone is quarried to a large extent, and at Ballycastle is an extensive coal-mine, which has become exhausted and abandoned. The old road to the Giant's Causeway crossed the parish, and passed over the Cary mountains, but a more direct way has been recently constructed over a viaduct. The coast is remarkable for the wildness and grandeur of its scenery; Murlock Bay, Tor, Fair Head, Drimnakill Hill, and Glendun offer an unbounded field for antiquarian, artist, and geologist. Fine specimens of columnar basalt occur at Fair Head, within whose loftiest crags the eagle builds her nest. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Connor, val. £262, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was rebuilt in 1830, by a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. It is in the early English style, and is a neat structure. There are two Roman Catholic chapels in this parish, which gives name to a Roman Catholic union, including the Grange of Innispollan. There are five National schools, and a village school at Cushenden. A sanguinary battle took place here, in which MacQuellan was defeated by Macdonnell in 1569. The valley of Glenshesk was the principal scene of this struggle, and the cairn of Shane O'Dennis O'Nial, who was slain in the action, is near Cushenden. At Tor are the ruins of a large fortification, and at Cushenden Bay, of Cary Castle.

CULFORD, a par. in the hund. of Blackbourn, in the co. of Suffolk, 4½ miles N.W. of Bury St. Edmund's, its post town. It is situated on the river Lark, and formerly belonged to Bury Abbey. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. with the rects.* of Ingham and Timworth, £549, in the patron. of R. B. De Beauvoir, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, consists of chancel, nave, and tower. It was built in 1591, and contains tombs of the Bacon family. Here are Culford, Fornham, St. Genevive, and Hengrave parks. The Rev. E. R. Benyon, M.A., is lord of the manor.

CULGAITH, a chplry. in the par. of Kirkland, ward of Leath, in the co. of Cumberland, 6½ miles E. of Penrith, its post town, and 1 mile N. of Temple Sowerby station on the Eden Valley railway. It is bounded on the W. by the river Eden, and on the S. by the river Tees. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £80, in the patron. of the Vicar of Kirkland. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a small stone edifice.

CULGROAT, a vil. in the par. of Stoneykirk, in the co. of Wigton, Scotland, 23 miles W. of Wigton. It is situated between Luce Bay and the Irish Sea.

CULHAM, a par. in the hund. of Dorchester, in the co. of Oxford, 1 mile S.E. of Abingdon, its post town, and near the Abingdon Road station of the Great Western railway. The parish is bounded on the S., W., and N.W. by the river Thames. Near the village is a bridge over the Thames, and a farmhouse, once the seat of the abbots of Abingdon, to whom the manor belonged. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £100, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Paul, is in the early English style. The charities amount to £41 per annum. Here is a training college for schoolmasters, a handsome building, the erection of which cost nearly £20,000, and is capable of containing 100 students. Sir George Pechell is lord of the manor.

CULHAM, UPPER, a tythg. in the hund. of Binfield. in the co. of Berks, 2 miles E. of Henley-on-Thames.

CULLAGH, a bog in the bar. of Moycarnon, in the co. of Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It is bordered by the river Suck, and is about 2½ miles long.

CULLAHILL, a vil. in the bar. of Clarmallagh, in Queen's County, 4 miles S.W. of Durrow.

CULLEN, a par. in the co. of Banff, Scotland. It contains a town of its own name, and is bounded on the N. by the bay of Cullen, on the E. by Fordyce, on the S. by Deskford, and on the W. by Rathven. Part of Rathven, 3 miles long by 2 broad, is annexed *quoad sacra* to this parish. The surface rises gradually from the bold cliffs on the sea-coast to the conical hill called the Bin of Cullen, which has an elevation of 1,070 feet, and serves as a landmark to mariners. The soil is fertile, well-drained and cultivated, and the climate is dry and very salubrious, by reason of the hills on the S. and W. attracting the vapours from the sea. The barony of Seafield, anciently called Ogilvie, gives title to the Earl of Seafield, the proprietor of the whole parish, whose seat, Cullen House, is beautifully situated on the N. of Cullen Water, near the town of Cullen. The gardens, pleasure-grounds, and plantations surrounding

it are very beautiful, and command extensive views. They have been subsequently enlarged by the removal of the old town of Cullen. Near the mouth of Cullen Water, at a place called the Bauds of Cullen, a bloody battle, known as the Battle of the Bauds, is said to have been fought in 960 with the Danes, in which they were routed, and Indulfus, King of the Scots, was slain. The herring and other fisheries are largely prosecuted. This par. is in the presb. of Fordyce, and synod of Aberdeen, and in the patron. of the Earl of Seafield. The stipend of the minister is £156. There is a chapel-of-ease, called Seafield church, in the Rathven district, which is also in the patron. of the earl. There is a Free church in Cullen. This town is a burgh of considerable antiquity, having had privileges granted it by Robert I. Like Banff, it was at one time a constabulary under the Earl of Findlater, as hereditary constable. It is now governed by a provost and 12 councillors. Cullen unites with Elgin, Banff, Kintore, Peterhead, Inverury, and Macduff, in sending a member to parliament. The population in 1861 was 1818, inhabiting 338 houses. The children at school at the same census were 374. The town stands on the road from Banff to Elgin, near the head of Cullen Bay, 14 miles W. of Banff, and 58 N.W. of Aberdeen. It was anciently called Invercullen, and is now divided into two parts; the Fishertown, or Seatown, situated on low ground, to the W. of the new town, which is built on higher ground. The new town is regularly planned and laid out, having been begun in 1822, when the old town was removed to make room for the improvements at Cullen House. The harbour is convenient, and has a depth of 12 feet near the mouth at spring tides, and of 8½ feet at neap tides. The trade in fish is extensive, and large quantities of cod, ling, skate, and haddocks are cured and taken to Montrose, Dundee, and Leith in the Cullen boats. The Edinburgh and Inverness steamers call at Cullen. Fairs for cattle and horses are held in January, May, September, and November.

CULLEN, a par. in the bar. of Kinalea, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles N.E. of Kinsale. Crosshaven is its post town. It is situated near the sea-coast, and Derryleeve Hill takes up a considerable portion of the surface. The soil is good, and might be managed with greater advantage. The little stream Ringabella traverses the interior. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cork, val. with Templebready, £90, in the patron. of the Dean of Cork. The nearest church is at Ballymartle, to which place Cullen is attached in the Roman Catholic arrangement. Here is a small private day school for boys and girls. There are some remains of the old church standing. Glynney is the principal seat.

CULLEN, a par. in the bar. of Duhallow, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Millstreet. Kanturk is its nearest post town. It is situated on the river Blackwater, and the surface is boggy. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. with Drumtariffe, £580, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is at Drumtariffe, but the Roman Catholic chapel is at Cullen. In the Roman Catholic arrangement the parish is united to Drumtariffe and Millstreet. There are four hedge-schools. In the vicinity are the ruins of an old castle, built by the O'Kiefs, of a nunnery, and of the ancient church. Near Keale have been found relics indicative of a battle having been fought here.

CULLEN, a par. and vil. in the bar. of Clanwilliam, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles N.W. of Tipperary. Oola is its post town. It extends along the western boundary of the barony. The parish consists of good soil, and is traversed by the road from Tipperary to Limerick. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Emly, val. with three others, £556, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a plain ancient edifice. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Lattin. There is a parish school for boys and girls, also a hedge-school. The village has a police station, and was formerly a market town. Fairs are held on the 29th October, and in May or June, as appointed.

CULLENAGH, a bar. in Queen's County, Ireland, contains the pars. of Ballyroan, Dysartgallen, Kilcolmanbeack, and parts of Abbeyleix, Clonenagh, Fossy or Timahoe, Kilcolmanbane, and Rosconnell, comprising 44,095 acres.

CULLENAGH, a bog in the bar. of Maryborough, in Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is near 3 miles long, and its area is 1,524 acres. The rivers Barrow and Nore on either side carry off its superfluous waters. In the vicinity is a mountain of the same name.

CULLENSTOWN, a vil. in the bar. of Bantry, in the co. of Wexford, Ireland, 2 miles N.W. of Clonroche.

CULLENSWOOD, a vil. in the par. of St. Peter, bar. of Uppercross, in the co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, a little over a mile S.E. of Dublin. A chapel-of-ease was erected here in 1826 by Lord Mount-Sandford. It was here that 500 settlers from Bristol were put to death by a body of Irish on Easter Monday, 1209. It is supposed that the phrase "Black Monday" originates from this incident.

CULLENWAINE, a par. partly in the bar. of Clonlisk, in King's County, and partly in the bar. of Ikerrin, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is situated on the road from Dublin to Limerick, and contains the post town of Moneygall. Much bog occurs within the limits of the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. with Templeharry, £240, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a Roman Catholic chapel at Moneygall, united to that of Dunkerrin. There is a free school for girls, a school supported by the rector, and one private school. The chief seats in the neighbourhood are Greenhills, Silverhills, and Rathmay. A fair is held on the 20th August and 11th November.

CULLERCOATES, a tnshp. in the par. of Tynemouth, Castle ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 2 miles N. of Shields, and three-quarters of a mile from Tynemouth. The village, which is small, is included within the boundaries of the borough of Tynemouth. It is situated on the coast, and is chiefly inhabited by fishermen, excepting in the summer season, when many visitors resort to it as a watering-place. There are several new houses, and a terrace has been erected upon a cliff overlooking the sea, for the accommodation of visitors. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Durham, val. £220, in the patron. of the Duke of Northumberland. The church has been recently built. There is a place of worship used by the Independents and Primitive Methodists jointly.

CULLICUDDEN, an ancient par. now united with Kirkmichael, and forming the W. part of the par. of Resolis, in the cos. of Cromarty and Ross, Scotland. It was a separate parish until shortly after 1688.

CULLIFORD-TREE, a hund. in the Dorchester div. of the co. of Dorset, contains the pars. of Buckland-Ripers, Broadway, West Knighton, Radipole, Osmington, Whitcombe, West Stafford, Winterbourne-Monckton, Winterbourne-Herringstone, and parts of Winterbourne-Cerne and Winterbourne-Chickerell, comprising 11,920 acres.

CULLIN, a lough in the co. of Mayo, Ireland, near Foxford. It is 3 miles long by 2 broad.

CULLINGWORTH, a hmlt. in the par. of Bingley, upper div. of the wap. of Skyrack, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3½ miles from Bingley. The village is small, and the inhabitants are engaged in the woollen trade. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £130, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately.

CULLINGWORTH GATE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Wilsden, par. of Bradford, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles N.W. of Bradford. It is situated on the river Aire.

CULLODEN, an estate in the N. of the co. of Inverness, Scotland, 4 miles E. of Inverness. It is memorable as containing Culloden Moor, now partly cultivated, but formerly a bleak, dreary, and wild waste, on which, on the 16th of April, 1746, the army of Prince Charles Edward, the son of the Pretender to the crown of Great Britain, was totally defeated by the royal troops under the Duke of Cumberland. Prince Charles drew up his

army about 1½ mile S. of Culloden House. The locality is well indicated by the green graves of the slain, and by an obelisk erected in 1850. By this battle the hopes of the House of Stuart were completely annihilated. Culloden House stands on the border of the moor. Prince Charles slept in it the night before the battle. It is the seat of the ancient family of Forbes, and the owner of it in 1746 was Duncan Forbes, Lord President of the Court of Session, whose advice previously given to the government, if it had been followed, might have prevented the rebellion, and whose influence in the Highlands was greatly instrumental in suppressing it.

CULLOHILL, a vil. in the par. of Aughmacart, bar. of Upper Ossory, in Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. Here are remains of an old castle. Fairs are held on the 27th May and 2nd October.

CULLOMPTON, or COLLUMPTON, a market town and par. in the hund. of Hayridge, in the co. of Devon, 10½ miles N.E. of Exeter, and 7 N. of Tiverton. It is situated on the river Culme and the Great Western railway, on which it has a station. It contains Mutterton, Langford, and Ponsford, and in the Saxon times belonged to King Alfred. At the Conquest it was given by William I. to Battle Abbey, in Sussex. The town received a charter from Edward I. conferring on it the privilege of a market and fairs, which was confirmed by his successor. Its situation in a valley, surrounded by an expanse of level country, gives it a specially pleasing appearance. It consists of about 800 houses, some of them old, arranged in one principal street, which is indifferently paved, but well supplied with water, and contains a bank. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollen cloth, kerseymere, and serge, and in the paper-mills and tanneries. The parishioners annually appoint six constables, three for the town, and three for the rest of the parish. Cullompton is a polling-place for the northern division of the county, and a petty sessions town. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £400, in the patron. of Mrs. Chave. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a stone structure in the perpendicular style of architecture, with fine carved oak roof, and contains a beautiful screen and rood-loft, also a handsome chapel. The charities amount to £223 per annum. The Baptists, Wesleyans, Unitarians, and Independents have each a chapel. Here is a National school. The Black Down hounds have a meet here. W. C. Grant, Esq., is lord of the manor. A cattle market is held on the first Saturday in every month, excepting May and December, when a fair is held, commencing the first Wednesday in each of these months.

CULLOW, a locality near Kirriemuir, in the co. of Forfar, Scotland, where fairs are held on the last Friday of April, and on the Monday of October before the fair of Kirriemuir.

CULLYBRACKEY, a post vil. in the par. of Ahoghill, bar. of Lower Toome, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Ballymena. It is an improving place, situated on the river Maine. There are bleach-grounds and dye-works.

CULLYHANNA, a post vil. in the par. of Creggan, bar. of Upper Fews, in the co. of Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland.

CULM-DAVY, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Hemyock, in the co. of Devon, 2 miles N.E. of Culmstock. It is situated on the river Culme, and has a small chapel.

CULME, a river in the co. of Devon, rises in the Blackdown Hills, and runs 25 miles to the river Ex, near Exeter. It is a hunt for the East Devon otter-hounds.

CULMINGTON, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Munslow, in the co. of Salop, 4½ miles N. of Ludlow, its post town, and 10 from Bishop's Castle. It is situated on the river Corve, and contains Burley, Seifton, and Bache. The village is small. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £800, in the patron. of W. J. Clement, Esq. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a small ancient structure. The charities amount to £1 per annum. Near here is a Roman camp. George Hood, Esq., is lord of the manor.

CULMORE, a townland and postal vil. within the libs. and co. of Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, near Newtown Limavady, and about 5 miles E. of Londonderry. It is situated on the W. of Lough Foyle, and has a station on the Belfast and Coleraine railway. Culmore Fort is supposed to have been first built in the 16th century; it underwent considerable alterations in the first quarter of the 17th century, and in the memorable siege of Londonderry it was regarded as a point of much importance, when it was reduced by James II. During these times the church, which is falling into ruins, was used as an hospital for the attacking party.

CULMSTOCK, a par. in the hund. of Hemyock, in the co. of Devon, 6½ miles N.E. of Cullompton, and the same distance from Wellington, its post town. It is situated on the river Culme, about 4 miles distant from the Tiverton Junction station of the Great Western railway. The village is considerable, and many of the inhabitants are engaged in the woollen mills. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £250, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The church is dedicated to All Saints, and contains a stone screen. The charities amount to £13 per annum. Fairs are held on the 21st May and 1st October.

CULPHO, a par. in the hund. of Carlford, in the co. of Suffolk, 4½ miles N.E. of Ipswich, its post town, and 4 W. of Woodbridge station on the East Suffolk branch of the Great Eastern railway. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £55, in the patron. of T. B. Gurdon, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is a plain building, consisting of nave and tower. The charities amount to about £5 per annum. T. B. Gurdon, Esq., is lord of the manor.

CULREACH, a vil. in the par. of Inch, in the co. of Wigton, Scotland, 6 miles W. of Glenluce. It is situated on the river Ryan.

CULREACH, a vil. in the par. of Whitehorn, in the co. of Wigton, Scotland, 3 miles S. of Whitehorn.

CULROSS, a par. in the co. of Perth, Scotland. It contains a royal burgh of its own name, and also the vils. of Blairburn and Low-valleyfield, in the detached district of Perthshire. It is bounded on the S. by the Firth of Forth, on the W. by Tulliallan, on the N. by Clackmannan and Saline, and on the E. by Torryburn. The outline of the parish is square, each side being about 4 miles in length. The surface is elevated and without any great inequalities. The soil is fertile and in some places rich. Potter's clay, lime-stone, and ironstone have been found. The collieries, which were formerly worked extensively by the monks of Culross Abbey, and after 1575 by Sir George Bruce, of Blairhall, are no longer profitable. One pit, which was drowned by the sea in 1625, extended a mile below the sea at high water. The landed property of the parish is divided amongst nine proprietors. The modern mansion of Castle Hill, near the Firth, occupies the site of Dunamarle Castle, the possession of the Macduffs, Thanes of Fife, where Lady Macduff and her children were murdered by order of Macbeth: other historians refer this incident to Cupar Castle. Blair Castle and Valleyfield House are modern residences. The Stirling and Dunfermline railway traverses the parish, and there is a station at East Grange. This par. is in the presb. of Dunfermline and synod of Fife. The charge is collegiate, and under the patron. of Lady Keith and Miss Preston, of Valleyfield. The stipend of the first minister is £156, and of the second minister, £117. Besides the parish church, which is very ancient, there is a Free church. There are several benefactions in this parish for aged and indigent persons. The town of Culross stands on the Firth, 22 miles W.N.W. of Edinburgh, and 4 miles E. of Kincardine. It is pleasantly situated amidst gardens, on the slope of a declivity, as seen from the sea, but a closer inspection shows it to be mean and decayed. It was formerly a place of great resort, both from the neighbouring monastery (founded in 1217 by Malcolm, Thane of Fife, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary), and subsequently as being a seat of commerce. Besides the above-mentioned extensive coal trade, it manufactured 100

tons of salt a week, and in both of these articles a large foreign trade was carried on prior to the Union. The inhabitants are now chiefly occupied in weaving linen for the Dunfermline manufacturers, and muslins for those of Glasgow. Culross was made a royal burgh in 1588, by James VI. It is governed by a provost and nine councillors, and joins with Dunfermline, Inverkeithing, Queensferry, and Stirling, in sending one member to parliament. The population of the burgh in 1851 was 605, which had decreased in 1861 to 517, though the houses had increased in the same period from 110 to 117. The number of children at school between the ages of five and fifteen were 107.

CULROY, a vil. in the par. of Maybole, in the co. of Ayr, Scotland. It is situated 3½ miles N. of the town of Maybole.

CULSALMOND, a par. in the district of Garioch, in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland. It is bounded by Drumblade, Forgue, Auchterless, Rayne, Oyne, and Insch. It extends 4 miles southward, with a breadth of 3 miles. The surface is drained by the Urie, and is generally level, excepting the small hills of Corsdow and Culsalmond. The soil is fertile, and there are quarries of fine blue slate. The road from Huntly to Inverary traverses the parish. This par. is in the presb. of Garioch, synod of Aberdeen, and in the patron. of Sir W. Forbes, Bart. The stipend of the minister is £166. There is a Free church, a Congregational chapel, and an Episcopalian chapel.

CULTER, a par. in the co. of Lanark, Scotland. It is bounded on the S.E. by the co. of Peebles, and on the other sides by the pars. of Biggar, Symington, Lamington, and Crawford. Its length from N. to S. is 8 miles, with an average breadth of 4 miles. The surface to the S. rises into hills of considerable elevation, the chief of which, the Fell, is 2,330 feet above the sea; while towards the N. the surface is partly level and partly undulating, and is fertile and well cultivated. The remains of antiquity consist of circular mounds or moats, which seem to have been used as places of safety. The village of Culter stands on the road from Edinburgh to Dumfries, which traverses the parish, and has a station on the Symington and Peebles branch of the Caledonian railway. It is 3 miles S. of Biggar, and 17 S.W. of Peebles. This par. is in the presb. of Biggar, synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The pats. are Baillie of Lamington, and Dickson of Kilbucho. The stipend of the minister is £217. There is also a Free church.

CULTER, or LEUCHAR, a river of Aberdeenshire, Scotland. It rises in Loch Skene, and joins the Dee below Peterculter.

CULTHOUSE, a vil. in the par. of Whitburn, in the co. of Linlithgow, Scotland, 20 miles from Edinburgh.

CULTRAGH, a lough, in the co. of Cavan, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Stradone.

CULTS, a par. in the district of Cupar, in the co. of Fife, Scotland. It is situated in the centre of the co. and contains the vils. of Pitlessie, Cults-mill, Crossgates, Hospital-mill, and Walton. It extends little more than 2 miles northwards, with a breadth of 1½ mile. The surface is flat, sloping from the south northwards to the Eden, which forms the northern boundary. The soil is light in the northern parts, with clay in the southern. The eastern part is well wooded. Crawford Castle, the seat of the Earl of Glasgow, the principal landowner, is a magnificent Gothic edifice. Limestone and sandstone are extensively quarried. The weaving of linen employs many of the inhabitants. The Edinburgh and Northern railway passes within easy distance. This par. is in the presb. of Cupar, synod of Fife, and in the patron. of the University of St. Andrew's. The stipend of the minister is £162. There is an United Presbyterian church in Pitlessie, and a Free church for Cults and Kettle. Sir David Wilkie, the painter, was born here, his father being minister of the parish. The noble family of Lindsay-Crawford was connected with this and the neighbouring parish of Ceres from the 14th century, when they exchanged Dunnottar Castle for the Fifeshire property, then belonging to the Keiths. Lady Mary Lindsay-Crawford, who died in 1833, was the last direct descendant of the family. James Lindsay, seventh Earl of Balcarres, had the caridom of Crawford adjudged to him in 1848, by the House of Lords.

CULVENNAN, a vil. in the par. of Kirkcowan, in the co. of Wigton, Scotland, 9 miles N.E. of Glenluce.

CULVER CLIFFS, in the co. of Hants, at the east end of the Isle of Wight. They rise 400 feet high, commanding a fine view of the sea. In the reign of Elizabeth these cliffs were the haunt of hawks and eagles. Samphire is collected on the beach.

CULVERLANDS, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Farnham, in the co. of Surrey, 3½ miles S.E. of Farnham. It is situated on the river Wey, and is united with Telford.

CULVERLEY, an ext. par. place, in the Southampton div. of the lib. of Dibden, in the co. of Hants, 5 miles S.W. of Southampton.

CULVERSTONE-GREEN, a hmlt. in the pars. of Meopham and Ash, in the co. of Kent, 4 miles S. of Gravesend.

CULVERTHORPE, a chplry. in the par. of Haydor, wap. of Aswardhurn, in the co. of Lincoln, 5 miles S.W. of Sleaford, and 6 from Grantham. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. with the vic.* of Haydor and cur. of Kelby, £600, in the patron. of J. A. Houblon, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. Culverthorpe Hall, the seat of the Rev. C. Monkhouse, M.A., is a commodious and handsome building. J. A. Houblon, Esq., is lord of the manor.

CULWORTH, a par. in the hund. of King's Sutton, in the co. of Northampton, 7 miles N.E. of Banbury, its post town, and 5 from the Cropredy station on the Great Western railway. The living is a rect. and vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £528, in the patron. of W. Wilson, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient building of stone in several styles of architecture, consisting of nave, side aisles, chancel, and S. porch; it contains a handsome monument to the D'Anvers family, with several others. The charities amount to £122 per annum. The Baptists and Moravians have chapels. There is an endowed free school, and an infants' school. G. H. Crutchley, Esq., is lord of the manor.

CULZEAN CASTLE, in the par. of Kirkoswald, in the co. of Ayr, Scotland, 4 miles S.W. of Maybole. It was built by Earl Cassilis towards the close of the 18th century, on a rock 100 feet high, after designs by Adams, and is now the seat of the Marquis of Ailsa. Beneath the castle are extensive caves, famed in story as the Fairies' haunt.

CUMBER, or LOWER CUMBER, a par. in the bar. of Tirkeeran, in the co. of Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 5 miles E. of Londonderry, its post town. It is situated on the road from Londonderry to Dungiven. The surface is very mountainous and boggy, and several streams take their course through the interior; the principal of which are the Faughan, rising in Upper Cumber, and Burntallaght, with its fine fall, known as the Niss. Several handsome bridges facilitate the intercourse of the district. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry, val. £196, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built by the late Board of First Fruits in 1795. In the Roman Catholic arrangement the parish is partly taken with Glendermot, and partly with Upper Cumber, and has a chapel at Mullaghbuoy. At Breakfield is a Presbyterian meeting-house. There are schools for boys and girls at Killaloo and Fawney, supported by the rector, and some others are within the parish, one of which was founded and endowed by the Grocers' Company. Lower Cumber was detached from Upper in 1794, and belongs chiefly to the Irish Society. The principal seats are Oaks, Oaks Lodge, The Cross, and the Glebe House. There are Druidical remains at Slaght-manus and Mullaghbuoy; and at Listress is a curious artificial cave or grotto.

CUMBER, or UPPER CUMBER, a par. in the bars. of Tirkeeran and Lower Strabane, in the cos. of Londonderry and Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 9 miles S.E. of Londonderry. Claudy is its post town. The surface is

very mountainous, rising to a height of 2,236 feet above the sea-level, at Mount Sawel, part of the Sperrin range. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry, val. £1,225, in the patron. of the bishop. It forms the corps of a prebend in Derry Cathedral. The church, erected in 1757, is a commodious structure, and has a small tower. In 1831 the district of Learmount was founded, and eight townlands were detached from this parish for the purpose. There is a Roman Catholic chapel at Gortscreagan and Claudy, where is also a meeting-house for Presbyterians. In the Roman Catholic arrangement a part of the parish is united to Banagher and a part to Lower Cumber. Here are several schools, both parochial and private, two of which are endowed by the Fishmongers' Company. The seats are Learmount and Cumber House. There is much valuable timber in the grounds of the former.

CUMBERLAND, the extreme N.W. co. of England, bounded on the N. by Dumfriesshire and Roxburghshire, on the E. by Northumberland and Durham, on the S.E. by Westmoreland, Lancashire, and the estuary of the Dudden, and on the W. by the Irish Sea and the Solway Frith. Its greatest length from S.W. to N.E. is 74 miles, and its breadth 34 miles. It contains 1,565 square miles, or 1,001,273 acres, being about 215 miles in circuit. It lies between 54° 11′ and 55° 12′ N. lat., and between 2° 17′ and 3° 37′ W. long. In form it is an irregular rhomboid, with the acute angles at the N. and S. extremities. During the Roman occupation of this island, Cumberland was inhabited by the *Voluntii* and the *Brigantes*, a brave and independent race, who gave very great trouble to the invaders. Ostorius Scapula, and Didius, who succeeded him, A.D. 55, defeated them several times, but they again revolted during the reign of Vespasian, under Venutius, the principal British leader after the capture of Caractacus. This revolt was quelled by Petilius Cerealis, but the country was not entirely subdued till Hadrian's expedition in A.D. 121, when he built the "Picts' Wall," to protect them and the other British tribes from the incessant forays of the Picts and Caledonians. This wall, which connected a few forts built about 40 years previously by Agricola, was rebuilt in 210 by Severus, who added a stone wall close to it, the former one being merely a mound of earth. Traces of it are seen in many places, from its commencement at Bowness, on the Solway Frith, to the point where it leaves the county near the Rose Hill station. There are also many remains of Roman camps and stations, especially at Old Carlisle, Old Penrith, Maryport, Bewcastle, Salkeld, and Lazonby; the two latter were connected by a road. On the withdrawal of the Romans, the whole country was devastated by the Scots and Picts, and during the early Saxon period by the Danes. At that time it formed part of the kingdom of Northumbria, but retained the right of having a separate ruler. In 945, Edmund I. granted it to Malcolm, King of Scotland, but at the Norman Conquest it was considered as part of England, although, owing to the repeated raids of its northern neighbours, it was so poor that William I. remitted all the taxes, and the county is not rated in Domesday Book. Henry I. granted it to Ranulph de Meschines, Earl of Chester, on condition of his defending the borders; and in a conference at York (1237) Henry III. assigned lands to the value of £200 to the Scots, in satisfaction of all their claims on the county, but a large tract was still considered as debatable ground, and was subject to the alternate ravages of the Scots and English. Edward I. died at Burgh-by-Sands, while passing through the county on his way to Scotland. During the contest between the house of Stuart and the parliament, Cumberland took the royalist side, and also espoused the cause of the Pretender in 1715. In 1745, the city of Carlisle surrendered to Charles Edward, and being retaken by the Duke of Cumberland, the leaders in the movement were severely punished by him.—The scenery of the whole of this county is very beautiful, and affords considerable variety. The northern portion, around Carlisle, is generally flat or undulating, the soil consisting principally of dry loam, suitable for the cultivation of grain and turnips; but as the S. is approached the country becomes more and more rugged and barren, and instead of corn and turnip fields, and pasture-lands surrounded by hedges, nothing is seen but short green turf, with grey rocks cropping out here and there, and where enclosure is attempted, the only fences are "stone dikes," that is, walls of loose stones, about 5 feet high. In the S.W. portion are the highest mountains, and some of the largest and most beautiful lakes and waterfalls in England. There the soil is frequently boggy, alternating with mossy gravel, covered to a large extent with heather. On the sides of the smaller hills, however, there is a fair proportion of good, dry, brown loam, very suitable for cultivation. The more elevated districts are used mostly for pasturage. The cattle are of both the long and short horned and the Galloway breeds; the sheep chiefly belong to the native class, called "Herdwicks," of a rather small size, with speckled faces and legs, and short coarse wool. Excepting a few of the rams, they are all polled. Some of the farmers in these parts have, within the last few years, turned their attention to the cultivation of the high lands, and the moors in the lowland districts, and many acres have been reclaimed, which before would grow no crops. Much of the produce is exported from Whitehaven, Workington, Port Carlisle, and Maryport. It consists chiefly of cattle, sheep, poultry, potatoes, grain, butter, and bacon. The dairy produce is not very abundant, as the dairies are all on a small scale, but it is of a very high quality, and always fetches a good price. Many of the farms belong to the occupiers, and in some cases have been for several generations in the same families. The owners of such farms are called "Estatesmen," or sometimes by the Scotch name, "Lairds," and hold them under the lords of manors by customary tenure, subject to fines and heriots. The farming has been much improved since the formation of the various agricultural societies, the first of which was founded at Workington by Mr. Curwen. At Carlisle, Penrith, and Whitehaven there are horticultural societies, which are doing all in their power to encourage the cultivation of fruit and flowers.—The principal mountains are Sca Fell, 3,166 feet; Helvellyn, 3,055; Skiddaw, 3,022; Bow Fell, E. of Sca Fell, 2,911; Cross Fell, 2,901; the Pillar, 2,893; Red Pike, 2,850; Saddleback, 2,787; Grisdale Pike, 2,756; High Pike, near Hesket-Newmarket, 2,101; Causey Pike, 2,040; Black Comb, near Bootle, 1,919; and Dent Hill, near Egremont, 1,110. From Skiddaw, Sca Fell, and Helvellyn can be seen, in clear weather, the Irish Sea, the mountains of Wales and Scotland, with the Isle of Man, and the Irish coast beyond. Snow is frequently seen on these three mountains until the months of May and June. On the Cross Fell ridge a body of clouds is frequently seen half way down the fells, quite stationary. This is called by the people the "helm," and opposite to it is usually seen another cloud, called the "helm bar," in a state of agitation, caused by a partial wind. When this is dispersed, the helm also is broken up, and the wind rushes down into the valley, frequently inflicting great damage on the crops. Grouse and a few black game are to be found on all the mountains.—The principal lakes are, Ulleswater, Thirlemere, Bassenthwaite Water, Derwentwater, Buttermere, Crummock Water, Loweswater, Ennerdale, and Wastwater. Ulleswater is the largest of these, and measures 9 miles in length, by 1 mile in breadth. The others vary from 1 mile to 4 miles in length, and from half a mile to 1 mile in breadth. All are very deep; Wastwater, the deepest, being 270 feet. Ennerdale, Ulleswater, Buttermere, and Crummock Water contain char, as well as trout, pike, and perch. The three last-named species are to be found in all the tarns and lakes of the county. Chub are also to be found in Ulleswater, but in no other lake in England. The best known of the numerous mountain tarns are, Overwater, near Uldale; Tarn Wadling, near High Hesket; Talkin Tarn, in Hayton parish; Martin Tarn, in Wigton parish; Burnmoor Tarn, between Sca and Screes fells; and Styhead Tarn, near Borrowdale. These all abound in trout and eels, some containing also perch and pike. Tarn

Wadling affords plenty of fine carp. The larger lakes are visited in the winter by numerous flocks of wild ducks, geese, swans, and other fowl. The abruptness of the surface has caused many waterfalls, of which the finest are—Scale Force, near Crummock Water, which has a fall of 156 feet in one leap, and then of 44 feet over rocks of sienite; Barrow Cascade, 124 feet; Lodore, near Keswick, 100; Sour-Milk Ghyll, near Buttermere, 90; Airy Force, near Ullswater, 80; and the Nunnery Cascade, Croglin, 60. There are a great number of rivers of various sizes in this county. The largest is the Eden, about 35 miles in length. It rises in the Ravenstonedale fells, on the borders of Yorkshire and Westmoreland, and unites with the Eamont about 9 miles from its parting with Ullswater; it then flows right across the county, and falls into the Solway Frith. It passes Eden Hall, the seat of the Musgrave family, Kirkoswald, Nunnery Park, Armathwaite, Corby Castle, Warwick Bridge, Carlisle, and Grinsdale. Near its mouth is the monument erected to King Edward I. The Roman Wall crosses the river a short distance below Carlisle. The scenery along the banks is of great beauty, throughout the whole of its course, and it abounds in trout and salmon. It receives several smaller streams: the Caldew, which rises S. of Skiddaw, and passes by Hesket-Newmarket, Sebergham, Rose Castle, and Dalston, and, after a course of 24 miles, joins the Eden at Carlisle. This river is remarkable from the fact of its flowing from Haltcliff Bridge to Sebergham, a distance of about 4 miles, in a subterranean passage. The Peteril rises near Greystock Park, and enters the Eden a little N. of Carlisle, running the whole way nearly parallel to the road from Penrith. The Irthing forms, for some 12 miles, the boundary between Cumberland and Northumberland, entering the former county near Gilsland Spa, and passing Upper and Nether Denton, Naworth Castle, Lanercost, or Leonard Cost, Irthington, and Edmond Castle, reaches the Eden near Holmgate. The Esk rises in Scotland, and enters Cumberland at its point of junction with the Liddel, which river divides the two kingdoms of England and Scotland for about 8 miles. It then flows by Kirk Andrews, Netherby, and Longtown, and receives the Line near its entrance into the Solway Frith at Rockcliff Marsh. The Line is formed by the union of two streams—the Black and White Line—which rise on the borders of Scotland, in the Christenbury Crags. The Sark is for about 6 miles the border-line between Cumberland and Scotland, near Solway Moss. The Wampool and the Waver form one estuary of considerable size. The former flows from the Brocklebank Fells, past Old Carlisle and Wigton. The town of Kirkbride is close to its mouth. The Waver rises in the same neighbourhood, and takes a similar course. The Ellen reaches the sea near Maryport, after a course of about 18 miles, passing on its way Ireby, Bolton, Aspatria, Ellenborough, and Netherhall. The Cocker forms the lakes of Buttermere and Crummockwater, and at Cockermouth receives the Derwent, which rises in Borrowdale, and flows through Derwentwater, and Bassenthwaite Water. The united streams join the sea at Workington. The Greta has its source in a tarn on Saddleback, and flowing in a very circuitous direction, passes Threlkeld, and joins the Derwent at Keswick. The Irt, which flows through Wastdale, was once celebrated for the beauty of the pearls found in its waters. The Dudden has its source at Wrynose Fell, and for about 20 miles is the boundary between Cumberland and Lancashire. There is a second Esk, which flows from near Sea Fell to join the sea at Ravenglass. The Tees for a short distance divides Cumberland from Westmoreland and Durham. There are many smaller streams, among them the Croglin, Nent, Mure, End, Carn, and others. During the last five years salmon have been very much on the increase, and this season (1863) many large "takes" have been made in the Solway, Eden, and Derwent. In the Eden the season commences on the 1st January; in the Solway and Esk on the 10th March, closing in all three on the 25th September. In the Derwent, however, the limits are the 10th February and 10th October. As in the other western counties, showers are very frequent and copious, more so in the southern division of the county, where the mountains collect the clouds and cause them to discharge the rain which they hold over the valleys. There is least rain in April, and most from July to September. At Carlisle the annual mean quantity of rain is 30 inches, at Wigton 34 inches, at Whitehaven 50 inches, and at Keswick 68 inches. The cold in winter is very severe, the snow remaining till quite the end of spring upon the mountains; but in spite of this and of the dampness, it seems a very healthy county, and instances of remarkable longevity are not uncommon.—The minerals of this county are numerous. It belongs to the red marl district, which runs by the western base of the range of hills extending from the Tweed to Derbyshire. The most common formation is white and red sandstone, the latter predominating. A strip of carboniferous limestone, bordered by another of coal, runs across from Penrith to Ireby, thence to Cockermouth, and the coal extends to Maryport and Whitehaven. At Carlisle these two minerals are again found, the intermediate space being sandstone. The mountainous districts consist principally of granite, sienite, greenstone, hypersthene, sandstone, limestone, and slate. Granite of the grey variety is found near Skiddaw, and in the beds of the Caldew and Greta. Various coloured marbles are met with: at Lip Stainton and Dacre, brown; at Kirkoswald, blue; at Cross Fell, green; and in the Peteril, yellow. At Ambroth Fell, near Keswick, and in St. John's Vale, red porphyry is found, and the same stone occurs at Borrowdale, Eskdale, Patterdale, Sea Fell, and Helvellyn, associated with grey slate and hornstone. The public roads near Newbiggin are repaired with greenstone, found at Barrock. At the former place, and at Coat Hill, near Carlisle, there are extensive gypsum quarries. Near Berrier, and on the N. bank of the Derwent, basaltic rock is noticed. In several parts of the county there are traces of the action of glaciers, or torrents, for boulders are frequently found belonging to formations which only occur at a great distance from their present situation; for instance, fragments of the rocks in Lunerdale and the vale of the Cocker are found on the W. coast, and boulders from the Dumfries granite in the eastern parts. The mineral productions are very valuable, including coal, lead, silver, iron, copper, and plumbago, and afford work to a large number of hands. Limestone is burnt in large quantities for exportation.—There are 28 collieries in the county, of which 12 are near Maryport, 8 near Workington, and 4 near Whitehaven. There are also 2 near Wigton, 1 at Aspatria, and 1 at Harrington. At Whitehaven the principal entrance to the mines is by a long passage hewn in the rock, at the foot of a hill, with galleries intersecting it. The King-pit, the deepest in the mine, runs under the sea to a depth of 960 feet, the water above being deep enough to allow a passage to ships of a considerable size. At Workington the pits are not so deep, being usually from 240 to 500 feet. Iron-ore is also very plentiful near Whitehaven. There are 18 mines in the vicinity; the most noted being Cleator, near Egremont, where the band of ore lies at the depth of about 70 feet, and is from 24 to 25 feet thick. This mine supplies the Carron Foundry in Scotland. Near Alston there are more than 40 lead-mines, most of them belong to Greenwich Hospital, to which they were granted on the attainder and execution of their former owner, the Earl of Derwentwater, in 1716. Lead has been also discovered between Saddleback and Skiddaw, at Newlands and Thornthwaite, and near Buttermere. Silver is frequently found in the same locality, and though formerly neglected, is now worked to great profit; the largest yield is usually from Roughton Gill. Copper is worked at Hesket, Wythebarn, and Caldbeck. At Giller Coom, in Borrowdale, was the richest graphite or plumbago mine in the world, but it is now almost exhausted. A vein of gold was discovered near Newlands by a foreigner, in the time of Elizabeth, but was never worked, owing to a lawsuit between the queen and the Earl of Northumberland, the lord

of the manor. A few precious stones, as chalcedony, garnets, jasper, cornelian, opal, and agate, are found occasionally among the rocks, especially those of the Sca Fell and Helvellyn range.—Cumberland is divided into five wards or hundreds: Eskdale, Cumberland, Leath, Allerdale-above-Derwent, and Allerdale-below-Derwent. The first three, with the city of Carlisle, form the division called East Cumberland; the latter that of West Cumberland; each division returning two members to the House of Commons. There are three parliamentary boroughs, Carlisle and Cockermouth, which return two members each, and Whitehaven, which returns one. The parishes number 106, of which several contain over 10,000 acres; St. Bees, 73,620 acres, being one of the largest parishes in England. There are 18 market towns: Carlisle, where the assizes, and Easter and Midsummer sessions, are held; Cockermouth and Penrith, where the Epiphany and Michaelmas sessions are held; Whitehaven, Wigton, Alston, Bootle, Brampton, Longtown, Aspatria, Egremont, Hesket-Newmarket, Ireby, Keswick, Kirkoswald, Maryport, Ravenglass, and Workington. Of these the first six, with Keswick, have new County Courts, and the first nine Poor-law Unions. The polling-places are, for the eastern division, Carlisle, where the elections take place, Wigton, Alston, Brampton, Longtown, Hesket-Newmarket, Kirkoswald, Dalston, and Penrith; for the western division, Cockermouth, where the elections take place, Bootle, Aspatria, Egremont, and Keswick. The local government is administered by a lord-lieutenant, 12 deputy-lieutenants, a sheriff, and about 85 magistrates. The county is included in the Northern circuit, and is chiefly in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle, in the province of York, excepting a few parishes in the diocese of Chester, and the parish of Alston in that of Durham. There are three rural deaneries—Penrith, Wigton, and Carlisle—and over 160 churches and chapels belonging to the Church. According to the census of 1861, the county contained 40,532 inhabited houses, and 205,276 persons, showing an increase in population of 9,784 persons since 1851. As has been already stated, most of the population are engaged in agriculture and mining; next to those occupations the most important is the cotton manufacture, carried on principally at Carlisle. There are also several mills on the Caldew. Coarse linen and sailcloth are also produced at Whitehaven, and woollen-cloth at Keswick. The paper and earthenware manufactures are carried on, but not to any great extent. At Whitehaven there are a few ship-building yards.—Some of the antiquities, as the Roman walls, have already been mentioned while sketching the history of the county. In addition to these, many objects of interest have been turned up. There are three Druidical temples still standing: one near Keswick, a circle of fifty granite stones, about 8 feet high; one near Cumwhitton, called "Gray Yauds," a circle of 52 yards diameter, containing 88 stones not more than 4 feet high; and a third near Little Salkeld, called "Long Meg and her Daughters," a circle about 150 yards in diameter, the largest stone being 17 feet in height. There are also two or three circles, at Black Comb; a barrow and a rocking-stone at Souden Head; an old Danish obelisk near Bewcastle; and inscriptions at Netherby, Ellenborough, and other places. On the Scotch borders there are many martello towers, or Peel Houses, as they are locally called, of three or four stories high, with one room on each floor. They were built as watch-towers and places of refuge during a raid, and most of them are very ancient. There are several fine specimens of monastic houses in the county. The Augustine priory at Carlisle was founded at a very early time, and destroyed by the Danes during the Saxon period, but was rebuilt on a much larger scale by William II. The same king also founded a Benedictine nunnery at Armathwaite. Ralph de Meschines founded two houses, a Benedictine monastery at Wetheral, and a Cistercian abbey at Calder, near Egremont. His son William rebuilt the Benedictine house at St. Bees (Bega), which, like most of the early churches in the northern counties, had been burnt by the Danes. Part of this building is now used as a school of Divinity. At Holme Cultram was a Cistercian abbey, founded by Henry, the son of David King of Scotland, A.D. 1150. At Lanercost and Penrith were Austin priories, the former founded by Robert, Lord of Gillesland, in 1169, the latter during the reign of Edward II. Several of the parish churches are of very ancient date; those at Bridekirk and Dearham are remarkable for the antiquity of their fonts; the churchyard at the latter place contains an old sculptured cross. Aspatria, Torpenhow, and Kirklinton present good specimens of the Norman style. Brigham church, dedicated to St. Bridget, contains some very handsome windows. The church at Cockermouth was one of the finest in the county, but was unfortunately destroyed by fire in 1850. Penrith church was rebuilt in 1722, but the old tower is still standing. It is chiefly remarkable for the portraits of Richard Plantagenet and his wife in stained glass, and for the grave of Ewain, the giant, supposed to be of the 6th century. At Newton-Arlosh, Burgh-by-Sands, and Great Salkeld, the church towers are fortified, to serve as places of refuge. As might be expected in such an unquiet country, castles are very frequent, among which we may mention Naworth Castle, the old seat of the lords of Gilsland, built in the reign of Edward III., and famous as being the residence of Lord William Howard, or "Belted Will;" Kirkoswald and Dacre, both of which belonged to the Dacre family; Wulstey, where the famous Michael Scott resided; Rockcliffe, the property of the Radcliffes; Millom, Egremont, Cockermouth, and others.—The principal seats of the nobility and gentry are the following:—Whitehaven Castle, of the Earl of Lonsdale; Gowbarrow Park, of the Duke of Norfolk; Rose Castle, of the Bishop of Carlisle; Naworth Castle, of the Earl of Carlisle; Muncaster Castle, of Lord Muncaster; Armathwaite Hall, of Vane, Bart.; Crofton Place, of Brisco, Bart.; Hensingham Hall, of Senhouse, Bart.; Netherby, of Graham, Bart.; Edenhall, of the Musgrave family, to whom belongs the celebrated drinking-cup, called the "Luck of Edenhall;" Workington, where Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, landed in 1568; Greystock, Nunnery, Lamplugh, Newbiggin, Ireton, &c. &c.—There are four lines of rail, which meet at Carlisle:—The Lancaster and Carlisle, which enters the county near Penrith, and leaving it at Gretna, is continued under the name of the Caledonian; the Newcastle and Carlisle, which passes through Wetheral, Brampton, and Haltwhistle; the Maryport and Carlisle, which passes Wigton and Aspatria, and proceeds from Maryport along the coast by Workington and Whitehaven to Morecambe Bay, where it crosses the Dudden at Lady Hall. There are two branches to this line, one from Whitehaven to Egremont, another from Workington to Cockermouth. The latter branch, when completed, will connect Cockermouth, Keswick, and Penrith. The fourth line is from Carlisle to Port Carlisle and Silloth, the junction being at Drumburgh. The turnpike road from London to Glasgow and Edinburgh enters the county near Penrith, passing through Carlisle and Longtown. This, and the road from Carlisle through Brampton to Newcastle, are the old mail-coach roads. The coach-road from Whitehaven to Penrith takes a circuitous route, as it passes Cockermouth and Keswick, the whole distance being 44 miles. The only canal in the county is from Carlisle to Bowness and Port Carlisle, available for vessels of 80 tons burthen, the distance being about 11¼ miles.

CUMBERLAND FORT, in the co. of Hampshire, near Portsmouth. It is situated at the mouth of Langston harbour, commanding the entrance to Spithead.

CUMBERLAND LODGE, a mansion in Windsor Park, in the co. of Berks, so named after the Duke of Cumberland, the victor at Culloden, to whose memory a pillar has been erected close by.

CUMBERLAND WARD, in the co. of Cumberland, contains the pars. of Beaumont, Bowness, Aikton, Dalston, Grimsdale, Burgh-by-Sands, Kirk Bampton, Kirk Bridge, Kirk-Andrews-on-Eden, Rockcliffe, Orton, Thursby, Sebergham, and Wigton, with parts of St. Cuthbert, Bromfield, Stanwix, Warwick, Wetheral, and St. Mary, comprising 94,830 acres.

CUMBERNAULD, a par. in the detached part of the co. of Dumbarton, Scotland. It contains a small town of its own name, and also the vil. of Condorat. It extends 8 miles from E. to W., with a breadth of 3 or 4 miles. The surface is for the most part fertile, and limestone, freestone, ironstone and coal, are largely worked. The wall of Antoninus, and the Forth and Clyde canal, skirt the parish, and the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, and the Greenhill fork of the Caledonian railway, pass through it. This par. is in the presb. of Glasgow and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Pat. the Viscountess of Hawarden, of Cumbernauld House. The stipend of the minister is £294. There is a Free church and an United Presbyterian church. In this district was to be found, in the end of the 16th century, the remainder of the ancient Caledonian forest, and the last remaining specimens of the white wild ox. The town of Cumbernauld is pleasantly situated in a valley in the centre, of the parish, 13 miles S. of Stirling, and the same distance to the N.E. of Glasgow. Many of the inhabitants are weavers. A cattle market is held here on the second Thursday of May.

CUMBERWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 9 miles N.E. of Spilsby, and 3½ S.E. of Alford, its post town and railway station. The parish is of small extent, and contains only a few scattered houses. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. with the rect.* of Anderby £548, in the patron. of Magdalen College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a neat building. The charities amount to £2 per annum. There are chapels for Primitive Methodists, Wesleyans, and Reformed Wesleyans. Catchmill, Grantloft, and Helsey are places here.

CUMBERWORTH, a tnshp. and chplry. in the pars. of Silkstone and High Hoyland, wap. of Staincross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles S.E. of Huddersfield, and 5 E. of Holmfirth. It contains the hmlt. of Scissett. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the neighbouring collieries and ironworks. The living is a don. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £148, in the patron. of W. B. Beaumont, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient Norman structure. The charities amount to £4 per annum. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have chapels. There is a National school.

CUMBERWORTH-HALF, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirk Burton, upper div. of the wap. of Agbrigg, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles S.E. of Huddersfield. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in manufactures.

CUMBRAY, a par. in the district and co. of Bute, Scotland. It comprises the islands of Great and Little Cumbray, and contains the town of Millport and the village of Newton. The two islands lie in a line, and the larger is to the N. of the smaller. They are situated in the Firth of Clyde, between the island of Bute and the coast of Ayrshire. The total area of the parish is 5,000 acres, of which 3,000 are arable. The landowners are the Earl of Glasgow and the Marquis of Bute. This par. is in the presb. of Greenock and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patron. of the Earl of Glasgow. The stipend of the minister is £159. There are Free and Episcopalian churches, and a Baptist chapel; also an Episcopalian collegiate church, built in 1851, near the Priory, a seat of the Earl of Glasgow, and founded for a provost, a canon, and five honorary canons.

CUMBRIA, an ancient British principality including the greater part of Cumberland, and stretching northward to Strathclyde, Galloway, Kyle, Carrick, and Cunningham. It existed until the 10th century, when it was presented, as a fief of the English crown, to Malcolm, Prince of Scotland.

CUMDIVOCK, a tnshp. in the par. of Dalston, ward of Cumberland, in the co. of Cumberland, 6 miles S.W. of Carlisle, and 7 from Wigton.

CUMINESTOWN, a postal vil. in the par. of Monquhitter, in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland. It is situated on the road from Ellon to Banff, 6 miles N.W. of New Deer. Cumine of Auchry founded it in 1763. Here is an Episcopal chapel. Fairs are held in February, April, August, October, and December.

CUMLODDEN, a par. in the district of Inverary, in the co. of Argyle, Scotland. It was constituted in 1853 by the junction of the eastern part of the par. of Glassary, and an adjoining part of the par. of Inverary. It is situated on the W. coast of Loch Fine. It is in the presb. of Inverary and synod of Argyle. Pats. the Duke of Argyle and Sir A. J. Campbell, Bart.

CUMMER, or KILMACREEN, a par. in the bar. of Clare, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles S. of Tuam, on the road to Galway. Moylough is its post town. The surface is flat and uninteresting, broken only by the numerous turloughs, which, marsh-like, can be navigated during winter, and are used as pasture lands in the summer. The par. contains the vil. of Ballinphuil. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Tuam, val. £658, in the patron. of the Bishop. There is a Roman Catholic chapel at Curraun, united to that of Belclare. Here are three public and two private schools. The principal residences are Ballybanagher, Ballinderry, Waterville, Currofin, Ardstraw, and Annagh. There are ruins of an ancient fortification, with five chambers pretty perfect; also remains of Ballinderry Castle.

CUMMERAGH, or MONAVOULAGH, a chain of mountains, in the co. of Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, extending across the middle of the co. between Clonmel and Carrick-on-Suir. Several lakes on the summit of these mountains lend much to their picturesque appearance. Among the solitude of these hills General Blakeney passed the greater portion of his days.

CUMMERSDALE, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Mary, city of Carlisle, in the co. of Cumberland, 2½ miles S.W. of Carlisle. It is pleasantly situated on the river Caldew, and has a station on the Maryport and Carlisle railway, where trains stop on Saturdays. An extensive trade is carried on in flour. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in calico and furniture printing, and in cotton spinning.

CUMMERTREES, a par. in the district of Annandale, in the co. of Dumfries, Scotland. It contains a vil. of its own name, and also the vils. of Powfoot and Kelhead. It is bounded on the S. by the Solway Firth, and on the other sides by the pars. of Annan, Hoddam, St. Mungo, Dalton, and Ruthwell. It extends near 5 miles in length from E. to W., with a breadth of 4½ miles. The surface is for the most part flat, but the soil, as regards fertility and the labour necessary to be bestowed on it, is very various. The coast is flat, the only feature being Queensberry Bay, which affords shelter for small vessels during N.W. winds. Fish of various sorts are sometimes taken in large quantities, and the vast expanse of sand, stretching 7 miles across the Firth to Cumberland, presents a grand sight when the advancing tide rushes along with a roaring sound and with elevated crest, to reassert its dominion over the shallow Firth. There is a mineral spring at Cummertrees Mill, and the climate, though moist, is very salubrious. Limestone and sandstone are abundant and are quarried. The greater part of the parish belongs to the Marquis of Queensberry, who has a beautiful seat called Kinmount. There is a station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway, which traverses the parish. The village of Cummertrees, remarkable for its beauty, is situated about 4 miles W. of Annan. Hoddam Castle is situated near the river Annan, at the northern boundary of the parish. It is remarkable for the thickness of its walls; and was built by the powerful family of Herries in the 15th century, and commands a beautiful view. A short distance to the S. of Hoddam Castle, on a hill which is the highest ground in the parish, is the Tower of Repentance. This building is square, 25 feet in height, and commands a view of 30 miles radius. Watch-fires anciently burned upon its summit, to give warning of invasion from England. This par. is in the presb. of Annan and synod of Dumfries, in the patron. of the crown. The stipend of the

minister is £158, with 24 (Scotch) acres of glebe. There are three schools.

CUMMINGSTON, or PORT CUMMING, a small vil. in the par. of Duffus, in the co. of Moray, Scotland. It is situated a little E. of Burghead.

CUMMOCK, a vil. in the par. of Mearns, in the co. of Renfrew, Scotland, 2 miles S.E. of Neilson.

CUMNER, or CUMNOR, a par. in the hund. of Hormer, in the co. of Berks, 5½ miles N.W. of Abingdon. It is situated on the river Thames, near the Great Western railway. The parish is of large extent and hilly. It is divided into ten tythgs., and formerly belonged to the Abbots of Abingdon, whose lands can still be traced by the remains of the crosses which marked the boundaries. The village or town is built on the brow of a hill, commanding extensive views over the counties of Oxford and Gloucester. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Oxford, in the patron. of the Earl of Abingdon. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, consists of nave, aisle, chancel, a chapel on the south side, and square tower; it contains a fine altar tomb to the memory of Anthony Forster, and an old chain bible. A new school-house was built and opened in June, 1861, by Mr. Spencer, then vicar. The charities amount to £81 per annum. Cumnor Hall, the ancient seat of the Abbots of Abingdon, was the scene of the murder of Amy Robsart, Countess of Leicester, by Varney, at the instigation of her husband; the favourite of Queen Elizabeth. The Hall is now entirely demolished. The Earl of Abingdon is lord of the manor.

CUMNOCK, a town in the par. of Old Cumnock, in the co. of Ayr, Scotland. It stands at the junction of Glasnock Water with the Lugar, 16 miles E. of Ayr, and is situated in a hollow. The viaduct of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, which crosses the Lugar a quarter of a mile above the town, presents a very magnificent and romantic appearance. It is 170 feet in height, and has 14 arches, 9 of which have a span of 50 feet. Plans have been prepared for a new church to be erected in the town. Various branches of industry give employment to the inhabitants, among which may be mentioned iron-works, weaving, the making of threshing machines; a pottery, at which a brown ware of superior quality is made; and wooden snuff and other boxes and articles, which last have rendered the name of Cumnock famous, from their delicate construction and elegant finish. This trade in wooden articles was, however, so profitable that it has left the town. Twenty-five years ago a solid foot of wood, value 3s., could be manufactured into boxes worth £100. This town was made a burgh of barony in 1509 by James IV. Sheriff's courts are held in it four times a year, and petty sessions for eight parishes. Fairs for various purposes are held in the months of January, February, March, June, July, October, November, and December.

CUMNOCK, NEW, a par. in the district of Kyle, in the co. of Ayr, Scotland, 67 miles from Edinburgh, and 55 from Glasgow by the Glasgow and South-Western railway, which has a station in the village. It is situated at the head of the rivers Nith and Aften, and is 12 miles long by 8 broad. The surface is hilly, and beautifully diversified with three lakes, which afford excellent fishing. Aften Water, celebrated by Burns, rises under Black Larghill, and runs through Glen Aften to the river Nith. Besides the vil. of New Cumnock—which is a considerable place, with two banks, a church, Free church, &c.—the par. contains the hmlts. of Aften-Bridgend, Mansfield, and Pathhead. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the working of lead, lime, coal, and graphite, all of which are found in this par.; the coal, however, is of inferior quality, called glance coal. The par. is in the presb. of Ayr, and in the patron. of the Marquis of Bute. The minister's stipend is £200.

CUMNOCK, OLD, a par. in the district of Kyle, in the co. of Ayr, Scotland, 62 miles from Edinburgh, and 49½ from Glasgow by the Glasgow and South-Western railway, which has a station here. It is situated on Lugar Water, near Aird's Moss. The par. is 10 miles long by 2 broad, and contains the town of Cumnock, noted for the manufacture of plane-tree snuff-boxes. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in working stone, lime, coal, and lead, which are found in great abundance. The Marquis of Bute takes the title of baron from Terrenzean Castle, a fine ruin in this parish. At Borland, a seat of the Hamilton family, are the ruins of the old church. Plans have been prepared for a new parish church, to be built on the old site, by Maitland Wardrop, Esq., of Edinburgh. The par. is in the presb. of Ayr, and in the patron. of the Marquis of Bute. The minister's stipend is £218. Fairs for the sale of horses, cattle, pigs, &c., are held weekly during the months of January, February, November, and December; and monthly in March, June, July, and October.

CUMREW, a par. in the ward of Eskdale, in the co. of Cumberland, 6½ miles from Brampton, and 11 from Carlisle, its post town. It is situated on the river Gelt, and contains the tnshps. of Cumrew Inside and Outside. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £81, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a neat structure. At Newbiggin, in the par. of Clogin, is a day school belonging to this place. Ancient urns and pottery have been found under Cumrew Fells, and in Cardunneth Cairn. In the vicinity are the ruins of Dunwalloght Castle, a seat of the Dacres. Brackenwaite and Alby Field are places here.

CUMWHINTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Wetheral, ward of Cumberland, in the co. of Cumberland, 3 miles S.E. of Carlisle.

CUMWHITTON, a par. in the ward of Eskdale, in the co. of Cumberland, 5 miles S.W. of Brampton, and 8 from Carlisle. It includes the tnshp. of Cumwhitton, High and Low Northsceugh, Moorthwaite, and the hmlts. of Hornsby Gate and Hornsby. The village is pleasantly situated near the river Eden, in the midst of fine scenery. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £102, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an old stone building. There are two day schools, one of which is endowed, and a Sunday-school. Near here are remains of a Druidical temple, called the "Gray Yauds."

CUNDALL, a par. in the waps. of Hallikeld and Birdforth, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles N.E. of Boroughbridge, its post town, and 6 from Ripon. It is situated on the western bank of the Swale, and includes the tnshps. of Cundall and Leckby, and Fawdington, with the chplry. of Norton-le-Clay. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. with the perpet. cur. of Norton-le-Clay, £59, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Mary and All Saints. The charities amount to £34 per annum.

CUNNINGHAM, a vil. in the par. of Kirkcowan, in the co. of Stirling, Scotland, 4 miles W. of Wigton.

CUNNINGHAME, a district in the co. of Ayr, Scotland. It is the most northern portion of the co., being bounded on the W. by the Firth of Clyde, on the N. and N.E. by the co. of Renfrew, on the E. by the co. of Lanark, and on the S. by the river Irvine, which separates it from the district of Kyle. Its length from N.W. to S.E. is 25 miles, with an extreme breadth of 13 miles. It contains the pars. of Ardrossan, Dreghorn, Dalry, Beith, Fenwick, Irvine, Kilbirnie, Kilmarnock, West Kilbride, Kilmaurs, Kilwinning, Largs, Loudoun, Stevenston, Stewarton, and part of Dunlop. The surface presents a pleasant mixture of hill and dale, and is watered by many streams, the chief of which are the Irvine, the Rye, the Garnock, and the Caaf. Coal, limestone, and freestone abound. For a hundred years past this district has been celebrated for the excellence of its dairy produce, and cheese of superior quality has been recently produced. This district was formerly a bailiewick, under the Earl of Eglinton. Some of the chief families, such as those of Eglinton, Glencairn, and Loudon, took a prominent part in Scottish affairs. The De Morvilles largely endowed the celebrated abbey of Kilwinning, and at one time owned the greater part of the district.

CUNNINGSBURGH, a par. in the mainland of Shetland, Scotland. It is situated to the S. of the parish of Lerwick, and is included *quoad sacra* in Dunrossness.

CUNSALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Cheddleton, N. div. of the hund. of Totmonslow, in the co. of Stafford, 2 miles from Cheddleton, and 3¼ N.W. of Cheadle.

CUNSCOUGH, a chplry. in the par. of Halsall, in the co. of Lancaster, 3 miles S. of Ormskirk. It is united with the tnshp. of Melling.

CUPAR, a district in the co. of Fife, Scotland, 17 miles long by 10 broad. It includes the pars. of Balmerino, Kilmany, Logie, Dairsie, Ceres, Cults, Cupar-Fife, Monimail, Moonzie, Creich, Flisk, Newburgh, Aldie, Dunbog, Collessie, Auchtermuchty, Strathmiglo, Kettle, Falkland, and parts of Abernethy and Arngask. It is bounded on the N. by the Firth of Tay, and includes southwards that part of the county which is drained by the Eden.

CUPAR-ANGUS, or COUPAR-ANGUS, a par. in the district and cos. of Forfar and Eastern Perth, Scotland. It is situated in the centre of Strathmore, and extends 5 miles from N.E. to S.W., with a breadth of from 1½ mile to 2½ miles. The river Isla bounds it on the N.W. It includes the vils. of Balbrogie, Washington, and Longleys. The population, of which about five-sixths are in Perthshire, has remained stationary for many years past. The low-lying lands are clay, but the upper gravel. The lands bordering on the Isla are protected from its frequent inundations by embankments. This par. is in the presb. of Meigle, and in the patron. of the crown. The stipend of the minister averages £260. The parish church, rebuilt in 1869, is a handsome structure. There are five places of worship besides the Established church, viz. United Presbyterian, Free, Episcopalian, United Original Secession, and Evangelical Union. The town of Cupar-Angus stands on the road from Perth to Aberdeen, 5 miles S.S.E. of Blairgowrie, and 13 N.E. of Perth. The larger part of the town, situated on the right bank of a tributary of the Isla, is in the county of Perth, and that on the left bank in Forfar. The manufacture of coarse linen fabrics, and a tannery, give employment to the inhabitants. Here is a station of the Scottish Midland railway. In the neighbourhood is the site of a Roman camp, supposed to have been formed by Agricola, in the centre of which Malcolm IV. founded an abbey for Cistercian monks in 1164. James VI. converted the lands of this monastery into a lordship in 1606, which was afterwards held by Lord Balmerino, who was attainted in 1745. Thursday is market day. Fairs are held in March, May, July, and November.

CUPAR-FIFE, a par. in the district of Cupar, in the co. of Fife, Scotland. It is situated in the centre of the co., and is bounded by Moonzie, Monimail, Cults, Ceres, Kemback, Dairsie, and Kilmany. It contains the royal burgh of Cupar-Fife, and the vils. of Glaidney and Springfield. It extends about 5 miles in length by the same in breadth. Two-thirds of the parish are situated on the N. of the Eden, which flows through it. Sandstone and greenstone are quarried, and the weaving of coarse linens gives employment to many of the inhabitants. There are stations at Cupar and Springfield on the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee section of the North British railway. The principal mansions are Kilmaron House, situated 1½ mile N.W. of the town, Springfield House, Wemyss-hall, Ferrybank, and Tarvit House. On the E. is Carslogie House, long the seat of the Clephanes; and 2 miles to the southward, on Tarvit Hill, is the ancient tower of the Scots of Scotstarvit, who were anciently in league with the Clephanes for mutual protection. The Mote Hill, on the N. of the burgh, is pointed out by tradition as the place where the Justiciary of Fife held his courts in ancient times. The view from Tarvit Hill, or Wemyss-hall Hill, its modern name, is on all sides suggestive of historical reminiscences. It includes Falkland Castle on the S.W. and the Mount to the N.; this last is an eminence marked by a lofty monument on the top, and was once the possession of "Sir David Lindsay of the Mount" (Lord Lyon, king-at-arms), who there, in the 16th century, wrote the satires which contributed to bring about the Reformation. On Tarvit Hill was stationed the army of Mary of Guise, the Queen Regent, and there she signed the treaty with the opposing host, under the Lords of the Congregation, which gained time for the latter, and ultimately led to the establishment of Presbyterianism.—This par., which has a population of 6,750, is the seat of a presb. in the synod of Fife. The church is a large building, erected in 1785 on the site of an older one built in 1415, the spire of which is still standing. The charge is collegiate, the first minister having a stipend of £300, with manse and glebe, the second £250. A second Established church, called St. Michael's, was built about 30 years ago; and still more recently a church and manse for the village of Springfield, which is about to be erected into a new parish. There are two United Presbyterian churches, a Free church, an Episcopalian church, and a Baptist chapel. The Madras Academy, a scholastic institution, conducted by six male and one female teacher, and founded by bequest of Dr. Bell, on the Madras system, is under the management of Dr. Bell's trustees. Two burgh schools had existed here since the time of Charles I., which were in 1823 superseded by an academy, now in its turn supplanted by the Madras Academy. The town of Cupar-Fife, a royal burgh and the capital of the county, is situated in the centre of the parish, on the N. of the Eden, 10 miles W. of St. Andrew's, and 32 N.N.E. of Edinburgh. The royal burgh, according to the census of 1861, contained 877 houses, inhabited by a population of 5,029, against 5,686 in 1851, showing a decrease in the decennial period of 657. The principal streets are Bonnygate and St. Catherine-street, running E. and W., and Crossgate, running N. and S. The town-house, surmounted by a cupola and belfry, stands at the junction of Crossgate and St. Catherine-street. Opposite the town-house is the new corn exchange, a large building capable of holding 1,000 persons, with a lofty and handsome spire. The county building, with its very handsome hall, adorned with pictures by Wilkie and others, is in St Catherine-street. To the N.E. is the county prison. The Dundee and Edinburgh branch of the North British railway has a station here. The town contains many well-built houses, inhabited by legal practitioners and members of banking establishments. There are several spinning-mills in the neighbourhood, and a considerable trade is done in the weaving of coarse linens. Many useful works, of superior typography, have issued from its printing establishments. There are branches of the British Linen, National, City of Glasgow, Royal Bank of Scotland, Commercial, and Clydesdale banks; also an extensive public library, lawyers' library, mechanics' institution, female asylum, horticultural, agricultural, and philharmonic societies, besides various charitable and religious institutions.—Two newspapers are published here: the *Fifeshire Journal*, every Thursday; and the *Fife Herald*, on the same day.—The earliest charter of the burgh was granted in 1363 by David II. The government now consists of a provost, 3 bailies, and 11 councillors. This town joins with St. Andrew's, Kilrenny, Crail, Pittenweem, and East and West Anstruther, in sending a member to parliament. In ancient times the Macduffs, thanes of Fife, had a castle here, and at a later date "Mysteries," or theatrical performances, were exhibited on the Castle-hill.—There is a weekly corn market held on Thursday. Fairs for cattle and agricultural produce are held on the first Thursday of every month, and fairs for hiring servants in August and November.

CUPAR GRANGE, a vil. in the par. of Bendothry, in the co. of Perth, Scotland, 58 miles from Edinburgh.

CUPERNHAM, a tythg. in the par. of Romsey, in the co. of Hants, 2 miles from Romsey.

CUPSTON, a hill in the co. of Somerset, E. of Ilfracombe Harbour, about 180 feet high, with a flag-staff on its summit.

CURBAN, a lough in the co. of Fermanagh, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Maguire's Bridge.

CURBAR, a tnshp. in the par. of Bakewell, hund. of

High Peak, in the co. of Derby, 4 miles N.E. of Bakewell. It is situated on the river Derwent. The Duke of Rutland is lord of the manor and principal landowner.

CURBOROUGH, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Chad, Lichfield, N. div. of the hund. of Offlow, in the co. of Stafford, 2 miles N.E. of Lichfield, its post town. It is joined with Elmhurst.

CURBRIDGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Witney, hund. of Bampton, in the co. of Oxford, 2 miles S.W. of Witney, its post town, and 6 from Oxford. It is situated under Curbridge Down, and contains a tract of common.

CURBRIDGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Bishop's Waltham, in the co. of Hants, 2 miles S.W. of Bishop's Waltham.

CURDWORTH, a par. in the Birmingham div. of the hund. of Hemlingford, in the co. of Warwick, 2½ miles N.W. of Coleshill, and 7 from Birmingham. The Midland West branch railway has a station at Water Orton, about 1½ mile distant from the village of Curdworth, and another at the hamlet of Minworth. It is situated on the Birmingham and Fazeley canal, and contains the hmlt. of Minworth. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £320, in the patron. of B. No l, Esq., two turns, and the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley and the Rev. W. Wakefield, each one turn, alternately. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an old stone edifice in the early English style of architecture. There is a Wesleyan chapel, and an infant school. In the hmlt. of Minworth is an Independent chapel. This parish has a contingent interest in £23 per annum, connected with Lea, Marston, and other parishes.

CURGARFF. *See* CORGARF, co. Aberdeen.

CURGIE, a small port in the par. of Kirkmaiden, on the W. side of Luce Bay, in the co. of Wigton, Scotland.

CURLAND, a par. in the hund. of Abdick, in the co. of Somerset, 5 miles S.E. of Taunton, its post town and railway station. The parish is small, and contains only a few scattered houses. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, annexed to the rect.* of Curry-Mallet. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a very small building. The Rector of Curry-Mallet is lord of the manor. There is an endowed school for girls. The boys attend a school in the adjoining parish of Staple-Fitzpaine.

CURLEW MOUNTAINS, a lofty range running from N. to S. in the cos. of Sligo and Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. Their summits command an imposing view. Large masses of lime and sandstone occur on their sides.

CURRACLONE, a par. in the bar. of Stradbally, in Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N.E. of Stradbally, its post town. It lies near the river Barrow. The soil is clayey, with a limestone bottom. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Leighlin, val. £177, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built at the expense of the parish in 1804. The principal seats are Ballymans, Brockly Park, and Ballykilcavin.

CURRAGH, the great racecourse of Ireland, in the bar. of East Offaly, in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles E. of Kildare. Its length is about 6 miles, and its breadth 2 miles. It is the property of the crown, and George IV. when visiting Ireland honoured the Curragh meeting with his presence. Curragh has been the scene of more than one skirmish, the most notable of which was that in which Lord Montemarisco fell in 1234, during the insurrection headed by the Earl of Pembroke. Some mounds still visible are supposed to be the graves of fallen warriors. There are several other small places of this name; one near Kells, in the co. of Meath, another near Killarney, in the co. of Kerry, and a third near Carlow, in Queen's County.

CURRAGHALEEN, a hmlt. in the bar. of Athlone, in the co. of Roscommon, Ireland, 4 miles W. of Athlone.

CURRAGHANOLOMA, a vil. in the bar. of Condons, in the co. of Cork, Ireland, 4 miles N.E. of Kilworth.

CURRAGHBOY, the name of several hmlts. in Ireland: one in the bar. of Athlone in the co. of Roscommon; another in the bar. of Gowran, in the co. of Kilkenny; and a third near Ahascragh, in the co. of Galway.

CURRAGHCLADY, a hmlt. in the bar. of Mohill, in the co. of Leitrim, Ireland, 4 miles S. of Drumond.

CURRAGHCLONY, a hmlt. in the bar. of West Iffa and Offa, in the co. of Tipperary, Ireland, 9 miles E. of Clogheen.

CURRAGHEEN, a hmlt. in the bar. and co. of Cork, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of Cork.

CURRAGHGRAGUE, a vil. in the bar. of Scarawalsh, in the co. of Wexford, Ireland, 5 miles N.W. of Enniscorthy.

CURRAGHMARTIN, a hmlt. in the bar. of Iverk, in the co. of Kilkenny, Ireland, 6 miles S. of Mullinavat.

CURRAGHMORE, a seat of the Marquis of Waterford, in the par. of Clonegane, bar. of Upperthird, in the co. of Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It extends over 4,000 acres. The spot is very woody and picturesque. Contiguous to the present mansion, which is a noble building erected in 1700, are the ruins of the ancient castle, and "the murrain stone."

CURRAGHMORE, a hmlt. in the bar. of Tiaquin, in the co. of Galway, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Glennamaddy.

CURRAGHMORE, a bog in the bar. of Athlone, in the co. of Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 1½ mile N.W. of Athlone. Its area is 2,647 acres.

CURRAGHMULMURRY, a hmlt. in the bar. of Ballymoe, in the co. of Galway, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Glennamaddy.

CURRAGHROE MOUNTAINS, in the bar. of Omagh, in the co. of Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. They occur on the western boundary of the barony, between the streams Derg and Mourne.

CURRAGLASS. *See* CURRYGLASS, Ireland.

CURRAN, a vil. in the par. of Maghera, bar. of Loughinsholin, in the co. of Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It is situated on the river Moyola, and is surrounded by bogs. Fairs are held on the 23rd June and 22nd November.

CURRANAGH, a hmlt. in the bar. of Ballymoe, in the co. of Galway, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Ballymoe.

CURRANE, a lough on the boundary line between the bars. of Iveragh and Dunkerrin, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, near Ballinskellig's Bay. Its circumference is about 8 miles. In it are several islands, upon one of which are the ruins of a church. The Finglasha falls into this lough, and the river Currane carries its superfluous waters to the adjacent bay. Currane is a noted spot for salmon fishing. Sir Robert Reading is proprietor of these waters.

CURRANS, a par. and vil. in the bars. of Magunihy and Trughanacmy, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles W. of Castle Island. Milltown, in Kerry, is its post town. It is situated on the river Maine. The surface is mountainous and boggy, and the soil inferior. The living is divided into sections by the river. The Magunihy section is united to Kiltallagh, in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. £410, in the patron. of the crown. The Trughanacmy portion is part of the benefice of Ballymacelligot, in the same dioc., val. £371, in the patron. of William Crosbie, Esq. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel, and a hedge school. The village stands on the S. bank of the Maine. Riverville and Currans House are the chief seats of the neighbourhood. Fairs are held on the 21st August and 29th October.

CURRAUNBEG, a hmlt. in the bar. of Erris, in the co. of Mayo, Ireland, 9 miles N.E. of Belmullet.

CURREEL, a small lough on the coast of Galway, Ireland, 5 miles N.E. of Bertraghboy Bay.

CURRIE, a par. in the co. of Edinburgh, Scotland. It contains the vils. of Currie, Balerno, and Hermiston, and is bounded by Ratho, Kirknewton, Mid Calder, Penicuick, Corstorphine, and Colinton. It extends 8 miles in length in a north-westerly direction, with a breadth of 4½ miles. The surface descends from a height of 900 feet among the Pentland hills, to a large

extent of level plain. The soil of the higher grounds is poor, while that of the lowlands is rich and highly cultivated. The Water of Leith flows through the whole parish. Sandstone of excellent quality is largely quarried. The chief landowners are Sir William Gibson Craig, Bart., of Riccarton, Lord Rosebery, of Buteland, Lord Morton, Lord Aberdour, and Scott of Malleny. In the parish are several flour-mills, paper-mills, and a large manufactory of yarn and sail-cloth. Among the antiquities is Lennox Tower, elevated above the Water of Leith, traditionally said to have been the residence of Mary Queen of Scots in her youth, and subsequently to have been a seat of the Regent Morton; also on the opposite side of the river the ruins of the mansion of the Skenes of Currie Hill. The remains of two Roman stations are visible, the one on Ravelrig Hill, the other farther E., which adds to the probability of the name of the parish being a corruption of the name *Coria*, given to the district by the Romans. The Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, the Caledonian railway, the Union canal, and the road from Edinburgh to Lanark, traverse the parish. The village of Currie stands on the N. bank of the Leith Water, 5½ miles S.W. of Edinburgh, by the Caledonian railway, on which it is a station. This par. is in the presb. of Edinburgh, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and in the patron. of Sir W. Gibson Craig, Bart. The stipend of the minister is £264. There is a Free church for Colintonand and Currie, and an United Presbyterian church at Balerno.

CURRIN, a par. in the bars. of Coole and Dartree, in the cos. of Fermanagh and Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Newtown Bellew. Drum is its post town. The surface is flat and boggy, but the soil good, with numerous lakes. The roads from Clones to Cavan and Dublin traverse the parish. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Clogher, and in the patron. of the Incumbent of Currin. The church, which is situated in the village of Scotshouse, is a well-built edifice, erected in 1813 by the late Board of First Fruits. There is a chapel-of-ease at Drum, two Roman Catholic chapels, and a Presbyterian meeting-house. There are two National and several day schools within the parochial limits. The principal residences are Hill-town House, Kellyfargey, Scot's House, and some others. A fair is held on the 6th May.

CURROHILL, an ext. par. place in the par. of Clonmaney, in the co. of Donegal, Ireland. It anciently formed part of the demesnes of Templemore Abbey.

CURRY. *See* CURY, co. Cornwall.

CURRY, a hmlt. in the par. of Achonry, bar. of Leyny, in the co. of Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles S. of Tobercurry its post town. The Roman Catholic par., which bears its name, is in the dioc. of Achonry. Fairs are held on Ascension Day, Corpus Christi, and the 9th August.

CURRY, EAST, a tythg. in the par. of St. Gregory Stoke, in the co. of Somerset, 6 miles N.E. of Taunton.

CURRYGLASS, a vil. in the par. of Mogeely, bar. of Kinnataloon, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2½ miles W. of Tallow. It is situated on the river Bride. Curryglass House is the principal residence.

CURRYGUIN, a vil. in the bar. of Upper Ormond, in the co. of Tipperary, Ireland, 5 miles S. of Nenagh.

CURRYKIPPANE, a par. in the bar. and co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles W. of Cork city. Ballincollig is its post town. It is beautifully situated on the rivers Lee and Awnbeg. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cork, val. with Carrigrohane, £697, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is in ruins. There is a military chapel, and a Roman Catholic chapel united to North chapel, Cork. There is a day school for boys and girls. In the vicinity are many handsome residences.

CURRY-LOAD, a tythg. in the par. of St. Gregory Stoke, in the co. of Somerset, 2 miles from East Curry, and 6 N.E. of Taunton.

CURRY-MALLETT, a par. in the hund. of Abdick, in the co. of Somerset, 8 miles S.E. of Taunton, and 5½ S.W. of Langport. It is situated on the river Ile, and was once a market town. In the Norman times it belonged to the Mallets and Pointzes, from the former of whom it takes its name. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. with the cur. of Curland, £392, in the patron. of the crown. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a stone edifice in the perpendicular style, consisting of nave, transept, chancel, S. porch, and tower. The charities amount to £1 per annum. The Baptists have a chapel. There is a school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is also held. The manor belongs to the duchy of Cornwall.

CURRY, NORTH, a hund. in the co. of Somerset; contains the pars. of West Hatch, St. Gregory Stoke, North Curry, Thurlbear, and Thorne Falcon, comprising 12,940 acres.

CURRY, NORTH, a par. in the hund. of the same name, in the co. of Somerset, 6 miles N.E. of Taunton. It is situated near the river Tone and the Great Western railway, which has a station at Taunton. It contains the chplries. of Stoke St. Gregory and West Hatch, and the tythgs. of Knapp, Lillesdon, and Wrantage, with the hmlt. of Newport, formerly a borough, but now an insignificant place. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £325, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Wells. The church is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. There is a district church at West Hatch, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £65, also in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The parochial charities produce about £2 per annum. Roman coins were found here in 1748, and in the Saxon times it was a royal borough. A fair is held on the first Tuesday in September for bullocks, sheep, and toys.

CURRY RIVELL, a par. in the hund. of Abdick, in the co. of Somerset, 2 miles S.W. of Langport station, and 5 N.W. of South Petherton. It is situated to the S. of the river Parret. Burton Pynsent was once the seat of Earl Chatham. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. with the cur. of Weston, £316, in the patron. of William Speke, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a handsome stone edifice in the early English style, and consists of nave, chancel, porch, and tower, with clock and five bells. The charities amount to £28 per annum. There is a day school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is held. There are blue lias and limestone quarries. Arundel Yoe, Esq., is lord of the manor. Fairs are held on the first two Mondays in August.

CURTHWAITE, a station on the Maryport and Carlisle railway, 7¼ miles from Carlisle.

CURWEN'S ISLAND, or BELLE ISLE, in the co. of Westmoreland, situated in the middle of Windermere, and commands beautiful views of the lake. The island is well wooded, and there is an elegant mansion. It was sold about 12 years ago by the Curwens of Workington to a merchant of Liverpool.

CURY, a par. in the hund. of Kerrier, in the co. of Cornwall, 5 miles S.E. of Helston, and 12 from Falmouth. It is situated near the Lizard and Goonhilly Downs. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £549, in the patron. of the Rev. J. Rogers. The church, dedicated to St. Ninian, is an ancient stone building in the pointed style, with Norman arch and carvings. The tithes were commuted in 1839. There are chapels for the Association Wesleyans and Wesleyans; also a National school for both sexes. S. Davey, Esq., is lord of the manor. Roman coins have been found at Trevissick.

CUSHENDALL, or NEWTOWNGLENS, a post and market town in the par. of Layde, bar. of Lower Glenarm, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 31 miles N. of Belfast. It is situated on the river Glenegan, and contains the house of correction, the parish church, a market-house, and a dispensary, which last is within the Ballycastle Poor-law Union. This neat little town affords excellent accommodation to tourists to the Giant's Causeway by the old coast road. Its situation on Cushendall Bay is extremely imposing. The surrounding heights, composed of masses of basalt, with their verdant slopes, render it one of the most pleasant and interesting spots in

the N. of Ireland. Ossian, the poet, is alleged to have been born here. There are police and coastguard stations, and petty sessions are held in the town. Fairs are held on the 14th February, 17th March, 14th May, 29th June, 14th August, 29th September, 14th November, and 22nd December.

CUSHENDUN, a vil. in the bars. of Carey and Lower Glenarm, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles N. of Cushendall. It is situated on the river Dun, on the small bay bearing its name. Its inhabitants are nearly all fishermen, and in the season it is frequented as a bathing-place. Here is a coastguard station, and a dispensary within the Ballycastle Poor-law Union. A convenient pier has recently been formed. Cushendun House is in the vicinity. Fairs are held on the first Wednesday in February and every alternate month.

CUSHINA, a hmlt. in the bar. of Upper Philipstown, in King's County, Ireland, 2 miles N.E. of Portarlington. It is situated on the Cushina Brook, which falls into the river Barrow.

CUSHINSTOWN, or CULLINSTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Skreen, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles S. of Duleek, its post town. It is situated on the road from Dublin to Slane. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Duleek, £232, in the patron. of the Marquis of Drogheda. There is a day school for boys and girls.

CUSHKINNY, a bay in the bar. of Barrymore, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It indents the S. coast of Great Island. On its W. side is a battery, near which are barracks.

CUSHNIE, a par. in the district of Alford, in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland. This par. was in 1798 annexed to the neighbouring par. of Leochel. *See* LEOCHEL-CUSHNIE.

CUSHRUSH, an island in Lough Nilly, in the co. of Fermanagh, Ireland.

CUSOP, a par. in the hund. of Ewyas-Lacy, in the co. of Hereford, 1 mile S.E. of Hay, its post town, and 12 miles from Kington. It is situated on the borders of Brecknockshire, and contains only a few scattered houses. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £203, in the patron. of the Earl of Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure. The charities amount to £1 per annum. Trevadoc, Ty-coch, Pen-yr-hen-llan, Redley, Dollas Mill, Tyllyshope, Nant-y-glas-dwr, and Llydiart-y-wain are places here.

CUSWORTH, a hmlt. in the par. of Sprotbrough, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2½ miles W. of Doncaster.

CUTCOMBE, a par. in the hund. of Carhampton, in the co. of Somerset, 5 miles from Dunster, and 8 from Dulverton. It is situated on Cutcombe Ford, under Dunkery Beacon, which latter is the highest point in Somersetshire, rising 1,696 feet above the sea-level. The village is small, and the population wholly agricultural. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £214, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. John, is an ancient structure in the early English style of architecture, consisting of nave, aisles, porch, and tower. There is an endowed school for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is held. The Hon. P. P. Bouverie is lord of the manor, and has a pretty shooting-box here called Raleigh's Cottage.

CUTHBERT, ST., the name of several pars. in the cities of Edinburgh, Carlisle, York, Wells, and the borough of Bedford,

CUTHILL, or CUTTLE, a suburb of the town of Prestonpans, in the co. of Haddington, Scotland.

CUTLER HEIGHT, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Tong, par. of Birstall, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles S.E. of Bradford. The inhabitants are engaged in the woollen and rope manufactures.

CUTLER SHOAL, outside Harwich, off the coast of Essex, to the S.E. of Bawdsey.

CUTSDEAN, a chplry. in the par. of Bredon, upper div. of the hund. of Oswaldslow, in the co. of Worcester, 4 miles E. of Winchcombe, and 7 from Moreton-in-the-Marsh. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Bredon. The charities produce £8 per annum.

CUTSLOW, a vil. in the par. of Woolvercott, in the co. of Oxford, 3 miles N. of Oxford.

CUTTHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Brampton, hund. of Scarsdale, in the co. of Derby, 3 miles N. of Chesterfield.

CUTTLEBUCK, a vil. in the par. of Kirkliston, in the co. of Linlithgow, Scotland.

CUTTLEHILL, a vil. in the par. of Dalgety, in the co. of Fife, Scotland, 4 miles N.E. of Dunfermline, and 19 from Edinburgh.

CUTTLEHURST, a vil. in the tnshp. of West Clayton, par. of High Hogland, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles N.W. of Barnsley. It is situated near the North Midland railway.

CUTTLESTONE, a hund. in the middle div. of the co. of Stafford; it is separated into two divs., E. and W.: the E. contains the pars. of Brewood, Baswick, Castle-Church, Cannock, Shareshill, Riogely, Teddesley-Hay, and parts of Penkridge, Bushbury, and Wolverhampton; the W. the pars. of Blymhill, Bradley, Church Eaton, Forton, Gnosal, Haughton, Lapley, Norbury, Weston-under-Lizard, and parts of Penkridge and Sheriff-Hales, comprising together about 105,500 acres.

CUXHAM, a par. in the hund. of Ewelme, in the co. of Oxford, 1½ mile N.W. of Watlington, and 5 miles S.W. of Tetsworth. The parish is very small, containing only 520 acres. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £275, in the patron. of Merton College, Oxford, The church, dedicated to the Holy Rood, is an old stone structure in the Norman style, consisting of nave, chancel, square tower, and porch. It contains some brasses and several monuments. There are day and Sunday schools. The Warden and Fellows of Merton College, Oxford, are lords of the manor

CUXTON, a par. in the hund. of Shamwell, lathe of Aylesford, in the co. of Kent, 2 miles S.W. of Strood, and 3 from Rochester. It is situated on the river Medway, and has a station on the North Kent railway. The village is very small, and a considerable part of the parish is planted in hops. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val, £346, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an old edifice. Rancombe, Worn's Place; and Upper and Lower Bush are places here.

CUXWOLD, a par. in the hund. of Bradley Haverstoe, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 4 miles E. of Caistor, and 8 from Great Grimsby. Brigg is its post town. It is pleasantly situated amongst the Wolds. There is no village, only a few scattered houses. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £306, in the patron. of H. Thorold, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient structure.

CWM, a par. in the hund. of Rhuddlan, in the co. of Flint, 2 miles N.E. of St. Asaph. It contains the tnshps. of Cwm-Isglan and Uchglan. It is situated in a pleasant valley, as its name, Cwm, or Coombe, signifies. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the iron-works. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £300, in the patron. of the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St. Valacinian. The charities amount to £17 per annum.

CWM, a tnshp. in the par. of Nannerch, in the co. of Flint, 5 miles N.W. of Mold.

CWM, a vil. in the par. of Penmark, in the co. of Glamorgan, 4½ miles S.E. of Cowbridge.

CWM, a tnshp. in the par. of Meifod, in the co. of Montgomery, 5 miles N.W. of Welshpool.

CWM AFON, a mining vil. in the hund. of Neath, in the co. of Glamorgan, 3 miles N.E. of Aberafon. It is a station on the Eastern Valleys section of the Monmouthshire railway, and has a tramway of about 4 miles down to the port. This country, which extends along the bank of the Afon, is rich in coal and black-band iron-stone. At this village are the extensive tin, copper, and iron works belonging to the Copper Miners' Company.

CWMAMMAN, a chplry. in the par. of Llandilo-fawr, in the co. of Carmarthen, 15 miles N.E. of Carmarthen. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val £150, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1841. Near here is the new marble bridge over the river Towey.

CWMARLES, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanfihangel-ar-Arth, in the co. of Carmarthen, 8 miles E. of Newcastle-Emlyn.

CWMBAN, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanfynydd, in the co. of Carmarthen, 4 miles N.W. of Llandilo-fawr.

CWMBRAN, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanvihangel-Llantarnam, hund. of Lower Usk, in the co. of Monmouth, 4 miles N. of Newport. It is a station on the Eastern Valleys section of the Monmouthshire railway.

CWMBREETH, a tnshp. in the par. of Cefnllys, in the co. of Radnor, 7 miles W. of Radnor.

CWMCARVEN, or CWMCARVAN, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Ragland, in the co. of Monmouth, 3½ miles S.W. of Monmouth. It is situated on a branch of the river Trothy. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. with the rect.* of Mitchel-Troy, £398, in the patron. of the Duke of Beaufort. The parochial charities amount to £8 per annum, derived from the rents of the church lands.

CWMCAWLWYD, a hmlt. in the par. of Llandilo-fawr, in the co. of Carmarthen, 4 miles from Llandilo-fawr, and 15 N.E. of Carmarthen.

CWMCEIWYDD, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanymowddwy, in the co. of Merioneth, 4 miles N.E. of Dinas-Mowddwy.

CWMCERWYN HILL, in the co. of Pembroke, is the highest point of the Precelley range. It is 1,754 feet high, and is crossed by the Flemish Way, a Roman road leading to St. David's.

CWMCOTHY, a hmlt. in the par. of Conwil-Cayo, in the co. of Carmarthen, 6 miles N.W. of Llandovery. It is situated near the head of the river Cothy.

CWMCYCH, a vil. in the par. of Kilrhedin, in the co. of Carmarthen, 3 miles S.W. of Newcastle-Emlyn.

CWMDARE, a hmlt. in the par. of Aberdare, in the co. of Glamorgan, 5 miles S.W. of Merthyr-Tydvil. It is situated on the rivers Cynon and Dâr, and is included within the limits of the borough of Merthyr-Tydvil.

CWMDU, a hmlt. in the par. of Llangonoyd, hund. of Newcastle, in the co. of Glamorgan, 5½ miles E. of Aberafon. It is situated on a branch of the river Llynvi. The inhabitants are engaged in the iron-works and collieries.

CWMFORGAN, a vil. in the par. of Kilrhedin, in the co. of Carmarthen, 5 miles S.W. of Newcastle-Emlyn.

CWMGAIST, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanbister, in the co. of Radnor, 9 miles N.W. of Knighton.

CWMGILLA, a tnshp. in the par. of Knighton, in the co. of Radnor, 3 miles S.W. of Knighton. It is situated near the river Teme.

CWMGORON, a tnshp. in the par. of Castle-Caer-einion, in the co. of Montgomery, near Welshpool, within the limits of which borough it is included.

CWMGWILI, a hmlt. in the co. of Carmarthen, 3 miles N. of Carmarthen. It is situated on the river Gwili, in a fine valley. Here are extensive slate-quarries.

CWM-HESIAN, a hmlt. in the co. of Merioneth, 7 miles N. of Dolgelly. It is situated near the river Cayne. Here are zinc and lead mines, also traces of gold and silver.

CWM-HIR. *See* ABBEY-CWM-HIR, co. Radnor.

CWMLECHWEDD, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanbister, in the co. of Radnor, 11 miles N.W. of Knighton.

CWMLLECH, a tnshp. in the par. of Pennant, in the co. of Montgomery, 8 miles N.W. of Llanfyllin.

CWMMWR, a tnshp. in the par. of Hirnant, in the co. of Montgomery, 5 miles N.W. of Llanfyllin.

CWMPENANNER, a tnshp. in the par. of Cerrig-y-Druidion, in the co. of Denbigh, 11 miles S.W. of Ruthin.

CWMRHEIDOL, a tnshp. in the par. of Llandabarn-Fawr, hund. of Genour, in the co. of Cardigan, 1 mile from Aberystwith. It is situated on the river Rheidol. There are lead-mines.

CWM-SYMLOG, a silver and lead-mine in the co. of Cardigan, which in the reign of James I. yielded 10 oz. of silver and 13 cwt. of lead to a ton of ore. It was by the successful working of this mine that Sir H. Myddleton accumulated the fortune which he expended in cutting the New River.

CWM-TOYDDWR, a par. in the hund. of Rhayader, in the co. of Radnor, 3 miles from Rhayader, its post-town, and 3 from St. Harmon's. It is situated in a delightful spot among the hills at the point where the river Elan joins the Wye, and contains the tnshps. of Dyffryn-Elan and Dyffryn-Gwy. The par. is of large extent, being 10 miles long by 4 broad, and has traces of lead and slate. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £95, in the patron. of the bishop. Price's school has an endowment of £50 per annum. The parochial charities amount to about £19 per annum.

CWMTWRCH, a hmlt. in the par. of Conwil-Cayo, in the co. of Carmarthen, 6 miles N.W. of Llandovery. It is situated at the junction of the rivers Twrch and Cothi.

CWMYGIED, a vil. in the par. of Ystradgynlais, in the co. of Brecon, 7 miles N.E. of Neath.

CWMYOY, a par. partly in the lower div. of the hund. of Abergavenny, in the co. of Monmouth, and partly in the hund. of Ewyaslacy, in the co. of Hereford, 5½ miles N. of Abergavenny, and 3 from the nearest station of the West Midland railway. It is situated on the river Honthy, near a branch of the river Monnow, and contains Fwthog and Bwlch-Trewyn. The country is hilly and picturesque. The parish is separated into upper and lower divisions, and extends along the borders of Herefordshire. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £200, in the patron. of John Williams, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. A National school was built in 1858. There are remains of an abbey founded in 1108 by Hugh de Lacy, who dedicated it to St. John the Baptist, and gave it to the Canons Regular of the Order of St. Augustine. It afterwards took the name of Llantony Abbey, and considerably declined, so that its revenues amounted only to £100 at the time of the Dissolution. The ruins, which stand near the centre of the parish, are in a tolerable state of preservation.

CWMYSGIFAROWG, a hmlt. in the par. of Llangathen, in the co. of Carmarthen, 3 miles W. of Llandilo-Fawr.

CWMYSTWITH, a lead-mine in the co. of Cardigan, 4 miles S.E. of the Devil's Bridge.

CWRT, or COURT, the prefix to the names of many mansions in Wales.

CYDBLWYF, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanina, hund. of Moyddyn, in the co. of Cardigan, 8½ miles S.W. of Aberaeron.

CYDPLWYDD, a hmlt. in the par. of Llandefeilog, in the co. of Carmarthen, 2 miles N. of Kidwelly.

CYDWNFA, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfihangel, in the co. of Montgomery, 3 miles S.W. of Llanfyllin.

CYFARTHFA, a chplry. and vil. in the par. of Merthyr-Tydvil, in the co. of Glamorgan, 2 miles from Merthyr-Tydvil. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £130, in the patron. of the crown and the bishop alternately. Here are extensive iron and coal works, employing about 5,000 persons. Cyfarthfa Park is the seat of William Crawshay, Esq., the great iron-master.

CYFFIC, or KYFFIG, a par. in the hund. of Dewlys, in the co. of Carmarthen, 5¼ miles N.E. of Narberth. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St David's, val. £86, in the patron. of the Vicar of Laugharne.

CYFFIN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangadfan, in the co. of Montgomery, 5 miles N.W. of Llanfair.

CYFFTY, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanykil, in the co. of Merioneth, 2 miles S.W. of Bala.

CYFNANT, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanarmon in the

co. of Denbigh, 4 miles E. of Ruthin. It is situated on the river Alen.

CYFOETH-Y-BRENIN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfihangel-Geneur-Glynn, hund. of Geneur-Glynn, in the co. of Cardigan, 4½ miles N. of Aberystwith, its post town, and 4 from Eskynald. It contains the vil. of Borth. There are copper and lead mines. The sands on the coast stretch for nearly 3 miles to the mouth of the river Dovey.

CYFRONYDD, a tnshp. in the par. of Pool, hund. of Cawrse, in the co. of Montgomery, 5 miles N.W. of Welshpool, and 3 from Llanfair. It is situated on the river Banw, and comprises seven houses.

CYLCH-BYCHAN, a hmlt. in the par. of St. David's, hund. of Dewisland, in the co. of Pembroke, 1 mile from St. David's, and 2 miles from Whitchurch. It contains Caryarchell and Hendr-Draw.

CYLCH-GWYLOD-Y-WLAD, a hmlt. in the par. of St. David's, hund. of Dewisland, in the co. of Pembroke. It includes the island of Ramsey.

CYLCH-MAWR, a hmlt. in the par. of St. David's, hund. of Dewisland, in the co. of Pembroke.

CYLCH-Y-DRE, a hmlt. in the par. of St. David's, hund. of Dewisland, in the co. of Pembroke.

CYLYCUM. *See* Cilycwm, co. Carmarthen.

CYMMAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Hope, in the co. of Flint, 1½ mile S.W. of Caergwrle.

CYMMER, a vil. in the par. of Llantrisaint, in the co. of Glamorgan, near Llantrisaint.

CYMMER, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangar, in the co. of Merioneth, near Corwen.

CYMMO, a tnshp. in the par. of Llandysilio, in the co. of Denbigh, 2½ miles N.W. of Llangollen.

CYMRYD, a tnshp. in the par. of Gyffin, hund. of Isaf, in the co. of Carnarvon, 1 mile from Conway.

CYNFALFACH and CYNFALFAWR, tnshps. in the par. of Towyn, in the co. of Merioneth, near Towyn.

CYNFELL, a river of Merionethshire, in North Wales, famous for its salmon and trout fishing. It is crossed by a bridge, and after passing over two falls, joins the Dwyrhyd, near Festiniog.

CYNHINFA, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangyniew, in the co. of Montgomery.

CYNLAS, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanderfel, in the co. of Merioneth, 3½ miles E. of Bala.

CYNLLWYD, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanwychyllyn, in the co. of Merioneth, 3 miles S.W. of Bala. It contains the vil. of Pandy.

CYNNANT, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfairtalhaiarn, in the co. of Denbigh, 3½ miles S.W. of Abergele.

CYNNILLFAWR, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanddarog, in the co. of Carmarthen, 5 miles S.E. of Carmarthen. It is situated on the Gwendraeth Vach river.

CYNNILL MAWR, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfihangel-Geneur-Glynn, hund. of Geneur-Glynn, in the co. of Cardigan, 5½ miles N.E. of Aberystwith, its post town, and 2 from Llanfihangel. It is situated on the river Leri. In the village is a school for both sexes, endowed with £5 per annum.

CYNON, a hmlt. in the par. of Merthyr-Tydvil, in the co. of Glamorgan, near Merthyr-Tydvil. It is situated at the junction of the rivers Cynon and Tâf, where the Cardiff canal crosses.

CYNON-CAPEL, a chplry. in the par. of Llandysilio-Gogo, in the co. of Cardigan, 6 miles S.W. of Aberaeron. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £75, in the patron. of the vicar.

CYNWIL-GAIO. *See* Conwil Cayo, Carmarthenshire.

CYNWYD-FAWR and CYNWYD-FECHAN, tnshps. in the par. of Gwyddelwern, in the co. of Merioneth, 3 miles N. of Corwen.

CYRCHYNEN, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Asaph, in the co. of Denbigh, 2 miles from St. Asaph.

CYRN-Y-BRAIN HILL, in the co. of Denbigh, 5 miles N. of Llangollen, about 1,850 feet high.

CYRUS, ST., or ECCLESCRAIG, a par. in the co. of Kincardine, Scotland. It is bounded on the E. by the German Ocean, on the S. by the co. of Forfar, and on the W. and N. by the pars. of Marykirk, Garvock, and Benholme. It is 5 miles in length, with a breadth of 3¼ miles. It contains the vils. of St. Cyrus, Roadside, Burnside, Lochside, Milton, Whitehill, and Tangleha. The surface consists of a number of hills, rising to the height of 500 or 600 feet, and separated from one another by romantic vales, the streams of which run into the sea or the North Esk, which forms the southern boundary. The coast-line is partly bold and rocky, and partly flat. The soil is various in quality, but that of the arable lands is for the most part rich. Sandstone is quarried. The principal landowners are Porteous of Laurieston, Fordyce of Woodston, Grant of Mount Cyrus, the Earl of Kintore, and others. The chief mansions are Laurieston, Mount Cyrus, Bridgeton, and Kirkside. The road from Montrose to Aberdeen traverses the parish, and there is easy access by the Scottish North-Eastern railway. The village of Cyrus is situated 5½ miles N. of Montrose. This par. is in the presb. of Fordoun, and synod of Angus and Mearns, and in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £248. The parish church is a very handsome structure, built in 1854. There is also a Free church, with a large attendance.

D

DAALVIL LOCH, in the S.E. portion of Skye, in the co. of Inverness, Scotland.

DACORUM, a hund. in the W. div. of the co. of Hertford, contains the pars. of Berkhampstead, Aldbury, Flamstead, Bushey, Harpenden, Great and Little Gaddesden, Kensworth, Hemel-Hempstead, Mimms, King's Langley, Puttenham, Shenley, Wigginton, Wheathampstead, and Tring, with parts of Amersham, Caddington, Aldenham, and Studham, comprising 78,160 acres.

DACRE, a par. in the ward of Leath, in the E. div. of the co. of Cumberland, 4½ miles S.W. of Penrith, and 2 from Lake Ulleswater. It is situated on the river Dacre and the Carlisle railway. The par. contains the tnshps. of Dacre, Great Blencowe, Stainton, Newbiggin, and Soulby. In the year 930, Constantine, King of Scotland, and Eugenius, King of Cumberland, did homage to King Athelstan at this place. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £120, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an old structure in the Norman style. It is said to have been built from the ruins of an ancient monastery, and contains several tombs and effigies of the Dacres. The charities amount to £235 per annum. There are National and Sunday schools; the former has an endowment of £150 per annum. The small tithes of the tnshps. of Dacre and Soulby were commuted for land in 1806. W. Hasell, Esq., of Dalemain, is lord of the manor. Dacre gives the title of baron to the Brands, of Hoo. In the vicinity is the old seat of the Dacres, with its four square towers, now converted into a farmhouse.

DACRE, a tnshp. in the par. of Ripon, lower div. of the wap. of Claro, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3½ miles S.E. of Pateley Bridge, and 10 S.W. of Ripon. It is situated on the river Nidd. A considerable linen manufacture is carried on here, and there are several lead-mines in the vicinity. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £100, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a stone edifice, erected in 1837, and contains 500 sittings, 400 of which are free. The charities amount to £12 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel and schools. There is also an endowed school for both sexes. The Rev. Henry Ingleby is lord of the manor.

DADFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Stowe, in the co. of Bucks, 3½ miles N.W. of Buckingham.

DADLINGTON, a chplry. in the par. of Hinckley, hund. of Sparkenhoe, in the co. of Leicester, 3½ miles S. of Market Bosworth, and 3½ N. of Hinckley. It is situated on the Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal. The village is small, and mostly agricultural. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Hinckley. The church, dedicated

to St. James, is a small ancient structure. The Independents have a chapel, and there is a school in connection with the National Society. Mrs. Grundy is lady of the manor.

DAER, or DAIRE, a head of the river Clyde, South Lanark, which runs under the Lowthers, 10 miles north, to the river Clyde, at Elvanfoot, and from which the Earl of Selkirk derives his title of baron.

DAFF, a vil. in the par. of Innerkip, in the co. of Renfrew, Scotland, 3 miles W. of Greenock.

DAGENHAM, a par. in the hund. of Becontree, in the co. of Essex, 3½ miles S.W. of Romford station, and 14½ from London. It is situated on the river Thames, which in 1707 made a breach, overflowed above 1,000 acres of rich land, and washed 120 acres into the river, forming a sand-bank half-way across its bed. The embankment was made good by Captain Perry, eleven years after, at a cost of £40,000. The land is chiefly arable, except about 1,000 acres, which are in wood and common. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £855, in the patron. of the Rev. T. L. Fanshawe. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is an ancient brick and stone edifice. Among the monuments is one to Sir Richard Alibon, knight, and a brass to Judge Urswyk and wife. The charities amount to £463 per annum, including the impropriation belonging to Brentwood school, and an endowment for education left by William Ford, Esq., in 1828. The Wesleyans and Wesleyan Reformers have chapels. There are National and infant schools. Dagenham Park is the seat of Sir Thomas Neave, Bart.

DAGLINGWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Crowthorne, in the co. of Gloucester, 3 miles N.W. of Cirencester. It is situated on Ermine Street, and formerly belonged to Godstow Nunnery. At the time of the Conquest it was not a distinct parish, but an extensive common in the manor of Stratton. The soil is generally light, and there are quarries of building stone. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £266, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, built about the year 1500, is a stone edifice in the Norman style, with a square tower containing four bells. It is supposed to have been dedicated to the Holy Rood, there being a very ancient stone crucifix above the E. window in the chancel. There is also an ancient stone cross in the churchyard. There is a school with a small endowment left by Jeremiah Hancock. Lord Bathurst is lord of the manor. A tesselated pavement was discovered some years ago, near the Roman road which passed through the parish.

DAGNALL, or DAGNOLL, a hmlt. in the par. of Eddlesborough, in the co. of Buckingham, 3½ miles E. of Ivinghoe.

DAGWORTH, a hmlt. in the par. of Old Newton, in the hund. of Stow, in the co. of Suffolk, 2 miles N. of Stowmarket.

DAILLY, a par. in the district of Carrick, in the co. of Ayr, Scotland. It contains a vil. of its own name, and extends from N.E. to S.W. about 7 miles, with a breadth of 5 miles. It is bounded by the river Girvan, Barr, Straiton, Kirkmichael, and Kirkoswald. The surface abounds in natural beauties, and rises on both sides of the Girvan Water, which intersects the whole length of the parish, into hills of considerable elevation. The lowlands near the river are fertile, well cultivated and wooded, and the uplands, though not so productive, afford pasturage, and have been partly reclaimed. Coal, limestone, and freestone abound, and the two former are largely worked. The principal proprietors are the Duchess de Coigny, of Bargany, Sir John Andrew Cathcart, Bart., of Carleton, Sir James Fergusson, Bart., of Kilkerran, and the Right Hon. T. F. Kennedy, of Dunure. The parish is traversed along its length by the road from Ayr to Stranraer, on which road the village of Dailly stands, 6 miles E. of Girvan. This par. is in the presb. of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £348. In 1653 an extensive portion of this parish was detached to form the par. of Barr, to the southward, part of the parish of Kirkoswald being at the same time, however, added to Dailly. Ailsa Craig, in the Firth of Clyde, off the coast, is included in this parish, although no other part of the parish touches the sea-coast. There is also a Free church.

DAIRSIE, a par. in the district of Cupar, in the co. of Fife, Scotland. It includes the vil. of Osnaburgh. Its length and breadth are about 2½ miles; it is bounded on the S. by the Eden, on the W. by Cupar-Fife, and on other quarters by Logie, Luchars, Kemback, and Kilmany. The soil is fertile and well cultivated. The mansions are Craigfoodie, Newmill, and Pitormie. The parish church and the bridge of three arches across the Eden were built by Archbishop Spottiswood, when proprietor of Dairsie. He is said to have written his "Church History" in a castle, the remains of which still exist near the church. That castle was formerly a place of considerable strength, and a parliament was holden in it in 1555. The population is partly employed in weaving linens. There is a station on the Dundee fork of the Edinburgh and Northern railway, which traverses the parish. This par. is in the presb. of Cupar, and synod of Fife, and in the patron. of Captain Macdonald of Sandside. The minister has a stipend of £251. There is also a Free church.

DAIRY COATES, a tnshp. in the par. of Ferriby, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 6½ miles W. of Hull.

DAISY HILL, a hmlt. in the co. of Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, near Augher.

DAISY HILL, a hmlt. and chplry. in the tnshp. of Manningham, in the West Riding of the co. of York, near Bradford. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, and in the patron. of the vicar.

DALAROSSIE, or DALFERGUSSIE, *i.e.* "Fergus's Valley," a district in the co. of Inverness, Scotland, formerly a vic., now united to the par. of Moy.

DALARUIN, a vil. in the co. of Argyle, Scotland. It is situated near Campbeltown, and derives its name from Dalruadhain, the seat of the first Scottish kingdom under Fergus.

DALAVICH, an ancient par. now united to Kilchrenan, in the district of Lorn, in the co. of Argyle, Scotland.

DALBEATTIE, a small town in the par. of Urr, in the co. of Kirkcudbright, Scotland. It stands near the confluence of Dalbeattie Burn with Urr Water, 5 miles S.E. of Castle Douglas. It dates from 1780, and owes its prosperity to the various mills established on the burn. Here are a *quoad sacra* church, a Free church, and a Roman Catholic chapel. Fairs are held here in April and October.

DALBURY-WITH-LEES, a par. in the hund. of Appletree, in the co. of Derby, 6 miles N.E. of Burton-on-Trent, the same distance S.W. of Derby, and 3½ N. of Egginton station. The line of railroad from Derby to Manchester passes through this parish, which is well wooded. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £206, in the patron. of Mrs. Eliza Cotton. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient stone structure. The chancel has recently been rebuilt, and contains a stained-glass window, said to be 600 years old. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge. The charities amount to £18 per annum. There is a free school for both sexes.

DALBWBA, a vil. in the par. of Nantcwnlle, in the co. of Cardigan, 5 miles N. of Lampeter.

DALBY, a tnshp. and district par. in the Isle of Man, 3 miles S. of Peel. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Sodor and Man, val. £60, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. James. Dalby Point, which is surrounded by reefs, is near.

DALBY MAGNA, a par. in the hund. of East Goscote, in the co. of Leicester, 3 miles S.W. of Melton Mowbray, its post town and railway station, and 15 N.W. of Leicester. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £209, in the patron. of Sir R. Burdett, Bart., who is lord of the manor and impropriator of the great tithes, which have been commuted for £49 7*s.* 6*d.* The church, dedicated to St. Swithin, is a very old structure, with a tower which contains five

bells. It is in a dilapidated state, the steeple having fallen in 1658, and has so remained ever since. There is a chapel for Wesleyans, which was built in 1846, also a free school.

DALBY-PARVA, a par. in the hund. of Framland, in the co. of Leicester, 4½ miles S.E. of Melton Mowbray, its post town and railway station. The village is very small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £263, in the patron. of E. B. Hartopp, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a handsome modern structure. The charities amount to about £5 per annum. Dalby Hall is the seat of E. B. Hartopp, Esq.; his family have resided here since the reign of Elizabeth. In the neighbourhood is a chalybeate spring. Here is a meet for the Cottesmore hounds.

DALBY-ON-THE-WOLDS, a par. in the hund. of East Goscote, in the co. of Leicester, 7 miles N.W. of Melton-Mowbray and 5 N. of the Kirby railway station. The village is supplied with water, conveyed by pipes from springs at the distance of 1½ mile. In the reign of Henry II. a preceptory of Knights Hospitallers was founded here by Robert le Bossu, Earl of Leicester, the revenue of which at the Dissolution amounted to £91 2s. 8d. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £40, in the patron. of the rector, the Rev. W. G. Sayer, who is lord of the manor. The church was built by the present incumbent in 1835, at a cost of £5,000. It is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and is a handsome building, with square embattled tower and four bells. There is also a chapel-of-ease at Six-Hills, built in 1837. The charities amount to £9. There are National and infant schools, supported by the rector. This place is noted for its Stilton cheese, and for a fine chalybeate spring.

DALBY-WITH-DEXTHORPE, a par. in the Wold div. of the wap. of Candleshoe, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 3½ miles N. of Spilsby, and 4½ N.W. of Burgh railway station. There are only a few scattered houses. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £79, in the patron. of Lord Monson. The church, a small ancient structure, contains several monuments and effigies of the Llanden family. The charities amount to £7 per annum. A glebe in the parish of Toynton All Saints, valued at £27 10s., and land in Wildmore Fen, valued at £12, are attached to the living. J. W. Preston, Esq., is lord of the manor. The chief residence is Dalby Hall.

DALBY-WITH-SKEWSBY, a par. in the wap. of Bulmer, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 9½ miles W. of Malton, and 14 N.E. of York. It is situated on the Howardian range of hills, and contains Witherham and Skewsby. The village is small, and the parish contains 50 acres of woodland. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £245, in the patron. of the Rev. J. S. Hall. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a stone structure, in the Norman style of architecture, with an arched roof of stone. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £260. The charities amount to £5 per annum. W. Ewbank, Esq., is lord of the manor. Here is a meet for the Simington hounds.

DALCARLINCH, a vil. in the co. of Elgin, Scotland, 4 miles S.W. of Duttril.

DALCHRAY, a vil. in the co. of Elgin, Scotland, 2 miles S.W. of Inveraven. It is situated on the river Spey.

DALCROSS, or DALUS, a par. in the co. of Inverness, Scotland, 7 miles N.E. of Inverness. It is joined to Croy. Dalcross Castle is an ancient tower of the clan Chattan, near Culloden Moor.

DALCOURY, a vil. in the par. of Creich, in the co. of Sutherland, Scotland, 6 miles S.W. of Loch Shin.

DALDERBY, a par. in the S. div. of the wap. of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 2¾ miles S. of Horncastle, its post town. It is situated on the Horncastle canal and the river Bain. There is no village, only five cottages. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, annexed to the rect. of Scrivelsby. The church, which is now in ruins, was dedicated to St. Martin.

DALE, a par. in the hund. of Roose, in the co. of Pembroke, 10 miles S.W. of Haverfordwest. It is a peninsula, and forms the eastern coast of Milford Haven. Two lighthouses were erected on the southern point of Dale in the reign of Queen Anne, who gave her name to Queen Anne's Head. It was formerly a borough and market town. The trade is still considerable. The Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., was joined in the neighbourhood of this town by Rhys-ap-Thomas, previous to the battle of Bosworth Field. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £65, in the patron. of J. P. L. A. Phillips, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. James.

DALE ABBEY, a chplry. in the hund. of Morleston and Litchurch, in the co. of Derby, 5 miles N.E. of Derby. At Deepdale are remains of an abbey of Premonstratensian Canons, founded in Henry II.'s reign by Serlo-de-Grendon, and refounded at Stanley by Geoffrey-de-Saucemere, or Salicosa Mara, in 1204, in honour of the Virgin Mary; at the Dissolution its revenue was estimated at £144 12s. The chapel still stands. In 1729 a silver dish, bearing the date 405, was found at Risley, supposed to have been brought from Bourges, in France. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, and in the patron. of trustees. The church is a small structure. There is a chapel for Wesleyans. Earl Stanhope is lord of the manor.

DALE HEAD, a hmlt. in the par. of Arkengarth Dale, wap. of West Gilling, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 7 miles S.W. of Barnard Castle.

DALE TOWN, a tnshp. in the par. of Hawnby, in the wap. of Bridforth, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 6½ miles N.W. of Helmsley, and 10 N.E. of Thirsk. It is situated on the river Rye. There is a school with a small endowment.

DALENESS, a vil. in the co. of Nairn, Scotland, 13 miles S. of Nairn.

DALES-GREEN, a vil. in the par. of Wolstanton, in the co. of Stafford, 2 miles from Burslem.

DALESWORTH, a hmlt. in the par. of Mansfield, N. div. of the wap. of Broxtow, in the co. of Nottingham, 2 miles W. of Mansfield. It is situated near the river Maun and Sherwood Forest.

DALGAIN, a par. in the co. of Ayr, Scotland, now united with Sorn.

DALGARNOCK, or DALGERNO, a suppressed par. in the co. of Dumfries, Scotland. It was united to the par. of Closeburn in the 17th century.

DALGARVAN, a vil. in the par. of Kilwinning, in the co. of Ayr, Scotland. It is situated 2 miles N. of the town of Kilwinning, near the Glasgow and Ayr railway.

DALGETY, a par. in the district of Dunfermline, in the co. of Fife, Scotland. It contains the vils. of St. David's and Fordel-Square, together with part of the vil. of Crossgates. It is bounded on the S. by the Firth of Forth, and on other sides by the pars. of Inverkeithing, Dunfermline, Aberdour, Beath, and Auchtertool. It extends southwards about 5 miles, with a breadth of nearly 2 miles. Much of the surface is under tillage, the soil being for the most part a deep strong loam. The small loch at Otterston, about a mile from the coast, is much admired for its wooded banks. Donibristle House, a seat of the Earl of Moray, was, in 1592, the scene of the murder of "the Bonnie Earl," who was popularly believed to have excited the jealousy of James VI. from his intimacy with Anne of Denmark. The old parish church is very ancient, the older portions being believed to date from the 14th century. The chief seats are Donibristle, Fordel House, and Cockairney. The proprietors are the Earl of Moray, Henderson of Fordel, and Mowbray of Otterston. The population is employed in agriculture, salt-works, and principally in the Fordel colliery, the coal of which, esteemed of superior quality, is carried a distance of 5 miles by rail to St. David's, from whence it is exported. There is a station at Crossgates on the Dunfermline branch of the Edinburgh and Northern railway. This par. is in the presb. of Dunfermline, and synod of Fife,

and in the patron. of the Earl of Moray. The minister has a stipend of £227. The new parish church, a handsome Gothic building, was built in 1830, and stands near the road from Aberdour to Inverkeithing. There is also a chapel-of-ease at Mossgreen.

DALGINROSS, a vil. in the par. of Comrie, in the co. of Perth, Scotland. It is situated on the river Earne, near Comrie, and is the site of a Roman camp of 16 acres, supposed to be the *Victoria* of Agricola, who encamped here after defeating Galgacus.

DALGUISE, a vil. in the par. of Little Dunkeld, in the co. of Perth, Scotland. It stands on the right bank of the Tay, 5 miles N.W. of Dunkeld. The mansion of Dalguise is situated near the road from Perth to Taymouth. There is a Free church in the village.

DALHAM, a par. in the hund. of Risbridge, in the co. of Suffolk, 4 miles S. of Kennet railway station, and 5 S.E. of Newmarket. It contains Dunstall Green. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £419, in the patron. of the Rev. Sir R. Affleck, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The tithes were commuted for land and corn rents, under an Enclosure Act, in 1816. Sir Robert Affleck, Bart., is lord of the manor, and resides at Dalham Hall, formerly the seat of the Stuteville family. It was built about 1705 by the then Bishop of Ely. There is a school, conducted on the National system.

DALHOUSIE, or DALWOLSIE, a vil. in the par. of Cockpen, in the co. of Edinburgh, Scotland, 2 miles S.W. of Dalkeith. It is a station on the North British railway. Dalhousie Castle, the seat of the Marquis of Dalhousie, has stood many sieges, but has been greatly modernised.

DALINTOBER, a vil. at the head of Campbelton Loch, Kintyre, in the co. of Argyle, Scotland. It is a thriving place, being a suburb of the town of Campbelton.

DALJARROCK, a vil. in the co. of Ayr, Scotland, 6 miles S. of Girvan. It is situated on the river Stinchar.

DALKEITH, a par. in the E. district of the co. of Edinburgh, Scotland. It contains a post town of its own name, and also the vils. of Lugton and Whitehill. It extends 3½ miles in length, with a breadth of 2½ miles, and is bounded by Lasswade, Newbottle, Inveresk, Cranston, Newton, and Liberton. It is traversed by the North Esk and South Esk in a north-easterly direction. The soil is fertile, and laid out in cornfields, gardens, and orchards. The greater part of the parish belongs to the Duke of Buccleuch. There is a station at Eskbank on the Hawick branch of the North British railway, now the main line, called Waverley Route, to Carlisle and London, besides the branch leading to the town of Dalkeith. Dalkeith Park, containing the palace of the Duke of Buccleuch, is situated in the north-eastern part of the parish. The park contains about 1,000 acres, which are laid out in woods, walks, and carriage-drives. Here the two Esks meet, and their windings and wooded banks add greatly to the attractiveness of the locality. The palace stands in the upper part of the park, near the North Esk. It was built towards the beginning of the last century. The old castle of Dalkeith, on the site of which the palace stands, was anciently a place of considerable strength, being erected on a lofty rock, accessible only on the E. side. The noble family of Morton lived in it for some centuries, and in 1547, after the battle of Pinkie, it surrendered to the English, not having sufficient provisions for the large number of men who had fled to it. On that occasion the Earl of Morton, afterwards Regent of Scotland, and Sir David Hume, of Wedderburn, were made prisoners. In 1642 the Buccleuch family purchased the estate of Dalkeith from the Earl of Morton. Charles I. visited Dalkeith Castle in 1633, and General Monk resided in it when in Scotland. George IV. honoured the palace with his presence in 1822, and Queen Victoria held a brilliant levee here in 1842.—The par. of Dalkeith is the seat of a presb. in the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and is in the patron. of the Duke of Buccleuch. Originally the parsonage was part of the deanery of Restalrig, and seems to have been constituted a distinct parish in 1592. The barony of Lugton was annexed to it in 1633. The minister has a stipend of £370, including glebe. The parish church was renewed in 1853, after its old Gothic model, at a cost of nearly £6,000, and is now a commodious building and fine specimen of its kind. A new church, built in 1840 by the Duke of Buccleuch, was constituted a *quoad sacra* parish in 1853 under the name of the West Church. The latter church is in the form of a cross, surmounted by a spire. There are also an Episcopal chapel, a Free church, three United Presbyterian churches, an Independent chapel, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The parish school, otherwise known as the grammar school, has long borne a high character among Scottish seminaries; beside the usual branches of a classical education, French, German, Italian, and mathe[illegible]ics are taught.—The town of Dalkeith stands between the two Esks, 4 miles S. of Musselburgh, and 6 S.E. of Edinburgh. The ground slopes rapidly to the North Esk, and more gradually to the South Esk. The neighbourhood is beautiful in the extreme, including the parks of Dalkeith Palace, Woodburn House, and Newbottle Abbey; while the town is surrounded with gardens and orchards. The town is well built, the principal streets being the High-street and the Back-street, the former extending about two-thirds of a mile in length. The largest corn market for oats in the kingdom is held here every Thursday. There are about 1,000 carts of grain exposed on a full market day in winter. A spacious covered market-place, with a hall, has recently been erected at a cost of £3,000. The shopkeepers of Dalkeith contend successfully with those of Edinburgh in supplying the wants of the inhabitants of the S. and W. of the county. During the summer Dalkeith is a favourite resort of parties of pleasure from Edinburgh.—The town is a burgh of barony, and is governed by a baron-bailie under the Duke of Buccleuch, whose family acquired the baronial right in 1642. Before that the baronial right belonged to the family of Graham, and subsequently to that of Douglas. The jurisdiction of the baron-bailie is limited to the imposition of small fines, imprisonment for one night, and to granting warrants at the instance of landlords for the recovery of rent by the sale of their tenants' furniture. The sheriff of the county attends to the more serious matters, and since 1759 certain self-elected statutory trustees, holding office for life, attend to all local police matters, such as paving, lighting, and cleaning the streets, and the supply of water, raising a revenue of about £1,000 for these purposes.—Among the distinguished natives or inhabitants of the town may be mentioned Dr. Pitcairn, Principal Robertson, Lord Melville, Lord Loughborough, and Dr. Hope.—Population of the town in 1851, 5,086; in 1861, 5,396. Houses in 1851, 462; in 1861, 624.—Fairs for cattle and horses are held on the first Thursday of May after Rutherglen, and on the third Tuesday of October; and hiring fairs are held on the first Thursday of April and the second Thursday of October.—Eskbank, situated about half a mile W. of Dalkeith, a place formerly but little known, is now thickly studded over with comfortable villas.

DALKEY, a par. and post town in the bar. of Rathdown, in the co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 8 miles S.E. of Dublin. It is a station on the Kingstown and Bray branch of the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford line. The parish is situated just beyond the eastern extremity of Dublin Harbour. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Dublin, united with Monkstown, and in the patron. of trustees. The ruins of the church also remain. There is a National school. In the Roman Catholic arrangement the parish is united to Kingstown. The village was formerly a place of some importance, being a market town and seaport, defended by seven castles, of which three are still remaining. It is a police and coastguard station. Dalkey Common is an extensive tract, reaching down to the beach. It is notorious in connection with an old song called "Kilruddery Hunt," written by Mr. Fleming nearly a cen-

tury ago. There is a large granite quarry, and an abandoned lead-mine opposite Dalkey Island. This island is separated from the mainland by a narrow channel, and contains a martello tower and some church ruins. It was here that the ceremony of crowning the mock King of Dalkey and Emperor of the Muglins was performed in June. The *Dalkey Gazette* gave a full account of these doings. A large cromlech on the common was destroyed, for the sake of the granite blocks of which it was constructed, during the formation of Kingstown Harbour. It is here that the atmospheric railway was tried. There are numerous pleasant villas and residences, commanding delightful sea-views; among the principal are Sorrento, Braganza Lodge, and Shamrock Lodge.

DALLAS, or DOLLAS, a par. with a vil. of the same name, in the co. of Elgin, Scotland. It is bounded by Elgin, Birnie, Rothes, Knockando, Edenkillie, and Rafford. It has a length from E. to W. of about 12 miles, with an extreme breadth from N. to S. of 9 miles. It forms a valley surrounded by hills, and drained by the Lossie. The name Dallas seems to be derived from the Gaelic *Dale-Uisk*, "the water valley," a great part of the plain S. of the hill of Melundy appearing formerly to have been a lake. The estate of Craigmill, which belongs to this parish, is isolated in the southern end of the valley of the parish of Rafford. From the plain above mentioned, inexhaustible supplies of peat can be obtained. Freestone and slates are largely quarried. There is good fishing in the Lossie for trout during the summer, and for white trout and a few small salmon in September and October. The landowners are the Earl of Fife, Cumming of Altyre, and Grant of Wester Elches. The chief antiquity is Torcastle, the ruined stronghold of the Cummings. The village of Dallas is situated on the W. road from Elgin to Knockando, 9 miles S.E. of Forres, and 12 S.S.W. of Elgin. The eastern district of the parish is called Kelles. This par. is in the presb. of Forres and synod of Moray, and in the patron. of Gordon Cumming, of Altyre. In 1657, when Altyre was annexed to the parish of Rafford (which formerly belonged to Dallas), Kelles, and part of the parish of Elgin were annexed to Dallas. The minister has a stipend of £158. The church was built in 1794. There is also a Free church.

DALLICOT, a hmlt. in the par. of Claverley, Bridgnorth div. of the hund. of Brimstree, in the co. of Salop, 1½ mile N.W. of Claverley, and 2½ miles N.E. of Bridgnorth.

DALLIGAN RIVULET, in the bar. of Decies-without-Drum, in the co. of Waterford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It runs 7 miles S. to Clonea Bay.

DALLIGHTIE, a par. joined to Daviot, in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland.

DALLINGHOE, or DALINGHOO, EARLS', a par. partly in the hund. of Wilford, and partly in that of Loes, in the co. of Suffolk, 2¼ miles W. of Wickham Market, and 4 N. of Woodbridge. The village is small and wholly agricultural. It acquired the affix of Earls' from the circumstance that the chief manor formerly belonged to the earls of Norfolk. The handsome manor-house, erected by Sir William Churchill, was burnt down in 1729. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £384, in the patron. of the Rev. E. Walford. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The charities amount to £41 per annum. A. Arcedeckne and J. Wood, Esqs., are lords of the manor. There is a parochial school, chiefly supported by the rector.

DALLINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Nobottle Grove, in the co. of Northampton, 1½ mile N.W. of Northampton. It is situated on a branch of the river Nen, which bounds it on the N. and N.E. The parish is of small extent, and is nearly half occupied by a fine plantation of firs. The manufacture of shoes is carried on to a small extent; the rest of the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £100, in the patron. of J. Reddall, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It contains several monuments to the Rainsford and Jekyll families, who formerly held the manor. The charities amount to £28. There is a National school and four almshouses, built and endowed by Sir R. Rainsford. J. Reddall, Esq., is lord of the manor.

DALLINGTON, a par. partly in the hund. of Netherfield, and partly in that of Foxearle, rape of Hastings, in the co. of Sussex, 6½ miles N.W. of Battle, and 5½ S.W. of Robertsbridge railway station. It was once a part of the Great Forest, and is situated on the road from Battle to Uckfield. The district abounds with iron-ore, and several blast-furnaces were formerly erected here for smelting the ore, but have long been discontinued for want of fuel, the timber being now too valuable to use for this purpose. This village was the birthplace of the eminent barrister and statesman Sir Joseph Jekyll. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £182, in the patron. of the Earl of Ashburnham. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, or as others say to St. Margaret, is a handsome structure, with a square embattled tower, surmounted with a spire. There is a National school. The Earl of Ashburnham is lord of the manor.

DALLOW GILL, or DALLAGHILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Masham, wap. of East Hang, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 12 miles W. of Ripon, near Dallow Moor. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £73, in the patron. of the Vicar of Masham.

DALLUA RIVULET, in the bar. of Duhallow, co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is about 15 miles in length, and falls into the river Allow, near Kanturk.

DALMAHOY, a hmlt. in the par. of Rattio, co. of Edinburgh, Scotland, 3 miles W. of Currie, near Dalmahoy Crags. It was formerly a prebend to Holyrood. Dalmahoy House is the seat of the Earl of Morton.

DALMALLY, a vil. in the par. of Glenorchy, in the co. of Argyle, Scotland. It is situated near the head of Loch Awe, 16 miles N.N.E. of Inverary. A fair is held on the Friday of October after Kilmichael.

DALMARNOCK, a hmlt. 3 miles N. of Inver, in the par. of Little Dunkeld, in the co. of Perth, Scotland.

DALMEAN, a place near Dalnacardoch, in the co. of Perth, Scotland, at the junction of the rivers Ender and Garry.

DALMELLINGTON, a par. in the district of Kyle, in the co. of Ayr, Scotland. It contains the town of Dalmellington and the vils. of Waterside and Craigmark, and is bounded on the N. by Ochiltree, on the E. by New Cumnock, on the S.E. by the co. of Kirkcudbright, on the S.W. by the river Doon, and on the W. by Dalrymple. It extends 10 miles in length, with an average breadth of 3 miles. The surface is level along the Doon; to the N. and E. of which it rises into mountain ridges. Through one of these passes, called the Glen of Ness, the river Doon emerges from its picturesque mountain cradle, Loch Doon. The soil is rich and loamy near the Doon, and in other parts moorland and gravelly. Coal of excellent quality is worked, and sandstone, limestone, and ironstone abound. The greater part of the parish is the property of the Hon. F. Macadam Cathcart, of Craigengillan. In 1847 the Dalmellington Iron Company erected extensive works, and also the vils. of Waterside and Craigmark. The roads from Ayr to Dumfries, and from Dalmellington to New Cumnock traverse the parish. A railway for conveying the mineral produce has been constructed to Ayr. A Roman road, from the counties of Dumfries and Kirkcudbright, formerly traversed the parish in the direction of Ayr. In the uplands there were at one time three large cairns; one of them, 100 yards in circumference, covering large masses of human bones. Many traditions, respecting the sufferings of the Covenanters under the Stuarts, abound in the district. This par. is in the presb. of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £158. There are two preaching stations at Waterside and Craigmark belonging to the Establishment, and endowed by the Dalmellington Iron Company. There is also a Free church for Dalmellington and Carsphairn. The town of Dalmellington is an

ancient burgh of barony, and stands, surrounded by hills, 1 mile N. of the Doon. Fairs are held on the day before Ash-Wednesday, Hallowe'en, and the first Friday after Whit-Sunday (all old style).

DALMENY, a par. in the co. of Linlithgow, Scotland. It consists of two detached portions, the larger for the most part surrounding the town of Queensferry, except on the N. side, and being bounded by the Firth of Forth, Cramond, Edinburghshire, Kirkliston, and Abercorn. It has an extreme length from E. to W. of 5 miles, with an extreme breadth of 3 miles. The other portion is situated 2 miles S.W. of the former, and is bounded by Ecclesmachan, Kirkliston, and Abercorn. Its greatest length is nearly 2 miles, with a breadth of 1 mile. This more southern portion, is called Auldcathie, and constituted a separate parish before the Reformation. The surface of the larger portion is elevated in the centre, with a slope to the S., and a steeper declivity towards the Forth. From the eastern wooded hills, called Mons, Dundas, and Craigie, a splendid panorama, extending from the Lammermuir range on the E. to Ben Lomond on the W., is spread out before the spectator. The chief seats are Dalmeny Park, Craigie Hall, and Dundas Castle. The whole parish is well cultivated and planted, and the soil is rich and productive. Freestone of excellent quality is found on the coast. Limestone and ironstone also occur. On the shore, at the W. end. of Queensferry, are the remains of a monastery of Carmelite friars; and further westward, on a high sea-bank, remains, supposed to be those of a Roman out-look, together with silver medals of Mark Antony, have been discovered. The parish church seems, from its architecture, to be Saxon. The church of Warthwick, near Carlisle, built before the Conquest, strikingly resembles it, but is inferior in decoration. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert visited Dalmeny Park, in their progress through Edinburgh, in 1842. Inch-Garvey, an island in the Firth of Forth, belongs to this parish. The village of Dalmeny, consisting of about a dozen cottages, is situated in the centre of the larger portion of the parish, overlooking the Forth. There is also a hamlet of Craigie. This par. is in the presb. of Linlithgow, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and in the patron. of the Earl of Roseberry. The minister has a stipend of £264. The territory within the burgh of South Queensferry was in 1636 detached from Dalmeny, and formed into a separate parish.

DALMUIR, a vil. in the par. of Old Kilpatrick, in the co. of Dumbarton, Scotland. It is situated 3 miles N.W. of Renfrew-ferry, and half a mile from the Clyde. Paper of all sorts, to the value of £40,000 a year, is here produced. Its harbour, called Dalmuir Shore, is half a mile distant on the Clyde, and has soda-works.

DALMULLIN, a hmlt. in the district of Kyle, in the co. of Ayr, Scotland. There was formerly a Gilbertine Friary here, founded by Walter Stuart as a cell to Paisley.

DALNACARDOCH INN, a hmlt. in the par. of Blair Atholl, in the co. of Perth, 99 miles from Edinburgh, and 9 W. of Blair Atholl. It is situated on the river Garry.

DALPOOL, a hmlt. in the par. of Thurstaston, hund. of Wirrall, in the S. div. of the co. of Chester, 5 miles N.W. of Parkgate.

DALRIADA, the name given to the original principality of the Scots, and afterwards known as Argyleshire. Still earlier this name was given to a principality on the N.E. of Ireland, from which the Scots are said originally to have come. Among much uncertainty there is reason to believe that a colony of the Dalriads of Ulster, settled in Argyleshire, were driven back to Ireland on the Romans leaving Scotland; and that subsequently to that period, about 503, a new colony of the Dalriads, under the leadership of three brothers, named Lorn, Fergus, and Angus, settled in the promontory of Cantire.

DALRIE, a vil. in the par. of Killin, in the co. of Perth, Scotland, near Tyndrum. A battle was fought here between Bruce and the Lord of Lorn.

DALROY, a vil. in the co. of Nairn, Scotland, 11 miles S.W. of Nairn. It is situated on the river Nairn.

DALRY, a par. in the co. of Kirkcudbright, Scotland. It contains a vil. of its own name, and is bounded by the cos. of Ayr and Dumfries, and the pars. of Carsphairn, Kells, and Balmaclellan. It has an extreme length of 14 miles, with an extreme breadth of 7½ miles. The river Ken bounds it on the N.W., W., and S., and with the exception of the finely wooded valley of that stream, the surface is for the most part hilly and pastoral, and rises into high mountains on the N. and E.; Black Larg, the northern termination, attaining an elevation of 2,900 feet above the sea. Numerous small streams rise among the hills, and the lochs of Lochinvar, Troston, Knockman, and Knocksting are much frequented by fishers on account of the excellent trout which they contain. Salmon, trout, and pike abound in the Ken. Salmon, however, except in floods, cannot ascend farther than to a cascade at Earlston, which they are seen making ineffectual efforts to ascend. In Lochinvar are the ruins of a castle, anciently belonging to the Gordons of Lochinvar, more recently viscounts of Kenmure. This parish, like the neighbouring mountain districts, retains many traditions respecting the persecutions of the Covenanters under the Stuarts. In the N.W. corner of the churchyard of Dalry are buried Major Stuart of Ardoch, and John Grierson, who were shot by Graham of Claverhouse in 1684. The principal landowners, besides others, are Forbes of Callendar and Oswald of Auchencruive. The village of Dalry, also called the Clachan of Dalry and St. John's Town of Dalry, is situated near the river Ken, at the southern angle of the parish. This par. is in the presb. of Kirkcudbright, and synod of Galloway, and in the patron. of Forbes of Callendar. The church was formerly dedicated to St. John the Apostle. Prior to 1640, when the parish of Carsphairn was established, Dalry included the extensive district lying between the Ken and the Deugh. The church was rebuilt in 1831, at an expense of £1,400, in the form of a cross; and the manse in 1829, at a cost of £1,100. In the church are marble tablets to the Kenmure family. The stipend is 17 chalders—half oatmeal and half barley—and varies yearly. The average of seven years preceding 1863 has been £280. There is an United Presbyterian church in the village, and a Free church about a mile to the east of it, both of which derive some benefit from the "Ferguson Bequest Fund." There are two parochial schools, the one at Corseglass, the other at Stroanfreggan. There is also a grammar school, about half a mile from the village, maintained by an endowment of £50, arising from £1,133 vested in Consols, arising from 10 acres of land.

DALRY, a par. in the district of Cunninghame, in the co. of Ayr, Scotland. It contains a town of its own name, and is bounded by Kilbirnie, Beith, Kilwinning, Ardrossan, West Kilbride, and Largs. It extends about 10 miles from N. to S., with a breadth varying from 1½ mile to 9 miles. The surface consists chiefly of four valleys with their intervening heights, and is watered by the Rye, the Caaf, and the Garnock. The uplands towards the N. attain considerable elevation, Baidland Hill, between the Caaf and the Rye, having a height of 950 feet, and Carwinning Hill, eastward of the Rye, rising 640 feet above sea-level. Ironstone of very rich quality is abundant, and is largely smelted by the Ayrshire, Glengarnock, Eglinton, and Blair iron companies. Limestone and coal are also largely worked. The land is divided among numerous proprietors, the chief of them being Blair of Blair and the Earl of Glasgow. The Glasgow and South-Western railway intersects the parish. This par. is in the presb. of Irvine, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patron. of Blair of Blair. The minister has a stipend of £232. There are in the town and barony of Kersland two other places of worship connected with the Established Church: also a Free church, an United Presbyterian church, and a Roman Catholic chapel. Prior to the Reformation, the church of Dalry be-

longed to the monastery of Kilwinning, and was served by a vicar. The town of Dalry is situated on the right or W. bank of the Garnock, between the confluences of the Rye and the Caaf with that river. It is 16 miles from Paisley, 14 from Kilmarnock, and 9 from Saltcoats. It dates its origin from the beginning of the 17th century, and has since attained considerable prosperity, the principal manufacture being weaving. Population in 1851, 2,706; in 1861, 4,232. Houses in 1851, 240; in 1861, 347.

DALRY, a locality in the par. of St. Cuthbert's, in the co. of Edinburgh, Scotland. It is situated 1 mile S.W. of Edinburgh, and the vils. of Easter and Wester Dalry, now undistinguishable as separate communities, formerly occupied its site.

DALRY, WESTER, a vil. in the co. of Edinburgh, 1 mile W. of Edinburgh.

DALRYMPLE, a par. in the district of Kyle, in the co. of Ayr, Scotland. It contains a vil. of its own name, and is bounded by the pars. of Ayr, Colyton, Dalmellington, Straiton, Kirkmichael, and Maybole. It measures 7 miles from E. to W., with an average breadth of 2 miles. The surface is undulating, and is generally cultivated, and the higher elevations command extensive views. The river Doon, which bounds it on the S. and W., flows between wooded banks and fertile haughs. The Marquis of Ailsa receives more than half the rental, and Oswald of Auchencruive nearly a fourth. Skeldon and Hollybush are the principal mansions. At the former are six oaks, believed to be 300 years old. This parish was anciently traversed by the Roman road between the firths of Solway and Clyde. The Dalrymples, the ancient proprietors of the barony of Dalrymple, held it until the reign of Robert II., when it was acquired by John Kennedy, of Dunmore, in whose family it continued till the reign of Charles II. The Dalrymples, who played an important part in the history of their country, are now represented by the noble family of Stair. The Dalmellington and Ayr railway traverses the parish. The village of Dalrymple is pleasantly situated on the Doon, where that river has a considerable bend, about halfway between Ayr and Maybole. It is much admired by strangers for its neatness. This par. is in the presb. of Ayr, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of about £270. There is also a Free Church preaching station.

DALSCOT, or DARLSCOT, a hmlt. in the par. of Pattishall, hund. of Towcester, in the co. of Northampton, 3½ miles N.E. of Towcester.

DALSERF, a par. in the Middle Ward district of the co. of Lanark, Scotland. It contains the town of Larkhall and the vils. of Dalserf, Rosebank, and Millheugh. It extends about 6½ miles in length, between the Clyde on the N.E., and the Avon on the S.W., and has an extreme breadth of 4½ miles. The roads from Glasgow to Carlisle, from Glasgow to Lanark, and from Edinburgh to Ayr traverse the parish, as does also the Lesmahago railway; while the Caledonian railway is easily accessible. The soil is fertile and well cultivated. This parish is in the centre of the luxuriant orchards of Clydesdale. This cultivation, though of great antiquity, is not on the increase, owing to the modern facilities for the importation of fruit from other countries. Coal abounds and is largely worked. Ironstone is known to be abundant on the Avon, and quarries of an excellent freestone are in full activity near the Clyde. The Duke of Hamilton, and Hamilton of Dalserf and Millburn are the principal proprietors. Weaving, lace-making, and mining are the chief employments. The village of Dalserf is pleasantly situated near the Clyde, among gardens, 7 miles S.E. of Hamilton. This par. is in the presb. of Hamilton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patron. of the Duke of Hamilton. The minister has a stipend of £265. The parish church was built in 1655. There is a chapel-of-ease at Larkhall, where also there is an United Presbyterian church. This parish was anciently known as the chapelry of Machan, and belonged to the ancient parish of Cadzow, near Hamilton. It was made the barony of Machan in the 14th century.

DALSHOLM, a vil. in the par. of New Kilpatrick, in the co. of Dumbarton, Scotland.

DALSTON, a par. in the ward of Cumberland, in the co. of Cumberland, 4 miles S.W. of Carlisle by the Maryport and Carlisle railway, which has a station here. It is situated on the river Caldew, which, after receiving its tributaries—the Raugh and the Ives—gives name to the Vale of Caldew, through which it flows. Dalston par. comprises the tnshps. of Buckabank, Cumdivock, Hawkesdale, Dalston, Ivegill, and Raughton. It is conjectured that the Roman wall from Carlisle to Bowness was built from stone dug from the large freestone quarries of Shawk in the parish of Dalston. Traces of Roman encampments and of a Druidical circle are in the vicinity. It was the Saxon *Daegstan*. Rose Castle has been the principal residence of the bishops of Carlisle from the reign of Henry III. It was burnt by Robert Bruce. General Lambert took it by storm from the king's forces, and being afterwards converted into a royalist prison, it was burnt by Major Cholmley's orders. It has since been rebuilt, and now retains but little of the original castellated form. There are two cotton-mills in the parish, and an iron and plating forge for the manufacture of agricultural implements. The village is extensive and well built, and at the eastern extremity, where a customary market is held on Friday, was an ancient stone cross, raised on a flight of steps, and bearing several coats of arms. It is a polling-place for the eastern division of the county. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £283, with some acres of glebe, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Michael, and has a bell gable. A new cemetery adjoins the churchyard. There is also a district church at Ivegill, or Highhead, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £80, in the patron. of the vicar. The charities amount to £56 per annum, including rent of land. Paley was Vicar of Dalston for nearly twenty years, from 1774 to 1793. There is an endowed grammar school; and a National school and Wesleyan chapel at Dalston Green. Dalston Hall, the ancient seat of the Dalstons, is now converted into a farmhouse.

DALSTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Hackney, Tower div. of the hund. of Ossulstone, in the co. of Middlesex, 2½ miles N.E. of St. Paul's, London. It is situated on the North London railway, extending from the village of Hackney towards Kingsland. It has greatly increased of late years, and has some old mansions and numerous neat houses of modern erection. Here is the German hospital, which was founded in 1846; and also a refuge for the destitute, at Dalston House, removed hither from Hackney-road. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of London, val. £350, in the patron. of the Rector of St. John's, Hackney. The church is dedicated to St. Philip. It was erected in 1841, at a cost of £5,700, and can accommodate 1,000 persons. The School of Industry, in Dalston-lane, was erected by subscription in 1837.

DALSWINTON, a vil. and an estate in the par. of Kirkmahoe, in the co. of Dumfries, Scotland. The vil. stands near the Nith, 7½ miles N.N.W. of Dumfries. The estate comprises about 5,000 imperial acres, or about one-third of the parish. It belonged anciently to the Comyns, and afterwards to the Stewarts and Maxwells, passing in the latter part of last century into the hands of Patrick Miller, Esq., who erected an elegant mansion on the site of the ruined castle of the Comyns. It was on a lake here that Miller, in 1788, launched the first steamboat ever attempted.

DALTON, a par. in the district of Annandale, in the co. of Dumfries, Scotland. It contains a vil. of its own name, and is bounded by Lochmaben, Dryfesdale, St. Mungo, Cummertrees, Ruthwell, and Mousewald. Its shape is for the most part that of a parallelogram, stretching 6 miles from N.W. to S.E., with a breadth of about 2½ miles. The surface in the northern portion is hilly, the remainder being flat. The river Annan

forms the northern boundary for some 3 miles, and abounds in salmon, and the fish called *herling*, which is supposed to be peculiar to the rivers which flow into the Solway Firth. On Almagill Hill—an eminence in the N. of the parish, rising some 500 feet above the sea—is an old circular camp, from which a good view is obtained of the greater part of the vale of the Annan, which anciently belonged to the royal family of Bruce. The principal mansions are Dormont House on the Annan, and Rammerscales at the north-eastern angle of the parish. The roads from Dumfries and Lochmaben to Annan traverse the parish, and there is besides easy access to the Caledonian and South-Western railways. The village of Dalton is situated 9 miles E. of Dumfries, and 6 N.W. Annan. This par. is in the presb. of Lochmaben, and synod of Dumfries, and in the patron. of the trustees of Sandeman of Kirkwood. The minister has a stipend of £172. The present par. includes the old pars. of Meikle Dalton and Little Dalton, which were united shortly after the Reformation. Between 1609 and 1633 they were united to Mousewald.

DALTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Burton-in-Kendal, hund. of Lonsdale South of the Sands, in the co. of Lancaster, 9 miles N.W. of Lancaster, and 1½ mile S.E. of Burton-in-Kendal, near the Lancaster and Carlisle railway. Fairs are held on the 6th June and 23rd October for cattle, horses, and pedlery.

DALTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Wigan, hund. of West Derby, in the co. of Lancaster, 5½ miles W. of Wigan, and 1½ mile from Newburgh railway station. There is a National school for both sexes. The land is equally divided between pasture and arable, with 50 acres of woodland. The village is considerable.

DALTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Newburn, E. div. of Tindale ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 9½ miles N.W. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and 4½ N. of Newburn. The chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a stone structure. There is also a day school.

DALTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Hexham, in the S. div. of Tindale ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 5 miles S.W. of Hexham.

DALTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkby-Ravensworth, wap. of West Gilling, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 2½ miles N.W. of Kirkby-Ravensworth, and 6 N.W. of Richmond. It is situated on Watling Street and the Richmond branch of the North-Eastern railway. There is a chapel of ease, and an endowed school. At Castle-Steads, within this township, are traces of a summer camp of the Romans, situated above the conflux of two rivulets.

DALTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Topcliffe, wap. of Birdforth, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 4½ miles S. of Thirsk, and 1½ mile W. of Sessay station. It is situated on a branch of the river Codbeck. There are chapels for the Primitive Methodists and Wealeyans.

DALTON, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Rotherham, S. div. of the wap. of Strafforth, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles E. of Rotherham. It contains Dalby-Magna, Dalby-Parva, and Dalby-Brook. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £200, in the patron. of G. S. Foljambe, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

DALTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirk-Heaton, upper div. of the wap. of Agbrigg, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles E. of Huddersfield. It is situated on a branch of the river Calder, and contains Dalton Green, Dalton Fold, Mould Green, and Bradley Mills. This village, which is very populous, has recently become a centre of the woollen trade, consisting of all kinds of fancy goods. There is a chapel of ease to Kirk-Heaton. The tithes were commuted in 1799. There is also a place of worship for the Swedenborgians. In the vicinity are several handsome residences, occupied by wealthy manufacturers. Rawthorpe Hall has been divided into several dwelling-houses.

DALTON, a vil. in the par. of Cambuslang, in the co. of Lanark, Scotland.

DALTON-IN-FURNESS, a par., tnshp., and market town in the hund. of Lonsdale North of the Sands, in the N. div. of the co. of Lancaster, 16 miles N.W. of Lancaster, and 5 S.W. of Ulverstone. It is situated near Furness Abbey and Morecombe Bay, and was the capital of Furness. The par. contains the tnshps. and hmlts. of Dalton-in-Furness, Ireleth, Rampside, and Walney Island. The town, which consists principally of one long street, has a station on the Whitehaven and Furness Junction railway. It has recently been much improved, and many of the old houses have been rebuilt. The market-place is situated at the western end of the town. The remains of a Roman road have been discovered, which has led some antiquaries to believe it a place of very early date, but the erection of Furness Abbey by King Stephen was the cause of its first rise into importance. To this abbey Stephen granted many valuable privileges. Lambert Simnel, the pretended Earl of Warwick, landed here in the reign of Henry VII. Several engagements took place in the neighbourhood during the parliamentary war. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £170, in the patron. of the Duchy of Lancaster. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was built by the abbots in the reign of Edward III., but rebuilt in 1825. There are also the perpet. curs. of Ireleth, val. £100, Rampside, val. £105, and Walney, val. £90, all in the patron. of the vicar; and the perpet. cur. of Barrow, val. £140, in the patron. of the Duke of Devonshire. There is a Wesleyan chapel and a free school. The charities amount to £407 per annum. In the vicinity are excellent iron-mines and large iron-works. The lord of the manor holds a court-leet twice in the year; and in the castle, built in the reign of Edward III., courts of liberty are held. This castle is a massive quadrilateral building of three stages, having the principal entrance on the S. side. It is supposed to cover the site of the ancient fort of Agricola. From a neighbouring mound the beacon on High Haume may be seen. In 1631 the plague carried off about 500 persons in Dalton and the Isle of Walney. George Romney, the eminent painter, was born here in 1734; his picture, the "Death of General Wolfe," with which he came to London, gained the second prize in the Exhibition, and sold for a large sum. A hunt was established here in 1703, but has long been given up. About a mile and a half to the S. of the town is the sequestered vale of Bekang's Gill, where formerly stood Furness Abbey, the site of which is now called the Deer Park, and is enclosed with a stone wall, part of the ruins having been cleared from the rubbish which formerly concealed their features, by the late Earl of Burlington. Market day is Saturday, and fairs are held on the 28th April, 6th June, and 23rd October.

DALTON-LE-DALE, a par. in the N. div. of the ward of Easington, in the co. of Durham, 2½ miles S.W. of Seaham Harbour station, and 6½ S.W. of Sunderland. It is situated near the coast, and contains the tnshps. of Cold Hesleton, Dawdon, Dalton-le-Dale, and East Morton. The village is considerable. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £201, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is partly in the early English style, with a Roman doorway, now closed. There is also a district church at Seaham Harbour, dedicated to St. John, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £340, in the patron. of the Marquis of Londonderry. The charities amount to £50 per annum. The townships of Cold Hesleton and East Morton, in this parish, are entitled to a share in the rents of Laystock estate, under the bequest of Henry Smith; the former receives £33, and the latter £16 per annum.

DALTON, NORTH, a par. and tnshp. in the wap. of Harthill, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles S.W. of Great Driffield. The land is chiefly arable. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of York, val. £75, in the patron. of James Walker, Esq. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

DALTON PIERCY, a tnshp. in the par. of Hart, N.E. div. of the ward of Stockton, in the co. of Durham, 9 miles N. of Stockton-upon-Tees.

DALTON, SOUTH, a par. in the Hunsley Beacon div. of the wap. of Harthill, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles N.W. of Beverley, and 5 from North Dalton. The living is a rect.* of the dioc. of York, val. £450, in the patron. of Lord Hotham. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. In 1822 the tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents, under the Enclosure Act.

DALTON-UPON-TEES, a tnshp. in the par. of Croft, wap. of East Gilling, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 4½ miles S. of Darlington, and 1 mile from Croft station on the Great Northern railway. The Dean and Chapter of York are lords of the manor.

DALVAULT, a vil. in the par. of Bonhill, in the co. of Dumbarton, Scotland, 1 mile N. of Ardach.

DALVEY, a vil. in the par. of Dyke, in the co. of Elgin, Scotland, 3 miles W. of Forres.

DALWHINNIE, a place in Badenoch, in the co. of Inverness, Scotland, 103 miles from Edinburgh, and 50 S. of Inverness. It is situated under the Grampians, and is a stage on the highland road, in Glen Truim, at the head of Loch Ericht.

DALWOOD, a chplry. in the par. of Stockland, lib. of Fordington, in the Dorchester div. of the co. of Devon, 3½ miles N.W. of Axminster. It is situated on the river Cory, and until recently formed part of the co. of Dorset. The living is a cur.* in the dioc. of Exeter, annexed to the vic. of Stockland. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. A fair for cattle is held on the Wednesday after the 24th August.

DALYSBRIDGE, a vil. in the bar. of Clanmahon, in the co. of Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Oldcastle. It is situated on the eastern boundary of the barony, near Lough Sheelin, and on the road from Oldcastle to Killishandra.

DALYSTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Trim, in the bar. of Lower Moyfenrath, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland.

DALZIEL, a par. in the Middle Ward district of the co. of Lanark, Scotland. It contains the town of Motherwell and the vil. of Windmillhill. It is bounded by the pars. of Hamilton, Bothwell, Shotts, and Cambusnethan, and is situated for the most part between the South Calder on the N. and the Clyde on the S. It is about 4 miles long by 3 broad; but its outline is very irregular, owing to part of the parish lying on the S. of the Clyde, and the main portion separating two parts of the parish of Hamilton. The surface is for the most part even, rising gently from the South Calder and the Clyde. The soil is principally a heavy clay, and a large part of it, near the Clyde, is devoted to orchard grounds, the produce of which is equal to that of any of the neighbouring parishes. Coal is extensively worked, and excellent flag-stones are quarried at Craigneuk. Clay-slate also occurs, and there is a large malleable iron-work. The principal landowners are Lord Belhaven, Hamilton of Dalziel, and others. The roads from Glasgow to Lanark, and from Hamilton to Edinburgh, traverse the parish. There is a station near Motherwell, at the junction of the main western fork of the Caledonian railway with the Clydesdale Junction railway. The greater part of the Dalziel estate was purchased in 1647 by Hamilton of Boggs, the ancestor of the present possessor, from the Earl of Carnwath, one of the Dalziels, the principal family anciently connected with the parish. In this parish are found not a few remains of the Romans; the great western Roman road called Watling Street having formerly traversed it from E. to W. A bridge of a single arch over the South Calder, and evidently of great antiquity, is attributed to them; and there were recently observable, besides the now obliterated road aforesaid, an encampment near the Calder, and another on an eminence commanding one of the most beautiful views in Clydesdale. The mansion of Dalziel, built in 1649 by Hamilton of Boggs, is situated in a glen, through which the burn of Dalziel flows. Attached to it is a tower, or peel house, of great antiquity, 50 feet in height, of no great width, and with walls 8 feet thick. This par. is in the presb. of Hamilton, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patron. of Hamilton of Dalziel. The minister has a stipend of £156. There is also a Free Church, and three schools connected with public works and the parish.

DAMAGE, a hmlt. in the hund. of Braunton, in the co. of Devon, 2 miles S.W. of Ilfracombe.

DAMARELL, SYDENHAM. *See* SYDENHAM DAMARELL, co. Devon.

DAMERHAM, NORTH, a hund. in the N.W. div. of the co. of Wilts, contains the pars. of Kington-St. Michael, Grittleton, Nettleton, and part of Christian-Malford, comprising 10,520 acres.

DAMERHAM, SOUTH, a hund. in the co. of Wilts, contains the pars. of South Damerham, Longbridge, Compton, Chamberlayne, Monkton Deverill, and Martin, comprising 17,080 acres.

DAMERHAM, SOUTH, a par. in the hund. of the same name, in the co. of Wilts, 3 miles W. of Fordingbridge. The village is situated on the road to Shaftesbury, near a branch of the river Avon. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £280, in the patron. of the Earl of Chichester. The church is dedicated to St. George. The Baptists and Independents have chapels. There are schools, chiefly supported by the vicar.

DAMHEAD, or JAMETSON, a vil. in the par. of Bonhill, in the co. of Dumbarton, Scotland.

DAMHEAD, a vil. in the par. of Arngask, partly in the co. of Kinross, and partly in that of Fife, Scotland. It is situated in a vale of the Ochil hills, at the meeting point of the co. of Perth with the two cos. mentioned above. It is traversed by the road from Edinburgh to Perth. Fairs are held here in April, May, August, and October.

DAMHEAD OF THEEK, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Ninian's, in the co. of Stirling, Scotland. It is situated in the carse of Stirling, half-way between the town of St. Ninian's and the village of Airth.

DAMIAN-IN-THE-BLEAN. *See* BLEAN, Kent.

DAMSA, or DAMSAY, one of the Orkney Islands, forming part of the par. of Firth, Scotland. It is a beautiful little island, in the Bay of Firth, less than a mile in circumference, and now used for pasturing sheep.

DAN, a lake in the bar. of Ballincor, in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, 6 miles N.W. of Rathdrum. It is formed by the widening of tributary streams which join the Avonmore. Trout and char abound.

DANBURY, a par. in the hund. of Chelmsford, in the co. of Essex, 5½ miles W. of Maldon, and 5 E. of Chelmsford. It is situated under Dane Hill camp, and contains Runsell and Bicnacre. Danbury signifies the town or castle of the Danes, traces of which are still visible on the summit of the hill, measuring 680 yards in circumference, and the glacis nearly 30 feet deep on the S. side. In Domesday it is mentioned as in the possession of Geoffrey de Mandeville; it afterwards belonged to the St. Cleres, Veres, Greys of Wilton, Darcys, and others. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £435, in the patron. of Sir B. W. Bridges, Bart., who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was struck by lightning in 1402, and again in 1750, when the upper part of the spire fell, which has been replaced by a wooden one. The tower contains a peal of five bells, and commands a remarkably fine panoramic view of the surrounding country. In the interior of the church are several monuments, and in the walls are niches containing effigies of three Knights Templars, curiously carved in wood. The charities amount to £44 per annum. The register commences in 1673. There are National schools, and a chapel for Wesleyans. Elm Green, Runsell, Bicnacre, and Gibcrack are places here. Danbury Place, late the seat of the Round family, is now converted into the palace of the bishops of Rochester. It was recently purchased by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, with the surrounding estate, at a cost of £24,700, and given to the see of Rochester in lieu of the palace at Bromley, Kent, which is no longer within that bishopric. Danbury is a meet for the Essex Union hounds. There is an annual fair for toys on the 29th May.

DANBY, a par. in the E. div. of the lib. of Langbaurgh, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 9 miles S.E. of Guisbrough, and 11 from Stokesley. It is situated on the moors, near the river Esk, and contains Ainthorpe, and Castleton, its post town. The par. is very extensive, comprising 14,000 acres, 400 of which are woodland, besides a large tract of moor and waste. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of York, val. £96, in the patron. of Viscount Downe. The church, the dedication of which is unknown, is an old stone edifice, in the early English style. The chapel-of-ease at Glaisdale was rebuilt about the commencement of the present century. The charities amount to £27 per annum. There is a handsome National school, built of stone, in the Gothic style, by the Viscount Downe, who is lord of the manor. It has an endowment of £6 per annum. There are chalybeate and mineral springs. Danby Castle is the seat of Viscount Downe. Danby-upon-Yore is the seat of the Scropes, an old and influential family. On a neighbouring hill are the ruins of Danby Castle.

DANBY, or DANBY-ON-YORE, a hmlt. in the par. of Steward, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles E. of Middleham.

DANBY-WISKE, a par. and tnshp. in the wap. of East Gilling, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles N.W. of Northallerton railway station, and 9 N.E. of Bedale. It is situated on the river Wiske, near the Great Northern railway. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of York, val. with the perpet. cur. of Yafforth, £490, in the patron. of the Rev. E. Cust. The church is a stone edifice. The charities amount to £2 per annum. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

DANDDYFRYN, a tnshp. in the par. of Towyn, in the co. of Merioneth, near Towyn.

DANDELION, a hmlt. in the Isle of Thanet, in the co. of Kent, 1 mile W.S.W. of Margate. It is a picturesque spot, and a favourite resort of the visitors from Margate. The ruins of the ancient seat of Dent-de-Lyon, which has been corrupted to Dandelion, may still be seen. It belonged to the Petits in 1445, and ultimately came into the possession of Lord Holland.

DANE BRIDGE, a vil. in the par. of Great Budworth, in the co. of Chester, near Northwich. It is situated on the river Dane, near its junction with the Weaver. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £130, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately.

DANEBURY HILL, a circular camp, in the co. of Hants, 3 miles N.W. of Stockbridge, said to be, together with the barrows in the neighbourhood, the work of King Cnut. It measures 680 yards in circumference.

DANE COURT, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Peter, hund. of Ringslow, lathe of St. Augustine, in the co. of Kent, 2 miles S.E. of Margate. There is also another Dane Court in the same county, 5 miles W. of Deal.

DANE END, or MUNDANE FREWEL, a hmlt. in the pars. of Great and Little Mundane, in the co. of Hertford, 5 miles N. of Ware. There are traces of camps and tumuli here.

DANEHILL, a chplry. and vil. in the par. of Fletching, hund. of Rushmonden, rape of Pevensey, in the co. of Sussex, 6 miles N.E. of Cuckfield. The living is a cur.* annexed to the vic. of Fletching. It is situated near the river Ouse.

DANEHILL HORSTED, a hund. in the rape of Pevensey, in the co. of Sussex, contains the pars. of Selmeston, Horsted-Keynes, and Tarring Neville, comprising 8,650 acres.

DANE PITTS, a camp of about half an acre, at Ripple, in the co. of Kent. This, with another very near, is supposed to have been made by Julius Cæsar.

DANE RIVER, situated on the borders of Derby and Cheshire, whence it rises, and runs 30 miles W. to the river Weaver at Northwich.

DANESCASTLE, a post vil. in the par. of Carrick, bar. of Bargy, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles S.W. of Taghmon. It is so called from the neighbouring ruin, and is supposed to be of early Norman origin. The place affords conveniences for sea-bathing, and is much frequented during the season. There are Roman Catholic chapels and schools, and a dispensary.

DANESFORT, or DUNFERT, a par. in the bar. of Shillelogher, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles S. of Kilkenny. Bennet's Bridge is its post town. It is situated on the W. side of the valley of the Nore. The soil is good, on a substratum of limestone. The road from Kilkenny to Knocktopher traverses the interior. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. with Burnchurch, £700, in the patron. of the crown. There are Roman Catholic chapels here and at Bennet's Bridge, which are united to those of Grange, Kells, and Ladyswell. There is a National school at Bennet's Bridge, besides two other day schools. Danesfort House is the principal residence. An ancient castle formerly stood here, and there are some remains of Danish fortifications.

DANESHALT, or DUNSHELT, a vil. in the par. of Auchtermuchty, in the co. of Fife, Scotland. It is situated 1 mile S. of the town of Auchtermuchty, and 2½ miles N. of Falkland. It is said to have been the first haltingplace of the Danes after their defeat on Falkland Moor.

DANES MOOR, or DUNS MOOR, in the co. of Northampton, 4 miles N.E. of Banbury. Here the Yorkists, under the Earl of Pembroke, were defeated in 1469; and Charles I. quartered here before the battle of Edgehill, in 1642.

DANESTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Lower Duleek and Skreen, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles W. of Duleek. Navan is its post town. It is situated on the river Nannywater and the road from Dublin to Slane. The soil is various in quality. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Kentstown, £307, in the patron. of the crown and Lord Dunsany.

DANE STREET, a vil. in the hund. of Chart, lathe of Scray, in the co. of Kent, 5 miles N. of Ashford, and near Chilham.

DANGAN, or DANGANBEG, a small post town in the par. of Killererin, bar. of Tiaquin, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 23 miles N. of Galway. It is situated on the road from Dublin to Westport, near Horse-leap Lake.

DANGAN, a demesne in the par. of Laracor, bar. of Moyfenrath, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S.E. of Trim. This once beautiful seat belonged to the Wellesleys. The early days of Richard Marquis Wellesley were spent here, and Arthur Duke of Wellington was born in the mansion, which has since been burnt down. The whole of this property was sold to Mr. Burroughs.

DANGAN, OLD, a vil. in the par. of Kilmacow, bar. of Iverk, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Waterford. It is situated on a small stream falling into the Suir. Here are large flour-mills.

DANGAN, a bog in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 2 miles N.W. of Galway. It lies by the side of Lough Corrib, and extends over about 1,200 acres (Irish). It is traversed by three branches of the Galway river.

DANGANDARGAN, a par. in the bars. of Clanwilliam and Middlethird, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Cashel. Golden is its post town. It lies on the E. of the Suir valley, and on the road from Golden to Clonmel. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel, val. with Attrassel, £674, in the patron. of the bishop.

DANGANDONOVAN, DINGINDONOVAN, or DANION, a par. in the bar. of Imokilly, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles N. of Castlemartyr. Killeagh is its post town. The surface is mountainous, and the soil of medium quality. The living is a suspended rect. in the dioc. of Cloyne. The church is in ruins. Glengarra and Ballyre are the principal residences. Here are some interesting ruins of a castle founded by the Geraldines in 1396. It was surrendered

by Earl Desmond to Captain Raleigh, held for a short time by M'Carty, and eventually destroyed by fire. Fairs are held on the 2nd February, 1st April, and 5th August.

DANGANMORE, an ancient castle in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is situated near Knocktopher, and gave the title of baron to the Comerfords.

DANGRY, one of the principal peaks of the Fews range of hills, in the co. of Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It stands near Newtown Hamilton, and rises above 1,000 feet above the sea level.

DANIEL'S, ST., a hmlt. in the hund. of Castlemartin, in the co. of Pembroke, 1 mile S.W. of Pembroke. There is another hmlt. of the same name in the co. of Hertford.

DANIELTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Melrose, in the co. of Roxburgh, Scotland, near to Melrose.

DANION. *See* DANGANDONOVAN, co. Cork.

DANNABY, or DENABY, a tnshp. in the par. of Mexborough, S. div. of the wap. of Strafforth, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles S.W. of Doncaster. It is situated on the Dearne canal and the river Don.

DANSEY, a hmlt. in the pars. of Amport and Appleshaw, in the co. of Hants, 3 miles W. of Andover.

DANSON PARK, in the par. of Bexley, co. of Kent, 3 miles S.E. of Woolwich. It was formerly the property of Archbishop Parker; and was afterwards laid out by Brown for the Boyds, who erected the house which now stands there.

DANTHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Humbleton, in the middle div. of the wap. of Holderness, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 8 miles N.E. of Hull. The Hon. A. Coventry is lord of the manor.

DANTSEY. *See* DAUNTSEY, co. Wilts.

DAN-Y-GRAIG and Y-PARK, in the co. of Brecon. It is situated near Llangattock and the vale of Clydach.

DAN-Y-GRAIG, in the co. of Glamorgan, 1½ mile E. of Swansea. Here is a lunatic asylum for Glamorgan, Pembroke, Cardigan, and Carmarthen.

DAPHNE, a hmlt. in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, near Wexford.

DARBY END, a vil. in the par. of Dudley, in the co. of Worcester, near Dudley.

DARBY'S GARDEN, a small island lying in the Lower Lake of Killarney, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, near Glenagh-point.

DARBY'S HOLE, a cave close to Beachy Head, in the co. of Sussex. The object for which it was made was to afford a shelter to shipwrecked people. The idea was conceived and carried out by a clergyman, and six others have since been constructed by the committee of Lloyd's.

DARCY LEVER. *See* LEVER DARCY, co. Lancaster.

DARENTH, a par. in the hund. of Axton, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, in the co. of Kent, 2½ miles S.E. of Dartford, and 1 mile from the London, Chatham, and Dover railway. It is situated on the river Darenth, which abounds with trout. The manor was given in A.D. 940 to the abbots of Canterbury, and in 1196 was exchanged with Rochester Abbey for Lambeth. Vestiges of the cell dedicated to St. Margaret still exist. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £339, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a small edifice, partly Saxon, and contains a curiously-carved font. The charities amount to £22 per annum. There is also a Wesleyan chapel and a National school.

DARESBURY, a tnshp. in the par. of Runcorn, hund. of Bucklow, in the co. of Chester, 5 miles N.E. of Frodsham. It is a station on the Manchester, Warrington, and Chester section of the Birkenhead railway. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £175, in the patron. of G. Greenall, Esq. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The charities amount to £49 per annum. There is an endowed school. The executors of the late S. Chadwick, Esq., are lords of the manor. The Cheshire hounds meet here.

DARFIELD, a par. partly in the wap. of Staincross and partly in the N. div. of the wap. of Strafforth, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 9 miles W. of Doncaster, and 3½ S.E. of Barnsley. It has a station on the North Midland railway, and at Ardley in this parish is a station on the Barnsley branch of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire line. The rivers Dearne and Dove, and the Dearne and Dove canal, intersect the parish. On the banks of the two first are several large corn-mills and extensive bleaching grounds for linen and yarn. The whole district is rich in mineral wealth, and there is an extensive colliery called Darfield Main. The village, which is populous, contains several establishments for smelting iron ore, and foundry for castings. The woollen manufacture is also carried on to some extent. The living is divided into two moieties. The first moiety is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £1,500, in the patron. of the Rev. H. Cooke. The second moiety is a vic.,* val. £220, in the patron. of Trinity College, Cambridge. The parish church, situated on an eminence, is an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower. It contains many interesting monuments. There are besides, the following district churches:—Ardsley, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £120, in the patron. of the vicar. Worsbrough, a perpet. cur.,* val. £150, in the patron. of the rector. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is in the early English style. Also Worsbrough St. Thomas, a perpet. cur. in the patron. of the crown and the Archbishop of York alternately. The church has been recently built. There are besides chapels-of-ease at Wombwell and Houghton. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The parochial charities produce about £71 per annum. There is an almshouse for four widows, founded by the Saville family.

DARFOULD, a hmlt. in the wap. of Bassetlaw, in the co. of Nottingham, 2½ miles S.W. of Worksop. It is situated near the river Ryton and Sherwood Forest.

DARGIE, a vil. in the Invergowrie district of the par. of Liff and Benvie, in the co. of Perth, Scotland. It is situated about 3 miles W. of Dundee, and although surrounded by the co. of Forfar, belongs to that of Perth.

DARGLE, a picturesque ravine in the half bar. of Rathdown, in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is overhung by wooded declivities on either side. Dargle rivulet rises near Crokans Pond Mountain, and, at Powerscourt, runs over a fall of 300 feet, and through Dargle Glen 10 miles to the sea near Bray.

DARK LANE, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Longwood, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles W. of Huddersfield.

DARLASTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Stone, S. div. of the hund. of Pirehill, in the co. of Stafford, 3 miles N.W. of Stone. It is situated on the river Trent, and was the seat of Wulfhere, King of Mercia.

DARLASTON, a par. in the S. div. of the hund. of Offlow, in the co. of Stafford, 2½ miles S.W. of Walsall, 2 E. of Bilston, and 1 mile N.W. of Wednesbury. It has a station on the Birmingham and Wolverhampton section of the London and North-Western railway. This parish is mentioned in Saxon history as the place where Wulfhere, King of Mercia, had his palace, the ruins of which still exist at Burybank, fortified with a double vallum and intrenchments about 250 yards in diameter. Near to it is a barrow. The village, which is situated in the midst of a rich mining and manufacturing district, is lighted with gas from the extensive works at West Bromwich, about 4 miles distant. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £266, in the patron. of Simeon's Trust. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a plain brick structure. The charities amount to £6 per annum. There is also a district church, dedicated to St. George, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £150, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Independents; also, National and Sunday schools.

DARLEITH, a vil. in the par. of Bonhill, in the co. of Dumbarton, Scotland, 4 miles N.W. of Dumbarton.

DARLETON. *See* DARLTON, co. Nottingham.

DARLESTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Prees, Whit-

church div. of the hund. of North Bradford, in the co. of Salop, 6 miles S. of Whitchurch.

DARLEY, a par. in the hunds. of High Peake and Wirksworth, in the co. of Derby, 5 miles S.E. from Bakewell, and 5½ N.W. of Matlock, its post town. It has a station on the Buxton branch of the Midland railway. The parish is situated on the river Derwent, and contains the tnshps. of Wensley, Snitterton, and Griff Grange, and the hmlt. of Darley Dale. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £431, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is an ancient structure, with a handsome tower: amongst its monuments is one to John of Darley, who was killed in the crusades. In the churchyard is a very old yew tree, which shows nearly 44 rings per inch. At Cross Green, South Darley, is a district church dedicated to St. Mary. The living is a perpet. cur., val. £94, in the patron. of the rector. A priory was built here in the reign of Henry II. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There is an endowed school in the village, and a National school, with a small endowment, at Darley Dale. Flax-spinning is carried on extensively. Staunton Woodhouse is the seat of the Duke of Rutland, who is lord of the manor. Fairs for cattle and sheep are held on the adjacent moors on the 13th May and 27th October.

DARLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Hampsthwaite, lower div. of the wap. of Claro, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 5½ miles W. of Ripley, and 4 from Pateley Bridge. It is situated on the river Nidd. There are chapels for Wesleyans, Society of Friends, and Primitive Methodists. There is also a school for both sexes. The township is united with Menwith.

DARLEY ABBEY, a chplry. in the par. of St. Alkmund, hund. of Morleston and Litchurch, in the co. of Derby, 1 mile N. of Derby. It is situated on the river Derwent, near the Leeds railway. There are traces of a small Austin abbey founded by the abbots of St. Helen's in the reign of Henry I., and given to the West family, from which the place takes the suffix to its name. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £150, in the patron. of T. W. Evans, Esq. The church is a modern structure, erected and endowed by the late Walter Evans, Esq., in which is a monument to the founder and his wife. There are also schools, erected by Mrs. Evans at a cost of about £3,000. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of paper, and in cotton spinning.

DARLINGSCOTT, a hmlt. in the par. of Tredington, upper div. of the hund. of Oswaldslow, in the co. of Worcester, 2½ miles N.W. of Shipston-on-Stour.

DARLINGSHAUGH, a vil. in the par. of Melrose, in the co. of Roxburgh, Scotland. It forms a suburb to Galashiels, and is contiguous to the Selkirkshire portion of that town.

DARLINGTON, a suburb of the town of Stewarton, in the co. of Ayr, Scotland. It was originally called Templehouse, and is sometimes called Deanston, after William Deans, who introduced the woollen and carpet manufactures into the district.

DARLINGTON, a ward in the co. of Durham, separated into three divs. The N.W. div. contains the pars. of Escombe, Brancepeth, Witton-le-Wear, Stanhope, Wolsingham, and parts of Lanchester and St. Andrew Auckland, comprising 145,430 acres; the S.E. div., the pars. of Coniscliffe, Aycliffe, Darlington, Merrington, Highington, Witworth, and parts of Gainford, St. Andrew Auckland, St. Oswold, and Haughton-le-Skerne, comprising 56,450 acres; the S.W. div., the pars. of Middleton-in-Teesdale, Cockfield, Staindrop, Winston, and part of Gainford, comprising 80,600 acres.

DARLINGTON, or DARNTON, a market town and par. in the S.E. div. of the ward of Darlington, in the co. of Durham, 236½ miles N.N.W. of London by road, and 18 S. of Durham. It has stations on the North-Eastern, Stockton and Darlington, Great Northern, South Durham, and Midland lines. The parish is situated on the banks of the rivers Skerne and Tees, comprising the market town of Darlington, and the tnshps. of Archdeacon-Newton, Blackwell, and Cockerton. The town is of great antiquity, and was given, with its dependencies, in King Ethelred's reign, to St. Cuthbert, patron of the see of Durham. In 1164 Hugh de Pudsey, Bishop of Durham, erected an episcopal palace here, in which many of his successors afterwards resided. Darlington was a borough by prescription, and enjoyed some privileges under the bishops of Durham, to whom it belonged.—The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the mills for spinning wool, flax, and cotton, in the iron works of the South Durham Iron Company, and in extensive tanneries, breweries, and maltings.—It is a polling place for the southern division of the county, and a petty sessions town. It is lighted with gas, and well supplied with water. The population in 1851 was 11,228, with 1,921 inhabited houses, which in 1861 had increased to 15,781, with 2,683 inhabited houses.—The town, rising gradually from the river Skerne, consists of several good streets, most of the houses being modern. The public buildings include an elegant townhall, in the Italian style, built in 1808; a mechanics' institute, erected in 1843 at a cost of £2,400; a dispensary; extensive gas-works; the new market and clock-tower, erected in 1863; a joint-stock banking company, and a savings-bank.—The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Durham, val. £300, in the patron. of the Duke of Cleveland. The church, which is dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower and a spire 180 feet high, also six bells, on which the clock rings a tune every fourth hour. It has carved stone walls, monuments of the Allan family, and had formerly four chauntries. The parish register commences in 1590. There are two other churches: one dedicated to the Holy Trinity, a cur.* of the val. of £212, in the patron. of the Archdeacon of Durham: it has accommodation for 1,000 persons; the other, dedicated to St. John, is a cur.* of the val. of £160, in the patron. of the crown and the bishop alternately; it was consecrated in 185-, the foundation stone having been laid in 1847 by George Hudson, then M.P. and Lord Mayor of York. This church has a tower with five bells, and has some fine stained-glass windows. The Roman Catholics, Baptists, Primitive Methodists, Wesleyans, and the Society of Friends have places of worship here. There is a cemetery about a mile from the town; the portion allotted for members of the Established Church having been consecrated by the Bishop of Durham in April, 1858. Queen Elizabeth's free grammar school was founded 15th June, 1563, by letters patent. Its revenue amounts to £247 per annum. A new school was built in 1813, and an upper story added in 1846. There is also Mrs. Calverley's blue-coat school. The principal bridge across the Skerne is close to the parish church; it is three-arched, with stone parapet, and was erected in 1768 at a cost of £1,000. Another stone bridge crosses the Cockerbeck in Norgate.—The county court is held once a month in the police court.—The public baths were erected in 1850, and the People's Park, which is about a mile from the town, was formed in 1853, under the auspices of the Local Board of Health, and contains about twenty acres of land. A subscription library was established here in 1825, and now contains upwards of 4,000 volumes. The *Darlington and Stockton Times* is published every Saturday.—The charities, which are numerous, amount to a considerable sum annually.—There are four circular pits at Oxen-y-field, called the Hell Kettles. They are always full, being unaffected by the tide of the river Tees, with which they are on a level; the water will not mix either with milk or soap, and never freezes. The railway, constructed in 1821-25 from Witton Park Colliery to Stockton, was the first public railway in England upon which locomotive steam-engines were used: its original cost was £125,000 for 24 miles, the line passing within half a mile of Darlington.—The Duke of Cleveland derives his title of earl from Darlington. Blackwall Grange was the seat of George Allan, the antiquary; it still belongs to the Allan family.—Market days are Monday and Friday. Fairs are held every alternate Monday for cattle, also the first Monday in March, Easter Monday,

Whit Monday, 10th November, and the second Monday after that day.

DARLISTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Prees, Whitchurch div. of the hund. of North Bradford, in the co. of Salop, 4½ miles N.E of Wem. It is situated on the river Tern.

DARLSCOT. *See* DALSCOT.

DARLTON, or DARLETON, a par. in the South Clay div. of the wap. of Bassetlaw, in the co. of Nottingham, 5 miles S.E. of Retford, and 3 N.E. of Tuxford. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. with the vic. of Durham and cur. of Ragnall, £252, in the patron. of the prebend. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a Gothic structure, in good repair. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school.

DARMSDEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Barking, hund. of Bosmere, in the co. of Suffolk, 1½ mile S. of Needham Market station, and 6½ miles from Ipswich. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. with the rect.* of Barking, £840, in the patron. of the Earl of Ashburnham, who is lord of the manor.

DARNALL, a chplry. in the par. of Sheffield, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles E. of Sheffield. It is joined to Attercliffe. The village is situated on the road from Sheffield to Worksop, and most of the inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of cutlery, quarrying stone, or in the collieries. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £150, in the patron. of trustees. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was erected in 1841, at the cost of £2,500. There are National schools, and almshouses for poor widows, built by S. Staniforth, Esq. Darnall Hall, built by the Staniforths, was afterwards a seat of the dukes of Norfolk.

DARNHALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Whitegate, or New Church, first div. of the hund. of Eddisbury, in the co. of Chester, 4½ miles S.W. of Middlewich. It is situated on a small stream called Ashbrook, near the Newton railway. T. G. Corbet, Esq., is lord of the manor.

DARNICK, a vil. in the par. of Melrose, in the co. of Roxburgh, Scotland. It is situated near Melrose, and has an ancient tower of the 15th century.

DAROWEN, a par. in the hund. of Machynlleth, in the co. of Montgomery, 5½ miles N.E. of Machynlleth. It is situated near the junction of the rivers Twymyn and Dovey, and contains Noddfa and Caerseddfan. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £155, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Tudyr. The charities amount to £8 per annum.

DARRAGH, or GLENROE, a par. in the bar. of Coshlea, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Kilfinane, and 8 miles S.E. of Kilmalloch, its post town. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Limerick, val. with Kilfinane, £241, in the patron. of the Earl of Cork. There is no church, but a small day school. Darragh House and Ballynacorty House are the principal seats. A new road was recently cut from Limerick to Michelstown. There are vestiges of a large oak forest, from which the parish derives its name. There are also remains of a churchyard and hospital.

DARRAS HALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Ponteland, W. div. of Castle ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 2 miles S. of Ponteland, and 6½ N.W. of Newcastle.

DARRINGTON, a par. in the upper div. of the wap. of Osgoldcross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3½ miles S.E. of Pontefract, near the railway line, and contains the tnshps. of Darrington, Stapleton, and Darrington Leys. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £512, in the patron. of the Archbishop. The church is dedicated to St. Luke and All Saints. The charities amount to £8 per annum. The Wesleyans have a place of worship, and there is a National school. The Right Hon. Thomas Estcourt, M.P., is lord of the manor.

DARRYNANE, late the residence of Daniel O'Connel, in the bar. of Dunkerrin, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It stands on the coast, 4½ miles S. of Waterville. In the vicinity are some monastic remains, and a monument of the O'Connels.

DARSELLS, a hmlt. in the co. of Hertford, 2 miles S.E. of Buntingford.

DARSHAM, a par. in the hund. of Blything, in the co. of Suffolk, 5½ miles N.E. of Saxmundham, and 2 from Yoxford. Part of the parish is clay, the remainder a rich loam, with some hills in the southern portion. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £101, in the patron. of the Earl of Stradbroke. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a Gothic structure, and has a brass of Anne Bedinfield, 1641. The charities amount to £28 per annum. There is a day and Sunday-school. Darsham Hall is the seat of the family of Purvis.

DART RIVER, rises in Dartmoor Forest, at Cranmeer, in the co. of Devon, and runs 30 miles S.E. to the sea at Dartmouth. It is so called from its swiftness, and has on its banks some fine scenery.

DARTFORD HUNDRED. *See* AXTON, Kent.

DARTFORD, a par., market and petty sessions town, in the hund. of Axton, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, in the co. of Kent, 17 miles from London, and 7 miles from Gravesend. It has a station on the North-Kent railway. The town is pleasantly situated in a valley between two hills, on the river Darenth, from which it derives its name. In Domesday it is written *Tarentefort*. It gives the title of viscount to the Earl of Jersey. Dartford is mentioned in history as the place where Isabella, sister of Henry III., was married by proxy, in 1235, to the German emperor, Frederick II. Edward III., on his return from France, held a tournament here, and in 1355 he founded a nunnery to commemorate the victory of Cressy and the surrender of Calais. A portion of this nunnery, which was afterwards used as a palace by Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth, still remains, and is now occupied as a farmhouse. It was in this town that Wat Tyler slew the tax-gatherer, and raised insurrection. Christopher Waid was burnt at the stake at Dartford-Brent in 1555; to his memory a memorial has been erected in the old burial-ground. In 1590 Godfrey Box, a native of Brabant, first introduced into England in this town the process of rolling and slitting iron; and here it was that Sir John Spielman, a German, in the same century introduced the first paper-mill and planted the first limes. To his memory a fine monument has been erected in the parish church. Richard Trevethick, the inventor of the locomotive steam-engine, died and was buried here. The manufacturing trade of Dartford is considerable. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the powder, paper, silk-printing, and corn mills. The "Ettrick Forest Paper Mill" has been erected here, and an extensive tannery has been some years in full operation, belonging to Messrs. Hepburn, of Southwark. Other manufactories are about to be established on the creek. There are likewise manufactories for type-printing machines, for Bank of England note and paper moulds, and other printing works. The town is lighted with gas, and consists of one wide street, from which two smaller ones diverge at right angles. There is a bridge over the Darent, which is navigable up to the town for boats, and on the banks of the river are numerous mills. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £534, in the patron. of the Bishop of Worcester, but until recently in that of Rochester. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a handsome structure in the Gothic style of architecture, with Norman tower. It contains several old brasses, wall paintings, monuments, and effigies. The Wesleyans, Independents, and Baptists have each a chapel here. A new cemetery has lately been formed on the East Hill. The workhouse will contain 500 inmates. A new county court has recently been erected. There is a free grammar school, endowed with £50 per annum: the National schools have an endowment of about £52 per annum; there are also the Spittell almshouses. The total income of all the charities, including the schools, is £567. Traces of the Roman Watling Street appear on the

S. side of the high-road, on Dartford-Brent. The Poor-law Union contains twenty-one parishes. A corn market is held here every Saturday, and a cattle market the first Tuesday in each month. A fair is held on the 2nd August.

DARTINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Stanborough, in the co. of Devon, 2 miles N. of Totnes. It is situated on the Bristol and Exeter railway, and the river Dart, and contains Venton, Week, Staple, and Brooking. The manor-house was originally given by William the Conqueror to William de Falaise, and was the principal residence of Richard II.'s half brother, John Duke of Exeter. It is situated on an eminence, and was formerly much larger than at present. In Elizabeth's time it descended to the family of Champernowne, formerly of Modbury. The village, which is small, is situated near the intersection of the roads from Totnes to Plymouth and to Ashburton. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £924, in the patron. of H. Champernowne, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient building, and contains a beautiful carved pulpit, *temp.* Henry I., a screen, and several monuments to the Champernowne and other famils. At Brooking is a chapel-of-ease, and a school-house at Shinner's Bridge. The hall is an extensive and fine old building, and has some fine paintings. Longcause, Allerton, Cobberton, Folley, Billamy, Staverton Bridge, Lownard, Puddowin, Droridge, Hood, Belleigh, Cott, and Barton are places here.

DARTMOOR FOREST, a quarter in the par. of Lidford, hund. of Lifton, in the co. of Devon, 5½ miles N.E. of Tavistock. It comprises 53,900 acres, and is part of the Great Moor between Oakhampton, Tavistock, and Moreton Hampstead, belonging to the duchy of Cornwall. It consists of high rugged peaks, in height from 1,200 to 2,050 feet, on some of which are Druidical circles, and on others beacons. Copper, iron, tin, and other minerals are found and worked here. A few dwarf trees, the only remains of King John's Forest, may be seen. The stannary parliament is held at Crockerne. At the top of Brent Tor is an old church. The railway goes to Plymouth. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Exeter. Mr. Morgan's hounds meet here; also Mr. Newton's, and the Forest harriers. A fair is held at Two Bridges on the first Wednesday after the 16th August.

DARTMOUTH, or CLIFTON DARTMOUTH HARDNESS, a par., seaport, petty sessions, and market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, in the hund. of Coleridge, in the co. of Devon, 25 miles S. of Exeter. It is pleasantly situated on an acclivity at the mouth of the river Dart, and contains Townstal, Norton, and Oldmill. The manor of Dartmouth was granted by William the Conqueror to Judhael de Totnais, but subsequently became vested in the corporation. It was at this port that the Crusaders embarked for the Holy Land in 1190. Dartmouth was destroyed by fire by the French in the reigns of Richard I. and Henry IV., but on their landing a third time, in 1404, they were intercepted and slain by the peasants. Both the contending parties warmly contested this place during the parliamentary war; it was garrisoned by Prince Maurice and stormed by Fairfax in 1646.—It is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councilmen, with a recorder; and from the reign of Edward III. to the passing of the Reform Bill returned two members to parliament; it now returns but one member.—The Newfoundland fisheries first gave importance to the trade of Dartmouth, and they are still carried on to a great extent. The harbour is famed for its security, and is capable of containing 500 vessels. The largest ship in the royal navy could anchor 4 miles up the Dart. The entrance to the harbour is guarded by a fortified castle, opposite Kingswear old castle. A few years back a government commission gave the preference to Dartmouth as a foreign mail-packet station, though Southampton still retains the privilege. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the fisheries, in ship-building, rope-making, and the coasting trade.—St. Petrox light, 49 feet high, and visible 7 miles, was erected in 1837. There are two quays: the New Quay, or New Ground, a commodious landing-place, with a fine promenade, lined with trees and faced with handsome shops; and Bearscove Quay, on which the custom-house is built. Steamboats ply to and from Totnes every day. On the western shore of the river are several large yards for ship-building. The limits of the municipal and parliamentary boroughs are co-extensive, comprising 799 houses, inhabited by a population of 4,508 in 1851, which in 1861 had decreased to 4,444, though the houses had increased to 825. The streets rise gradually from the water, and have the appearance of terraces, interspersed with gardens, at different elevations. Some of the houses are very old, and adorned with carvings. The scenery in the neighbourhood is very beautiful. The Keep is a new castellated stone building, and there are other recently erected and handsome houses. The castle is surrounded by rocky cliffs, and the spring-tide all but reaches to the walls of the fortifications. There is a fort, or block-house, towards the channel, which, in 1856, was fitted up as a summer residence.—Warfleet, about three-quarters of a mile out of the town, is a picturesque valley, where a large brewery and corn-mill have been built. Paradise Fort, mentioned by General Fairfax, used to stand to the N. of Warfleet, but it has lately been removed to make room for a marine villa.—The living, Townstal with St. Saviour's annexed, is a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. with the cur. of St. Saviour, £135, in the patron. of Sir H. P. Seale, Bart. The church, which is dedicated to St. Clement, is an ancient stone structure in the early English style, with square tower and four bells. The parish church of St. Saviour, or Mayor's Church, as sometimes called, was erected in the 13th century, as a chapel of ease to Townstal. It is a stone structure, with square tower and eight bells; the internal workmanship is very beautiful. There is a stone pulpit, and a wooden screen supposed to be the finest in England. A western window and doorway were added about 1853. The altar-piece, "Christ raising the Widow's Son," was painted by Brockedon, a native of Totnes. There are brasses of Sir J. Hawley (the founder of the chancel) and family, in 1389. There is also the church of St. Petrox, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £120, in the patron. of the Rector of Stoke Fleming. It is an old stone edifice, and stands on an eminence behind the castle, a mile S. of the town. A chapel-of-ease, in the Higher-street, was erected in 1831 at a cost of about £2,000, raised by subscription. The Wesleyan Methodists, Baptists, Independents, and Plymouth Brethren have each a chapel.—A floating bridge was opened in 1831 across the river at Sand Quay, some 1,650 feet broad; and convenient for persons going to Exeter, Brixham, &c. Adjoining the New Quay are four ancient houses with rich exterior carvings of the 17th century, one is used as an assembly-room, and for lectures and concerts. A railway, connecting Dartmouth with Torquay and Exeter, is now in rapid progress. There are also a bank and a prison. A market-house was erected in 1829, and there are National schools for 400 children. The charities amount to £94 per annum.—Sir H. P. Seale, Bart., is lord of the manor. Dartmouth gives the title of earl to the Legges, of Dartmouth House.—A regatta is held in August. A market is held weekly on Friday, for the sale of provisions, and one on the Monday before the third Wednesday in each month for cattle.

DARTON, a par. in the wap. of Staincross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 7 miles S.W. of Wakefield, and 3¾ N.W. of Barnsley. It is situated on the Dearne and Dove canal, and contains the tnshps. of Fexborough and Barugh, and the vils. of Mapplewell, Darton, and Staincross, the last giving name to the wap. In the village of Mapplewell the inhabitants are chiefly employed in weaving, and in the manufacture of nails and vitriol, and near Darton are large collieries and quarries. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £150, in the patron. of T. W. Beaumont, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to All

Saints, is a stone building in the Gothic style, and contains a marble monument to John Silvester. There is a district church at Gawber, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £45, in the patron. of the bishop. The Wesleyans, New Connexion Methodists, and Nonconformists have places of worship in the parish. The charities amount to £273 per annum. There is a free school, originally endowed by George Beaumont in 1688, for both sexes, in which a Sunday-school is also held. The other charities amount to about £50 per annum.

DARTRY, a bar. in the co. of Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. The bar. of Monaghan forms its N. and N.E. boundary, that of Cremorne its eastern; the co. of Cavan lies on the S., and that of Fermanagh on the W. It is nearly 9 miles square, comprising 59,610 acres. The river Fin passes through its western portion, and the Cootehill through its eastern. It contains the pars. of Ematris, Killevan, and Aghabog, and parts of Clones, Drummully, and Currin, and the vil. of Newbliss.

DARVEL, DERVAL, or DERVILLE, a vil. in the par. of Loudon, in the co. of Ayr, Scotland. It originally belonged to the Knights Templars in 1362, and stands on the right bank of Irvine Water, on the road from Kilmarnock to Strathaven. The chief branch of industry is hand-loom weaving. Here is a Reformed Presbyterian church and two schools, one belonging to the Establishment, the other to the Free Church.

DARVER, or DERVER, a par. in the bar. of Louth, in the co. of Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3½ miles N.W. of Castle Bellingham. Louth is its post town. The soil is very rich and well cultivated. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. £180, in the patron. of the Primate. The parish has no church. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Dromiskin. There is a school supported by the National Board. Darver Castle is the adjacent seat; near it are the ruins of the old church.

DARWEN, LOWER, a tnshp. in the par. of Blackburn, lower div. of the hund. of Blackburn, in the co. of Lancaster, 2½ miles S.E. of Blackburn. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £150, in the patron. of the vicar. A chapel was erected by the Parliamentary Commissioners in 1829, at the cost of £5,500.

DARWEN, OVER, a tnshp. and chplry. in the above par. and co., 4½ miles S.E. from Blackburn, and 7 from Haslingden. It is situated near the head of the river Darwen, which rises near Rumbles Moor. There are collieries, slate-quarries, print-works, and bleach-grounds. The village is lighted with gas, under the provisions of an Act passed in 1839. The living is a perpet. cur., formerly in the dioc. of Chester, now in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £200, in the patron. of the Vicar of Blackburn. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a handsome building, erected in 1829. A church dedicated to the Holy Trinity has also been erected. The living is a perpet. cur., val. £74, in the patron. of the Vicar of Blackburn. There are chapels for Wesleyans and others. Fairs are held on the first Thursdays in October and May for cattle and horses, and a pleasure fair on Holy Thursday.

DARWENT RIVER. *See* DERWENT RIVER.

DASSETT, AVON. *See* AVON DASSETT, co. Warwick.

DASSETT BURTON. *See* BURTON DASSETT, co. Warwick.

DASSETT PARVA, a hmlt. in the par. of Burton Dassett, hund. of Kington, in the co. of Warwick, 5 miles N.E. of Kington.

DATCHET, a par. in the hund. of Stoke, in the co. of Bucks, 2 miles S.E. of Eton, and 1½ mile E. of Windsor, on the South-Western railway, which has a station here. It is situated on the eastern bank of the Thames, which separates it from Windsor, and commands a fine view of the Thames from the bridge. Shakspeare has made Datchet Mead the scene of Falstaff's punishment in the "Merry Wives of Windsor." The village is charmingly situated in a district of great fertility, and in the vicinity are several elegant residences. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £125, in the patron. of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains a brass to R. Hanbury. The charities amount to £119 per annum, of which above half is the rent of the Bridge estate, bequeathed in 1644 by Robert Barker for the erection and maintenance of a bridge across the Hollow-way. Here is a Baptist chapel. Near the Albert bridge are the remains of an old monastery. Ditton Park is the residence of Lady Montague.

DATCHWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Broadwater, in the co. of Herts, 5½ miles N.W. of Hertford, and 2½ N.E. of Welwyn station. The village, which is small, is situated on the great road from London to York. The soil is chiefly gravel alternating with clay. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £382, in the patron. of Clare Hall, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient edifice of flint and stone. The charities amount to £2 per annum. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £475. Here is a National school. Bragbury End, Bulls Green, Hook's Cross, and Burnham Green, are places here.

DAUBHILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Bolton-le-Moors, hund. of Salford, in the co. of Lancaster, 2 miles from Bolton, and 10 N.W. of Manchester. It is a station on the Bolton and Kenyon junction of the London and North-Western railway.

DAUNTSEY, a par. in the hund. of Malmesbury, in the co. of Wilts, 4½ miles S.E. of Malmesbury, and 6 W. of Wootton-Bassett station. It is situated on the river Avon, and comprises some of the richest meadow-land in England. At the Norman Conquest, Dauntsey belonged to Malmesbury Abbey, whence it came to the Dauntseys, Straddlings, and Danvers families, and through the crown to the great Earl of Peterborough. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £344, in the patron. of the Rev. W. E. Elwell. The church is dedicated to St. James. The interior is handsomely embellished with richly-carved oak and some curious remains of ancient stained glass. It contains some old brasses and several monuments—one to the Earl of Peterborough and one to the Earl of Danby. There is an almshouse, endowed with £50 per annum by the Earl of Danby in 1667. The other charities amount to £21 per annum. It gave the title of baron to the son of James II.

DAURUS, a fishing vil. in the bar. of Boylagh, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It lies on the side of Daurus Creek, 4 miles N.W. of Ardara. Daurus headland is the termination of the promontory running up the side of Lochrusmore Bay. Here is a coastguard station.

DAVENHAM, a par. in the hund. of Northwich, in the co. of Chester, 2½ miles S.W. of Northwich, and 5 N.E. of Middlewich. It is situated on the river Daven or Dane, near the Grand Junction canal, and comprises the tnshps. of Bostock, Davenham, Eaton, Leftwich, Moulton, Newhall, Rudheath, Shipbrook, Shurlach, Stanthorne, Wharton, and Whatcroft. The name of this parish is derived from its position on the river Daven. Rudheath was the scene of an action between the royalists and parliamentarians in 1643. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £727, in the patron. of James F. France, Esq. There is a district church at Wharton, the living of which is a perpet. cur.* in the patron. of the rector; and at Dane Bridge, also, a perpet. cur.,* val. £160, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The church is dedicated to St. Wilifred. There are two schools partly supported by endowments. The charities amount to £87 per annum. Here is a Wesleyan chapel. Bostock Hall is the seat of J. F. France, Esq. A fair is held on the 8th May.

DAVENHAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Davenham, hund. of Northwich, in the co. of Chester, 2 miles from Northwich, and 4 from Middlewich. It is situated on the river Daven or Dane.

DAVENPORT, a tnshp. in the par. of Astbury, hund. of Northwich, in the co. of Chester, 4½ miles N.W. of Congleton, the ancient seat of the Davenports. It is situated on the river Daven or Dane.

DAVENTRY, or DAINTREE, a par. and market town, with separate jurisdiction, but locally situated in the hund. of Fawsley, in the co. of Northampton, 13 miles from Northampton, and 4 from Weedon. It is supposed to derive its name from the words *Dwy-avon-tre*, or "town of the two rivers," from its situation between the source of the river Leam and the river Nen. From the common pronunciation of the word *Daintree*, there is a tradition that the town was built originally by the Danes. Certain it is, that at Danes' or Borough Hill, about half a mile from the town, there are traces of perhaps the largest encampment in England. Near the north-eastern extremity of this encampment, the Roman military way called Watling Street passes, but the camp itself is of more recent date. The town was of considerable importance at the Conquest, and was given by the Conqueror to his niece, Judith, wife of Waltheof, the great Earl of Northumberland. It belonged to Robert Fitzwalter in the reign of King John, and ultimately came to the Finches. Before the battle of Naseby, in 1645, it was occupied by the king on his march to relieve Oxford. Hugh de Leycestre, in 1090, founded a priory, which was granted by Henry VIII. to Cardinal Wolsey.—The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of shoes, whips, and stockings. They are obliged, by a singular custom, to "bake their bread at a public oven, and grind their malt at a public mill," unless exempted by fees. The borough is exempt from contribution to the county, and from serving on its juries. King John granted the first charter to Daventry, and it is now governed under the new Act by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councilmen. The common seal bears the date 1593, with the impress of a Dane and a tree. It is a polling place for the southern division of the county, and a sessions town. The population in 1851 was 4,430, which in 1861 had decreased to 4,124.—The town, which is situated in a gentle hollow surrounded by hills, has a clean appearance, and is well paved, lighted with gas, and supplied with water from springs only equalled in purity by those of Malvern. The borough sessions are held at the townhall. The gaol is built on the site of the priory. There are two banks, a county court, and waterworks. The Grand Junction canal passes through a tunnel, upwards of 2,000 yards long, to the N. of the town. The poor-law commissioners have recently erected a workhouse, to accommodate 300 inmates. The union of Daventry comprises 28 parishes, and extends over an area of 95 miles.—The living is a perpet. cur.° in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £344, in the patron. of Christ Church, Oxford. The church is dedicated to the Holy Cross, and has a tower and spire, in which is a clock with musical chimes, and a fine peal of bells. There is a recently built chapel-of-ease, dedicated to St. James, in connection with the parish church. The charities amount to £446 per annum. The Wesleyans and Independents have chapels. There is a free Latin grammar school, founded in 1660, and a National school. R. T. Clark, Esq., is lord of the manor. The manor-house at Ashby St. Ledger's was for centuries the residence of the Catesby family. Naseby is an object of historic interest in the neighbourhood.—Before railways were in existence, as many as eighty mail and stage coaches passed daily through Daventry, once the great thoroughfare to the north-western parts of England. John Smith, said by Walpole to be the best engraver in mezzotinto, was born here. It gives the title of baron to the Finches, earls of Winchelsea. At the foot of the hills, in the vicinity, are some ancient ruins known as the Burnt Walls, and at a short distance other ruins called John of Gaunt's Castle.—A market for provisions is held weekly on Wednesday, and thirteen fairs during the year, the principal of which are those in Easter week and the beginning of October, which last two days.

DAVID'S, ST., or LLANVAES, a par. in the hund. of Devynnock, union of Brecon, in the co. of Brecon, South Wales. It is situated 1 mile from Brecon, where the river Tarrell joins the river Usk. The parish is in two divisions: the upper being in the hunds. of Devynnock and Penkelly, the lower in the hund. of Merthyr. The part called Llanvaes is a suburb of Brecon, separated only from it by the river Usk. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, in the patron. of the Archdeacon of Brecon.

DAVID'S, ST., a par. and city in the hund. of Dewisland, in the co. of Pembroke, 20 miles from Pembroke, and 16 from Haverfordwest. The par. comprises the hmlts. of Bychan, Gwyhed-y-Vlad, Mawr and Y-dre, consisting chiefly of a number of cottages in the midst of ruins. It was the Welsh *Mynyw*, and Roman *Menevia*, or *Menapia*, at the terminus of the two great roads *Via Julia* and *Via Flandrica*, or *Ffordd Fleming*. It is almost as much isolated now as in the Roman days, one omnibus twice a week to Haverfordwest "being the only connecting-link between the ancient city of St. David's and modern civilisation." Remains of the Roman town are supposed to have been discovered about 2 miles N.W. of the present city, under the sands of Whitesand Bay.—The earliest mention in history is towards the close of the 5th century, when St. David, who succeeded Dubritius in the Archbishopric of South Wales, transferred the see from the ancient city of Caerleon to the wilds of *Menevia*, and attracted thither many distinguished pupils by his learning and piety, which became widely renowned after the famous synod at Llanddewi-Brefi, in which by his preaching he checked the spread of the Pelagian heresy then on the increase. Between the years 808 and 1087 the town and cathedral are said to have been burnt and pillaged no less than five times by the Danes, Saxons, and Normans. William the Conqueror, Henry I., and Edward I. visited the shrine of St. David, which forms part of the present cathedral, being situated between the third arch from the E., on the N. side of the presbytery. It is certainly of great antiquity, and part of the stone is worn away by the fingers or lips of the numerous pilgrims. Henry VIII. determined upon removing the see to Carmarthen, but altered his intention when he heard that his grandfather, Edmund Earl of Richmond, was buried there.—The modern city of St. David's is a mere village, consisting of one principal street, and two cross ones, at the junction of which stands an ancient cross, but its principal attractions are its grand old cathedral, and the ruins of its once famous college. The ground on which the cathedral is built, with the houses of the resident ecclesiastics, the cemetery, and gardens, were formerly surrounded by a wall, about a mile in diameter, and situated in a deep dell, so that only the upper part of the tower of the cathedral is visible from the village. The usual entrance into this close is that leading from the S.E., through a gateway, above which is an octagonal tower, 60 feet high, where the records were formerly kept, and the consistory court held; but the more imposing view is obtained from the N.E., which takes in the ruins of St. Mary's Chapel and the chapterhouse. The cathedral itself is a venerable Gothic structure, originally built in 1176 by Bishop Peter de Leia, but subsequently much altered; a large portion of the choir and transepts having been crushed by the fall of the original tower, and at another time a part of the structure having been destroyed by an earthquake. The external portion of the building most admired is the W. front, restored at the end of the last century, with modern antique flying buttresses and massive pinnacles; also the nave and aisles, of which the roof has been lowered. The Lady Chapel and chantries on either side of the choir are quite in ruins. The general design of the building is cruciform, being 290 feet from E. to W., and the transepts 120 feet, with the addition of three chapels of inferior height. In the interior some careful restorations have recently been effected by Mr. Butterfield. The most interesting objects in the cathedral are Bishop Morgan's throne, a piece of exquisite workmanship; a fine decorated stone screen and rood-loft, the work of Bishop Gower; also Bishop Vaughan's beautiful Tudor chapel and monument; besides carved stalls, painted tiles, and many antique monuments, including one to the father of Henry VII., and the

before-mentioned shrine of St. David. The decoration of the nave is in the transition style, between Romanesque and Gothic. At a short distance from the cathedral is St. Mary's College, founded in 1365 by John of Gaunt, and refounded in 1377 by Bishop Houghton. The greater part of the building is a complete ruin, but the elegant tower and chapel are still standing. The palace, built by Bishop Gower, is now a heap of ruins.—The diocese of St. David's, anterior to the year 1844, extended into the counties of Carmarthen, Pembroke, Brecon, Radnor, Glamorgan, Cardigan, Montgomery, Monmouth, and Hereford; but by an Order in Council, of the 31st January, 1844, that part of the deanery of Brecon in Monmouthshire was annexed to Llandaff; and by another order of 1st September, 1846, those parts of the parishes of Llangattock and Llangemdier in the diocese of St. David's were transferred to Llandaff. Attached to the cathedral of St. David's are the bishop, who is *quasi decanus*, the precentor, treasurer, chancellor, and the archdeacons of St. David's, Brecon, Carmarthen, and Cardigan, besides 8 prebendaries, and 6 canons cursal, being in all 22. The bishop's income is £4,500, with patronage of 99 livings.—St David's, besides being a cathedral city, is a parish, with its own minister and schools. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £110, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a foundation school, known as Bishop Morgan's grammar school. The charities amount to £340 per annum, including that of Dr. Jones for apprenticing boys.—In the vicinity are numerous cromlechs and Druidical remains; and at Newgale Sands the remains of a submerged forest are met with. Giraldus Cambrensis, who lies buried in the cathedral, relates that in his days "trunks of trees appeared standing in the midst of the sea, with very black earth, and several old blocks like ebony; so that it did not appear like the sea-shore, but rather resembled a grove." Carausius, a Roman general, Asser, the friend of King Alfred, and Fenton, the author, were born in St. David's. It includes some of the most eminent ecclesiastics among its bishops, and it reckons 126 bishops in succession, which is longer than in any other diocese.—Fairs are held on the 12th March and 5th August.

DAVID'S, ST., a vil. in the par. of Dalgety, in the co. of Fife, Scotland. It stands on the Firth of Forth, half-way between Inverkeithing and Aberdour. About 70,000 tons of coals, the produce of the Fordel colliery, are exported from this place, at which vessels under 500 tons burthen can lade in safety.

DAVID'S, ST., a vil. in the par. of Madderty, in the co. of Perth, Scotland. It is quite of recent date, and stands on the estate of Craig of Madderty, having superseded the ancient village of that name.

DAVID'S, ST., HEAD, the most westerly point of Wales, 3 miles from St. David's. It is the old *Octapitarum*, or *Octo-petrarum*, and is supposed to have been so called from a group of eight surrounding rocks.

DAVIDSON'S-MAINS, or MUTTONHOLE, a vil. in the par. of Cramond, in the co. of Edinburgh, Scotland. It stands on the road from Edinburgh to Cramond, 2½ miles S.W. of Granton.

DAVIDSTOW, a par. in the hund. of Lesnewth, in the co. of Cornwall, 3¼ miles N.E. of Camelford, and 14 W. of Stratton. This parish, which is fertile and pleasantly undulating, is watered by the Inny, which takes its rise near the church. Petty sessions for the division are held once a month at the village of Hollworthy, in this parish. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £192, in the patron. of the Prince of Wales. The church, dedicated to St. David, is an ancient stone structure. The great tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £166, and the vicarial for one of £240; besides which there are 18 acres of glebe. The charities amount to £1 per annum. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales is lord of the manor. There are several barrows in this parish. Treseat, Treslay, Trevivian Handall, Tredwen, Treglasta, Tremail, Trebleary, Trehane, Trelay, Treworra, Butterwell, Colcade, Hendraburnick, Penhole, Abbotshendra, Halwell, Halworthy, Churchtown, and Trewinnow, are places here.

DAVIDSTOWN, a par. in the bars. of Narragh and Reban East, in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of Kilcullenbridge, its post town. It is situated on the road from Dublin to Athy. The highest ground is 574 feet above sea-level, on Bull Hill. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with Kilcullen, £375, in the patron. of the Chancellor of Christ Church. Public worship is, at certain seasons, held within the Calverstown schoolroom; two schools at this latter place are supported by Erasmus Smith's charity.

DAVINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Faversham, lathe of Scray, in the co. of Kent, half a mile N.W. of Faversham, and 6½ miles W. of Whitstable. It is close to Davington Hill, where there are still remains of the Benedictine nunnery, founded in 1153 by Fulk de Newnham. It is supposed to have been a Roman station, and Roman coins, urns, &c., have been found. There is a large powder-mill. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £100, in the patron. of T. Willement, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is partly in the Norman style of architecture, with a fine doorway, and once formed part of the Benedictine nunnery.

DAVINGTON HILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Preston, hund. of Faversham, lathe of Scray, in the co. of Kent, 1 mile from Davington, as above.

DAVIOT, a par. in the district of Garioch, in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland. It is bounded by Fyvie, Old Meldrum, Bourtie, Chapel of Garioch, and Rayne. It is 3½ miles in length, by 2 in breadth, excluding its *quoad sacra* limits in the pars. of Chapel of Garioch and Fyvie, added to it in the last century, with the addition of which it extends 5 miles in length and 4 in breadth. The surface is undulating, generally fertile, and slopes to the S. and S.E. Out of about 4,100 acres, the area of the parish, only 150 are moorland or waste. There are five landowners. There is a manufactory for carding and spinning wool. There are two Druidical temples, one of them being in the churchyard. The village of Daviot stands 19 miles N.W. of Aberdeen. The turnpike-road, connecting the two branches of the great road from Aberdeen to Inverness, traverses the parish. This par. is in the presb. of Garioch, and synod of Aberdeen, and in the patron. of the crown. It was formerly a parsonage in the dioc. of Aberdeen, having been given in alms to the bishop by Malcolm Canmore. The minister has a stipend of £159.

DAVIOT AND DUNLICHITY, an united par. in the district of East Inverness, in the cos. of Inverness and Nairn, Scotland. It extends nearly due N. and S., on both sides of the river Nairn, with a length of about 23 miles, and a breadth of from 2 to 4 miles. It is bounded on the N. by Croy, on the E. by Moy, on the S. by Kingussie, and on the W. by Dores. The surface is extremely wild, being bounded on the S. by part of the Monadhleagh mountains, on the W. by a chain attaining an altitude of about 1,500 feet, and on the N. by the ridge of Drummossie Moor, where it has an altitude of some 800 feet. The lakes of Ruthven and Dundelchach form part of the western boundary, and those of Coire and Clachan are situated in the interior. About 4,000 acres are under tillage, 1,500 are waste land or pasture, and 3,100 are underwood. In the valleys there are extensive peat mosses. Limestone, containing lead-ore, has been found near the Mains of Daviot, on the Nairn, and an extensive bed of marl in the Moss of Tordarroch. The road from Perth to Inverness crosses the S. end of the parish, from which there is a branch road extending 13 miles westward to Inverfarigag pier on Loch Ness. This par. is in the presb. of Inverness, and synod of Moray, and in the patron. of the crown and the Earl of Cawdor. The minister has a stipend of £187. The two parishes were united in 1618, but, notwithstanding, still retain their respective churches, glebes, and parish schools. The church of Daviot stands 4 miles from the N. end of the parish, and that of Dunlichity 7 miles S.

of it, and 12 miles from the S. end of the parish. Service is performed alternately in the two churches every Sunday. There is also a Free church, with a large attendance.

DAVY GATE, an ext. par. place in the city of York.

DAW, or DHAW, a river, rising above Cowbridge, in the co. of Glamorgan, and after a course of 10 miles, falling into the Bristol Channel at Aberthaw.

DAWDON, a tnshp. in the par. of Dalton-le-Dale, N. div. of the ward of Easington, in the co. of Durham, 6½ miles S.E. of Sunderland. The population of this place has vastly increased, chiefly owing to the construction of the new harbour.

DAWES GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Leigh, in the co. of Surrey, 3 miles S.W. of Reigate. It is situated near the river Mole.

DAWES HEATH, a hmlt. in the par. of Thundersley, in the co. of Essex, 3 miles from Raleigh, and 2 from the South Benfleet station on the Southend railway.

DAW GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Dewsbury, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles N.W. of Wakefield.

DAWICKBANK, a hmlt. in the par. of Stobo, in the co. of Peebles, Scotland, 4 miles E. of Broughton.

DAWICK, EAST AND WEST, hmlts. in the par. of Drummelzier, in the co. of Peebles, Scotland. They are situated on the river Tweed, near Dawickbank, and up to 1742 formed a separate parish. There are two beacon towers.

DAWLEY, a hmlt. in the co. of Middlesex, 3 miles S.E. of Uxbridge. It is called *Dallega* in Domesday, and was the seat of the Bennets and of Lord Bolingbroke.

DAWLEY MAGNA, a par. in the Wellington div. of the hund. of South Bradford, in the co. of Salop, 3½ miles S.E. of Wellington, its post town, and 4 W. of Shifnal. It is situated on the Severn canal, under the Wrekin, and contains the tnshps. of Dalby Parva and Malinslee. There are coal-pits, and lime, iron, and tile works. In connection with these several works are numerous branch railways. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £150, in the patron. of R. Phillips, Esq., and others. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a fine stone edifice. There is a district church at Little Dawley, the living of which is a perpet. cur.* in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately; and at Malinslee also a perpet. cur.,* val. £150, in the patron. of the Perpetual Curate of Great Dawley. The charities amount to £10 per annum. There are Baptist, Wesleyan, Primitive, and New Connexion Methodist chapels; also two National schools. R. A. Slaney, Esq., is lord of the manor. A market is held every Saturday.

DAWLISH, a par. in the hund. of Exminster, in the co. of Devon, 5 miles S.E. of Chudleigh, and 3 N. of Teignmouth. It is a station on the South Devon railway. The par. contains the hmlts. of Middlewood, Cockwood, and Westwood. It is the *Doelis* of Domesday. It is much resorted to as a watering-place, besides being a fishing and coastguard station. The village, which contains several handsome terraces, is situated in a delightful valley, opening to the coast of the English Channel on the E., and bounded by a line of hills on the W. It belonged at the time of the Norman Survey to the bishop of the diocese, but now belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The new road from Exeter to Torbay passes through the village, affording facility of communication with Teignmouth. Over the stream called Dawlish Water are a bridge for carriages and two foot bridges, the banks being laid out in shrubberies and walks. The scenery in the vicinity is very beautiful. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £440, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The rent-charge in lieu of the great tithes, now transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, is £360. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a handsome structure with a square embattled tower, crowned with pinnacles. It was enlarged and beautified in 1824 at the cost of £4,000. The endowed charities amount to £7 11s. per annum. There is a chapel-of-ease, dedicated to St. Mark; and another chapel at Cofton. The Wesleyans, Independents, and Plymouth Brethren have chapels. There is a National school and two other schools. Peter Richard Hoare, Esq., is lord of the manor. A pleasure fair is held on Easter Monday, and a regatta in August.

DAWSON GROVE, a demesne in the bar. of Dartry, in the co. of Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It is the property of Viscount Cremorne, and is situated on the Coothill lakes, contiguous to the demesnes of Bellamont Forest, Dromore Park, and Freamount. Within the grounds of this demesne is a mausoleum to Lady Jane Dawson.

DAW STREET, a hmlt. in the par. of Great Maplestead, in the co. of Essex, 1 mile N.E. of Halstead, and not far from the road to Haverhill and Sudbury.

DAY, or ST. DYE, a chplry. in the par. of Gwennap, hund. of Kerrier, in the co. of Cornwall, 2 miles E. of Redruth, and 7 W. of Truro. It is joined to Gwennap, and is a large mining village, neatly built. It is supplied with water brought from the distance of three-quarters of a mile by iron pipes. The living is a cur.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £150, in the patron. of the Vicar of Gwennap. The chapel is a neat edifice, with tower and spire. It was erected in 1828 by a grant from the Parliamentary Commissioners. There was formerly a chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, which has been demolished. The Wesleyans, Baptists, and Bryanites have chapels. A fair is held on Tuesday after the 29th July, and a large market for provisions on Saturday.

DAYBROOK, a hmlt. in the par. of Basford, in the co. of Nottingham, 3 miles N. of Nottingham.

DAY HILLS, a hmlt. in the par. of Milwich, in the co. of Stafford, 4 miles S.E. of Stone.

DAY HILLS, a hmlt. in the par. of Sandon, in the co. of Stafford, 4 miles N.E. of Stafford. It is situated near the Grand Trunk canal and the river Trent.

DAYLESFORD, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Oswaldslow, in the co. of Worcester, 2¼ miles E. of Stow-on-the-Wold. Tanner says, that Ethelbald, King of Mercia, gave this place, A.D. 718, to one Begia, that a monastery might be built. Duke Ælfgar gave it to the monks of Evesham in the time of Edward the Confessor. It was exempted from the interdict in the reign of John. The parish is of small extent, but extremely fertile. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £152, in the patron. of Mrs. Hastings. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is one of the oldest buildings in England; but the stones were readjusted in 1816 by Mr. Hastings, who took down the whole of the structure but two arches, and rebuilt it of the old materials. Warren Hastings was born at Daylesford House, one room in which is full of carved ivory furniture. It has been the property of the Hastings family for centuries. The cultivation of cinquefoil was introduced here in 1650, prior to its cultivation in any other part of the kingdom.

DAYWELL, a tnshp. in the par. of Whittington, in the co. of Shropshire, 3 miles N.E. of Oswestry.

DAZARD, a hmlt. in the hund. of Stratton, in the co. of Cornwall, 5 miles S.W. of Stratton. It is situated near Dazard Point, to the S. of Widemouth Bay.

DEACON BROOK, a hmlt. in the par. of Cawthorne, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles N.W. of Barnsley.

DEADMAN'S GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Checkley, in the co. of Stafford, 3½ miles S.E. of Cheadle.

DEADWIN-CLOUGH, a vil. in the chplry. of Newchurch-in-Rossendale, in the co. of Lancaster, 2½ miles N.E. of Haslingden.

DEAL, a par., market town, seaport, and municipal borough, in the hund. of Bewsborough, lathe of St Augustine, in the E. div. of the co. of Kent. It is distant from London 102 miles by the South-Eastern railway, or 74 by road, and 18 miles E.S.E. of Canter-

bury. It is situated in 51° 14′ N. lat., and 1° 23′ E. long. Near this spot Julius Cæsar is believed to have landed on his first invasion of Britain, in 55 B.C., but no mention is made of any town existing here till several centuries after the Romans had quitted Britain, unless the *Dola* of Nennius be, as Camden supposes, the same as Deal, which is spelled *Dela* by Leland. In 1229 it was annexed to the Cinque Ports as a member of Sandwich, and so continued until 1699, when it was made independent. The town has grown to its present size within the last two centuries. In Henry VIII.'s time Leland speaks of it as merely "a little fisher village;" and owing to its insignificance very few events of historical importance have taken place there. Perkin Warbeck effected a landing in 1495, and was defeated at Deal by the Sandwich trained-bands. Anne of Cleves landed here 27th December, 1539, and spent the afternoon in the castle, which was then newly built, before continuing her journey to Dover. In 1648 Prince Charles attacked the town of Deal, his fleet being stationed in the Downs; but the attempt was frustrated by Colonel Rich, with a body of parliamentary troops. In 1692 the shock of an earthquake was felt in the neighbourhood. Colonel Hutchinson was confined in Sandown Castle after the Restoration, and died there in September, 1664.—There is a considerable trade in provisions and other necessaries with the ships stationed in the Downs. Of the pilots licensed by the Cinque Ports nearly sixty belong to Deal.—The town is divided into Upper and Lower, the latter being inhabited principally by the maritime and trading population, and consisting of three streets parallel with the shore. Other streets run up towards Shoulden and Great and Little Mougeham, forming Middle or Upper Deal. The houses here are mostly detached or semi-detached, and belong to the better classes. On the S. side of the town is the detached suburb of Walmer, with its extensive barracks for infantry and cavalry, and many handsome villas inhabited by resident gentry. The town of Deal is well paved and lighted, under the superintendence of the Pavement Commissioners, and is copiously supplied with water. At each end stands a castle, both of them built by Henry VIII. in 1539 as a defence against the French. Deal Castle, at the S. end of the town, consists of a round tower, surrounded by four bastions, and a battery facing the sea. Sandown, the other castle, stands to the N.E. of the town; it is, however, now sold, and is being entirely pulled down. Walmer Castle, the residence of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, is about a mile S. from Deal, standing close to the shore. It is an ancient fortified structure. The Duke of Wellington died here in 1852. The townhall stands in Lower-street, and contains portraits of William III., William IV., and of Mrs. Carter, a native of the town. The custom house is in the same street. The other public buildings are the barracks, a public library and reading-room, the pilot house, National Provincial Bank of England, savings-bank, and baths. There is also a handsome esplanade facing the sea. The sea-bathing is very good, and attracts a large number of visitors in the summer months. There is no harbour, but the tract of sea called the Downs, between the shore and the Goodwin Sands, affords a safe anchorage to vessels of all sizes. Off the town there is a sandbank known as Deal Bank, with only 12 feet of water in some parts, and wrecks upon these sands are not unfrequent.—Deal was created a borough by charter of William III., and returns two members to the House of Commons, in conjunction with Sandwich. The municipal government is in the hands of a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors. There are courts of record, of general sessions of the peace, and for recovery of small debts under £50. The municipal borough contained in 1851, 1,465 inhabited houses, with a population of 7,067. In 1861 the numbers were, of houses, 1,589; of persons, 7,531.—The parish is in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, and contains three churches. St. Leonard's, the parish church, is a spacious building, with a tower at the W. end. It contains a brass to the memory of Thomas Boys, dated 1562. The living is a rect.,* val. £429, in the patron. of the Archbishop of Canterbury. St. George's is a perpet. cur., in the patron. of the archbishop. The church was commenced in 1707. St. Andrew's is a handsome structure, and was completed in the year 1850. The living is a perpet. cur., in the same patron. There is an Independent chapel in Lower-street, a Wesleyan chapel in Duke-street; also places of worship for the Unitarians, Baptists, Roman Catholics, Primitive Methodists, and Calvinists. The National schools educate about 200 boys and girls. There are besides parochial schools, and one in connection with the Wesleyan Methodists. There is a Boatmen's Benevolent Society. The pilots subscribe to a fund from which their widows receive a small annuity. Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, the translator of "Epictetus," and the antiquarian, Boys, were born in this town. The family of Boys has resided here for some centuries.—A newspaper, called the *Deal and Walmer Telegram*, is published in the town on Saturdays. Market days are Tuesday and Saturday, and fairs are held twice in the year, on the 6th and 7th April, and the 12th and 13th October.

DEAN, a par. in the ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, in the co. of Cumberland, 4½ miles S.W. of Cockermouth, and 5½ S.E. of Workington. It is situated on the Marrow, a branch of the river Derwent, here abounding in trout, and contains the tnshps. of Dean, Branthwaite, and Ullock. The population are chiefly engaged in the working of coal, limestone, and iron-ore, and in the quarries, which produce a good variety of red and white freestone, and a black stone called cat-scalp. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £318, in the patron. of the Rev. S. Sherwen. The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is an old structure, The tithes were commuted for land, under an Enclosure Act, in 1809, and the glebe lands comprise 650 acres, of which the greater portion is very unproductive. A free grammar-school was founded in 1596 by John Fox, which has an endowment of £10 per annum, paid by the Goldsmiths' Company. The charities amount to £14 per annum. There is a parochial school. General Wyndham is lord of the manor.

DEAN, a hund. in the rape of Lewes, in the co. of Sussex, contains the par. of Patcham, comprising 4,170 acres.

DEAN, a hmlt. in the par. of Bishops Waltham, in the co. of Hants, 1 mile N.E. of Bishops Waltham.

DEAN, a hmlt. in the par. of Spelsbury, hund. of Chadlington, in the co. of Oxford, 3 miles S.E. of Chipping Norton.

DEANE, a par. in the hund. of Salford, in the co. of Lancaster, 2 miles S.W. of Great Bolton. It is situated in the midst of an extensive manufacturing district, and contains Haliwell, Little Hulton, Smithills Chapel, Westhoughton, Horwich, Farmworth, and five other tnshps., several of which have their own churches and schools. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the large cotton establishments and in the bleach-grounds. The collieries are also extensively worked. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £213, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has recently been enlarged. The charities amount to £510 per annum. There are National and endowed schools. George Marsh, the Protestant martyr, was a native of this place.

DEANE, a par. in the hund. of Overton, in the Kingsclere div. of the co. of Hants, 5½ miles S.W. of Basingstoke. It is a station on the South-Western railway. This parish formerly included that of Ashe, which was separated and formed into a distinct parish about the middle of the 17th century. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The soil is a strong clayey loam, on a substratum of chalk. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £336, in the patron. of W. Beach, Esq. The church is dedicated to All Saints. It was rebuilt in 1830, at a cost of £7,000, and contains several monuments, also a painting of Christ on the Cross, over the altar. The windows are

of stained glass. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £308, with 56 acres of glebe.

DEAN, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Thorngate, Romsey div. of the co. of Hants, 6½ miles N.W. of Romsey, and 9 from Salisbury. The Salisbury and Southampton canal passes near the village. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Winchester, annexed to the rect.* of Mottisfont, and in the patron. of the Rev. Paulet St. John. The charities amount to £2 per annum. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £205; the glebe contains four acres.

DEAN, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Westbourne, rape of Chichester, in the co. of Sussex, 7¼ miles N.E. of Chichester, and 8 S.E. of Midhurst. The village is beautifully situated in a narrow picturesque vale. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £86, in the patron. of the Rev. T. W. Cogan. The church is an ancient cruciform structure, with a tower rising from the centre.

DEAN, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Willingdon, rape of Pevensey, in the co. of Sussex, 10 miles S.E. of Lewis, and 4½ E. of Seaford. It is situated near Beachey Head, about 3 miles W. from Eastbourne. There is a lighthouse, occupying the summit of a lofty cliff, beneath which is an extensive cavern, known as Darby's Cave. The village, which is small, is situated in a secluded valley on the South Downs, and contains an agricultural college. The living is a vic. in the archdeac. of Lewes, and dioc. of Chichester, val. with Friston annexed, £276, in the patron. of the Bishop and the Dean and Chapter of Chichester alternately. Scattered over the neighbouring Downs are numerous barrows and military intrenchments.

DEANE BOTTOM, a hmlt. in the par. of Horton-Kirby, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, in the co. of Kent, 2½ miles S. of Dartford, and 2½ S.E. of Speedgate.

DEANEBURNHAUGH, a vil. of modern date in the par. of Roberton, partly in the co. of Roxburgh, and partly in that of Selkirk, Scotland.

DEAN FOREST, an ext. par. place in the hund. of St. Briavel's, in the co. of Gloucester. It is situated between the rivers Severn and Wye, extending 20 miles in length from N. to S., and 10 miles in breadth from E. to W. It was anciently still more extensive, comprising the towns of Tudenham and Wollaston, and the village of Alvington, situated on the margin of the Severn. It is a rich mining district, containing Coleford and other places, inhabited chiefly by miners, and is divided into the walks of Denby, Herbert, Little Dean, Speech House, Worcester, and York. It belongs to the crown, and comprises 23,015 acres, 11,000 of which are enclosed for timber. The mines produce an abundance of iron and coal. It is governed by a lord warden, who is constable of St. Briavel's Castle, 6 deputies, 4 verderers, a conservator, and chief forester, all which offices are vested by inheritance in the Wyndham family; there are besides 8 foresters, and a gaveller to collect the dues; also a steward of the swainmote, whose duty it is to preside at the swainmote and miners' courts. There are four chplries. within the precincts of the forest, all in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, and each of the val. of £150, three of which are in the patron. of the crown, and the other in that of the bishop. The churches are Christ Church, Holy Trinity, St. John's, and St. Paul's. The Cinderford Iron, the Parkend and Bilson, and the Coleford Coal and Iron are the principal works; there are also the Futtrill and the "Strip-and-at-it" collieries, and the Lydbrook and Ruardbrook tin and rolling mills. To prevent encroachments upon each other in the coal and iron works, frequent courts are held at the Speech House, which is situated in the centre of the forest; at these courts the particular laws and customs of the forest are enforced by the steward, assisted by a jury of miners. Until recently the inhabitants were exempt from all rates and taxes, and have still free liberty of pasturage and fuel, with the privilege of sinking mines, the sixth part of the produce being reserved to the crown. Pursuant to an Act passed in the 66th year of George III. new roads have been opened in various directions through the forest, which is also intersected by several tramways, communicating with the Severn and the Wye.

DEANHAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Hartburn, N.E. div. of the ward of Tindale, in the co. of Northumberland, 9 miles S.W. of Morpeth.

DEAN HEAD, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles W. of Huddersfield.

DEAN HILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Sandbach, hund. of Nantwich, in the co. of Chester, 1 mile S.E. of Sandbach.

DEAN HOUSE, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Honley, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles S. of Huddersfield.

DEANLANE, a district in the par. of Handley, in the co. of Dorset, 5 miles N.W. of Cranborne, adjoining Newton.

DEAN LANGLANDS, a vil. in the par. of Wilton, in the co. of Roxburgh, Scotland.

DEAN, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of St. Briavel's, in the co. of Gloucester, 2 miles N.W. of Newnham. The village is situated on the verge of Dean Forest, and was formerly a market town. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the iron and coal mines, and in making nails. The living is a perpet cur.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £90, in the patron. of the Corporation of Gloucester. The church has some handsome stained windows. The charities amount to £39. There is a house of correction, and a market cross, the latter surmounted by a pinnacle, with niches and statues. Fairs are held on Whit-Monday and the 26th November.

DEAN, LITTLE WALK, an ext. par. place in Dean Forest, hund. of St. Briavel's, in the co. of Gloucester.

DEAN, MITCHELL. *See* MITCHELL DEAN, co. Gloucester.

DEAN, NETHER, a par. in the hund. of Stodden, in the co. of Bedford, 9 miles N. of St. Neot's, and 12 N. of Bedford. It includes the hmlt. of Upper Dean. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £125, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is in the Norman style, consisting of chancel, nave, square tower, and spire, and has a beautiful carved oak roof, and a brass to Canon Parker. The charities amount to £60 per annum. There is a free school, founded by Joseph Neale in 1702. At Nether Dean there is a Wesleyan chapel. By the Act 40 George III., the tithes of this and of the adjoining parish of Over Dean were commuted for land and a money payment. Lord St. John is lord of the manor.

DEAN-PRIOR, a par. in the hund. of Stanborough, in the co. of Devon, 3½ miles S.W. of Ashburton, and 4½ N.W. of Totnes. The village is small. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £282, in the patron of Lord Churston. The church is dedicated to St George the Martyr. The charities amount to £16 per annum. There is a school for both sexes. The Forest harriers meet at Dean Moors.

DEAN PRIORS. *See* PRIORS DEAN, Hampshire.

DEAN ROW, a quarter in the chplry. of Hayden, par. of Warden, in the co. of Northumberland, 4 miles N.W. of Allendale, and 8 W. of Hexham. Here are remains of Stayard-le-Peel Tower, which Edward Duke of York, in 1386, granted to the Friars Eremites of Hexham.

DEAN ROW, a hmlt. in the par. of Wilmslow, hund. of Macclesfield, in the co. of Chester, 6 miles N.N.W. of Macclesfield. The Unitarians have a place of worship here.

DEAN SAND, on the N.E. side of Spithead, in the co. of Hants. It extends 4 miles from Southsea Castle, and is well buoyed.

DEANS-BIGGIN, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Kirkby-Lonsdale, in the co. of Westmoreland, near Kirkby-Lonsdale.

DEAN SCALES, a vil. in the tnshp. of Ullock, par. of Dean, in the co. of Cumberland, 4 miles S.W. of Cockermouth. The manufacture of linen thread is carried on here.

DEANSHOLD, a tythg. in the par. of Godalming, in the co. of Surrey, near Godalming. It is situated in the valley of the Wey, which is here navigable.

DEAN SMALL, a hmlt. in the par. of Wendover, hund. of Aylesbury, in the co. of Buckingham, 1 mile S. of Wendover. It is situated under the Chiltern hills, on the Wendover canal.

DEAN STONE, a hmlt. in the hund. of Burnham, in the co. of Buckingham, 2 miles E.N.E. of Beaconsfield.

DEANSTON, a vil. in the par. of Kilmadock, in the co. of Perth, Scotland. It is situated on the S. bank of the river Teith, 1 mile W. of Doune, with which it is connected by a bridge. It is chiefly known for the extensive cotton-works established here in 1785; and also as being coupled with the name of James Smith, the inventor, agriculturist, and philanthropist, who spent the best portion of his life here.

DEAN, THE, a suburb of Edinburgh, Scotland, formerly a hmlt. on the Water of Leith. It is remarkable for the magnificent bridge of four arches, and 447 feet in length, by which the road to Queensferry is here carried across the ravine through which the Water of Leith flows.

DEANTHORPE, a vil. in the par. of South Collingham, in the co. of Nottingham, 3½ miles N.E. of Newark.

DEAN UPPER, a hmlt. in the par. of Nether Dean, hund. of Stodden, in the co. of Bedford, 4 miles W. of Kimbolton.

DEAN, WEST, or more generally called WEST DEAN, a par. in the hund. of Westbourne, rape of Chichester, in the co. of Sussex, 5 miles N.N.E. of Chichester, and 7 S.E. of Midhurst. It is pleasantly situated at the base of the Downs, on the river Lavant, and contains the tythg. of Chilgrove. Binderton is sometimes considered a tythg. of West Dean, but it is a distinct chplry. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £166, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a cruciform structure, and contains several mural monuments to the Selsey and Lewknor families. There is a free school for both sexes. The manor-house was originally built in the reign of James I., but was rebuilt by Lord Selsey about 1804. On the neighbouring Downs several Roman sepulchral urns have been found.

DEAN, WEST, a par. partly in the hund. of Alderbury, in the co. of Wilts, and partly in the hund. of Lower Thorngate, in the co. of Hants, 7 miles S.W. of Stockbridge. It contains East Grimstead. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. with East Grimstead, in Wilts, £446, in the patron. of the Rev. H. Glossop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has tombs of the Evelyns, of Dean House, which is now in ruins, and a curious monument, with copper doors, dated 1669, to the Right Hon. R. Pierpoint, whose effigy in marble represents him undergoing the surgical operation under which he died. There is a chapel-of-ease at East Grimstead, in this parish. The foundations of a Roman villa were discovered here in 1740.

DEAN, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Willingdon, rape of Pevensey, in the co. of Sussex, 7½ miles S.W. of Lewes, and 2½ E. by N. of Seaford. It is situated between the English Channel and the river Cuckmere, over which is a bridge communicating with the Seaford road, and in the same part of the parish is a causeway formed across the marsh. This par. includes the chplry. of Excette, which anciently formed a distinct parish. The village, which is small and wholly agricultural, is situated in a picturesque vale at the foot of the Downs. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £102, in the patron. of the Duke of Devonshire. The church, dedicated to All Saints, has an embattled tower, surmounted by a low spire.

DEARGARTH, a cascade formed by the river Greta, in the co. of Cumberland, near Keswick. It is situated on the S.E. side of Thirlemere.

DEARHAM, a par. in the ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, in the co. of Cumberland, 6 miles N.W. of Cockermouth, and 14 W. of Wigton. It has a station on the Maryport and Carlisle railway, and contains Ellenborough and Ewanrigg. There are extensive collieries, the coal from which is shipped at Maryport; also a manufactory for earthenware. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £85, in the patron. of J. Christian, Esq. The church was much altered by repairs in 1814. It contains a carved Saxon font, and in the churchyard is a sculptured cross. The charities amount to £32 per annum. The Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans have each a chapel. There are parochial and three Sunday schools. A Roman camp is traceable in the vicinity. The Earl of Lonsdale is lord of the manor.

DEARNBROOK, a hmlt. in the par. of Arncliffe, W. div. of the wap. of Staincliffe and Ewcross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 8 miles N.E. of Settle.

DEARNE RIVER, rises near Denby, in the West Riding of the co. of York, and runs 25 miles E. to the river Don, near Conisborough.

DEARNESS. *See* DEERNESS, Orkney Islands.

DEBACH, a par. in the hund. of Wilford, in the co. of Suffolk, 3½ miles N. of Woodbridge, and 8 from Ipswich. The village, which is very small, is wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. with the rect.* of Boulge, £300, in the patron. of H. W. Field, Esq. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The charities amount to £40 per annum. There is a National school. The Rev. S. Pryer is lord of the manor.

DEBDALE, a hmlt. in the wap. of North Broxtow, in the co. of Nottingham, 1 mile N.W. of Mansfield. It is situated near Sherwood Forest, on the river Maun.

DEBDEN, a par. in the hund. of Uttlesford, in the co. of Essex, 3 miles S. of Saffron Walden, and 2 from the Newport station. At the time of the Norman Survey the manor belonged to Ralph Peverel, but was subsequently given by Henry II. to Prince John. The village, which contains many neat houses, is situated on an eminence, in the midst of a beautifully undulating country. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £837, in the patron. of Sir F. Vincent, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a neat brick and stone edifice. It contains a handsome stained-glass window, and some fine monuments to the Chiswells and Stonehouses. The font, presented by the late Mr. Chiswell, is elegantly carved. The charities amount to £104 per annum. There is a National school with a small endowment. Charles Spicer, Esq., is lord of the manor. Debden Hall is the seat of the ancient family of the Vincents.

DEBDON, a tnshp. in the par. of Rothbury, W. div of the ward of Coquetdale, in the co. of Northumberland, 2½ miles N. of Rothbury, its post town. There is a chalybeate spring. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor. Ochre is obtained in considerable quantities.

DE-BEAUVOIR-TOWN. *See* BEAUVOIR TOWN, Middlesex.

DEBEN or THREDLING RIVER, rises near Debenham, in the co. of Suffolk, and runs about 24 miles S.E. to the sea at Bawdsey Haven.

DEBENHAM, a par. and market town, in the hund. of Thredling, in the co. of Suffolk, 11½ miles N. of Ipswich, and 7 N.E. of Needham station. It is situated on a hill, near the source of the river Deben, which is supposed once to have been navigable. The kings of East Anglia had a palace here. The manor belonged to Butley Priory, and passed from the Framlinghams into the possession of the Gandys, of Crow's Hall, the Pitts, Bridges, and other families, till it came to Lord Henniker, the present lord of the manor. The town, which is situated on the slope of a hill, extends along the road from Ipswich to Eyre. In the market-place is an ancient cross erected in 1448. The trade is chiefly in agricultural produce. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £210, in the patron. of Lord Henniker. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and has a tower, containing a peal of eight bells. In the interior are some ancient tombs and a brass to J. Framlingham. The charities amount to £46 per annum. The Independents have a commodious chapel, and there

are National and free schools. The market day for corn is on Friday. A fair is held on the 24th June, and another for cattle on the 1st September.

DEBTLING, a par. in the hund. of Maidstone, lathe of Aylesford, in the co. of Kent, 8 miles S. of Rochester, and 3 N.E. of Maidstone. It is situated on the old pilgrims' road from Rochester to Canterbury, and was the seat of the Debtlings and the Pelhills, whence it was called Polley Street. Large quantities of hops are grown, and lime is extensively burnt for manure. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £195, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a small edifice, and contains a beautiful old lectern. The rectorial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £158, and the vicarial for £190 per annum. A new vicarage-house was built in 1831. The charities amount to £8 per annum. There is an endowed National school. J. S. Rugg, Esq., is lord of the manor.

DECHMONT, a vil. in the par. of Livingstone, in the co. of Linlithgow, 2 miles S.W. of Uphall. It is situated near the Dechmont Law hills.

DECIES-WITHIN-DRUM, a bar. in the co. of Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is bounded by the bar. of Decies-without-Drum on the N., by the Atlantic on the E. and S., and by Youghall Harbour on the W. It includes the pars. of Ardmore, Aglish, Ringagonagh, Ballymacart, Ardmore, Clashmore, Kinsalabeg, Grange, and part of Kilmolash, comprising 58,908 acres. The river Lickey traverses the interior, which is mountainous. The lowlands are very fertile.

DECIES-WITHOUT-DRUM, a bar. in the co. of Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland. The co. of Tipperary bounds it on the N., the bars. of Upperthird and Middlethird on the E., the Atlantic on the S., and the bars. of Coshmore and Coshbride on the W. It is the largest bar. in the co., and comprises the pars. of Ballylaneen, Affane, Colligan, Clonea, Fews, Dungarvan, Kilgobnet, Kilbarrymeaden, Kilrush, Kilrossanty, Lickoran, Modelligo, Monksland, Stradbally, Seskinane, and Whitechurch, and parts of Kilmolash, Newcastle, and Rossmire, comprising 137,699 acres; also the towns and vils. of Bonmahon, Dungarvan, Kilmacthomas, Kill, Stradvally, and Knockmahon. The river Blackwater drains the W. boundary, and the rivulets Phineas and Bricky, with some other small streams, pass through the interior.

DECOY POND, an ext. par. place, in the Romsey div. of the hund. of Redbridge, in the co of Hants, 2½ miles W. of Southampton.

DECUMAN, ST., a par. in the hund. of Williton and Freemanners, in the co. of Somerset. It contains the borough of Watchet, and is 5 miles S.E. from Dunster. It is named after the hermit, St. Decumanus, who settled here from South Wales. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the woollen-mills. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £134, in the patron. of the Prebendary of St. Decumanus, in Wells Cathedral. The church is handsome and commodious, with a lofty tower. It contains two brasses, with tombs of the Sydenhams, Wyndhams, and Orchards. There are three chapels for Wesleyans and two for Baptists within this parish.

DEDDINGTON, a par. and small town in the hund. of Wootton, in the co. of Oxford, 9 miles N.E. of Woodstock, and 15½ N. of Oxford. It is situated near the Oxford canal, and the rivers Suere and Cherwell. The par. contains the hmlts. of Clifton and Hempton. It appears in Domesday as *Daddington*, and was anciently a corporate town, returning two members to parliament. The manor of Deddington formerly belonged to the Chesnies. The town, which contains some well-built houses, and is well supplied with water, has gradually decayed, and the ancient market is at present discontinued. Some of the inhabitants are engaged as wheelwrights and brewers, but the trade in malt liquors has declined. It is a polling-place for the county, and petty sessions are held by the county magistrates on the first Saturday in each month. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. with the cur. of Clifton, £150, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Windsor. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is a large and handsome structure, with square tower. It contains some ancient brasses and a piscina. The charities amount to £153 per annum. The Wesleyans and Independents have chapels. There is a National school, and four almshouses. Sir W. Scroggs, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and Sir Thomas Pope, founder of Trinity College, Oxford, were born here. There are remains of a castle on the E. side of the town, extending over nearly ten acres, in which Piers Gaveston, favourite of Edward II., was imprisoned. The Dean and Canons of Windsor, Christ-Church College, and the Duchy of Lancaster, are lords of the manor. Deddington deanery contains 21 benefices. Fairs are held on the 21st August and the 22nd November for cattle.

DEDHAM, a par. in the Colchester div. of the hund. of Lexden, in the co. of Essex, 3½ miles N.W. of Manningtree, and 7 N.E. of Colchester. It is situated on the river Stour, over which is a good bridge, near the Ardleigh station of the Great Eastern railway. It was formerly a market town, and consists chiefly of one street, with a number of genteel residences in the vicinity. The cloth trade, which flourished here in the reign of Richard II., has wholly declined. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £170, in the patron. of the Duchy of Lancaster. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. Beneath the arches are the roses of York and Lancaster, and on the E. side of the battlements is a statue of Margaret, Countess of Richmond. A lectureship, in the appointment of the governors of the free grammar school, is attached to the church. The charities amount to £526 per annum, including the revenue of the grammar school, out of which two scholars are supported at St. John's College, Cambridge. There is a chapel for Independents. There are four schools, two of which are endowed. A fair for pedlery and toys is held on Easter Tuesday.

DEDHAM, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Cheltenham, in the co. of Gloucester, 1 mile S.E. of Cheltenham.

DEDWORTH, a hmlt. in the par. of New Windsor, hund. of Ripplesmere, in the co. of Berks, 1½ mile W. of New Windsor.

DEE, the name of several rivers in the United Kingdom. 1. Rises in the co. of Kirkcudbright, Scotland. It divides the whole length of the stewartry into two nearly equal parts. It rises in the mountain range which separates the co. of Kirkcudbright from the Carrick district of Ayrshire. It is of insignificant volume until it falls into Loch Ken, after leaving which it gives its own name to the river issuing from that loch, and expands into three successive lakes, with an average breadth of a quarter of a mile. Opposite the church of Tongueland it forms a series of cataracts, a good view of which is obtained from a fine bridge of one arch with a span of 110 feet, which crosses the river a little below. Before passing the town of Kirkcudbright, it forms an estuary, about 6 miles before it loses itself in the Solway Firth.—2. A large river in the co. of Aberdeen, and partly in that of Kincardine, Scotland. It rises near the summit of Ben Macdhu, amid scenes of great grandeur and desolation. About 6 miles above Castleton of Braemar it rushes through a narrow cleft, called the Linn of Dee. Some miles below Kincardine O'Neil, the Dee enters and flows through the co. of Kincardine for 12 miles, retouching the co. of Aberdeen at the S.W. corner of the par. of Drumoak, from which, until it joins the sea at Aberdeen, it forms the boundary between these two counties. The river has a total course of about 96 miles, and is chiefly remarkable for the limpid purity of its waters, and the perennial flow of its head springs. —3. Rises in two heads near Arran-Fowddy, in the co. of Merioneth. It is the ancient *Dewa;* Spenser calls it the "silver clene;" Drayton "an ominous flood." Its chief tributaries are the Alwen, Alyn, Ceiriog, and Clywedog. It runs 80 miles N.E. through Denbigh and Cheshire, divides England and Wales at Llangollen, and passes under the Shrewsbury railway and other viaducts, and

through Flint to the Irish Sea, by an artificial channel 8 miles long, cut by the River Dee Company.—4. A river in the cos. of Meath and Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. Its source is in the bar. of Kells, and it takes a course of 21 miles, when it becomes confluent with the Glyde a few miles above Dunaby Point.

DEEBRIDGE, a vil. in the par. of Balmagie, in the co. of Kirkcudbright, Scotland, 1 mile W. of Castle Douglas. It is situated on the river Dee.

DEECE, LOWER, a bar. in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. The bars. of Navan and Skreen bound it on the N., those of Ratoath and Dunboyne on the E., the co. of Kildare on the S., and the bar. of Moyfenrath on the W. It contains the pars. of Balsoon, Cessey, Derrypatrick, Kilmessan, Galtrim, Knockmerk, Kiltale, Scurlogstown, Trubly, and a part of Agher, with the vils. of Batter-John, Bective-Bridge, Derrypatrick, Warrenstown, and Kilmessan, comprising 20,013 acres. The river Boyne is on the N. The surface is hilly, and the soil gravelly.

DEECE, UPPER, a bar. adjoining Deece, Lower; contains the pars. of Balfeaghan, part of Agher, Culmullen, Gallow, Drumlargan, Kilclone, Kilmore, Roddenstown, Moyglare, part of Rathcore, and the vils. of Hatchet, Culmullen, Brideswell, and Moynalvey, comprising 28,764 acres.

DEEL, or ASKEATON, a river in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It rises in the co. of Cork, among the Orrery and Kilmore mountains, and has a northward course of 23 miles to the Shannon. Numerous small streams contribute their waters to this river, which is navigable up to Askeaton. Its mouth is dangerous from shoals.

DEENE, a par. in the hund. of Corby, in the co. of Northampton, 6½ miles N.W. of Oundle. It is situated on the river Men, near Rockingham Forest, and contains the hmlt. of Deenethorpe. Before the Conquest a priory was founded here as a cell to Westminster Abbey, but was shortly after dissolved by consent of the abbot and convent. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £350, in the patron. of the Earl of Cardigan. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, contains tombs of the Cardigan family, and an old brass. The charities amount to £2 per annum. There is a National school, supported by the Earl of Cardigan. Henry VII. slept at Deene Hall after the battle of Bosworth Field.

DEENETHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Deene, hund. of Corby, in the co. of Northampton, 6 miles N.W. of Oundle. It commands a fine view, and is the seat of the earls of Cardigan. The charities amount to £3 per annum.

DEEPDALE, a hmlt. in the par. of Grindon, in the co. of Stafford, 6 miles S.E. of Leek.

DEEPDALE, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Patterdale, in the co. of Westmoreland, 4 miles N. of Ambleside. It is situated under Fairfield Fell.

DEEPDALE, a hmlt. in the par. of Cayton, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 3½ miles S.E. of Scarborough.

DEEPDALE, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Dent, par. of Sedbergh, in the West Riding, co. of York, near Dent.

DEEPDALE, a hmlt. in the par. of Arncliff, wap. of Staincliff and Ewcross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles N.W. of Kettlewell. It is situated on the river Wharfe.

DEEPDALE HEAD, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Wigglesworth, par. of Long Preston, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles S. of Settle.

DEEPDENE, near Dorking; the seat of Mrs. Hope, built on the site of that in which Howard of Greystoke, ancestor of the Dukes of Norfolk, lived. It is situated on the river Mole.

DEEPING, a par. in the wap. of Ness, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 7 miles E. of Stamford, and 1 mile E. of Market Deeping. It is situated on the river Welland, which is navigable for small craft, and has a station on the Great Northern railway, 2 miles from the village. It had remains of a Benedictine priory, founded in 1139, and given with Thorney Abbey to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, by Henry VIII. In the village is an ancient stone cross, carved with shields of armorial bearings; its pedestal is about 12 feet square, and was converted into a house of detention in 1819. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £191, in the patron. of Sir T. Whichcote, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. James. It was originally built by the abbots of Crowland, and is a fine specimen of 12th century architecture. The charities amount to £211 per annum. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Calvinistic Methodists. The Bridge estate was bequeathed in the reign of Edward VI. by Archdeacon Tyghe, for the repair of the highways and bridges in this parish. There is a National school, supported out of the proceeds of this estate. To the E. of the village is a strong chalybeate spring.

DEEPING FEN, an ext. par. place, partly in the wap. of Ness, parts of Kesteven, and partly in the wap. of Elloe, parts of Holland, in the co. of Lincoln, near Market Deeping. It is an extensive marsh, drained by powerful steam-engines. The inhabitants are exempt from all rates and taxes. The living is a deac. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £210, in the patron. of the trustees of the late W. Stevenson, Esq.

DEEPING GATE, a hmlt. in the par. of Maxey, lib. of Peterborough, in the co. of Northampton. It is situated on the S. of the river Welland. A handsome stone bridge connects this village with Market Deeping.

DEEPING, MARKET, a par. and market town in the wap. of Ness, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 43 miles S.S.E. of Lincoln. It is situated on the river Welland, which is navigable for small craft. The manor was given by Morcar de Bruen to Crowland Abbey, and by William the Conqueror to his chamberlain, Richard de Rulos, who embanked the river, which previously inundated the adjoining lands; hence the name Deeping, from its situation among the deep or low meadows of the Fens. The houses of the town are in general old and inconveniently built, but the surrounding lands have been vastly improved by drainage. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £579, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Guthlac, is partly in the Norman and partly in the later English styles. The charities amount to £169 per annum. The Independents have a chapel, and there is a school with a small endowment. The tithes of this and of the adjoining parish of Deeping St. James, were commuted for land and money payments under the Enclosure Act of 1806. Market day is Wednesday, and fairs for cattle and toys are held in May and October.

DEEPING, WEST, a par. in the wap. of Ness, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 1½ mile S.W. of Market Deeping. It is situated on the river Welland, and is intersected by the Tallington canal. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £373, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The tithes were commuted for land under the Enclosure Act of 1801.

DEEPTHWAITE, a hmlt. in the par. of North Cuckney, in the co. of Westmoreland, 2 miles N. of Milnethorpe, and 3 S. of Worksop. It is situated on the river Kent.

DEER, or OLD DEER, a par. in the cos. of Aberdeen and Banff, Scotland. It is situated in the centre of the district of Buchan, its Banffshire portion being a detached part of a quondam great barony, the main body of which constitutes the parish of St. Fergus. Its length south-eastward is 11 miles, with a breadth of 5½ miles, and it is bounded by the pars. of Strichen, Longside, Cruden, Ellon, and New Deer. It contains the vils. of Deer, Biffy, Stewartfield, and Fetter Angus. The surface consists of irregular ridges. The soil varies considerably in quality. Granite is quarried, and limestone found. The chief landed proprietors are Ferguson of Pitfour, Ferguson of Kinmundy, and Russell of Aden. There are two woollen and eight meal mills, and many of the parishioners are linen-weavers. The roads from Aberdeen to Fraserburgh, and from Banff to Peterhead, traverse the parish, as does also the

Great North of Scotland Eastern Junction railway. This par. is the seat of a presb. in the synod of Aberdeen, and in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £219. It formerly included the parish of New Deer. There are three parish schools, two Free churches, an United Presbyterian church, a Congregational and two Episcopalian chapels. The village of Deer, or Old Deer, is situated on the S. bank of the Deer rivulet, on the road from Peterhead to Banff, 6 miles E. of New Deer. Near the village stand the ruins of the abbey of Deer, founded in the 13th century by the Earl of Buchan. In 1587 the lands belonging to it were erected into a lordship for Robert, the son of William, sixth Earl Marischal, by the style and title of Lord Altrie. Fairs for cattle and horses are held in July and December, and fairs of lesser importance in the months of January, February, March, September, and October.

DEER, or NEW DEER, a par. in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland. It is situated in the district of Buchan, and contains a vil. of its own name. Its extreme length N. and S. is 14 miles, with an extreme breadth of 8½ miles. It is bounded by the pars. of Tyrie, Strichen, Old Deer, Ellon, Tarves, Methlick, Fyvie, Monquhitter, King Edward, and Aberdour. The surface is flat and well cultivated. Limestone is abundant. The road from Aberdeen by Udny and Tarves traverses the parish in a north-westerly direction. The principal antiquity is the castle of Fedderatt, situated about 2 miles from the church, which seems to have been a place of considerable strength, surrounded by a morass and a ditch, and approachable only on one side by a causeway and a drawbridge. There are also remains of Druidical circles; and tumuli, enclosing stone coffins, occur. The chief landowners are the Earl of Aberdeen, Ferguson of Pitfour, Fordyce of Brucklaw, and Gordon of Nethermoor. The village of New Deer stands in the centre of the parish, 6 miles W. of Old Deer, and 16½ W. of Peterhead, and the same distance S.E. of Banff. This parish was anciently called Auchreddy, and was separated from Old Deer in the beginning of the 17th century. It is in the presb. of Deer, and synod of Aberdeen, and in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £219. There are three parochial and nine private schools. There is a *quoad sacra* parochial church at Savoch, at the southern end of the parish, the right of presentation to which belongs to the Earl of Aberdeen. There is a Free church and three United Presbyterian churches, at New Deer, Savoch, and Whitehill respectively. Fairs are held in January, April, June, August, and October.

DEER, an island in the bar. of Clonderalaw, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Kildysart. It is situated at the mouth of the river Fergus, and has remains of St. Lenan's Abbey. It belonged to the Earl of Egremont.

DEER, a river in the co. of Devon. It rises near Holsworthy, and runs to the Bude canal.

DEERHURST, a hund. in the co. of Gloucester, divided into upper and lower. The lower div. contains Staverton, Woolstone, Prestbury, Leigh, Tirley, and parts of Elmstone-Hardwick and Deerhurst. The upper contains St. Denis, Preston-on-Stour, Colne, Little Compton, and part of Welford, comprising 8,120 acres.

DEERHURST, a par. in the lower divs. of the hunds. of Deerhurst and Westminster, in the co. of Gloucester, 2 miles S.W. of Tewkesbury, its post town. It is situated on the river Severn. According to Tanner, Doddo, Duke of Mercia, one of the founders of Tewkesbury Abbey, built a monastery here in 715, which was subsequently destroyed by the Danes, but refounded in 980. Edward the Confessor made it a cell to the Alien abbey of St. Denis in France, and upon the seizure of Alien priories in England it was restored to Tewkesbury Abbey, in the possession of which it remained till the dissolution of monasteries, when it was granted to William Throckmorton. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. with the cur. of Appesley, £102, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, formerly belonged to the priory. It has a nave with two aisles, and a square tower containing six bells. It was rebuilt in 1490, and has Norman traces, painted windows, and a fine canopied brass of Chief Baron Cassy, A.D. 1400. There is a chapel for Wesleyans. Deerhurst gives the title of viscount to the Earl of Coventry.

DEERHURST WALTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Deerhurst, lower div. of the hund. of Westminster, in the co. of Gloucester, 1 mile from Deerhurst proper.

DEERNESS, a par. in the district of Mainland Orkney, in the co. of Orkney and Shetland, Scotland. It includes the peninsula of its own name, forming the most easterly part of Pomona, and also the islands of Copinshay, Cornholm, and Horse. A narrow isthmus separates it from the par. of St. Andrew's, and it extends 4½ miles northward to Mullhead, with a breadth varying from 1 to 3 miles. It is bounded on the W. by the harbour of Deer Sound. About 60 boats are employed in the herring fishery, and the shores are frequented by myriads of sea-birds. Considerable improvements have recently been introduced in agriculture. The landowners are the Earl of Zetland, Balfour of Trenaby, and Davidson of Newhall. This parish, formerly united to that of St. Andrew's, was constituted a separate parish *quoad sacra* by the Court of Tiends, in June, 1845. It is in the presb. of Kirkwall, and synod of Orkney, and in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £120, with a manse and glebe. There is also a Free church.

DEESIDE, the valley through which the Aberdeenshire Dee flows.

DEESIDE RAILWAY. This railway leaves the Scottish North-Eastern railway at Ferryhill, near Aberdeen, and ascends the valley of the Dee to Aboyne.

DEFFORD, a chplry. in the par. of St. Andrew, upper div. of the hund. of Pershore, in the co. of Worcester, 2½ miles S.W. of Pershore, and 4½ E. of Upton-on-Severn. It is situated on the river Avon, and has a station on the Birmingham and Gloucester railway. The tithes were commuted for land under an Act of Inclosure in 1774. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £461, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a stone structure. There is a Dissenting place of worship. The Earl of Coventry is lord of the manor.

DEHENFRYN, a tnshp. in the par. of Bettws-yn-Rhos, in the co. of Denbigh, 2½ miles S.W. of Abergele.

DEIGHTON, a tnshp. in the par of Escrick, wap. of Ouse and Derwent, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles S.E. of York. Lord Wenlock and H. Baines, Esq., are lords of the manor.

DEIGHTON, a chplry. in the par. of Northallerton, wap. of Allertonshire, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 4½ miles N.W. of Northallerton, and 1 mile W. of Welbury station. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of York, annexed to the vic. of Northallerton. There is a chapel of ease and a National school.

DEIGHTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Huddersfield, in the West Riding of the co. of York, containing Sheepridge.

DEIGHTON, KIRK, a par. in the upper div. of the wap. of Claro, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles N.W. of Netherby. It is situated between the rivers Nidd and Wharf, and contains the tnshps. of Kirk Deighton and North Deighton. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The surface is undulating, with a substratum of limestone, which is largely quarried for manure. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £901, in the patron. of the Rev. J. Geldart. The church is dedicated to All Saints. There is a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists, and a school endowed by Sir Hugh Palliser, with £30 per annum. The other charities amount to about £25 per annum.

DEIGHTON, NORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirk Deighton, in the West Riding of the co. of York, as above.

DE'IL'S DIKE (The), an ancient line of fortification

of unknown origin, and composed partly of rough blocks of stone and partly of earth, extending from Loch Ryan in the co. of Wigton, Scotland, to the upper part of the Solway Firth in Dumfriesshire, by way of Minigaff, Glencairn, Penpoint, and Lochmaben. It seems to have been intended to defend the more fertile southern districts from northern enemies.

DELAFORD PARK, in the co. of Buckingham, 2 miles N.E. of Colnbrook. It is situated on the river Colne.

DELAMERE, a par. in the first div. of the hund. of Eddisbury, in the co. of Chester, 5½ miles W. of Northwich, and 10½ N.E. of Chester. It contains the tnshps. of Oakmere, Kingswood, and Eddisbury, and includes the ancient and royal forest of Delamere, which since 1812 has been partly enclosed and cultivated. This portion of the parish was formerly little better than a waste, but is now rapidly improving in fertility. Sessions for this division are held on the 22nd March, and petty sessions monthly by the county magistrates. The sumptuous abbey of Vale Royal was founded here by Edward I., in 1330, for Cistercian monks, at a cost of £32,000. It had a revenue of £540 6*s.* 2*d.* at the Dissolution. The living is a rect., not in charge, in the dioc. of Chester, and in the patron. of the crown. The church, a small freestone building, was built in 1817, in accordance with the Act of Parliament which erected Delamere into a separate parish in 1812. There are Calvinist and New Connection Methodist chapels, also a National school. It gave the title of Baron Delamere to Sir George Booth at the restoration of Charles II., and when enclosed, to T. Cholmondeley, Esq., of Vale Royal. Delamere House is the seat of the family of Wilbraham.

DELAMERE FOREST, an extensive tract of about 10,000 acres, forming the chief part of the par. of Delamere, in the hund. of Eddisbury, in the co. of Chester. It formerly contained a great number of red and fallow deer, and was almost wholly common land; but in 1812 an Act of Parliament was procured for disafforesting about 5,000 acres, which were sold or apportioned as allotments, while the remaining 5,000 were planted with oak timber for the use of the Royal Navy. It now presents a pleasing variety of well-wooded hills, rich valleys for pasturage and tillage, and meres affording plenty of fish and aquatic fowl.

DELAPRÉ ABBEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Hardingstone, hund. of Wymmersley, in the co. of Northampton, 1½ mile S.E. of Northampton. It is situated on the site of a nunnery, founded by Simon de Liz, Earl of Northampton. The abbey, which was dedicated to St. Mary, belonged to the nuns of the Cluniac Order, and had a revenue of £119 2*s.* 7½*d.* at the Dissolution. Many of the slain at the battle of Northampton lie buried here. There is a cross of Edward I. to the memory of Queen Eleanor, in the park, which has been restored. Many coins have been discovered here.

DELGANEY, a par. and post town, in the bar. of Rathdown, in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S. of Bray, and 12 from Dublin. It is situated on the roads from Bray to Wicklow, and from Dublin to Wexford, and includes the vils. of Wingate, Kindlestown, and Killincarrig. The surface is mountainous, but the soil good. This spot is one of much beauty, and is surrounded by numerous seats. The village, which occupies a picturesque position, was founded by Mrs. La Touche. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with two others, £500, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, built by Peter La Touche in 1789, contains a monument to David La Touche, executed by Noah Hicky, a native of this place. There are parish and other schools, one of which is supported by Erasmus Smith's charity. There are Roman Catholic chapels at Kilcoole and Kilmacanogue, and a dispensary. Prominent among the several fine residences is Bellevue, belonging to the La Touche family. The public are admitted to its grounds on Mondays. Glencarrig, Templecarrig, Coolagad, and Rathdown are other seats. In the vicinity are the ruins of Rathdown and Kindlestown castles. There are some monastic remains.

DELINES, SEATOWN OF, a vil. in the par. of Nairn, in the co. of Nairn, Scotland, 3 miles W. of Nairn.

DELORAINE, a demesne in the par. of Yarrow, in the co. of Selkirk, Scotland. It is situated on the river Ettrick, and belonged to the Scotts of Buccleuch, from whence they derived their title of earl.

DELPH, a vil. in the chplry. of Saddleworth, par. of Rochdale, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles N.E. of Ashton. The village is situated on the road from Manchester to Huddersfield and Leeds, near the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the woollen manufacture. It is supposed to have derived its name from the material called "Delft-ware." The stone from Bake-stone quarry is esteemed for its power of resisting heat. The Wesleyans and Independents have chapels, with schools attached.

DELTING, a par. on the mainland of Shetland, in the co. of Orkney and Shetland, Scotland. It is situated in the E. of the island, and is bounded on the N. by Yell Sound, on the E. by Nesting and Lunnasting, on the S. by Weesdale and Sandsting, and on the W. by Salemvoe and St. Magnus Bay. It is very much intersected by arms of the sea, and is some 14 miles in length by 4 in average breadth. The surface is for the most part hilly and barren, but oats and barley are raised near the coast. The chief occupation is fishing. The two islands of Muckle Roe and Little Roe belong to this parish. There are seven landowners, and the chief mansions are those of Garth, Busta, Mossbank, and Ullhouse. This par. is in the presb. of Burravoe, and synod of Shetland, and in the patron. of the Earl of Zetland. The minister has a stipend of £151. There are two parish churches, one in the S., the other in the N. of the parish, and there is also a Free church.

DELVIN, a bar. in the co. of Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is bounded by the co. of Meath on the N.E., by the bars. of Farvill Magheraternon and Moyashel on the S., and by that of Demifore on the W. It contains the pars. of Clonarney, Castletowndelvin, Kilcumney, Killough, Killuagh, Killiveilaght, with part of Killucan, comprising about 39,062 acres; also the towns and vils. of Castletowndelvin, Drumeree, and Clonmellon. The surface is hilly, with a large proportion of bog. It is drained in the S.E. district, by rivulets tributary to the Boyne.

DELVIN, a par. *See* CASTLETOWNDELVIN.

DELVORICH, a vil. in the par. of Kilmadock, in the co. of Perth, Scotland.

DEMBLEBY, a par. in the wap. of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 4 miles S.W. of Sleaford, and 3½ N.W. of Folkingham railway station. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £212, in the patron. of T. R. Buckworth, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Lucia, is a very old structure. There is a limestone-quarry. T. R. Buckworth, Esq., is lord of the manor.

DEMIFORE. *See* FORE, Ireland.

DEN (The), or OLDWICK, an ext. par. place in the hund. and co. of Bucks, 4 miles N.W. of Buckingham.

DENARDISTON, or DENSTON, a par. in the hund. of Risbridge, in the co. of Suffolk, 5½ miles N. of Clare. It is situated on a branch of the river Stour. The living is a cur.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £51, in the patron. of W. Pigott, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a large stone structure, and contains a font, stained-glass window, monuments of the Robinsons, and several old brasses. The charities are £1 per annum. There is a school, supported by Messrs. Walpole. C. J. Robinson, Esq., is lord of the manor, and resides at Denston Hall.

DENBIGH, a parish, market town, municipal and parliamentary borough of Denbighshire. It is situated in 53° 10′ N. lat. and 3° 23′ W. long., being 30 miles W. of Chester. It has a station on the Vale of Clwyd and Denbigh railway. The population of the borough, which includes part of Henllan and Llanrhwaidr-yn-Kimmerch, is 5,946; in 1851 it was 5,498. The number of inhabited houses is 1,261. The present castle of Denbigh was built by Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, who on the

death of Llewellyn received a grant of the lordship of Denbigh from Edward I.; Edward also incorporated the town. Edward IV. was besieged in the castle by the Lancastrians, but made his escape before its surrender. About the middle of the 16th century the old town, which was situated around the summit of the hill, was demolished, and the new town built in a lower and more accessible position. In 1645, after the battle of Rowton Heath, Charles I. came to Denbigh and occupied the castle: the tower in which he lodged has ever since been known as the "King's Tower." In the same year the castle was besieged by the parliamentary forces under General Mytton, and, after a siege of several months' duration, was forced to surrender. In the time of the Commonwealth the castle was dismantled.—Denbigh is built on a steep and rugged hill, in the centre of the Vale of Clwyd, the summit of which is crowned by the extensive ruins of the castle. The scenery of the surrounding country is of the most beautiful description. The town is well paved, and lighted with gas: the principal street, which runs from the foot of the hill to the market-place, is broad, and contains some good private residences. The market-place is a handsome and convenient building. The townhall was built by the Earl of Leicester in 1572. The Lunatic Asylum for North Wales (built at a cost of £27,000) is the most imposing edifice in the town. Denbigh is governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 12 councillors; and with its contributory boroughs, Holt, Ruthin, and Wrexham, returns one member to parliament. Denbigh is the chief place of election, and a polling station for the county. The Epiphany and Trinity Quarter Sessions are held here.—Denbigh is a rect. in the dioc. of St. Asaph; the living (val. £445) is in the gift of the bishop. The parish church of St. Marcellus is at Whitchurch, about a mile from the town, on the road to Ruthin. It contains two brasses in memory of Richard Myddleton, the father of Sir Hugh Myddleton, the projector of the scheme for supplying London with water by means of the New River; a monument to H. Llwyd, the antiquary; and an altar tomb of the 16th century to Sir John Salusbury and wife. Near the castle are, a chapel dedicated to St. Hilary, once the garrison chapel, in which Divine service is held; and a large unfinished building, intended for a church, which was commenced by the Earl of Leicester. In the year 1838 a new church (St. David's) was built for the use of the Welsh portion of the inhabitants. The Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Calvinists have each a chapel. There are a National school, a British school, an endowed grammar school, and Oldfield's Boys' Bluecoat School. Besides the above is an Orphan School, for the education and maintenance of 55 girls. It is the handsomest building and noblest institution in the town. The buildings were erected at the cost of about £18,000, and the school was opened in 1860. The Drapers' Company are the trustees, and the school is managed by a local board of fourteen governors, of whom the bishop of the diocese is ex-officio chairman. There is a twin establishment, similarly founded and governed, at Llandaff, in South Wales. The funds for the support of both were left by Thomas Howell, a Welshman, who died at Seville in 1540. There is also a mechanics' institution. The dispensary and infirmary are maintained by public subscription.—The principal feature of interest in Denbigh is the castle, some account of which has already been given. The walls were of great strength, and inclosed an area of 1 square mile. The entrance to the castle is a fine pointed gateway, between two towers; here is a statue of the founder, Henry de Lacy. This entrance was until lately in a very ruinous condition, but its further decay has been arrested by some gentlemen of the town, who have taken a lease of it for the town, and it is now preserved and in good order. Two grand Eistedd-fodau have been held on the bowling-green, within the castle walls; one in 1828, before the Duke of Sussex, the other in 1860, before Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart. From the walls of the castle some fine views are obtained, embracing the vale and hills of Clwyd. Adjoining the castle area is a well-kept bowling-green, which is extensively used by the inhabitants. Some remains exist in the town of a Carmelite priory, founded in 1289, by John Salusbury, of Llewenl: they now form part of a barn. Denbigh is connected by railway with Rhyl, and thus with Chester. The town has a manufactory of shoes and gloves, and extensive tanneries. The market-days are Wednesday and Saturday. Six fairs are held in the year; viz., Saturday before Palm Sunday, 14th May, 28th June, 18th July, 25th September, and second Wednesday in November. Denbigh gives title of earl to the Feildings. Dr. Johnson, accompanied by Mrs. Piozzi, visited Gwaennyog, the seat of the Myddleton family, distant 1 mile from Denbigh.

DENBIGHSHIRE, a maritime county of North Wales, bounded on the N. by the Irish Sea, and on the S.E. by the English counties of Cheshire and Shropshire, from which circumstance it was considered in ancient times a march, or border county. In form it is very irregular: its greatest length from N.W. to S.E. is 41 miles, its greatest breadth 29 miles, and its area 386,052 statute acres. It is about 163 miles in circuit, 8 of which are coast. The population of Denbighshire, according to the census of 1861, is 100,778, having increased 8,195 since 1851, when it was 92,583, or at the rate of 10 per cent. in the ten years. The number of inhabited houses is 21,310, and of uninhabited, 644.—At the time of the Roman invasion Denbighshire formed part of the territory of the *Ordovices*, and was the scene of the last struggle between Caractacus and the invaders. It was finally reduced under the dominion of the Romans, by Agricola, and was afterwards included in the division *Britannia Secunda*. When the Saxons had made themselves masters of England, Denbighshire, being a border county, was subject to frequent attacks. A portion of the eastern part of the county was appropriated by Offa, king of Mercia, and was cut off from the main part by a dyke called "Offa's Dyke," which that king caused to be constructed as a defence against the incursions of the Welsh. In 828 Denbighshire was overrun by Egbert. Its complete subjugation by the Saxons was, however, prevented by the incursions of the Danes; and the old inhabitants, assisted by the northern Britons, seem to have recovered the territory of which they had been deprived by Offa. The entire county was afterwards comprehended in *Powysland*, one of the subdivisions of Wales. Soon after the conquest of England by the Normans, Denbighshire was the scene of fresh hostilities: the inhabitants defended themselves bravely against the English, and under Owain Cyfeiliog defeated them near Ruabon in 1161. Owain celebrated his victory in a poem called *Hirlas Owain*, "The drinking-horn of Owain." In 1277, after the defeat of Llewellyn, the last prince of North Wales, Denbighshire fell into the power of Edward I. It was recovered by Llewellyn and his brother David; but after the death of the former and the execution of the latter, again fell into the hands of the English in 1282. Denbighshire was the scene of contest in the insurrection of Owain Glyndwr, in the wars of the Roses, and in the civil war between Charles I. and the Parliament. Holt Castle was seized for the Parliament by Sir William Brereton and Sir Thomas Myddleton in 1643, but was recaptured by the royalists. In 1645 Sir William Vaughan, commanding troops for the relief of Chester, then besieged by the parliamentarians, was attacked and defeated near Denbigh by General Mytton. The castles of Holt, Ruthin, and Denbigh were captured by the parliamentarians under General Mytton in 1646. In 1659 a premature attempt was made to restore the Stuarts by Sir Thomas Myddleton and Sir George Booth. The principal seats are Brynkinalt, Viscount Dungannon; Pool Park, Lord Bagot; Kinmel, Lord Dinorben; Wynnstay, Wynne, Bart.; Acton, Cunliffe, Bart.; Ruthin Castle, Hon. F. West; Llanerch, Mrs. Allenson; Dyffryn Aled, P. York, Esq.; Erddig, S. Yorke, Esq.; Gresford, Mrs. Egerton; Gwersylt, J. Williams, Esq.; Glanywern, J. Maddocks, Esq.

Lady E. Butler, and Miss Ponsonby, more commonly known as the ladies of Llangollen, lived at Plas Newydd.—The surface of Denbighshire is very uneven, having some level tracts towards the N., but its general aspect is rugged and barren, redeemed by several beautiful and fertile vales, amongst the more celebrated of which are the vales of Llangollen, Clwyd, Conway, and Llan Egwest or Vale Crucis. The prevailing rocks are the clay and grauwacke slates of the Silurian system. The surface is generally hilly, especially in the western part of the county, which is occupied by a long dreary range of hills, called the Hiraethog hills, which runs from its north-western extremity in a southerly direction between the vales of the Conway and the Clwyd. These hills are for the most part covered with heath or ling. The principal elevations of this range are Modwl Eithan (the highest point), 1,660 feet; Bronbanog, 1,572 feet; Moel Ucha, 1,234 feet; and Moel Fre Issa, 1,037 feet. Parts of two parallel ranges (the more westerly called the Clwydian) occupy the eastern side of the county, and are connected with the Hiraethog hills by a range which forms the northern boundary of the valley of the Dee. The principal eminences in the Clwydian range are Moel Famman, 1,845 feet; Cyrn-y-Brain, 1,857 feet; and Moel Enlli, 1,767 feet. In the chain connecting the eastern ranges with the Hiraethog hills, is Moel Morfyd, 1,767 feet; and Carnedd-y-Filiast, 2,127 feet, forms part of a group in the S.W.; Moel Ferna, 2,050 feet, and Cader Berwyn, 2,715 feet, are in the Berwyn range. On these hills large quantities of Highland cattle, sheep, and goats are pastured. The peat, which is found in abundance in the hilly district, affords excellent fuel, being so close-grained that when cut with a knife it exhibits a polished surface. The climate of Denbighshire is rigorous though salubrious, being exposed to the northerly winds, except in the sheltered valleys, which produce wheat, beans, and peas in as great perfection as any parts of England.—Denbighshire is watered by the Conway, the Clwyd, the Alwen, and the Dee, with their tributaries. The Conway drains the western slope of the Hiraethog hills. The Clwyd rises in the eastern side of the Hiraethog hills, and flows towards the N., past Ruthin, Denbigh, and St. Asaph, and enters the sea at Rhyl, draining the greater part of the country between the Hiraethog and the Clwydian hills. The Alwen rises on the eastern side of the Hiraethog hills, and flows south-west into the Dee on the borders of Merionethshire. The Alwen drains that part of the country between the Hiraethog and the Clwydian hills which is not drained by the Clwyd. The Dee runs for a mile or two along the borders of Denbighshire and Merionethshire, then enters Denbighshire, and flows in a circuitous course through the vale of Llangollen, and after separating Denbighshire from Shropshire, Flintshire, and Cheshire, enters Cheshire near Eaton Hall. The length of its course upon and within the border of Denbighshire is about 40 miles. Its principal Denbighshire tributaries are the Rhaiadr, the Alwen, the Ceiriog, and the Alen. The Tanat skirts the southern boundary of the county, and receives the Ywrch, Cwmshiw, and several other streams which have their sources in Denbighshire, and then falls into the Severn. There is in Denbighshire a navigable feeder of the Ellesmere canal, which separates from the Dee near Llandysilio, the canal crossing the valley of the Dee by the aqueduct of Pont-y-Cyssyllte, and the Ceiriog by another aqueduct bridge of 600 feet in length, supported by ten arches, after which it enters Shropshire.—The principal roads are the parliamentary mail-coach road from London to Holyhead, which until recently was the most direct route for Ireland; the road from Chester to Holyhead, which enters the county between St. Asaph and Abergele; and several other roads diverging from Denbigh. Two important lines of railway traverse the county, the Chester and Holyhead, and the Chester and Shrewsbury: the former follows the line of the coast to the bank of the Conway, where it crosses into Carnarvonshire; the latter enters the county to the N., near Wrexham, and proceeding southward for about 12 miles, quits it near Chirk. The county is divided into six cantrefs or hundreds, containing 50 parishes, besides parts of 14 others, and one extra parochial place. The chief towns are Ruthin, the county, assize, and sessions town; Wrexham, a sessions and market town; Llanrwst, a market town; Denbigh, a parliamentary, borough, sessions, and market town; and Llangollen, a market town: besides which there are about 300 villages and hamlets. Ruthin, Wrexham, and Llanrwst are heads of poor-law unions, and of a new County Court and superintendent registry districts. Ruabon is likewise a County Court district, and St. Asaph a superintendent registry. The county returns three members to parliament, two for the county, and one for the borough of Denbigh, with its contributory boroughs of Ruthin, Wrexham, and Holt. It is governed by a lord-lieutenant, assisted by 36 magistrates, and is included in the diocese of St. Asaph and in the province of Canterbury. It forms part of the N. military district, and is included in the North Wales circuit. Flannels, woollen cloths, and stockings, are manufactured to a considerable extent at Glyn, Llanrwst, and other places; gloves and cotton at Denbigh, and paper at Chirk. The chief occupations of the people are agriculture, sheep and dairy farming, and mining. The chief minerals consist of lead, which is found at Minera; iron at Ruabon, Brymbo, and other places; coal at Wrexham, where the seam is from 8 to 15 feet thick; slate at Llangollen and Chirk; besides freestone, millstone, and limestone, which are quarried in various mountain districts. Salmon is taken in abundance in most of the rivers, and grouse on the moors.

DENBIGH, or DENBIES, a hmlt. in the second div. of the hund. of Wotton, in the co. of Surrey, 1½ mile N.W. of Dorking. It is situated on the downs, and commands a fine view.

DENBIGH HALL, in the co. of Buckingham, 1½ mile N.W. of Fenny Stratford. It is situated near the North-Western railway.

DENBIGH LODGE, in the co. of Gloucester, 3½ miles S.W. of Newnham. It is situated in Dean Forest.

DENBURY, a par. in the hund. of Haytor, in the co. of Devon, 5½ miles from Totnes, and 2 S.W. of Newton-Abbot railway station. It is situated near Denbury Down, and was formerly a market town belonging to Tavistock Abbey. There are slate and lime quarries. Manganese has been occasionally found near the surface. The inhabitants are employed in agriculture, weaving of serge for the factories at Ashburton and Buckfastleigh, and in the fisheries. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £173, in the patron. of the Rev. J. H. Reibey. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains monuments to the Taylor family. The charities amount to £24 per annum. There is a Baptist chapel, also a National school for both sexes, with an endowment of £30 per annum. J. Taylor, Esq., is lord of the manor. On Denbury Down is a Roman camp covering six acres. A fair is held on the 11th September.

DENBY, or DENBLY, a par. in the hund. of Morleston and Litchurch, in the co. of Derby, 4 miles N.E. of Duffield, and 3 S.E. of Belper, its post town. It is a station on the Derby, Little Eaton, and Ripley section of the Midland railway, which traverses the parish in various directions, connecting the smithies, potteries, and other factories with the works carried on near its northern and western boundaries. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £98, in the patron. of W. D. Lowe, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with a tower and curious steeple. It has been recently enlarged, and 160 free sittings added. The charities amount to £50 10s. per annum, exclusive of the impropriation belonging to the almshouse at Derby. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel. There are endowed schools for both sexes, founded by Mrs. Massie in 1635. This place is celebrated for its collieries and ironstone cement. There is also an extensive earthenware manufactory for stone

bottles. John Flamsteed, the eminent mathematician and astronomer, was born here in 1646; the observatory at Greenwich was erected for him, where he died in 1719.

DENBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Peniston, wap. of Staincross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2½ miles N.W. of Penistone, and 7½ N.W. of Barnesley. It includes the tnshps. of Ingbirchworth, Gunthwaite, and Denby Dale, at which last place is a station on the Huddersfield section of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £98, in the patron. of the Vicar of Penistone. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a modern building. The charities amount to £12 per annum. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The trustees of the Savile estates are lords of the manor.

DENBY DALE, a tnshp. in the chplry. of Denby, par. of Penistone, in the co. of York, as above.

DENBY WALK, an ext. par. place in the par. of East Dean, hund. of St. Briavell's, in the co. of Gloucester.

DENBY WALK, an ext. par. place in the par. of West Dean, hund. of St. Briavell's, in the co. of Gloucester.

DENCHWORTH, a par. in the hunds. of Wantage and Ock, in the co. of Berks, 2½ miles N.W. of Wantage. It extends along the river Ock, and comprises some of the richest pasture-land in England. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £130, in the patron. of Worcester College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an old Gothic building, consisting of transepts, nave, chancel, and tower, and contains some ancient monuments and brasses to the Hyde family. The tithes were commuted for land, under an Enclosure Act, in 1801. The charities amount to £9 per annum. There is a Wesleyan chapel. It was formerly the seat of the families of Hyde, Fettiplace, and Geering.

DENDRON, a hmlt. and chplry. in the par. of Aldingham, in the co. of Lancaster, 3 miles S. of Dalton. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £41, in the patron. of the Rector of Aldingham. The church was rebuilt at the commencement of the present century by Thomas Green, Esq.

DENEND, a vil. in the par. of Newtyle, in the co. of Forfar, Scotland.

DENFIELD, a vil. in the bar. of Arbirlot, in the co. of Forfar, Scotland, 2 miles W. of Arbroath.

DENFORD, a par. in the hund. of Huxloe, in the co. of Northampton, 1 mile S. of Thrapstone. It is situated on the river Nen. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. with the vic. of Ringstead, £320, in the patron. of the Rev. A. J. Sandilands. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is an old stone edifice in the early English style, with a tower and spire. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1765. Thomas Burton, Esq., is lord of the manor.

DENGIE, a hund. in the co. of Essex (called *Dansynge* in the Confessor's time), containing the borough of Maldon, and the pars. of Asheldham, Althorne, Burnham, Bradwell, Creeksea, Cold Norton, North Fambridge, Hazeleigh, Dengie, Latchingdon, Mayland, St. Lawrence, Newland, Purleigh, Mundon, Southminster, Snoreham, Stowmaries, Steeple, Woodham-Mortimer, Tillingham, and West-Walter, comprising (exclusive of Maldon) 56,412 acres.

DENGIE, a par. in the hund. of Dengie, in the co. of Essex, 5½ miles N.E. of Burnham, and 2½ S.E. of Maldon. At the time of the Norman Survey it belonged to Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, and was famous for its cheese in Camden's time. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £754, in the patron. of trustees. The church is dedicated to St. James, and was restored in 1850. The register commences in 1550. The charities amount to £35 per annum. A National school was erected in 1846. Lord Petre is lord of the manor.

DENGIE MARSH. *See* DUNGE MARSH, co. Kent.

DENHAM, a par. in the hund. of Stoke, in the co. of Buckingham, 2 miles N. of Uxbridge, and 6½ from Beaconsfield. It is situated on the river Colne, and is intersected by the Grand Junction canal. The village is neatly built, and at Denham Park is an institution for nervous invalids. Two-thirds of the land is arable, and about 500 acres of woodland. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £782, in the patron. of the Rev. C. A. Hall. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome edifice, and contains four ancient brasses. The charities amount to £81 per annum. There is a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists, and a good endowed school. It is a meet for the Rothschild hounds. Denham Court has been the seat of the Bowyer family for centuries.

DENHAM, a par. in the hund. of Hoxne, in the co. of Suffolk, 5½ miles E. of Mellis, and 2 N.E. of Eye railway station. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. with the vic. of Hoxne, £450, in the patron. of Sir E. Kerrison, who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a small edifice, and contains a brass to Bedinfield. On the E. wall is an inscription, recording its erection by William de Kirkby, Prior of Norwich, in the 13th century.

DENHAM, a par. in the hund. of Risbridge, in the co. of Suffolk, 6 miles S.W. of Bury St. Edmund's, and 7 S.E. of Newmarket. Previous to the erection of the church by Sir Edward Lewkenor, this place was extra-parochial. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £100, in the patron. of S. Farmer, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small structure, and contains monuments to the Lewkenor family. The charities amount to £16 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. Denham Hall, the ancient seat of the Lewkenor family, and subsequently that of Viscount Townshend, is now a farmhouse. In the vicinity are ancient earthworks, known as Denham Castle.

DENHEAD, a hmlt. in the par. of Cameron, in the co. of Fife, Scotland.

DENHEAD AND DENMILL, a conjoint vil. in the par. of Liff and Benvie, in the co. of Forfar, Scotland.

DENHOLM, a vil. in the par. of Cavers, in the co. of Roxburgh, Scotland. It is situated 5 miles N.E. of Hawick, and the same distance S.W. of Jedburgh. The neighbouring scenery, on the banks of the Teviot, is extremely beautiful. There are a Free church and an Independent chapel. Dr. John Leyden, the poet of Teviotdale, was born here.

DENHOLME, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Thornton, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles W. of Bradford.

DENHOLME PARK, a chplry. in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles N. of Denholme. The inhabitants are chiefly stocking weavers. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £150, in the patron. of the crown and bishop.

DENINO, or DUNINO, a par. in the district of St. Andrew's, in the co. of Fife, Scotland. It measures about 3 miles in length by the same in breadth, and is bounded by Cameron, St. Andrew's, Kingsbarns, Crail, and Carnbee. 300 acres are wooded. Good sandstone is plentiful; ironstone occurs, and coal, though not now worked, was formerly abundant. The chief properties are Denino, Stravithy, Pittairthy, and Kinaldy. The parish is traversed by the road from St. Andrew's to Anstruther; and is in the presb. of St. Andrew's, and synod of Fife, and in the patron. of the University of St. Andrew's. The minister has a stipend of £199.

DENIO, a par. in the hund. of Gafflogian, in the co. of Carnarvon, North Wales, 1 mile from Pwllheli. The living is a cur.* annexed to the vic.* of Llanor. The church is dedicated to St. Beuno. The charities amount to £65 per annum, £40 of which goes to Vaughan's grammar school.

DENMARK HILL, a suburban district in the par. of Camberwell, hund. of Brixton, in the co. of Surrey, 1½ mile S. of Camberwell, and 3 miles S. of London Bridge. In the High-street are several good shops. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £700, in the patron. of trustees. The church is dedicated to St. Matthew. There is also a grammar school, some part of which is of ancient date.

DENMEAD, a tythg. in the par. of Hambledon, Droxford div. of the hund. of Hambledon, in the co. of

Hants, 2 miles S. of Hambledon, and 4½ N.W. of Havant. It contains Creech-Place and Barn Green. In the latter place is a chapel-of-ease.

DENMILL, a vil. in the par. of Fordoun, in the co. of Kincardine, Scotland. It is situated near Fordoun.

DENN, a par. in the bars. of Castlerahan, Clanmahon, and Upper Loughter, in the co. of Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 5 miles S.E. of Cavan, its post town, and 3 E. of Bellananagh. It is situated at the foot of Slieve Glagh, which rises 1,050 feet above the level of the sea. The surface is hilly, and the soil indifferent. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Kilmore, val. £366, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a small structure, built by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There is a Roman Catholic chapel at Crosskeys, united to that of Drumavaddey. There are five day schools and one parochial school.

DENNANT, a tnshp. in the par. of Llansaintfraid, in the co. of Denbigh, 1½ mile S.E. of Conway.

DENNE, or DEAN, HILL, a hmlt. in the lathe of St. Augustine, in the co. of Kent, 6 miles S.E. of Canterbury. It was in the possession of the Dennes for about six centuries. Here is a meet for the Horsham and Crawley hounds.

DENNER HILL, a hmlt. in the hund. of Desborough, in the co. of Buckingham, 3½ miles N. of High Wycombe.

DENNEY. *See* DENNY ABBEY, Cambridgeshire.

DENNINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Hoxne, in the co. of Suffolk, 2½ miles N. of Framlingham. This parish is principally the property of the Earl of Stradbroke. Edward IV. granted by letters patent to the Dukes of Norfolk, the liberty of appointing a coroner for this and thirteen neighbouring parishes, which privilege is still retained. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £841, in the patron. of the Rev. E. C. Alston. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome structure, built of flint and stone. It has a lofty square embattled tower, crowned with pinnacles, and at the end of both aisles are chantry chapels, separated from the nave and aisles by screen-work. It contains monuments of the Rouses of Dennington Hall, the Wingfields, and of Sir William Philip, who fought at Agincourt. The charities amount to £90 per annum. The Earl of Stradbroke is lord of the manor, and takes his title of Baron Rouse of Dennington from this place. Dean Colet, founder of Paul's School, and Dr. William Fulke, were rectors of this parish. In the vicinity several Saxon and Celtic antiquities have been found.

DENNIS, ST., a par. in the hund. of East Powder, in the co. of Cornwall, 5½ miles S.E. of St. Columb-Major. It is situated 5 miles N.W. of St. Austell, and contains Hendra. The greater part of the parish belongs to the Earl of Falmouth. The living is a rect. with St. Michael, Caerhays. The church is built on a hill. The charities, including Arundel's school, amount to £39 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are several tin streams in this parish, and fine clay for the manufacture of china is also found.

DENNIS, ST., OLD and NEW, hmlts. in the par. of Honington, in the co. of Warwick, 2 miles N.E. of Shipton-on-Stour.

DENNITON, a hmlt. in the hund. of Braunton, in the co. of Devon, 4 miles S.E. of Barnstaple.

DENNY, a par. in the co. of Stirling, Scotland. It contains a town of its own name, and the vils. of Denny-Loanhead, Haggs, and Fankerton. It extends E. and W. with a length of 6 and a breadth of 4 miles, and is bounded by the pars. of St. Ninian, Dunipace, Falkirk, Cumbernauld, and Kilsyth. The surface is undulating, and from the absence of trees and hedgerows, presents a bleak appearance. The northern and western parts are chiefly devoted to sheep pasture. The soil, excepting in the N.E., is poor and sandy. Ironstone is found, coal is abundant, and sandstone and whinstone are quarried. On the Carron, which traces the N. and N.E. boundary of the parish, are two meal and barley mills and a flour-mill. Besides which there are two shar-mills, a mill for the preparation of dye stuffs, paper-mills, and wool-spinning mills. Tartan and fancy shawls and linsey-woolsey stuffs are largely made. Adjoining to the town of Denny, though in the neighbouring parish of Dunipace, are two large calico-printing establishments. The roads from Glasgow to Falkirk, and from Glasgow to Stirling, traverse the parish. There is easy access to the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway by the station at Castlecary, and to the Scottish Central and Caledonian by the station at Larbert. The Forth and Clyde canal passes near the southern boundary of the parish. The principal heritors are Forbes of Callendar, and Graham of Myothill, besides whom there are about 150 others holding their properties as vassals (or portioners, as they are called in Stirlingshire) of a superior lord. The portion of the parish on the left of Castlerankine burn, a tributary of the Carron, is called Temple Denny, and is supposed, in former times, to have belonged to the Knights-Templars. The remaining portion of the parish, about two-thirds of its whole extent, on the right of the burn, is divided into two nearly equal parts by the watershed between the Carron and the Bonny; these parts are not unfrequently known as North Herbertshire and South Herbertshire. This par. is in the presb. of Stirling, and synod of Perth and Stirling, and in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £250. A chapel-of-ease was built by subscription in 1840 at Haggs, the right of presentation to which belongs to the male communicants. There is a Free church for Denny, and two United Presbyterian churches, the one at the town of Denny, and the other at Denny-Loanhead. There are eight schools besides the parish school. The town of Denny is in the N.E. of the parish, near the Carron, 7½ miles S. of Stirling, and on the road from Glasgow to Stirling. It stands on ground sloping on the N. to the Carron, and on the S. to Sclanders burn. Two-thirds of the town have been built within the last half century. A large amount of business is transacted here. Two annual fairs are held, one about Whit-Sunday and the other about Martinmas.

DENNY ABBEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Waterbeach, in the co. of Cambridge, 7 miles N.N.E. of Cambridge. It is situated on the Ely railway. A nunnery was founded here by Mary de Valence (foundress of Pembroke Hall), *temp.* Edward III., on the site of the Benedictine cell given by the Knights Templars; the remains of the chapel are now a barn. At the Dissolution there were in Denny Abbey twenty-five nuns, whose revenue was valued at £218 0*s.* 1*d.*

DENNY ISLAND, in the co. of Monmouth, 2½ miles N. of Portishead Point. It is situated at the mouth of the river Severn.

DENNY-LOANHEAD, a vil. in the par. of Denny, in the co. of Stirling, Scotland. It stands at the bifurcation of the road from Glasgow into the roads leading to Falkirk and Stirling, 1½ mile S. of the town of Denny. The United Presbyterian congregation here, formerly "Antiburgher," originated in the celebrated non-intrusion contest of 1735, and was increased by that of 1765.

DENNY LODGE, an ext. par. place in the Romsey div. of the hund. of Redbridge, in the co. of Hants, 7 miles S.W. of Southampton.

DENOVAN, a vil. in the par. of Duniface, in the co. of Stirling, Scotland. The village is situated near Denny. The estate belongs to Forbes of Callendar, and comprises about one-fourth of the parish. The calico-printing establishment dates from 1800, and employs a large number of people.

DENSHANGER, a hmlt. in the par. of Passenham, hund. of Cleley, in the co. of Northampton, 1½ mile S.W. of Stoney Stratford. The Buckingham canal runs through the village. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Peterborough, annexed to the rect. of Passenham. Lord Maynard is lord of the manor.

DENSIDE, a vil. in the par. of St. Vigean, in the co. of Forfar, Scotland, 3 miles N.W. of Arbroath.

DENSLEY, a hmlt. in the Tiverton div. of the co. of Devon, 5 miles W.S.W. of Dulverton.

DENSTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Alveton, or Alton, S. div. of the hund. of Totmonslow, in the co. of Stafford, 5½ miles N. of Uttoxeter, and 2 miles S.E. of Alveton station. It is situated in a sequestered vale on the western bank of the Churnet, intersected by the Uttoxeter canal. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £150, in the patron. of T. P. Heywood, Esq.

DENSTON. *See* DENARDISTON, co. Suffolk.

DENT, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Sedbergh, W. div. of the wap. of Staincliff, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 40 miles N.W. of York, and 9 N.E. of Kirkby-Lonsdale. It is situated on the river Dent, and is a polling place for the West Riding. This chplry. is very extensive, comprising about 24,000 acres, of which nearly two-thirds are unenclosed common-land, the rest is pasture and woodland. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £170, in the patron. of the landowners. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient structure. The charities amount to £83 per annum. At Cowgill is a chapel-of-ease. There are chapels for Wesleyans, Independents, Society of Friends, and Primitive Methodists. There is a grammar school, founded by royal charter in the reign of James I., and endowed with £50 per annum; also a National school. West House, Gate, and Broadfield are family seats. Fairs are held for cattle the first Friday after 13th February, and every fortnight till Old May Day.

DENTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Throrgarton, in the co. of Nottingham, 4 miles S.W. of Southwell.

DENTON, a chplry. in the par. of Gainford, S.E. div. of the ward of Darlington, in the co. of Durham, 5½ miles N.W. of Darlington. It is situated on a branch of the Skerne, and was formerly a town of some importance. It is said to have been burnt by Malcolm, King of Scotland, on his advance into Cleveland. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £60, in the patron. of the Vicar of Gainford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a plain stone edifice, built in 1810, and enlarged in 1836.

DENTON, a par. in the hund. of Norman Cross, in the co. of Huntingdon, 7½ miles S.W. of Peterborough, and 13½ S.W. of Stilton. It is situated on Holme Brook, and belonged to the Cottons of Connington. This parish forms a narrow slip of land of about 600 acres. The village is extremely small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £130, in the patron. of the executors of the late Captain Wells. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was built in 1665, by the Cottons. The tithes were commuted for land under the Enclosure Act of 1802. The charities amount to £16 per annum. There is an endowed school. Sir Robert Cotton, founder of the Cottonian Library, now in the British Museum, was born here in 1570. W. Wells, Esq., is lord of the manor.

DENTON, a par. in the hunds. of Eastry and Kinghamford, lathe of St. Augustine, in the co. of Kent, 6½ miles N.W. of Dover, and 8 S.E. of Canterbury. It is situated under Barham Down, about 1 mile from the Dover and London road. The manor formerly belonged to the families of Earde, Peyton, Boys, Whorwood, Markham, and others. Hops and corn are chiefly cultivated, the soil being light. The village, which is small, is situated in a picturesque valley. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £169, in the patron. of the Rev. G. C. La Motte. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. The charities amount to £1 per annum. Shelven, Gattridge, and Tappington are places here. Denton Court was the seat of Sir Egerton Brydges.

DENTON, a par. in the hund. of Shamwell, lathe of Aylesford, in the co. of Kent, 1½ mile E. of Gravesend. It is situated on the river Thames. The church is in ruins, and the cemetery converted into a farmyard.

DENTON, a chplry. in the par. of Manchester, hund. of Salford, in the co. of Lancaster, 3¾ miles S.W. of Ashton-under-Lyne, and 4 N.E. of Stockport. It is situated W. of the river Tame, and is a station on the Stockport and Staleybridge branch of the Manchester and Leeds railway. The chief business of the inhabitants is hat-making. There are extensive coal-mines. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £135, in the patron. of the Marquis of Westminster. The church is dedicated to St. James. There is another church called Christ Church, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £130, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Denton Hall, once the family seat of the Hollands, is now a farm.

DENTON, a par. in the soke of Grantham, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 3½ miles S.W. of Grantham. It is situated on a Roman way near the Grantham and Nottingham canal. St. Christopher's Spring, on the Denton estate, has similar properties to the Bristol hot-well. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £756, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is in the Gothic style, and contains several monuments. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £177 18*s.* 9*d.*, with 53 acres of glebe. The charities amount to £101 per annum, of which £19 go to Welby's almshouse. A Roman pavement was discovered here in the year 1727. Denton Hall is the seat of Sir William Earle Welby, Bart., lord of the manor.

DENTON, a par. in the hund. of Earsham, in the co. of Norfolk, 4 miles N.E. of Harleston, and 2½ S.W. of Bungay, on the river Waveney. The land is chiefly arable. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The inhabitants are exempt by ancient custom from the payment of all rates, except those for the poor. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £813, in the patron. of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, is a handsome structure, with a richly painted E. window of five lights. The charities amount to £29 per annum. Here is a chapel for Independents, with a small endowment. The National and Congregational schools are supported by subscription, and the rent of seven acres of land left in 1722 by the Rev. Thomas Rogerson. The former was erected in 1840.

DENTON, a par. in the hund. of Wymersley, in the co. of Northampton, 6 miles S.E. of Northampton. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, in the patron. of Lord Boston, val. with the rect.* of Whiston annexed, £286. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, has recently been enlarged. The charities amount to £17 per annum. Thomas Burton, Esq., is lord of the manor.

DENTON, a chplry. in the par. of Cuddesden, hund. of Bullingdon, in the co. of Oxford, 5½ miles S.E. of Oxford, and 6 N.W. of Tetsworth. It is situated near the River Tame. The charities amount to £3.

DENTON, a par. in the hund. of Bishopstone, rape of Pevensey, in the co. of Sussex, 4½ miles S.E. of Lewes, and 1½ N.E. of Newhaven. It is situated on the river Ouse, and is included within the liberty of the duchy of Lancaster. There is no village, only a few scattered houses. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £240, in the patron. of Miss E. W. Catt. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, contains an old font. Denton was the seat of the Bates family for many years.

DENTON, a tnshp. and chplry in the par. of Otley, upper div. of the wap. of Claro, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3½ miles N.W. of Otley. It is situated near the river Wharfe, and includes a large tract of moorland. Denton Park formerly belonged to the Fairfax family, from whom it was purchased by Henry Ibbetson, Esq., who built the present mansion. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £44, in the patron. of Sir C. H. Ibbetson. Edward Fairfax, the translator of Tasso, and Generals Ferdinando and Thomas, successively Lords Fairfax, and commanders in the parliamentary army during the reign of Charles I., were born here.

DENTON, EAST, a tnshp. in the par. of Newburn, in the co. of Northumberland, 3 miles N.W. of Newcastle. It is situated on the river Tyne, near the Wall, and contains Scotswood, which formerly belonged to Tynemouth Priory. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the coal mines and in the manufacture of paper.

DENTON, NETHER, a par. in the ward of Eskdale, in the co. of Cumberland, 5 miles N.E. of Brampton. It is situated on the river Irthing, near the Carlisle railway. Freestone and limestone are abundant, and there is a considerable quantity of shell-marl. The soil is light and sandy. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £196, in the patron. of the bishop. The tithes of the tnshps. of Nether and Upper Denton were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1798. The old tower of Denton Hall, formerly a seat of the Dentons, is now converted into a farmhouse.

DENTON, UPPER, a par. in the ward of Eskdale, in the co. of Cumberland, 6 miles N.E. of Brampton. The village is very small, and wholly agricultural, the greater part of the land being in pasture. The living is a cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £46, in the patron. of the Earl of Carlisle.

DENTON, WEST, a tnshp. in the par. of Newburn, in the co. of Northumberland, 3 miles N.W. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, with which it is connected by the Newcastle and Carlisle and the Border Counties railways, which both have stations at Scotswood within this township. A suspension bridge has been thrown across the river Tyne at the hamlet of Scotswood, where are two large paper-mills, also coal, tar, copperas, and lamp-black works.

DENVER, a par. in the hund. of Clackclose, in the co. of Norfolk, 1 mile S. of Downham Market, and 11 miles from Lynn. It is situated near the river Ouse, on the road from London to Lynn. The par. contains, besides the vil. of its own name, the hmlts. of Denver Sluice and Salter's Lodge, the former situated at the mouth of the New Bedford river, the latter at the confluence of the Old Bedford river, both which are navigable for small craft. The lands, which were reclaimed when the Bedford level was drained, are extremely fertile, and the greater part arable, but are occasionally inundated by the breaking in of the sluices. Denver Sluice was rebuilt and widened in 1834 at a cost of £30,000. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £898, in the patron. of Caius College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone edifice, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a spire. The charities amount to £63 per annum. There is a chapel for Wesleyans. E. R. Pratt, Esq., is lord of the manor. At the time of the enclosure of the common lands, fifty acres were reserved for the repairs of the church and the relief of the poor. Dr. Robert Brady, Master of Caius College, Cambridge, and physician in ordinary to Charles II. and James II., was born here.

DENWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Alnwick, E. div. of the ward of Coquetdale, in the co. of Northumberland, 1½ mile N.E. of Alnwick. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor. There is a quarry of excellent freestone.

DEOPHAM, or DEEPHAM, a par. in the hund. of Forehoe, in the co. of Norfolk, 3½ miles N. of Attleborough station, and 2½ S.E. of Hingham. The common was enclosed in 1812. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £240, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a fine structure, having an embattled tower with octagonal turrets, buttresses, and pinnacles, richly ornamented. The charities amount to £21 per annum. The Primitive Methodists have two chapels. There is a National school supported by the vicar. The Dean and Chapter of Canterbury and Lord Wodehouse are lords of the manor. At Deopham High Tree, close to a petrifying spring, a broad-leaf lime, noticed by Evelyn, grew 90 feet high, and 48 feet girth at the roots.

DEPDEN, a par. in the hund. of Risbridge, in the co. of Suffolk, 7 miles S.W. of Bury St. Edmund's, and 6½ N.E. of Clare. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The land is chiefly arable, with a small tract of common. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £425, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an old brick and stone structure, recently repaired and enlarged. It contains a brass to Lady Ann Jermyn, and several stained-glass windows; also a valuable communion service, the gift of Anthony Sparrow, who was successively Bishop of Exeter and Norwich, and a native of this place. The churchyard, extending over nearly two acres of ground, is tastefully laid out and kept in good order. There is a free school for both sexes, also a Sunday-school. Sir R. Shafto Adair, Bart., is lord of the manor.

DEPTFORD, a town and naval arsenal, chiefly in the hund. of Blackheath, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, in the co. of Kent, but partly also in the hund. of East Brixton, in the co. of Surrey, 4 miles E. of London. It is situated on the S. bank of the Thames, at the mouth of the Ravensbourne, which is here crossed by two bridges. The one was built by Charles I. in 1628, but has been subsequently widened; the other is a recent structure, over the small estuary called Deptford Creek, and opens a direct communication between the lower part of Deptford and Greenwich, of which borough it forms part, having been united to it for parliamentary purposes by the Act 2 William IV., cap. 45. The Greenwich railway passes through the centre of the town, crossing High-street and Church-street, and has a station near St. Paul's church. The Croydon railway, after branching off from the Greenwich line, passes through the hamlet of Hatcham, which forms part of the town of Deptford, though situated in the county of Surrey, and has a station at New Cross.—Deptford was called Moreton and West Greenwich; also *Depeford Strond*, from a deep ford on the river Ravensbourne. It is said to have been given by William the Conqueror to Gilbert de Magnimot, and subsequently came into the possession of the Sayes (who built Sayes Court, the residence of Evelyn), the Mortimers, De la Poles, and St. Johns, when it finally reverted to the crown. Edward III. frequently resided in the Stonehouse, but the town was of little importance till the time of Henry VIII., who established a dockyard, and incorporated the Society of the Trinity House, for the better preservation of the Royal Navy. This guild or fraternity enjoyed the ancient rights and privileges of the Company of Mariners of England, and continued to increase in power and reputation during the reigns of the Tudors and Stuarts, who entrusted to them the administration of admiralty affairs. In the reigns of James I. and Charles I. the treasurer of the navy resided here, and the remains of the ancient monastery were converted into an arsenal; storehouses were added towards the end of the last century, and in 1837 an Act was obtained for the construction of extensive docks for steam-vessels, which, together with the Royal Dockyard, comprises nearly the whole extent of the parish of St. Nicholas. Here the ships of the royal navy were formerly built and repaired, and the royal yachts generally fitted and laid up. Although the construction of first-class vessels has been transferred to other yards, a vast amount of nautical business is still transacted.—The government works consist of a double and single wet-dock, a basin, three slips for building second and third rate ships, two mast ponds and houses, timber-sheds, storehouses, model-loft, a large smithy for making anchors, blacksmith's shop, besides a victualling office, a large apparatus for brewing, biscuit baking, curing meat, &c. The main support and consequence of Deptford arose from its excellent docks, and the whole construction of the town is consequently designed with this view. The houses, however, in the upper part are neat and well built; the streets are paved and lighted with gas, from the extensive works near the Creek bridge. The population, which in 1861 amounted to 45,973, are chiefly engaged in the shipping trade and the dockyard, though many are employed in the manufacture of earthenware, or in the extensive market gardens which surround the town. —In 1730 the town was divided into the two parishes of

St. Nicholas and St. Paul, the former of which is small, including only the old town; while the latter extends into the county of Surrey, and comprises three-fourths of the population. The living of St. Nicholas is a vic. in the dioc. of London, val. £557, in the patron. of T. T. Drake, Esq. The church was rebuilt in 1697, but the flint tower is of more ancient date. It contains tombs of Fenton, who sailed with Frobisher in search of the North-West Passage; of Benbow, a son of the celebrated admiral; Pett, who built the first frigate; Shelvock, the circumnavigator; and other celebrities. The living of St. Paul is a rect.,* val. £400, in the patron. of W. W. Drake, Esq. This was one of Queen Anne's fifty new churches, and has a monument to Admiral Sayer, who took the Island of Tobago. There are besides two district churches, the one dedicated to St. John, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* in the patron. of J. J. S. Lucas, Esq.; and the other, dedicated to St. James, at Hatcham, val. £160, in the patron. of the Rev. A. K. B. Granville. There are also several Dissenting chapels. A hospital for shipmasters and their widows was established at Deptford by Henry VIII.; it is called Trinity Hospital, and was rebuilt in 1788, when Trinity House was removed to Tower-hill. There is also another hospital. Both belong to the Trinity corporation. There are several large schools, including the Royal Naval, Addey's, and Dean Stanhope's or Gransden's, besides National and Sunday schools; also a mechanics' literary institution, the Kent dispensary, a chemical factory, and a savings-bank, besides commodious barracks, and gas and water works. Deptford unites with Greenwich, Woolwich, Charlton, and Plumstead in returning two members to parliament.—It was here that Queen Elizabeth visited Drake on board his ship the *Pelican*, after he had completed his voyage round the world. Purchas says, "the reliques of the shippe, or some bones at least of that glorious carkasse, yet remayne at Deptford, consecrated to fame and posteritie." An arm-chair, made from this vessel, was given to the University of Oxford. The poorhouse, now down, is said to have been on the site of Sayes Court, once the seat of Evelyn, who lent it as a residence to the czar, Peter the Great, while he was studying ship-building in this country; and there in the garden, "an exemplar of his Sylvia," stood an impregnable holly-hedge, 400 feet long, 9 feet high, and 5 feet thick. The Earl of Winchilsea, who commanded against the Spanish Armada, used to live at the old "Gun" tavern; and Sir Thomas Smith, ambassador to Russia, and Cowley, the poet, were residents. In 1652 the town was visited with a very severe conflagration, and with the plague in 1665. Wyatt and his followers did considerable injury to the place in 1653. A high tide rose 10 feet in the lowest parts of the town in 1671, on which occasion a prodigious quantity of cattle were destroyed in the marshes. The *Thames* convict ship is moored in the river. The General Steam Packet Company have their chief depôt for repairs in Deptford Creek. A fair is held from Trinity Monday to Wednesday.

DEPTFORD, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Bishop Wearmouth, N. div. of Easington ward, in the co. of Durham, 2 miles from Sunderland, with which it is connected by the celebrated iron bridge across the Wear. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the collieries and iron-works, and in the coasting trade. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Durham, val. £350, in the patron. of the bishop. This township has its own church and schools, but shares in the charities of the parish of Bishop Wearmouth.

DEPTFORD, a tythg. in the par. of Wylye, in the co. of Wilts, 5 miles S.E. of Heytesbury, and 8 N.W. of Wilton.

DEPUTY-ROCK, in the Channel, between the co. of Down and the Copeland Islands, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. Its position is about one-third of the distance between the mainland and Big Island, and it lies 10 feet below high-water mark.

DEPWADE, or DEEPFORD, a hund. in the co. of Norfolk contains the pars. of Aslacton, Ashwelthorpe, Carlton-Rode, Bunwell, Forncett St. Mary, Forncett St. Peter, Fundenhall, Fritton, Hardwick, Hapton, Shelton, Morningthorpe, Hempnall, Stratton St. Mary, Stratton St. Michael, Great Moulton, Jasburgh, Tacolneston, Tharston, Tibbenham, Wacton Parva, and Wacton Magna, comprising 30,950 acres. Depwade deanery is in the archdeac. of Norfolk, and in the dioc. of Norwich.

DERBY, the co. town of Derbyshire, a municipal and parliamentary borough and market town, in the hund. of Morleston and Litchurch, in the co. of Derby, It is pleasantly situated amid the beautiful scenery of the vale of the Derwent, 132 miles N.N.W. of London by railway, and 126 by road. It is a principal station on the Midland Counties railway, which connects it with Nottingham and Lincoln, Leicester and London, Birmingham, Bristol and Exeter, Sheffield, Leeds, York, Newcastle, and Edinburgh. Derby is supposed to have risen from the Roman town *Derventio*, whose site is now occupied by Little Chester; in the Saxon time it was called *Northworthige* and *Deoraby*. During the period between the years 874 and 918, it was held by the Danes. In 918 Ethelfleda, Lady of Mercia, and daughter of Alfred, captured Derby from the Danes; it was afterwards restored to them as one of the "five burghs," but was again taken from them by Edmund. In the reign of Edward the Confessor it was a royal borough and mint town, and of considerable commercial importance, having numerous corn-mills. At this period, and till the Norman Conquest, it was held by the earls of Mercia. William the Conqueror bestowed it on William de Ferrers. Derby was chartered by Henry I., and given to the earls of Chester. In the reign of Edward III. the privilege of dyeing cloth was granted to it. At the commencement of the war between Charles I. and the parliament it was held by the royalists, but was shortly afterwards taken by the parliamentarians, and remained in their hands till the end of the war. In 1665, and previously in 1592-3, it was visited by the plague. The young Pretender occupied Derby for two days in 1745, and from this point commenced his retreat to Scotland. In 1833-4 a great strike of operatives took place.—Derby has considerable manufactures, the most important being those of silk, cotton, calico, lace, porcelain, china, and Derbyshire or "fluor" spar. The black marble found in Derbyshire is extensively wrought into vases, chimney-pieces, &c. The first silk-mill ever erected in England was built here on a swampy island in the Derwent in 1718, by Mr John Lombe, who successfully introduced the art of "silk throwing" into this country from Italy; since that time many silk-mills have been built, and this branch of industry may be regarded as the staple of the town. The manufacture of cotton was introduced at a later period, and is not so extensive as that of silk Calico was first made here by Arkwright and Strutt. The manufacture of porcelain, which is now equal to the best foreign, was originally established here about 1750 by Mr. Ducsbury. Besides the above there are manufactures of paper, white and red lead, jewellery, &c. The streets of Derby in the old part are narrow. The town is lighted with gas, and supplied with water from the Derwent.—The buildings are handsome; the town-hall was built in 1828, and was destroyed by fire in 1841; the outer and centre walls were, however, preserved, and now form a portion of the new building. The Ionic portico, which it had previous to the fire, was not restored, but a clock and bell tower has been placed in front. The county-hall is a heavy freestone building, erected in 1660. The railway station is one of the most extensive in the kingdom, the length of buildings and covered platform being no less than 1,050 feet. Besides the above edifices there are the county gaol, assembly-room, theatre, Derby and Derbyshire Joint Stock bank, savings-bank, race-stand, and county lunatic asylum. The Arboretum, presented by the late Joseph Strutt, in 1840, and estimated worth £10,000, is a piece of ground of about 15 acres, laid out in walks and planted with trees, shrubs, &c.; on Sundays and one day in the week it is open to the public free, and on other days

by payment of an admission fee. Derby has several fine churches: the most noteworthy are All Saints, on the E. side of the town, near the river, with a rich crocketed tower of Henry VII's time, 178 feet high, and Grecian body, by Gibbs, built about 1725; the interior is extremely elegant, and contains a beautiful screen of rich open iron-work, and several interesting monuments, of which that to Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury, is the most remarkable. This church was restored about 1850 at a cost of £1,200. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield (in which dioc. are all the other churches in Derby), val. £216, in the patron. of Simeon's Trustees. St. Alkmund's church, rebuilt in 1846, at a cost of above £10,000, is a handsome and commodious edifice, with a tower and spire at the western end 207 feet in height; it has accommodation for 1,250 persons. The living is a vic.,* val. £300, in the patron. of the Rev. E. H. Abney. St. Werburgh's stands on an old site. It has a fine Gothic tower. The old church frequently suffered from its nearness to the Markeaton brook: in 1601 the tower fell, and in 1698 the church itself fell, but was rebuilt in 1708. The living is a vic.,* val. £312, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. St. Michael's church is a Gothic building, with a square embattled tower. The living is a vic.,* val. £115, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. St. John's has accommodation for 1,250 persons. The living is a perpet. cur.,* val. £220, in the patron. of the Vicar of St. Werburgh's. Besides the above, Derby has five other churches—St. Peter's, Trinity, Christ's, St. Paul's, and St. Anne's; the Roman Catholic church of St. Mary, built by Pugin in 1838; seven Methodist chapels, three Independent, one Unitarian, one Society of Friends, and a Jerusalem temple. The public schools of Derby are the grammar school, founded in the reign of Henry II., and chartered by Mary, one of the oldest in the kingdom; two endowed, eight Church of England (two National), three Independent, one Wesleyan, one Roman Catholic, one British, one ragged, and one prison school. The scientific and useful institutions of the town are, the Philosophical Society, established by Darwin in 1783, with a good library, museum, &c.; the Athenæum, the town and county museum, the town and county library, news-rooms, the mechanics' institute, and the mechanics' hall. Derby has numerous charities: the infirmary, built at a cost of £17,870, with accommodation for a large number of patients; the Devonshire almshouses, founded by Elizabeth Countess of Shrewsbury for the support of poor men and women; Wilmot's almshouses for four men and women; Large's almshouses for five clergymen's widows; Liversage's almshouses, consisting of thirteen houses, built in 1836—when any vacancy occurs the vicar and churchwardens of St. Peter's parish appoint the almspeople.—Derby has few antiquities. Some traces of De Pratis Nunnery, founded in 1160 by the abbots of Darley, and of a castle at Castlefield, still exist; coins of brass, silver, and gold, and a Roman pavement have been found at Little Chester, where are also some remains of a bridge, and of the British road Icknield Street. Since 1294 Derby has returned two members to parliament. The limits of the municipal and parliamentary boroughs are co-extensive, comprising, according to the census of 1861, 9,014 houses, inhabited by a population of 43,091, against 40,609 in 1851, thus showing an increase of 2,482 in the decennial period. The town is divided into six wards, governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 36 councillors. The assizes for the county, and the sessions (except the Midsummer, which are held at Chesterfield) are held here. Derby Union contains five parishes—St. Alkmund's, St. Michael's, St. Peter's, which extend beyond the borough, All Saints, and St. Werburgh's. Among the natives of the town were Dr. Thomas Linacre, a learned physician in the time of Henry VIII.; Richardson; Hutton, who wrote the history of the town; Wright, the painter; Sir H. Bateman; the two Allestreys; Mawe, the mineralogist; Botton, Robinson, and Swetnam, the divines. The first Earl of Macclesfield, afterwards Lord Chancellor, and Dr. Darwin were residents of the town. The market is held on Friday, and one for the sale of meat and provisions on Saturday evening; cattle markets are held on Tuesday and Friday. There are fairs on Friday in Easter week, Friday after May-day, Friday in Whitsun week, Friday before Midsummer Day, 25th July, Friday before Michaelmas (cattle), and Friday after the Epiphany. Two fairs are also held for the sale of cheese—one on the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd March, and the other on the 27th, 28th, and 29th September.

DERBYSHIRE, a midland co., lying to the N. of the Trent, between 52° 41′ and 53° 30′ N. lat., and 1° 10′ and 2° 4′ W. long. It is bounded on the N.E. by the West Riding of Yorkshire, from which it is partly separated by the rivers Derwent, Rother, and Sheaf; on the E. by Nottinghamshire, from which it is separated by the Erewash; on the S.E. by Leicestershire, from which it is partly separated by the Trent; on the S.W. by Staffordshire, from which it is separated by the Dove and Trent; on the W. by Staffordshire and Cheshire, from the former of which it is separated by the Dove, and from the latter by the Goyt; and on the N.W. by Cheshire, from which it is here separated by the Etherow. In form it is irregular, the northern part being broad, and the southern part narrow. Its extreme length from N. to S. is 56 miles, its extreme breadth from E. to W. 34 miles, and its area 1,029 square miles, or 658,803 statute acres. A small portion of Derbyshire near the southern extremity is detached from the main part of the county, being shut in between Warwickshire, Leicestershire, and Staffordshire. The population of Derbyshire in 1861 was 339,327, against 296,084 in 1851, showing an increase of 43,243, or at the rate of 15 per cent., during the ten years. Since 1801 it has more than doubled. In 1861 the number of inhabited houses was 69,262, and of uninhabited, 3,436.—Before the conquest of Britain by the Romans, Derbyshire formed part of the territory of the *Coretani*, and was afterwards included in the Roman province *Flavia Cæsariensis*. During the Saxon period Derbyshire was comprehended in the kingdom of Mercia, and at Repton on the Trent the Saxon kings had a residence. In the reigns of Ethelred and Alfred, Derbyshire was the scene of frequent contests between the Saxons and the Danes: the latter long held possession of the town of Derby. William the Conqueror made considerable grants of land within the county to Henry de Ferrers, whose son he created Earl de Ferrers, and his grandson Earl of Derby. William Peverel, a natural son of William the Conqueror, also received extensive grants of land, and to him is attributed the building of the Peak and Bolsover castles. Richard I. deprived the Earl of Ferrers of the title and possessions of the earldom of Derby, and bestowed them on his own brother, John. After the latter ascended the throne, the earldom of Derby was restored to the Earl de Ferrers. In the insurrection of the barons against Henry III., the Earl of Ferrers and Derby took a very active part, but having been taken prisoner at Chesterfield, his estates were confiscated, and, along with the title of Earl of Derby, were bestowed upon Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, son of Henry III. From this period the earldom of Derby long remained united with that of Lancaster. Edmund was succeeded in the earldom of Derby and Lancaster by his son Thomas, who, on the failure of the insurrection against Gaveston and Le Despenser, the favourites of Edward II., was taken prisoner and executed. Thomas was succeeded by his brother Henry, and Henry was succeeded by his son Henry—that Earl of Derby who commanded the English army in Guienne. On the death of the latter, the earldom of Derby and Lancaster fell to John of Gaunt, who had married Henry's daughter Blanch. John of Gaunt was succeeded by his son Henry, afterwards Henry IV. Henry VII. conferred the title of Earl of Derby on his supporter, Lord Stanley, in whose family it has ever since continued. In the early part of 1642, Derbyshire was held by the royalists; but in the October of that year Sir John Gell entered the county with a small body of infantry, and having received reinforcements, attacked

and captured several of the royalist strongholds, and defeated the king's army at Swarkestone Bridge. In 1643 he reduced Bolsover Castle, which was commanded by the Earl of Newcastle. The royalists afterwards regained possession of the northern part of the county. In 1644 a battle was fought at Egginton Heath. In his march into Yorkshire after the battle of Naseby, the king gained some advantages over Sir John Gell.—The northern part of Derbyshire, which is called the Peak, is very elevated; the southern part is in general flat. The scenery of the Peak, consisting of elevated moorlands, intersected by deep, well-wooded valleys, is very varied and beautiful. The principal heights of this district are Blakelow Stones, 1,800 feet high; Kinderscout, nearly as high; Axe Edge, at the head of the Dove, 1,758 feet high; Lord's Seat and Mam Tor, 1,751 feet. These hills are mostly bleak and barren, affording scanty pasture to large numbers of sheep. A lateral ridge runs between the basins of the Dove and the Derwent. A branch of the Pennine range, which leaves the main ridge in Yorkshire and runs along the boundary of Yorkshire and Derbyshire, crosses Derbyshire in a south-easterly direction, and forms the eastern boundary of the basin of the Derwent. Of this range the principal elevations are Oxstones, 1,377 feet high, and Aport or Orpit Hill, 980 feet.—The principal rivers of Derbyshire are the Trent, Derwent, Dove, Erewash, Mease, Goyt, Sheaf, and Rother. The Trent, after flowing N. for 10 miles, along the border of Derbyshire and Staffordshire, enters the former county below Burton, runs E. for 11 miles through Derbyshire, then flows N.E. for 10 miles, along the borders of Derbyshire, Leicestershire, and Nottinghamshire, till it joins the Erewash, when it leaves Derbyshire altogether. The length of its course along and within the border of Derbyshire is 31 miles. About three-fourths of the entire county are drained by the Trent. The Trent is navigable as far as Burton: since 1805, however, by agreement with the Trent and Mersey Canal Company, the Trent has not been used for purposes of navigation above its junction with the Derwent. The Derwent rises on the borders of Derbyshire and Yorkshire, flows S. through Chatsworth Park, by Matlock, Cromford, Belper, and Derby, then E. into the Trent. Its principal tributaries are the Westend river, Ashop, Noe, Wye (which rises near Axe Edge and flows S.E. by Bakewell), Ambergate, and Ecclesburn: its entire course is about 60 miles. The scenery of the Derwent is in many parts remarkably beautiful. This river was some years ago made navigable as far as Derby, but has since been superseded by the Derby canal. The Dove rises on the slope of Axe Edge, flows S. by Longnor and Ashbourne into the Trent below Burton. It forms the boundary between Derbyshire and Staffordshire. Its chief tributaries are the Manifold and Churnet from Staffordshire: its course is about 45 miles. The scenery of the valley of the Dove, especially of that part called "Dove Dale," is unsurpassed by that of any other English river. Its waters are very clear and of a bluish tint. In spring the Dove frequently overflows its banks. The Erewash rises in Nottinghamshire, enters Derbyshire 3 miles from its source, and flows S. into the Trent: its course is about 20 miles. The Mease rises in Leicestershire, and flows into the Trent: its course is about 20 miles. The Goyt rises near Axe Edge, flows N.W. till it joins the Etherow; the united streams then flow S.W. into the Mersey at Stockport. The Rother rises near Chatsworth Park, flows E. to Chesterfield, then flows N.E. till it enters Yorkshire. The Sheaf rises in Derbyshire and joins the Dove at Sheffield.—Derbyshire is well supplied with canals. The Trent and Mersey canal begins at Wilden Ferry, and runs through Derbyshire, Staffordshire, and Cheshire: its length is 93 miles. The Derby canal connects Derby with the Grand Trunk and Erewash canals. The Erewash canal commences in the Trent, runs along the valley of the Erewash, and joins the Cromford canal. The Cromford canal commences at Langley Bridge, and runs past Codnor, whence it has a branch to Pinxton, along the valley of the Derwent to Cromford Bridge. The Nutbrook canal is a branch of the Erewash canal, commencing near Shipley. The Chesterfield canal commences at Chesterfield, follows the valley of the Rother, and joins the Trent below Gainsborough: its length is 46 miles, 12 only of which are in Derbyshire, the remainder being in Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire.—Notwithstanding the hilly character of Derbyshire, it is intersected by several important lines of railway. The Midland railway connects Derby with Chesterfield and the north, from which line a branch, passing through most beautiful scenery in the valley of Wye, was opened to Buxton in 1863. The Birmingham and Derby Junction runs in a south-western direction from Derby to Egginton, where it quits the county; the Midland by one section connects Derby with Burton, and by another with Loughborough, Leicester, and Rugby; the North Staffordshire line connects Derby with Macclesfield, and has a branch to Ashbourne. Mention ought also to be made of the Cromford and High Peak railway, which although only intended for the conveyance of minerals and merchandise, is interesting as having been commenced as far back as 1825, and opened for traffic in 1830, rising upwards of 990 feet in 33 miles. It was worked by fixed engines and horses, but is now superseded by the Buxton line.—The climate of Derbyshire varies according to the elevation of the land: in the N., where it is hilly, the annual rainfall is very large; in the lowlands it is about the same as in the surrounding counties. The soil of the mountainous parts is barren, whilst that of the lowlands is highly productive. Derbyshire, to the S. of Ashbourne, Duffield, and Sandiacre, belongs to the New Red sandstone or red marl formation. In the red sandstone near Darley Abbey, gypsum is quarried and used by the potters of Staffordshire for moulds, &c. The new magnesian or conglomerate limestone occupies the eastern part of the county. Underlying the magnesian limestone are the coal measures. The principal coal-mining districts are about Chesterfield and Alfreton, between Ashbourne and Derby. There are also some coal-mines at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, on the borders of Leicestershire. In the coal district, ironstone is found. Carboniferous limestone occupies the centre of the county, and is quarried as marble. In this formation china-stone and fluor-spar are found. Where the carboniferous limestone crops out are the lead-mines, from which about 4,500 tons of lead are obtained yearly. Millstone grit occupies a tract between Duffield, Belper, and Wirksworth, and extends to the northern border. There are numerous limestone caverns in Derbyshire, the most remarkable being the Devil's cavern, 2,700 feet long; Eldon Hole, 180 feet deep, near Castleton; and the Bagshaw Grottoes, 2,000 feet long, containing stalactites. There are warm springs at Matlock and Buxton, and at Stoney Middleton, where the Romans established a bath.—Agriculture, especially in the north, is backward. A large proportion of the land is in pasture. There are rich meadows along the courses of the rivers: along that of the Dove are large dairies, where great quantities of cheese are made. Large crops of wheat and barley (the latter for the Burton breweries) are grown on the red marl, and oats on the poorer land. It was formerly the custom when the wheat was thin in the spring to sow barley amongst it; the produce of this mixture was called "blend," and ground to meal, of which the poorer classes made bread. Spring wheat is now sown instead of barley. Potatoes are grown in large quantities. The oxen are of various breeds; the heaviest kinds are fattened on the rich pastures of this county. The sheep on the hills are similar to the Cheviot: in the lowlands, South Down and Leicester are most esteemed. Derbyshire has no very large woods. Coppices and plantations, where poles are grown for the mines, are numerous.—The principal manufactures of the county are cotton, calico, silk, and lace. Derby is the chief seat of the manufactures. The lead-mines are under the jurisdiction of stewards appointed by the lessees. They

preside in the burmote courts, held twice a year, and determine all disputes that arise in working the mines. —The county returns six members to parliament; two for the N., two for the S., and two for Derby. At the period of the Domesday Survey Derbyshire was divided for civil purposes into five wapentakes—viz., *Scarvedale, Hamestan, Morlestan, Walvcross*, and *Apultre*. It is now divided into six hundreds: High Peak, Wirksworth, Scarsdale, Morleston and Litchurch, Appletree, Repton and Gresley. Derbyshire forms an archdeaconry in the diocese of Lichfield, and contains nineteen rural deaneries. It is divided into nine unions, including 272 parishes and townships: Chapel-en-le-Frith, Bakewell, Glossop, Hayfield, Shard-low, Ashborne, Belper, Chesterfield, and Derby. Besides Derby, which is the only parliamentary borough and market-town, there are sixteen other market-towns: Alfreton, Ashbourne, Ashover, Bakewell, Belper, Buxton, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Chesterfield, Crich, Ilkeston, Wirksworth, Cromford, Dronfield, Heanor, Tideswell, and Winstor.—The principal antiquities of Derbyshire are Druid circles of stones and barrows at Arbor-low and Stanton Moor, and some cromlechs at Hathersage. The British road Icknield Street crossed the county from S.W. to N.E. The Romans had stations at Derventio, Buxton, Brough in Hopedale, and Melandra Castle; and roads—Long Lane, from Little Chester to Chesterton, and another through Buxton to Manchester. There are remains of Melandra, Mackworth, Castleton, and Codnor castles, of Haddon Hall, and South Wingfield Manor House, of the priories of Repton and Gresley, Dale and Beauchief abbeys, and Yeaveley preceptory. The chief seats of the nobility are Chatsworth and Hardwicke, of the Duke of Devonshire; Bolsover, of the Duke of Portland; Elvaston, of Earl Harrington; Bretby, of Earl Chesterfield; Melbourne Park, of Viscount Melbourne; Hassop, of Earl Newburgh; Sudbury, of Lord Vernon; Doveridge, of Lord Waterpark; Redestone, of Lord Scarsdale.

DERBYHAVEN, a vil. in the par. of Kirk Malew, in the Isle of Man. It is a subport to Douglas, situated near Castletown and Langness, and has excellent anchorage. On the shore is a light 50 feet high, which was erected in 1650, and may be seen 11 miles off. There are remains of a ruined tower and chapel.

DERBY HILLS, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Repton and Gresley, in the S. div. of the co. of Derby, 9 miles S. of Derby.

DERBY, WEST, a hund. in the S.W. div. of the co. of Lancaster, contains the borough of Liverpool, the towns of Newton and St. Helen's, and the pars. of Altcar, Aughton, Childwall, Halsall, Huyton, Leigh, North Meols, Ormskirk, Prescot, Sephton, Warrington, Wigan, Winwick, and part of Walton-on-the-Hill, comprising, exclusive of Liverpool, 227,260 acres.

DERBY, WEST, a chplry. in the par. of Walton-on-the-Hill, in the co. of Lancaster, 4 miles N.E. of Liverpool, and 4½ W. of Prescot. It contains Kensington, Stanley, Knotty Ash, and other hmlts., including many handsome residences of the Liverpool merchants. Before the Conquest there was a castle here, which is mentioned in Domesday Survey as then in ruins. There are several district churches, the livings of which are perpet. curs.: St. John the Evangelist, in the patron. of trustees; St. James, in that of Mrs. Thornton; St. Anne, in that of the Rev. T. Gardner; and St. Jude, Low Hill, val. £300, in the patron. of trustees. This chapelry of late years, by reason of its proximity to Liverpool, Prescot, and Birkenhead, has vastly increased in population and wealth. The river Mersey and the Leeds canal are within a short distance.

DEREHAM, a vil. in the tnshp. of Quainton, in the co. of Bucks, 6 miles N.W. of Aylesbury.

DEREHAM, EAST, a par. and market town, in the hund. of Mitford and Launditch, in the co. of Norfolk, 16 miles N.W. of Norwich by road, or 21½ by the Norwich, Wymondham, and Wells branch of the Great Eastern railway. The par. is situated on the E. side of a rivulet which flows into the Wensum, and includes the hmlt. of Dillington. It is a polling-place for the western division of the county, a petty sessions town, and royal manor. The town was called *Deorham* by the Saxons. It was twice burnt down, *temp.* Elizabeth and James I. Withburga, natural daughter of King Anna, founded a nunnery here about 650, which was burnt by the Danes, but was afterwards refounded as an abbey. Dereham was greatly injured by fire in 1581, and almost destroyed by the same element in 1679; and in 1646 was visited by the plague. The town is lighted with gas, and well supplied with water from private wells. There is a spacious market-place, and a good assembly-room, besides a hall, gas-works, iron foundry, and an obelisk, showing the distances of the chief towns. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. with Hoe, £536. There is also an extensive glebe round the vicarage house. Bishop Bonner held the sinecure rectory before his elevation to the see of London. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, has been restored and beautified. The chancel is early English, dating 1250, the other portions being added at intervals. It has several fine painted windows, brass lectern, and other ornaments. The font is a remarkable piece of antiquity, carved in 1468, with figures of the Crucifixion, apostles, and evangelists. The organ was built by Schmidt in 1666. The church contains several ancient brasses, a monument of Cowper, who resided here the last nine years of his life, and of Mrs. Unwin, who died at East Dereham. Near the church is a bell-tower. A spring in the churchyard is said to issue from the spot where Withburga was buried, and formerly miraculous virtues were attributed to it. The old Norman arch from which it issues may still be seen. There are chapels for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. There is a National school, partly endowed. The charities amount to about £450 per annum. A house in the neighbourhood has a stained window, with the pedigree of the Calthorpes. Quebec House is about a mile from the town. The market day is Friday. Fairs are held on the Thursdays before the 6th July and 29th September.

DEREHAM, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Clackclose, in the co. of Norfolk, 1 mile S.E. of Downham, and 3¼ miles N.W. of Stoke Ferry. It was the birthplace of Hubert, Dean of York, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, who founded an abbey here about 1188 for Premonstratensian canons from Welbeck. The site was granted to the Dereham family, and the ruins of the abbey were removed in the beginning of the present century. The parish is bounded on the S.E. by the navigable river Wissey. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £74, in the patron. of the Rev. G. Jenyns. The church is in the later English style, with a circular tower. The chancel contains several handsome monuments to the Dereham family, and a white marble monument to the Hon. Colonel E. Soame. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have places of worship. There is a National school. The charities produce £84 per annum.

DEREVERAGH, a lough in the co. of Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S. of Castle Pollard; the bar. of Moygoish borders it on the W., and that of Corkaree on the S.

DERG. *See* CASTLE DERG, co. of Tyrone.

DERG, a lough on the borders of the cos. of Tipperary, Clare, and Galway, Ireland. It extends from Killaloe to Portumna, and has an average breadth of 2 miles. It contains the bays of Scarriff, Youghal, Castletown, and Scooe, and the islands of Inishcaltra or Holy Island, Inismore, and others. It is surrounded by the Slieve Bernagh and Arra mountains, and is supplied by several mountain rivers.

DERG, a lough in the bar. of Tyrhugh, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Pettigoe. It lies at the lower end of Lough Erne, and covers an extent of 2,140 acres. It has several small islands, one of which, called St. Patrick's Purgatory, has two small chapels upon it, and a shrine at which annual rites are observed. The surrounding scenery is

extremely desolate. The river Derg flows from this lake, and takes a course of 17 miles to the Moyle.

DERIG, a small island lying off the coast of the bar. of Carbery, in the co. of Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland.

DERIG, a minor lough lying between the cos. of Westmeath and Longford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Edgeworthstown.

DERINA, a lough in the bar. of Iveragh, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland.

DERITEND, a chplry. in the par. of Aston, hund. of Hemlingford, in the co. of Warwick, adjoining the town of Birmingham, within the limits of which borough it is included. Previous to the Restoration this hamlet formed part of the long street which then constituted Birmingham. It has recently vastly increased in population, and may be regarded as an integral part of that town, partaking in every respect in its trade and manufactures. The approach from the Coventry road, which forms the main street, is by a handsome stone bridge over the river Rea. The Warwick and Birmingham canal passes through the chapelry, and on its banks are numerous forges, foundries, mills, and other works. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £319, in the patron. of the inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a brick building, with square tower, erected in 1736. The Wesleyans, Independents, and Baptists have chapels. There are several schools.

DERLLYS, a hund. in the co. of Carmarthen, contains the pars. of Cyffic, St. Clear, Egremont, Eglwys-Cynim, Henllan-Amgoed, Llanboidy, Laugharne, Llandawke, Llandowror, Llandilobarrowin, Llanginning, Llangain, Llanglydwen, Llansadurnen, Llangunnock, Llanstephan, Marros, Llanwinio, Pendine, Mydrim, and parts of Llandissilio, Cilymaenllwyd, Llangan, and Llanfalteg.

DERLWYN, a tnshp. in the par. of Carno, in the co. of Montgomery, 8 miles N. of Llanidloes.

DERNAGREE, a vil. in the par. of Dromtariffe, bar. of Duhallow, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles N. of Millstreet.

DERNAHENSY. *See* DERRYNAHINCH, co. Kilkenny.

DERNICK, DARNICK, or DARNWICK, a vil. in the par. of Melrose, in the co. of Roxburgh, Scotland. It stands about a mile W. of Melrose, on the road between that town and Selkirk.

DERRICK-CLAGH, a small lough in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, near Newry. Goatschurch, an old chapel, stood on its northern extremity.

DERRINBOY, a bog, called also CADAMSTOWN, and LETTRYBROOK, in the bar. of Ballyboy, King's County, Leinster, Ireland. Its area is a little over 1,509 acres.

DERRINGTON, a vil. and chplry. in the hund. of South Pirehill, in the co. of Stafford, 1½ mile W. of Stafford, of which town it forms a suburb. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £30, in the patron. of the Rev. C. S. Royds. There is also a hmlt. of this name in the co. of Salop, near Much Wenlock.

DERRINISH, an island in Milk Haven, in the co. of Sligo, of about 76 acres. It is the property of Viscount Palmerston.

DERRINVER, a harbour in Ballinakill Bay, on the coast of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It affords good anchorage, and has a convenient pier, chiefly resorted to by fishing craft.

DERRY. *See* LONDONDERRY, Ireland.

DERRY, a vil. in the par. of Ballinacalla, bar. of Ross, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 8 miles N.W. of Cong. It is situated on Lough Mask.

DERRY, an island in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles N.W. of Borrisokane.

DERRYADD, a bog in the bar. of Geashill, in King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. The road from Tullamore to Killeagh passes through its eastern end. It covers an extent of 1,166 acres of wet bog. Surrounding it are the bogs of Cloncon, Killeenmore, and Derrygolan.

DERRYAGHY, a par. in the bars. of Upper Massarene and Upper Belfast, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles N. of Lisburn, its post town. It is a station on the Ulster railway. It is situated on the Lagan canal and the road from Belfast to Dublin, and contains the vils. of Milltown and Ballymacash. The surface is mountainous and slightly boggy, but the arable land is in a high state of cultivation. A battle took place here in 1648, when Sir Charles Coote defeated the Scots, led by Monroe. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Connor, val. £330, in the patron. of the primate. The church was rebuilt in 1813, principally at the expense of the parish. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, which is united to those of Hannahstown and Rock. There are six pay day schools and two National schools. Philip Skelton was born here in 1707, and Magharalve House, now in ruins, was the residence of Jeremy Taylor. Several handsome seats surround the neighbourhood, the principal of which are Ballymacash, Ingram Lodge, Seymour Hill, and Collin. There are two or three large bleach-grounds. Much coal, ironstone, and limestone exist. There are ruins of O'Neal's Castle.

DERRYBAWN, a mountain and demesne in the bar. of Ballinacor, in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It forms part of the S. screen of Lake Glendalough. At its foot stands Derrybawn House.

DERRYBRIEN, an ext. par. place in the bar. of Loughrea, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 10 miles S. of Loughrea. It contains the village of its own name and part of the Slieve Baughta mountains.

DERRYBRUSK, a par. in the bars. of Magherastephana and Tirkennedy, in the co. of Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Maguiresbridge, and 4 from Enniskillin, its post town. The surface is hilly, with a poor soil, and is cut into three parts by intervening strips of the parishes of Derryvullen, Clunish, and Enniskillin. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Clogher, val. £118, in the patron. of the bishop. There is no church, but public worship is occasionally held in a schoolroom. There is also a school at Ballyreague. On the shores of Lough Erne are some remains of a Dominican monastery. It stood in the quondam village of Gola, of which there are also some vestiges remaining.

DERRY CASTLE, a demesne in the bar. of Owney and Arra, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is pleasantly situated on Lough Derg, 2 miles N.E. of Killaloe. In the vicinity are extensive slate-quarries.

DERRYCLARE, a vil. in the bar. of Ballynahinch, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 10 miles E. of Clifden. Adjacent are a lake and mountain to which the village gives name. Here is a marble quarry.

DERRYCONNOR, a hmlt. in the bar. of Kilmacrenan, co. of Donegal, in the prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 8 miles S.W. of Dunfanoghy.

DERRYCUNIHY, a mountain glen between the bars. of Magunihy and Dunkerrin, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, on the S. of the lake of Killarney. A picturesque waterfall adds much to the beauty of the spot.

DERRYFADDA, the chief of a cluster of bogs lying between the cos. of Kilkenny and Tipperary, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It extends over 5,510 acres.

DERRYGALVIN, a par. in the bar. of Clanwilliam, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3½ miles S.E. of Limerick, its post town. It is situated on the road from Limerick to Tipperary. The surface consists of excellent soil both for pasture and arable. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Limerick, val. with Kilmurry, £313, in the patron. of the crown. The church is a mere ruin. In the Roman Catholic arrangement this par. is comprised in the union of St Patrick, Limerick. Ballyclough, Coolanave, and Killonan, are the principal seats.

DERRYGLIN, a vil. in the bar. of Magherastephana, in the co. of Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. There is a dispensary within the Lisnaskea Poor-law Union.

DERRYGONNELLY, a post and market town in the par. of Innismacsaint, bar. of Magheraboy, in the co. of Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 8 miles N.W. of Enniskillin. It stands on the cross roads from Enniskillin to Garrisson, and from Churchill to Belcoo Bridge. There is a police station, and petty sessions are held in the village. It is the property of the Archdall family. Fairs are held on the 24th of each month. Saturday is market day.

DERRYGRATH, a par. in the bars. of West Iffa and Offa, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Cahir. It is situated on the road to that town from Clonmel, its post town. The surface has some bog and woodland. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lismore, val. £195, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a plain structure, erected in 1814, by means of a gift from Mr. Perry, of Woodroofe, assisted by a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There are parish hedge-schools. The principal seats are Markhamstown, Garryroe, and Woodroofe. Here are ruins of an old church and of two castles.

DERRYGYLE, a bog in Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is near Mountmellick, and its area is about 1,631 acres.

DERRY HILL, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Calne, 27 miles N.W. of Salisbury. It is situated near the river Marlan and the Great Western railway. The living, called Christ Church, is a cur. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £130, in the patron. of the Vicar of Calne.

DERRYINVER, a vil. in the bar. of Ballynahinch, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. The harbour is an inlet of Ballinakill Bay, and has a pier. The inhabitants are nearly all fishermen.

DERRYKEIGHAN, a par. in the bar. of Lower Dunluce, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles N.E. of Ballymoney, containing Dervock, its post town. It is situated on the river Bush, and the roads from Ballymoney to the Giant's Causeway, and from Coleraine to Ballycastle. The surface is hilly, but very productive. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Connor, val. £339, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1831. There are two Presbyterian meeting-houses, two Sunday and several day schools. The neighbouring seats are Gracehill, Benvardin, Ballidivity, Clover-hill, Bushbank, and Lisconnan. There are extensive caves at Idderoan and Ballylusk.

DERRYLIN, a postal vil. in the co. of Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, near Ballyconnell.

DERRYLORAN, a par. partly in the bar. of Loughlinsholin, in the co. of Londonderry, and partly in that of Upper Dungannon, in the co. of Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It contains in the Tyrone section its post town Cookstown. Part of the valley of the Ballinderry stream and of the Slievegallion Mountain are within the limits of the parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. £511, in the patron. of the primate. The church is at Cookstown, and was built in 1822 by aid of a loan granted by the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Desertereight. There are two Presbyterian meeting-houses and two places of worship for Wesleyans. There are National schools and several day schools, supported by the London Irish Society. The chief owners of this parish are the Company of Drapers of London. The principal seats are Killymoon and Loughry House.

DERRYLOSSORY, or DERRALOSSARY, a par. in the bars. of N. Ballinacor and Newcastle, in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles S.W. of Newtown Mount Kennedy. Annamoe is its post town. It is situated near Glendalough on the road from Dublin to Rathdrum. The surface is mountainous, with some bogs and numerous loughs. The river Avonmore traverses the interior. The soil varies in quality. The principal heights are Wicklow Gap and Knocknaclogh-hole in the interior; Sally Gap, Lugduff, Gravale, and some others, on the frontier. Lough-Dan is the principal lake. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. £392, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, which stands in an isolated district about a mile from the village of Roundwood, was enlarged in 1820 by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There are Roman Catholic chapels at Roundwood and Annamoe, which are united. The parish school is at Raheen, and there are two pay day schools within the parish. Derrybane, Castle Kevin, Roundwood Park, and Lake Park are the principal seats. There are extensive lead-mines at Glendascene, which are the property of the Irish Mining Company. Near Castle Kevin are the remains of an old castle formerly of the O'Toole family.

DERRYNAHINCH, or DERNAHENSY, a par. in the bar. of Knocktopher, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2¼ miles S.E. of Knocktopher, its post town. It is on the road from Kilkenny to Waterford, and contains the village of Ballyhale. The surface is partly moorland. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. with Knocktopher, £510, in the patron. of the bishop. At Ballyhale is a Roman Catholic chapel, united to those of Kilkeasy, Newmarket, Kells, and Higginstown. There is a Roman Catholic Sunday-school and four private day schools. Derrynahinch and Kiltorkan are the principal residences.

DERRYNOOSE, or MADDEN, a par. in the bars. of Armagh and Tiranny, in the co. of Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Keady. Armagh is its post town. It is situated on the road from Keady to Tiranny. The soil is light, productive, and well cultivated. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. £881, in the patron. of the primate. The church was rebuilt some forty-seven years since by means of a sum lent by the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Keady. The Presbyterians have a meeting-house. There are several schools, one of which is connected with the London Hibernian Society, and another with the National Board. Leslie Hill is the principal seat. There are abandoned lead-mines, and a medicinal spring. The old church stands in a large burial-ground.

DERRYOGUE, a harbour in the bar. of Mourne, in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, near Kilkeel. An abundance of fish is taken here.

DERRYPATRICK, or DERPATRICK, a par. in the bar. of Lower Deece, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles W. of Dunshaughlin, its post town. It is situated on the road from Summerhill to Skryne, and comprises the hamlets of Batterjohn and Derrypatrick. The living is an impropriate rect. and vic. united to Knockmark, in the dioc. of Meath. In the Roman Catholic arrangement the parish forms part of the union of Kilmore.

DERRYSCOLLOP, a vil. in the par. of Clonfeacle, bar. of West O'Neilland, in the co. of Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Blackwaterton.

DERRYSHERIDAN, an island in Lough Sheilin, in the co. of Cavan, Ireland, near Mount Nugent.

DERRYTHORPE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Althorpe, in the co. of Lincoln, 3 miles N.E. of Epworth. It is situated on the river Trent.

DERRYVILLANE, a par. in the bars. of Condons and Fermoy, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of Mitchellstown, its post town. It extends along the E. bank of the river Funcheon. The surface consists of good soil. The living, united with Kilgullane and Ballydelohy, is in the dioc. of Cloyne, but at present suspended. The church is a ruin, standing in its burial-ground, which, however, is still in use. There is neither chapel nor school. Limestone abounds.

DERRYVULLANE, or DERRYVOLAN, a par. in the bars. of Lurg and Tirkennedy, in the co. of Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Bellinamallard, on the road from Enniskillin, its post town, to Kesh. It lies along the eastern and lower bend of lower Lough Erne. The soil is of second-rate quality, but gradually improving. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Clogher, val. £1,093, in the patron. of Trinity College, Dublin. The church, situated at Irvinstown, is an old

building. There is also a chapel-of-ease at the same place. There are Roman Catholic chapels at Whitehill and Lessaroe, which are united, and places of worship for Methodists and Wesleyans. There are several day and one Sunday school; three of which are assisted by the National Board, one by the Society for Discountenancing Vice, and two by the London Hibernian Society. The principal residences are Castle Archdall, Rusfad, Riversdale, and Doraville.

DERSINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Freebridge-Lynn, in the co. of Norfolk, 2½ miles N.E. of Castle Rising, and 8 N.E. of Lynn. It is a station on the Lynn and Hunstanton branch of the Great Eastern railway. The greater part of the land is arable, with a considerable tract of marsh and common. The village, which is small, is situated on the high road from Lynn to Wells. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £132, in the patron. of the Marquis of Cholmondeley. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a large edifice of flint, with a ruined chapel. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for land and a rent-charge of £70; the great tithes, belonging to the Bishop of Norwich as impropriator, were commuted for a rent-charge of £315. On the enclosure of the common lands, 458 acres were reserved for the benefit of the poor, of which 330 acres were common, and 128 heath.

DERTHORPE, a chplry. in the par. of Well, Wold div. of the hund. of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln.

DERVOCK, a postal vil. in the par. of Derrykeighan, bar. of Lower Dunluce, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles N. of Ballymoney. It is situated near the river Bush, on the road from Ballymoney to the Giant's Causeway. Here are the parish church, two chapels, a police station, and several mills. The dispensary is within the Ballymoney Poor-law Union. The Macartney family are the proprietors of the village. Fairs are held on 12th January, 23rd February, 14th May, 22nd June, 12th August, and 27th October.

DERWEN, a par. in the hund. of Ruthin, in the co. of Denbigh, 4½ miles S.W. of Ruthin. It is situated at the source of the river Clwyd, and contains Derwen, Dyfanedd, and Ysgeifiog. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £415, in the patron. of the Bishop of St. David's. In the churchyard is a handsome stone cross. The charities amount to £13 per annum.

DERWEN LLANERCH, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfair-Dyffryn-Clwyd, in the co. of Denbigh, 2 miles S.E. of Ruthin.

DERWENT, the name of several rivers in England. 1. Rises under Bow and Sca fells in the co. of Cumberland, and runs 30 miles N.W. and W., through Borrowdale, Derwentwater, and Bassenthwaite Water, to the sea at Workington. Derwentwater, near Keswick, is the finest body of water in the lake country, and is 3 miles long by 1 broad, and 10 in circuit. It contains Lord's, Vicar's, St. Herbert's, and Floating islands; and has abundance of fish. Surrounding it are Wallow and Gowdar Crags; Lowdore and its fall; Borrowdale Fells; the Cat Bells, Newlands, and Skiddaw in the distance. 2. Rises near Barrow Stones, High Peak, in the co. of Derby, and runs 50 miles S. past Chatsworth to the Trent, near Wilne. 3. Rises near Allen Heads, in the co. of Durham, which it divides from Northumberland, and runs 30 miles N.E. to the river Tyne at Derwent Haugh. 4. Rises about 8 miles N.E. of Pickering, in the North Riding of the co. of York, and runs 65 miles S.W. past Stamford Bridge, to the river Ouse, at Barnaby-on-the-Marsh.

DERWENT, a chplry. in the par. of Hathersage, hund. of High Peak, in the co. of Derby, 3¾ miles N.E. of Castleton, and 11 W. of Sheffield. It is situated on the river Derwent. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £83, in the patron. of G. Newdegate, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. James. There is a school with a small endowment. The Duke of Devonshire is impropriator of the great tithes. Derwent Hall is the principal residence.

DERWYDD, or DERWILD, a hmlt. in the par. of Llandebie, in the co. of Carmarthen, 4 miles S. of Llandeilofawr. It is a station on the Llanelly railway, and is situated near the river Cennen.

DESBOROUGH, a hund. in the co. of Buckingham; contains Fingest, Fawley, Bradenham, Hedsor, Hambledon, Hitchenden, Great Marlow, Little Marlow, Radnage, Medmenham, Turville, Saunderton, Wooburn, West Wycombe, Wycombe-Chipping, and part of Ibstone and Dinton, comprising 52,370 acres.

DESBOROUGH, a par. in the hund. of Rothwell, in the co. of Northampton, 5½ miles N.W. of Kettering, and 2 from Rothwell. It is a station on the Leicester, Market Harborough, and Hitchin section of the Midland railway. The village, which is built on a soft sandstone rock, is of considerable extent. Many of the inhabitants are employed in making silk plush for hats, lace, worsted, and in winding cotton. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £149, in the patron. of W. C. Thornhill, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is an ancient cruciform structure, with a tower and spire. The charities amount to £37 per annum. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans. There are British and National schools. Ferdinando Pulton, the eminent lawyer, who compiled the Statutes at large from Magna Charta to the 16th James I., was born here, and lies buried in the chancel, where there is a monument to his family, who held the manor for fourteen generations.

DESERT, a par. in the bars. of Ibane and Barryroe, and East Carbery, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, near Clonakilty. It is situated at the head of Clonakilty Bay. The surface is hilly, and the soil rich. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ross, val. with Kilgariffe, £335, in the patron. of the bishop.

DESERT, formerly a par. in the co. of Cork, Ireland, now joined to Gortroe.

DESERT. *See* DYSART, Ireland.

DESERTCREAT, a par. in the bar. of Dungannon, Upper, in the co. of Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Cookstown. The surface is mountainous, with large tracts of bog and moorland. The soil is good, and is watered to the eastward by the stream Ballinderry. The road from Dungannon to Omagh traverses the interior. The O'Hagans had a castle here, which was given by James I. to the Lyndsays of Loughry. Remains of Donarisk Priory, founded in 1294, exist. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. £583, in the patron. of Trinity College, Dublin. The church is an ancient building, lately restored at the expense of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Derryloran. There are meeting-houses for Baptists, Covenanters, and Presbyterians. There are six day schools, one assisted by the Kildare Place Society, and another by the National Board. Desertcreat House and Lime Park are the principal residences. There are some slate quarries, which are now abandoned. Coal, lime, and freestone occur. Here are extensive bleach-greens.

DESERTEGNY, a par. in the bar. of Innishowen, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles from Buncrana, its post town. The parish extends along the eastern shores of Lough Swilly, and is bounded on the N. by the Atlantic Ocean. It is mountainous, with a poor soil. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry, val. £185, in the patron. of the Marquis of Donegal. The church is a well-built edifice, erected in the last century. The Roman Catholic chapel occupies the site of the old church, and is united to the chapels of Upper and Lower Fahan. There are Sunday and day schools. The surrounding hills are rich in metallic ores.

DESERTLYN, a par. in the bar. of Loughinsholin, in the co. of Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, containing part of Moneymore, its post town. It is situated on the road from that town to Coleraine, and at the foot of Slieve Gullion, which attains an altitude of 1,730 feet above sea-level. The soil is various, and there is a large tract of bog. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh,

val. £510, in the patron. of the archbishop. The old church is at Moneymore, and was built in 1766 by the late Board of First Fruits. The present one was built in 1832 by the Drapers' Company. There is a Baptist meeting-house, also a Sunday and four or five day schools. Coal and limestone occur, but are not worked.

DESERTMARTIN, a par. and post town in the bar. of Loughinsholin, in the co. of Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles W. of Magherafelt. It is situated on the road from Coleraine to Armagh, and at the base of Slieve Gullion. It includes Lough Insholin with its numerous islands. The soil is excellent and well cultivated. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry, val. £687, in the patron. of the bishop. The church stands within a short distance of the village; it is a small building erected in 1820 by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There are Roman Catholic chapels at Munsterlin and Cullion united, and at Lecumpher is a meeting-house for Presbyterians. There are parochial and other schools connected with the Drapers' Company, and three under the National Board. Dromore House is the principal residence. Coal is found in small quantities, but lime and good building stone are abundant. Fairs are held on the 4th February, 8th May, 7th June, 28th July, 1st October, 8th November, and 27th December.

DESERTMORE, a par. in the bar. of East Muskerry, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 8 miles W.S.W. of Cork. Ballincollig is its post town. It is situated on the river Bride, and on the road from Cork to Inchygeelagh. The surface is rather hilly, with a small proportion of bog. The soil is rich in the neighbourhood of the river. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cork, val. £320, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a plain building erected in 1814 by the late Board of First Fruits. This parish is included in the Ovens union in the Roman Catholic arrangement. There is a parochial school, supported by the rector. Slickstown is the principal residence. On the banks of the river stood a convent, dedicated to St. Bridget, in which St. Cyra is said to have been abbess, but of its foundation nothing is recorded. There are remains of a monastery and Kilcrea Castle, both founded by McCarthy. The latter was taken by Cromwell in 1641.

DESERTOGHILL, a par. in the bar. of Coleraine, in the co. of Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 1 mile S.E. of Garvagh, its post town. The surface is somewhat boggy, with a second-rate soil. The par. is traversed by the road from Coleraine to Armagh, and includes the vil. of Ballinameen. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry, val. £537, in the patron. of the bishop. The church stands about 1 mile S. of the old structure; it was built by the Earl of Bristol in 1784, and is a commodious building in the early English style. The old church is an interesting ruin, occupying the site of the abbey of St. Columb, near which is an old fort, and a curious artificial cave. In the churchyard stands a block of stone having indentations which are alleged by the inhabitants to be the marks of St. Columb's knees. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Tamlaghtocreilly. There is a large meeting-house for Presbyterians at Moneydig. There are National and other schools, assisted by the Mercers' and Ironmongers' companies, and by the London Hibernian Society. Near Garvagh are traces of two forts called the Bonny-fort and Rough-fort, originally designed to command the pass.

DESERTSERGES, a par. and post town in the bars. of East Carbery and Kinalmeaky, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles W.S.W. of Bandon. It is situated on the S. bank of the river Bandon. The surface is mountainous and boggy. The parish is traversed by the road from Enniskeen to Clonakilty. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cork, val. £602, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a substantial pile, built in 1802 at the cost of the parishioners. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, a Sunday and two or three pay day schools. Extensive flour and paper mills are established on the river's bank. The principal residences are Palace-Anne, Kilcoleman, and Mount Beamish. Slate is extensively quarried. There are traces of numerous forts, and at Garryvoe are the ruins of the old church. The ruins of Derry Castle are an object of interest. At Corron is a medicinal spring. There are several stones standing on end; their history is not known, but they are supposed to mark the burial-place of some warrior.

DESFORD, a par. in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, in the co. of Leicester, 7½ miles N.W. of Leicester, and 3½ E. of Market Bosworth. It is a station on the Peterborough, Leicester, and Burton section of the Midland railway. The par. contains the hmlt. of Barrons Park. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture and in manufacturing stockings. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £193, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a large structure in the Gothic style of architecture. The tithes have been commuted for land under an Enclosure Act. The charities amount to £33 per annum. The General Baptists and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. There are National and infant schools. The Queen, as Duchess of Lancaster, is lady of the manor. A show of Leicester rams takes place here on Tuesday after the 8th September. Boln's Lodge, Lindridge, Holt's Lane, and Hallfields are places here.

DESKFORD, a par. in the co. of Banff, Scotland. It is situated in the N. of the co., and is bounded by the pars. of Cullen, Fordyce, Grange, and Ruthven. It consists of a valley between two ranges of hills running in a north-easterly direction, and is 5 miles in length, with a breadth of 2 or 3 miles. The valley is remarkable for the many rivulets which join the burn of Deskford, and flow through the Cullen burn to the sea. The soil in the lower part of the valley is loam resting on a deep clay; that higher up is a light mossy soil on clay and gravel. Limestone of excellent quality is quarried, and there are two meal-mills and a barley-mill. The chief antiquity is the ruined castle of Skuth; besides which the remains of a very ancient and massive structure, supposed to have been a temple, are observable near the farm of Inalterie. At this farm a brazen swine's head with a wooden tongue, moved by springs, was dug up some thirty years ago. This curiosity is now in the institution at Banff. This par. is in the presb. of Fordyce, and synod of Aberdeen, and in the patron. of the Earl of Seafield. The minister has a stipend of £194. There is a Free church and two Free Church schools, besides the parish school.

DESMOND, or SOUTH MUNSTER, the ancient denomination of a district, including the cos. of Kerry and Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It gave the title of earl to Maurice Fitzgerald; the title was also conferred upon Sir James Preston, *temp.* James I., and the Hon. George Fielding in 1628.

DESS, a hmlt. in the district of Kincardine O'Neill, in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland, 27 miles W. of Aberdeen, and 3 from Aboyne. It is a station on the Aberdeen and Aboyne section of the Deeside railway. It is situated under the Grampians, near where the Tanar Water joins the Dee.

DESYNNY, or DISYNWY, a river in the co. of Merioneth. It falls into the Irish Sea near Towyn.

DETCHANT, a tnshp. in the par. of Belford, N. div. of the ward of Bamborough, in the co. of Northumberland, 2½ miles N.W. of Belford.

DETHIA, DOTHIE, or TOOTHEY, a river in the co. of Cardigan. It passes through Esgob Forest under Cerrig Tywi to the river Tywi.

DETHWICK-LEA, a chplry. in the par. of Ashover, hund. of Wirksworth, in the co. of Derby, 2 miles S.E. of Matlock. It is situated on the Cromford canal, and contains the hmlt. of Holloway. The village is built in a valley, and contains a large mill for spinning worsted and cotton. One of the earliest reverberating furnaces for smelting lead-ore was established here. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £93, in the patron. of T. Hallows, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a small structure built about 1512, and has a handsome and lofty tower.

DETHYNYDD, a tnshp. in the par. of Llandinam, in the co. of Montgomery, 4 miles N.E. of Llanidloes.

DEUXHILL, a par. in the Chelmarsh div. of the hund. of Stottesden, in the co. of Salop, 3½ miles S.W. of Bridgnorth. It is situated on a branch of the Severn, and contains the hmlt. of Glazeley. The par. is included within the lib. of the borough of Wenlock. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, annexed to the rect.* of Chetton. The church is an old rubble-stone structure. The tithes were commuted for a rent-charge of £74 17*s.*, with 17½ acres of glebe. There is a National school for both sexes.

DEVENICK, BANCHORY. *See* BANCHORY DEVENICK.

DEVENISH, a par. in the bar. of Magheraboy, in the co. of Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Enniskillin, its post town. It is situated on the river Scillies, and on the shores of lower Lough Erne. The surface is mountainous and boggy, but the soil rich. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Clogher, val. £588, in the patron. of the bishop. The church stands in the village of Monea; it is an ancient plain building. There is also a chapel-of-ease at Garrison built by the late Board of First Fruits. There are Roman Catholic chapels at Derrygonnelly and Monea, which are mutually united. At Springfield and Derrygonnelly the Presbyterians have meeting-houses. The principal seats are Ely Lodge, the residence of the Marquis of Ely; Castletown, and Hall Craig. Limestone quarries are extensively worked here. To the E. of the parish, at the head of Lough Erne, lies Devenish Island, on which are the ruins of the church of St. Molush, founded about 1130; also ruins of an abbey with a stone bearing a Saxon inscription, and of a round tower, restored by the Hon. and Rev. C. Maude.

DEVEREUX, ST., a par. in the hund. of Webtree, in the co. of Hereford, 7½ miles S.W. of Hereford. It contains the hmlt. of Didley. The surface is undulating, comprising about 1,095 acres of rich arable and pasture land. The tram-road from Hereford to Abergavenny passes at a short distance. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £186, in the patron. of E. B. Clive, Esq. The church is very ancient.

DEVERILL BRIXTON. *See* BRIXTON DEVERILL, co. Wilts.

DEVERILL KINGSTON, a par. in the hund. of Mere, in the co. of Wilts, 4 miles N.E. of Mere. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £308 per annum, in the patron. of the Marquis of Bath. The church contains an ancient font. The charities amount to £4.

DEVERILL LONGBRIDGE, a par. in the hund. of Damerham, in the co. of Wilts, 2 miles S. of Warminster. This place derives its name from the rivulet Dever, which here takes a subterranean course. The land is nearly equally distributed into arable and pasture, with 900 acres of wood and plantations. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val., with Crockerton and Deverill Monckton, £360, in the patron. of the Marquis of Bath. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, was built by subscription, and is situated in the hmlt. of Crockerton. It contains monuments of the Marquis of Bath's family. The charities amount to £110, including £90 for Thynne's almshouses.

DEVERILL MONCKTON, a par. in the hund. of Damerham, in the co. of Wilts, 4 miles N.E. of Mere. There is no village, only a few scattered houses. The living is a cur.* annexed to Deverill Longbridge, as above. It was a cell to Bec Abbey before 1086. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £125, and the rectorial for £60, besides 51 acres of glebe.

DEVERON, or DOVERAN, a river traversing portions of the cos. of Aberdeen and Banff, with a general north-easterly course from its source at Cabrach to its junction with the sea at the town of Banff.

DEVIL'S BIT MOUNTAINS, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland. They extend to the borders of King's County, prov. of Leinster. The highest peak is 2,084 feet. The vil. of Templemore lies at their base. The range derives its name from a singular looking gap on one of the principal summits. In 1790 an old copy of the Gospels, in Irish, of the 13th century, was found here in a cave.

DEVIL'S BRIDGE, or PONT-AR-FYNACH, a bridge over the river Mynach, where it joins the river Rheidol. It is situated near Hafod, about 10 miles from Aberystwith, and consists of two arches across a chasm of 114 feet deep, one built by the monks of Strata Florida, the other in 1753, 20 feet over it. The falls of Rheidol are not far distant.

DEVIL'S GLEN, a mountain pass and part of the valley of the Vartrey river, in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It lies between the bars. of Newcastle and Ballinacor, near Ashford. It is a picturesque ravine, with a fine cascade.

DEVIL'S ISLAND, in Turk lough, bar. of Magonihy, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is situated near Killarney, and is little more than a barren rock.

DEVIL'S PUNCHBOWL, a lake, on Mangerton Mountain, in the bar. of Glanerought, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles E. of Kenmare. It stands on a considerable elevation, and is supposed to be an extinct crater. A beautiful cascade flows from it down the mountain side.

DEVIZES, or THE VIES, a market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, having separate jurisdiction, but locally situated in the hund. of Potterne and Cannings, in the co. of Wilts, 23 miles N.W. of Salisbury, 20 E. by S. of Bath, and 88 W. of London by road, or 111 by the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth railway, which joins the Great Western line at Chippenham. Two branch lines connect Devizes with Bath and Reading. The town, which is situated on the Downs, near the Kennet and Avon canal, is supposed to be of great antiquity. It first rose into importance in the reign of Henry I., when Roger, Bishop of Salisbury, built the spacious and strong castle described by ancient writers as unequalled in Europe for magnificence, extent, and strength. In the succeeding reign this warlike prelate, with his two nephews, Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, and Nigel, Bishop of Ely, were suspected of conspiring against Stephen, and were ordered to be arrested. Before the sentence could be executed, Nigel threw himself into the castle with his retainers, which was besieged by William D'Ypres, the king's minister, but without success, until Stephen ordered a gallows to be erected before the castle gates, on which to hang the son of Bishop Roger, if Nigel should persist in his rebellion, and ordered Roger and his nephew Alexander to be kept without food. This had the desired effect, and after three days the fortress, together with the bishop's treasures, amounting to the value of 40,000 marks, were surrendered to the king. About three years after this event, in 1141, it was seized by Robert Fitz-Hubert, on pretence of holding it for the Empress Matilda, and in the latter part of the reign of Edward III. it was dismantled. In the reign of Henry VIII. the town had a large clothing trade, and is mentioned by Leland under the appellation, "The Vies," by which it is still known to the Wiltshire peasantry. A battle was fought here, in 1648, between Sir William Waller and the royalist forces under Prince Maurice.—The woollen manufacture, which in the 16th and 17th centuries was carried to great perfection, has ceased entirely. The malting and corn trades are extensively carried on, and there are large ale breweries, and a snuff-mill. The town itself is situated nearly in the centre of the county, on a table-land, 500 feet above the level of the sea. The streets, which are well paved and lighted with gas, are irregularly built; many of the houses are spacious buildings, chiefly of red brick. The market place is of triangular form, near the centre of the town, most of the streets diverging from it, including the main street, which forms the continuation of the Bath road. The market cross, designed by Benjamin Wyatt, is of Bath stone, and was presented to the

borough, in 1814, by Viscount Sidmouth, who held the office of Recorder for 30 years, and represented the borough in six successive parliaments, previous to his elevation to the peerage. The townhall is a handsome modern edifice, having a semicircular front, with four Ionic columns resting on a rustic basement. The new prison, erected in 1810, stands on the Bath road, at a short distance to the N.W. of the town. It is constructed on the radiating principle, with the governor's house in the centre. In the market place there is a large and convenient market house, which was rebuilt and enlarged in 1839. It is now used for poultry, butter, cheese, and vegetables, there being a separate market for corn and cattle. The new corn exchange was erected in 1857 by means of a rate; it is 142 feet long by 46 broad; part of the roof is of glass. The front consists of a handsome cornice supported by four Corinthian columns, and surmounted by a statue of Ceres, with agricultural emblems. The savings-bank is a building of stone erected in 1848, near the townhall. There are also three private banks, a dispensary, and a literary and scientific institution, the latter established in 1833. Within one mile of the townhall is the Wilts County Asylum, in a sheltered spot overlooking the valley of the Avon. It is built of Bath stone in the Italian style of architecture, from the designs of Thomas Wyatt, Esq., and was opened on 19th September, 1851. The gas-works are the property of the Commissioners for paving, draining, and lighting, appointed under the Local Act of Parliament obtained in June, 1825.—The corporation, previous to the passing of the Municipal Reform Act, was governed by a mayor, recorder, and 36 capital burgesses, forming a common council under the charters of James I. and Charles I. The government is now vested in a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 town councillors, with the style of the "mayor and burgesses of the borough of Devizes." The borough is divided into two wards, and has a revenue of £1,502. The municipal and parliamentary boundaries are coextensive, comprising an area of 883 acres, with a population, according to the census of 1861, of 6,639, inhabiting 1,389 houses, against 6,554 in 1851, thus showing an increase in the decennial period of only 85. The borough returned members to all the parliaments of Edward I.; to those of the 1st, 8th, and 19th of Edward II.; and to the 4th of Edward III., since which time it has regularly returned two members to parliament. The right of election was formerly vested in the corporation, including a few honorary members, but by the Act 2 William IV., cap. 45, non-resident electors have been disfranchised, and the privilege extended to the £10 householders of an enlarged district, now incorporated within the borough. Devizes is also a polling-place, and the principal place of election for the northern division of the county of Wilts. Meetings for the nomination of coroners for the county are held in the town, which is a royal manor. The Epiphany sessions, and the Summer assizes for the county, recently transferred from Salisbury, are held in the new county assize court, erected in 1835 at a cost of £7,000. Here also are held the quarter sessions for the borough, and petty sessions for the Devizes division of the hundred of Potterne and Cannings. Devizes is the head of a Poor-law Union, embracing 28 parishes, and of County Court and Superintendent Registration districts of nearly the same extent. By the Reform Act the new borough comprises, besides the old parishes of St. John the Baptist and St. Mary the Virgin (which are distinct for parochial purposes, though ecclesiastically united), part of the chapelry of St. James, and part of the parish of Rowde. The living of St. John is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. with the cur. of St. Mary annexed, £510, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church of St. John is a noble structure in the form of a Latin cross, partly in the Norman and partly in the later English styles, with a square embattled tower, 73 feet high, rising from the intersection. It contains several marble monuments to the families of Heathcote and Sutton, and in the tower is a peal of eight bells. St. Mary's church, which stands in the north-eastern part of the town, has a tower crowned with pinnacles, 91 feet high. This portion of the edifice was rebuilt in 1436 by William Smyth, but the chancel is believed to be older, being in the early Norman style. At the eastern extremity of the town is the church of St. James, which stands within the borough, on the Green. Both these churches have been recently restored. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £150, in the gift of the Incumbent of Bishop's Cannings, of which parish it was a chapel-of-ease. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a chapel, and the Baptists two. There are two (National) town schools for boys and girls, one British school for both sexes, and two infant schools, besides denominational schools, and various charitable foundations for education. The charities are very considerable, being estimated at about £800 per annum, of which the church lands produce £300.—The town supports three newspapers—the *Devizes and Wilts Gazette*, the *Wiltshire Independent*, and the *Devizes Advertiser*. Roman coins, &c., have been found in digging foundations. The site of the ancient castle, of which there are no vestiges, has been converted into pleasure-grounds. Richard of Devizes, a Benedictine monk, who wrote a chronicle of English History in the 12th century, was a native; also Joseph Allein, the Nonconformist divine, Sir Thomas Laurence, President of the Royal Society, and Stephens, the physician.—Thursday is market day, when business is transacted in corn and cattle. Fairs are held on the 14th February, 20th and 21st April, and 20th and 21st October, for cattle, toys, and pedlery.

DEVOCK WATER, in the co. of Cumberland, 5 miles from Ravenglass.

DEVON, a river in the cos. of Perth, Kinross, and Clackmannan, Scotland. It rises S. of the Ochill hills, a little to the E. of Sheriffmuir, and runs past Forsaway, through Rumbling Brig, over the Three Cauldron Linn Falls, past the Tillbody and Devon Iron-works to the Forth above Alloa. There is another river of the same name, distinguished as the South or Black Devon, in the co. of Fife, Scotland. It rises near Saline, and runs parallel to the preceding river, below Alloa.

DEVONPORT, a municipal and parliamentary borough, garrison, seaport, and market town, in the par. of Stoke Damerell, hund. of Roborough, in the co. of Devon, 2 miles W.N.W. of Plymouth. It stands between Stonehouse and the Hamoaze, at the mouth of the Tamar. Till 1824 the town was called Plymouth Dock, or more usually "Dock," and the inhabitants "Dockers." The dockyard was founded by William III., soon after his accession to the throne of England. The town was incorporated as a municipal and parliamentary borough in 1836. It stands on an elevation, looking over the bay of Hamoaze, and is encircled with fortifications, which were commenced in 1758. They consist of batteries on Mount Wise, a redoubt and blockhouse on Mount Pleasant, and walls, or "lines," as they are locally called. These, however, were not completed as at first intended, as they were pronounced by the Duke of Wellington to be useless. The streets are very regularly built, mostly at right angles to each other, are paved with limestone marble, and are well lighted with gas. The water supplied to the town is brought from Dartmoor, a distance of about 40 miles. The townhall is a handsome building, and near it is a column of 125 feet, built from a design by Foulston, to commemorate the change of name. There are in the town, the Artillery, Raglan, and Mount Wise barracks. Reviews and inspections are held in front of the governor's house on Mount Wise, and the port-admiral's house is also in the same quarter, between which and the Admiralty in London, direct telegraphic communication has been laid down. A semaphore stands near the house to convey orders to ships in the harbour, or passing within sight. The admiral has the chief naval command of the port, and all admirals touching at the port are under his control. The prison is at Pennycomequick. The market is a new building in the centre of the town, built from designs by Piers St. Aubyn, Esq., and butcher's

meat, poultry, fish, butter, vegetables, &c., are sold here. The post-office stands in Fore-street. There are several charitable institutions, besides a naval and military Female Orphan Asylum, a royal military hospital, and British Female Orphan Asylum: there is also a poorhouse. The Royal Devonport Dockyard is on the W. of the town, and has a frontage on the Hamoaze of 1,160 yards, and an area of 71½ acres. The men employed number about 2,000. The basin and two docks were built in the time of William III., and two others by George III. The docks are called the South, Head, Stem, New, and North New docks; the last is the largest, measuring 272 feet by 56 feet 7 inches. The yard contains, in addition to three building-slips, shops for joiners, blacksmiths, sailmakers, &c., pay-office, model-house, storehouses, and a chapel, erected, on the site of one built in 1700, by subscription among the officers and men. The gun-wharf, to the N. of the docks, covering about 5 acres, was built by Vanbrugh, and contains officers' houses, armory, storehouses for shot, &c. The powder magazine is at Bull Point, and the victualling office at Stonehouse. At Morice Town there is a "steam-yard," for fitting out steam-vessels, commenced by Lord Auckland in 1846. The *Duke of Wellington* was examined and repaired there before her voyage to the Baltic. A tunnel has been constructed to connect this with the dockyard.—Devonport, with Stonehouse and Stoke, returns two members to the House of Commons. The charter of incorporation was granted in 1836. The municipal borough is divided into six wards—St. Aubyn, Tamar, Morice, Stoke, St. John's, and Clowance; and the local government is administered by a mayor, 12 aldermen, 36 councillors, town-clerk, recorder, and other officers, under the style of "mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Devonport." The mayor is the returning officer, and the voters number nearly 3,000. Quarter sessions of the peace are held here. In 1851 the population of the municipal borough was 38,180, and the parliamentary 50,400 and odd. In 1861 the municipal borough contained 4,139 houses, and 50,440 persons; the parliamentary 5,434 houses, and 64,783 persons.—The parish church of Stoke stands about half a mile from the dockyard gates. Under a recent Act four new parishes have been formed out of the parish of Stoke Damerell—St. Paul, St. Stephen, St. Mary, and St James, all perpet. curs., in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately, and churches have been built for each. St. Stephen's has a very handsome spire. There are three chapels-of-ease—St. Aubyn's, in Chapel-street, a cur., val. £117, in the patron. of the rector; St. Michael's, between Morice Town and Stoke; and St. John's, in Duke-street, a cur., val. £150, in the patron. of the rector. The barrack church is in George-square, and there is another in the dockyard, previously mentioned. The Wesleyans and other Dissentess have several places of worship in the town. The schools are numerous. There is a classical and mathematical proprietary school, founded 1820, a British and foreign boys' and girls' school, a free school for the orphans of sailors and soldiers, and a subscription school sustained by men employed in the dockyard.—The Cornwall railway passes through Stoke, and finally crosses the Tamar at Saltash by means of an iron bridge. The high road to Cornwall passes through the town, and crosses the Hamoaze by a steam floating bridge, from Morice Town to Tor Point. Steamers run hourly from Cornwall-street to Saltash, and others run up the Tamar and to St. Germain's. There are hot and cold baths and bathing machines at Richmond Walk. The town supports one weekly newspaper—the *Devonport Independent*. The Devon and Cornwall, and the National and Provincial banks have branches here. The market days are Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

DEVONSHIRE, a maritime co. in the S.W. of England, bounded on the N. and N.W. by the Bristol Channel, on the N.E. by Somersetshire, on the E. by Dorsetshire, on the S.E. and S. by the English Channel, and on the W. by Cornwall, from which county it is separated for nearly the whole distance by the river Tamar. In form it is a very irregular quadrangle, containing 1,657,180 acres. The length from beyond Axminster to Mount Edgecumbe is 65 miles, the greatest breadth 69 miles. It lies between 50° 12′ and 51° 15′ N. lat., and 2° 54′ and 4° 33′ W. long. The name by which the county was called by the ancient Cornish inhabitants was *Dumn*, the Welsh form being *Dwn* or "deep valley." This was softened by the Romans into *Damnonia*, and the county was included in *Britannia Prima*. W. of the river Parret there was a tribe of *Cimbri*. The Romans founded several stations in the county: among them *Isca Dumnoniorum*, at Exeter, and *Moridunum*, near Honiton. The British population resisted for a long time the Saxon invaders. Many battles were fought, but the first of which we have any clear account is the battle of Bampton, where Cynegils, King of Wessex, defeated the Britons in 614. In 658 Penda, King of Mercia, made an incursion into the S.W. parts of the island, during which he besieged Exeter. The entire county was brought under Saxon rule by Athelstan in 926, who defeated Howell, King of Cornwall, and drove the Britons beyond the river Tamar. The Danes made many incursions on the southern coast, and burnt Tavistock Abbey. King Alfred spent much time in attempting to expel them, and defeated them several times, particularly at Brunnanburh, near Axminster. After William the Conqueror had obtained the English throne, he proceeded in person into the West of England to compel submission, and Exeter underwent a regular siege before it surrendered to his arms. During the dynasty of the Plantagenets, Devonshire and the neighbouring counties were much exposed to the devastations of the Irish on the N. coast, and of the French on the S. No events of importance are connected with this county till the insurrections of Lord Audley and Perkin Warbeck, both of which commenced in Cornwall, and in both cases Exeter was besieged ineffectually by the insurgents. At the time of the Reformation, in 1549, Cornwall and Devon were in a very disturbed state, and Lord Russell, who was commissioned to put down the revolt, was unable to do so without resorting to arms, and several skirmishes took place in this county. During the parliamentary wars the inhabitants were mostly attached to the popular cause, and both Plymouth and Exeter were held by parliamentary generals. The latter town was forced to surrender to the royalist army under Sir John Berkeley and Prince Maurice. The king passed through Devon in pursuit of the Earl of Essex, who was obliged to capitulate, and on his return Charles left Sir Richard Grenville to carry on the siege of Plymouth; Sir Thomas Fairfax coming to its relief in about nine months, succeeded in suppressing all attempts to aid the royalist party. On November 5th, 1688, William III. landed at Torbay and made a public entry into Exeter, where he remained some time awaiting reinforcements. The southern coast of the county has always been liable to attack from invading armies. The Spanish Armada was first seen from the coast in the neighbourhood of Plymouth, and the fleet which destroyed it was stationed in that port. In 1690 Teignmouth was burnt by a body of French troops, and in 1719 and 1779 the county was threatened by the French and Spanish fleets, and a camp was formed at Crown Heath, near Exeter. Another encampment was formed in 1798, on the site of some old fortifications, on Woodbury Down, on the other side of Exeter. In the 4th year of the present reign, the boundaries of the county were slightly altered by the addition of the towns of Stonehouse and Bridgerule, in return for which Tavistock, Beerhall, and Vaulterahowe were taken from Devonshire. Many men famous in English history have been born and bred in Devonshire—among whom must be mentioned Sir Humphrey Gilbert, Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Francis Drake, Duke of Marlborough, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and the poet Gay.—The S.W. corner of the county contains a table-land, known as Dartmoor, consisting chiefly of open uncultivated common, and containing many lofty granite tors, piled in horizontal strata

on the summits of the moorlands. The highest point of these lands is Yes Tor, which is situated about 9 miles S. of Okehampton, and attains an elevation of 2,050 feet above the sea-level. There are several other hills which exceed 1,600 feet, as Amicombe Hill, Newtake Hill, Dowand Beacon, Sappon Tor, Butterdon Hill, and the sources of the river Meavy. The moor is almost entirely composed of peat, and is made use of as a pasture ground for a few years and cheap. Across this desolate waste several new roads have recently been cut by the labour of convicts, and Crannmere Pool has been drained. The greater part of the land, however, is entirely barren, and incapable of cultivation. There are two other tracts of land bearing the same character, viz. Exmoor and Bickleton. The former is on the N.E. boundary, extending also into Somersetshire: a range of hills runs from this along the coast to Morte Bay. The highest point in Dunkerry Beacon, 1,668 feet, in Somersetshire. Blackdown is on the S.E. boundary, and is not so elevated as either of the other two moors already mentioned, its highest point being no more than 790 feet. Most of the hills have isolated summits.—Many parts of the county are remarkable for their fertility, particularly the tract of land stretching from Plymouth to Torquay, as far N. as Dartmoor, containing the valley of the Dart. This district, called South Hams, is frequently spoken of as the "garden of Devonshire." Lundy Island, about 10 miles N.N.W. of Hartland Point, is included in the county. It contains about 1,000 acres, and consists mainly of granite rock, covered in the S. part with very good soil. It produces large numbers of puffins, rabbits, and rats, and seals visit the surrounding rocks very frequently. There are ruins of a chapel and fortress, the latter near the landing-place.—The *chief rivers* of Devonshire are—the Exe, which rises in Exmoor, in Somersetshire, and entering Devon near Bampton, passes Tiverton and Exeter, and at Topsham commences to be a tidal river. Its course is about 54½ miles; it receives as tributaries the Dart, which joins it near Buckleigh; the Culm, which rises on Blackdown, passes Uffculme, Cullompton, and Cullompton; the Creedy, on which Crediton is situated; and the Clist, which enters the Exe just above Topsham. The river is navigable for shipping as far up as Exeter. The Dart rises at Dartmoor in Dartmoor, and passing Buckfastleigh and Totnes, falls into the sea at Dartmouth, receiving during its course the Western Dart, which also rises on Dartmoor, at Dartmoor Bridge. The length of the river is 36 miles, and it is navigable as far as Totnes, to which point the tide reaches. The Tamar separates Devon from Cornwall, receiving on its way the Tavy, on which Tavistock stands, and the Plym, the latter falling into the estuary of the Tamar, which is known as Plymouth Sound. Across the entrance to this harbour a breakwater of granite has been constructed to shelter the anchorage from the violence of the S.W. gales. The Torridge rises in the Dartmoor hills, near Cleverly, and after a circuitous course of 50 miles, enters the sea at Appledore. The towns of Bideford, Torrington, and Shebbeare stand on its banks. The Okement, a small river, rising on Dartmoor, and on which Okehampton stands, unites with the Torridge near Bideleigh. The Taw rises in Crannmere Pool (now drained), on Dartmoor, passes North and South Tawton, Chulmleigh, North and South Molton, Atherington, Tawstock, and Barnstaple, uniting at its mouth with the Torridge. During its course of 40 miles it receives the Mole and the Little Dart, with several smaller streams. The Otter rises on Blackdown, passing Upottery, Honiton, and Ottery St. Mary, and Otterton. Its length is about 20 miles, but it is not navigable. The Axe is about the same size: it rises near Beaminster, in Dorset, enters Devon near Wilmouth, passes Axminster, and flows into the sea at Axmouth. Its chief tributary, the Yart, rises in Blackdown, and joins it near Axminster. The Teign flows from near Dartmoor to Teignmouth, passing Dunsford and Chudleigh, near which town it receives the Bovey and Newton Abbot. Its length is 30 miles. To Newton Abbot, a distance of 8 miles, it is navigable. Other smaller rivers are—the Avon, the Erme, and the Yealm, between Plymouth and Bolt Tail: the Sid, whereon Sidmouth takes its name; and the Lim, between Tremlabow, and the Freshwell.—The soils in the county vary with the rock which underlies them, and are chiefly argillaceous—gravelly, loamy, granitic, calcareous, shaley, and sandy. A tract of red marl extends across the Exe and Creedy, nearly to the Taw, continuing along the coast as far as Torbay. As far W. as the Axe the cliffs are principally chalk, but westward of that river the chalk gradually disappears. On the borders of Dorset, and on Blackdown, greensand is found, and in the higher part of the Axe and Yart, lias. Dartmoor consists almost entirely of granite, containing abundance of felspar, crystals, and a large amount of tin. The remaining part of the county belongs principally to the carboniferous, or Devonian, system. The cliffs at Clovelly consist of grauwacke, which has taken most extraordinary forms. At Plymouth, and between Ashburton and Torbay, the limestone is used for building, and burnt for manure, and in many spots a very superior marble is worked. From Bolt Tail to Start Point, the coast is very rocky, being formed of mica and chloritic slate. Metallic ore is found in several places: on Exmoor, which consists of argillaceous slate, ironstone, tin, copper, and lead are worked; and at Combe Martin and Bere Ferris, silver is met with in conjunction with the lead. At Tavistock copper, lead, and manganese abound. At Bovey Heathfield lignite, potter's and pipe clay are found in the transition formation. A large quantity of clay is annually sent to the Staffordshire and other potteries. Iron ore is found at Ilsington, Combe Martin, and other places. From very ancient times the mining system has been under a separate jurisdiction. The stannary parliament was held at Crockern Tor, on Dartmoor, and the stannary courts at Ashburton, Tavistock, Chagford, and Plympton.—The climate is very mild; on the S. coast myrtles, oranges, and other plants which are grown in greenhouses in other parts of England, will flourish in the open air, if they are slightly sheltered during the winter. The mean annual temperature has been found to be 52° 5'. Owing to the large amount of coast, and the liability to S.W. winds, a very considerable amount of rain falls during the year, but notwithstanding this dampness, Devonshire has long been strongly recommended as a residence for those suffering from pulmonary consumptions. The average quantity of rain during the year is 36·24 inches. The N. coast is much colder, and the winds higher. The crops vary with the locality. In the E. wheat, barley, and peas are most cultivated. In the W. wheat, oats, and grass. The staple of the county, is, however, cider; the apples from which it is made being grown chiefly in South Hams. Potatoes are grown largely for the London market. The Devon breeds both of cattle and sheep are deservedly famous. The Dartmoor pastures feed a small breed of sheep whose mutton is highly valued. The North Devon oxen are used chiefly for farming work, and the cows for breeding. The best milch cattle are crossed with the shorthorn. Exmoor and Dartmoor are celebrated for a breed of hardy ponies, about 12½ hands high. The farms are mostly of small extent, 100 or 200 acres being considered large.—Devonshire is divided into Northern and South Devon, each division returning two members to the House of Commons. North Devon contains the following hundreds:—Braunton, Black Torrington, Braunton, Crediton, Fremington, Halberton, Hartland, Hayridge, Hemiock, North Tawton, Shebbear, Shirwell, South Molton, Tiverton, Witchleigh, Witheridge, and West Buckleigh. South Devon contains Axminster, Coleridge, Clyston, Colyton, East Buckleigh, Bremington, Exminster, Haytor, Lifton, Ottery, Plympton, Roborough, Stanborough, Tavistock, Teignbridge, and Wonford. The parishes number 403, of which 40 are cities, boroughs, or market towns, viz.—Exeter, Barnstaple, Honiton, Tavistock, Tiverton, Totnes, Bideford, Crediton, Honsworthy, Kingsbridge, South Molton, Newton Abbot, Okehampton, Torrington, Axminster, Sidmouth, Plympton, Plymouth, Ashburton, Bampton, Braunton,

Dartmouth, Devonport, Sidmouth, Chagford, Chudleigh, Chumleigh, Collumpton, Colyton, Hatherleigh, Iltracombe, Modbury, Moreton Hampstead, Ottery, Teignmouth, Topsham, Beeralston, South Brent, Culmstock, and Uffculme. Three other parishes are also partly in this county, and there are 5 extra-parochial places. Of the above towns, the first 18, with St. Thomas, are Poor-law Unions; the first 15, with Plymouth, new County Courts.—Twenty-two members are returned to parliament; two for each division of the county; two for each of the following boroughs: Exeter, Barnstaple, Devonport, Honiton, Plymouth, Tavistock, Totnes, and Tiverton; and one each for Ashburton and Dartmouth. The elections for the county are held, for the N. division at South Molton, the other polling-places being Collumpton, Barnstaple, Torrington, Holsworthy, and Crediton; for the S. division at Exeter, the polling stations being Plymouth, Honiton, Newton Abbot, Kingsbridge, Tavistock, and Oakhampton. The local government is in the hands of a lord-lieutenant, a vice-lieutenant, a custos, a high-sheriff, about 90 deputy lieutenants, and 390 magistrates. The county is in the Western Circuit, and the assizes are held at Exeter, which is the seat of a bishopric, in the province of Canterbury. Devonshire contains 3 archdeaconries —Exeter, Barnstaple, and Totnes, which are again divided into 23 rural deaneries containing about 470 benefices. The number of inhabited houses in 1861 was 101,253, with a population of 584,373. In 1851 the number of persons was 567,098, showing an increase of 3 per cent. in the ten years. From 1821 to 1831 the rate of increase was 15 per cent., and it has been gradually lessening to the present time.—The people are chiefly employed in agriculture, and, on the coast, as sailors and fishermen. The chief manufactures are woollen goods, lace (principally at Honiton), gloves, tanning, and carpets (at Axminster). In the last century Exeter was the largest wool mart in England, next to Leeds, but the trade has been decreasing during the present century. A large number of hands are employed in copper, lead, and tin mines, and in boat and ship building—in private yards as well as in the government dockyards at Devonport.—The antiquities of the county are numerous. Dartmoor is covered with "hut circles," and other Druidical remains are found in various places. At Grimpspound, near Manaton, there is a stone enclosure of about 4 acres, probably the remains of a British town; other circles are found at Gidleigh, near Scorhill Tor, and other places on Dartmoor; and cromlechs at Drew's Teignton, Withecombe, and Maddock's Down, near Combe Martin. Several British roads can be traced: they run from Seaton to Molland, from Exeter to Molland and Oakhampton, from Crediton to Haldon, and from the mouth of the Exe to Taunton. Cairns and tumuli occur on Haldon and other downs in North Devon. In addition to the Roman stations already mentioned, there are remains of a camp at Hembury Fort. Ruined castles are numerous. The Courtenays, earls of Devon, possessed those at Exeter, Plympton, Oakhampton, and Tiverton. Besides these, there are remains of Berry Pomeroy, Gidley, Compton, Hemiock, Dartmouth, Kingswear, Lidford, and other castles: the last mentioned, Lidford, was the stannary prison. The only abbeys of which any ruins are visible are the Cistercian abbeys at Ford on the Axe, and at Buckland, the residence of Sir F. Drake; the Benedictine house at Tavistock; the Austin priory at Hartland; St. Nicholas's at Exeter; and the Premonstratensian house called Tor Abbey. Two ancient mansions are worthy of notice—Dartington, near Totnes, of the 14th century, and Bradley, near Newton Bushel, of the 15th. Exeter Cathedral is built in a variety of styles; the earliest portion belongs to the year A.D. 868. Bishop's Leighton church is an example of the early Saxon style, and Teignmouth of the Norman.—The chief seats of the nobility and gentry are—Castle Hill, Earl Fortescue; Stover House, Duke of Somerset; Endsleigh, Duke of Bedford; Saltram, Earl Morley; Mount Edgecumbe, Earl of Mount Edgecumbe; Pixton, Earl of Carnarvon; Powderham, Earl of Devon; Bagtor, Lord Ashburton; Exeter (Bishop of) Episcopal Palace; Bicton, Lord Rolle; Bishop's Court, Lord Graves; Poltimore, Lord Poltimore; Huish House, Lord Clinton; Canonleigh, Lord Exmouth; Ugbrooke, Lord Clifford; Blachford, Rogers, Bart.; Buckland Abbey, Drake, Bart.; Courtland, Roberts, Bart.; Creedy House, Davie, Bart.; Escott, Kennaway, Bart.; Haldon House, Palk, Bart.; Killerton, Acland, Bart.; Mamhead, Newman, Bart.; Manaton, Elford, Bart.; Maristow, Lopes, Bart.; Netherton House, Prideaux, Bart.; Pound, Buller, Bart.; Rowdens, Nugent, Bart.; Shute House, Pole, Bart.; Spring Lodge, Farrington, Bart.; Dawstock, Wray, Bart.; Tor Royal House, Tyrwhitt, Bart., Youlston, Chichester, Bart.; Buckland Filleigh, Fortescue; Coham, of Coham; Dartington, Champernowne; Denbury, Taylor; Barne, Trelawney; Dulford and Bradfield, Walrond; Fallapit, Fortescue; Farringdon, Cholwich; Fleet House, Bulteel; Ford, Wise; Fowelscombe, King; Fulford, of Fulford; Kelly, of Kelly, Hayne, Harris; Kitley, Bastard; Langdon, Calmady; Lifton, Arundel; Lindridge, Templar; Lupton, Buller, New Place, Tanner; Nethway, Luttrell; Newnham, Strode; Oxton, Swete; Pilton, White; Shapwick, Rhodes; Stockleigh, Bellew; Tor Abbey, Cary, Whitway, Parker; Wolford, Simcoe; Tavistock, Watermouth, Heanton, &c. The Cavendish family take the title of duke, and the Courtenays that of earl, from this county.—The railways passing through Devon are the Bristol and Exeter, entering the county near Wellington, and proceeding to Exeter, with a branch to Tiverton. It continues from Exeter along the coast, to Teignmouth, where it leaves the sea, passing through Newton Abbot, Totnes, and Devonport, crossing the Tamar to Saltash. There is a branch from Newton Abbot to Torquay, and another from Plympton to Tavistock. A line also runs from Bideford to Exeter, by way of Barnstaple; and another line, the South Devon and Yeovil, enters the county at Axminster, proceeding to Exeter, and sending off a branch a few miles W. of that town, along the river Exe to its mouth. The Great Western canal, from Taunton, passes by Tiverton, and at Exeter joins the Exeter canal. The Bude and Holsworthy joins the river Waldon with the Launceston canal. Its length is about 15½ miles. There are minor canals at Tavistock, along the Torridge, and from Newton Bushel for about 4 miles towards Bovey Tracey. There were four mail roads from London to Exeter: the Devonport, Exeter, and Bath road; the Exeter road, entering between Chard and Honiton; the Penzance, Falmouth, and Exeter, entering between Bridport and Axminster; and the Falmouth, Devonport, and Exeter, entering between Honiton and Ilminster. There are other roads diverging from Exeter to all parts of the county. The chief harbours are Plymouth, Torbay, and Teignmouth.

DEVONSIDE, a modern vil. in the par. of Tillicoultry, in the co. of Clackmannan, Scotland.

DEVYNNOCK, a hund. in the co. of Brecon, contains the pars. of Llanspyddid, Devynnock, Penderyn, Ystradvelltey, Ystradgynlais, and parts of Llywell and St. David.

DEVYNNOCK, a par. in the hund. of Devynnock, in the co. of Brecon, 7 miles S.W. of Brecknock. It is situated on the river Usk, and contains Ystradvelltey, Llanulid, Glyntawe, Llaniltid, Maescar, Glyn, and Senny. The great forest covers an area of 20,000 acres. The Roman road, *Via Julia*, passed through the parish. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. with the perpet. cur. of Ystradvelltey, £100, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a district church at Callwen, or Glyntawe, val. £80; at Llanulid, val. £103; and at Llaniltid or St. Illtid, val. £80, all of which are perpet. curs. in the patron. of the vicar. The church is dedicated to St. Dyvnog, and contains some monuments. There are chapels for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists. The petty sessions are held here for the hundred. The charities amount to £97 per annum, £4 of which goes to Davy's free school and almshouses

There are barrows and a druidical circle. Fairs are held here on the 16th April, 9th May, 12th August, 6th October, and 5th December.

DEWAR, a hmlt. in the par. of Heriot, in the co. of Edinburgh, Scotland.

DEWARTON, a vil. in the par. of Borthwick, in the co. of Edinburgh, Scotland.

DEWCHURCH, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Wormelow, in the co. of Hereford, 5 miles S.E. of Hereford. It is situated near a branch of the river Wyé, under Aconbury Hill. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic of Lugwardine. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £286, of which the Dean and Chapter of Hereford are impropriators of £117.

DEWCHURCH, MUCH, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Wormelow, in the co. of Hereford, 6 miles S.W. of Hereford, and 12 from Monmouth. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. Hops are cultivated in the neighbourhood. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £383, in the patron. of the lessee of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The charities amount to £12.

DEWISLAND, a hund. in the co. of Pembroke, contains the pars. of Brawdy, St. Dogwell's, St. David's, St. Elvis, St. Edren's, Granston, Jordanston, Hayscastle, St. Lawrence, Llandeloy, Letterston, Llanhowell, Llanfair-Nant-y-Gof, Llanrian, Llanstinan, Llanrithan, Llanuda, Mathry, Manorowen, St. Nicholas, and Whitchurch.

DEWLISH, a lib. in the North Blandford div. of the co. of Dorset, contains Dewlish and part of St. Andrew Milbourne, comprising 6,800 acres.

DEWLISH, a par. in the lib. of Dewlish, in the North Blandford div. of the co. of Dorset, 9 miles S.W. of Blandford, and 6 N.W. of Dorchester. It is situated on a branch of the river Piddle, near the Roman way from Blandford Forum to Dorchester. There are only a few farmhouses. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Salisbury, annexed to the vic.* of Milbourne St. Andrew. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The charities amount to £5 per annum. There is a Wesleyan chapel; also a parochial school. A Roman pavement was discovered here in 1740, and several Roman coins have subsequently been found. In the vicinity is a camp of 7 acres. Dewlish is the seat of the Michels, an ancient Cornish family.

DEWS, a hmlt. in the par. of Harefield, hund. of Elthorne, in the co. of Middlesex, 3 miles N. of Uxbridge.

DEWSALL, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Wormelow, in the co. of Hereford, 2¼ miles E. of the Tram Inn station, and 5½ S. of Hereford, its post town. The land is fertile, and from the higher grounds are fine views over the Welsh mountains. The living is a discharged vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £114 4s. 6d. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure containing monuments to the Pearl family.

DEWSBURY, a par. and borough town, with mayor, aldermen, and common council, partly in the wap. of Morley, but chiefly in the wap. of Agbrigg, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles W. of Wakefield, and 7 S.W. of York. The charter of incorporation was granted in 1861. It is a station on the Manchester and Leeds section of the London and North-Western railway, and is also connected with the Lancashire and Yorkshire, and the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire lines. This parish in the Saxon times was of vast extent, comprising nearly 400 square miles, and is at present very considerable, including the tnshps. of Ossett-with-Gawthorpe, South Ossett, Hartshead, Earl's Heaton, Batley Carr, and Hanging Heaton, together comprising about 9,551 acres. The soil is fertile, resting on a substratum of carboniferous limestone and coal, which is extensively wrought. The town of Dewsbury is pleasantly situated at the base of a hill by the river Calder, and is a place of great antiquity, though most of the buildings of the present town are modern. There is, however, one most interesting building, now used as a granary and malt-kiln. It was formerly a rectorial manor court-house, and has some choice specimens of 13th century work. Its name is believed to have been derived from Dui, the tutelary deity of the *Brigantes*, to whom a votive altar, dedicated by Aureliapus, was found in the vicinity, and is still preserved at Bradley. Edwin, King of Northumbria, resided here, and was, with his whole court, converted to Christianity by Paulinus, the first Archbishop of York. This event was commemorated by a cross bearing the inscription, "Paulinus hic prædicavit et celebravit." It was placed on a gable end of the chancel of the parish church, blown down in 1805, and a fac-simile put up in 1811. For several centuries the town remained nearly stationary, but has recently greatly increased in wealth and population, owing to its situation in the midst of a rich manufacturing and mining district. The extension of the Calder and Hebble navigation, and the opening of the several lines of railway, have brought it into connection with Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Halifax, and Wakefield, and also with the river Humber. The cloth and blanket hall was erected in 1837, and the Dewsbury Church Institute established in 1842. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of blankets, carpets, worsted, and fine woollen cloth, for the fulling of which last the water of the Calder is reckoned peculiarly suitable. Many of the houses are well built and even spacious, and the streets are lighted with gas. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £296, in the patron. of the crown. The parish church was rebuilt in 1767. There are district churches at West Town, Dewsbury Moor, Earls Heaton, Hanging Heaton, Batley Carr, Hartshead-cum-Clifton, Ossett-cum-Gawthorpe, and South Ossett, all of which are noticed under their respective heads. The livings are all perpet. curs., varying in val. from £150 to £200. The charities produce £131 per annum. There are chapels for Wesleyans, New Connection Methodists, Baptists, Independents, Roman Catholics, and Society of Friends. There are several schools, one endowed with £100 per annum, a subscription library, and a mechanics' institute. The market day is Thursday, but a provision market is also held on Saturday. There are two annual fairs in May and September.

DEWSBURY MOOR, a district par. in the par. of Dewsbury, as above, 1 mile W. of Dewsbury. This district was severed from Dewsbury in 1837. The population is chiefly employed in the manufacture of blankets and woollen cloths, and in the collieries. The church, dedicated to St. John, was built in 1827 by aid of a parliamentary grant.

DEXTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Dalby, hund. of Candleshoe, in the co. of Lincoln, ¾ of a mile N.E. of Dalby, and 3½ miles N. of Spilsby.

DEYTHUR, a hund. in the co. of Montgomery, contains the pars. of Llandrinio, Llandysilio, and parts of Llansaintffraid, Llanymynech, Alberbury, and Meifod.

DHOON, a hmlt. in the Isle of Man, 4 miles N.E. of Douglas. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Sodor and Man, val. £60, in the patron. of the bishop.

DIAMOND, a hmlt. in the par. of Kilmore, bar. of West O'Neilland, in the co. of Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles N. of Richhill. Here, in 1795, was fought the battle of the Diamond, between the Defenders and the Peep-o'Day boys, from which the Orange societies sprung.

DIAMOR, a par. in the bar. of Fore, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles S.S.E. of Oldcastle, its post town, on the road to Kells. The soil is good. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Meath, val., with Loughcrew, £347, in the patron. of the crown. This parish, in the Roman Catholic arrangement, belongs to the union of Kilskyre. There is a private day school. The neighbouring residences are Fir Park, Bogsville, Hamlinstown, Bellview, and Clonabreany. At Diamor is a limestone quarry.

DIBBERFORD, a tythg. in the par. of Broadwinsor, in the co. of Dorset, 3 miles N.W. of Beaminster.

DIBDEN, a lib. in the Southampton div. of the co. of Hants, contains the pars. of Dibden and Fawley, comprising about 8,590 acres.

DIBDEN, a par. in the lib. of Dibden, in the Southampton div. of the co. of Hants, 2½ miles N.W. of Hythe, and 3½ S. of Redbridge station. It is situated on the Southampton Water, which bounds it on the E. In the Saxon times it was a place of some importance, and had a fishery and saltern at the time of the Domesday Survey, when it was called *Depedene*, from its situation in a thickly wooded dell. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £400, in the patron. of Lord Ashburton. The church is an ancient stone building, and contains tombs of the Lisle family, who were formerly lords of the manor, and of whom was Lady Lisle, condemned to death by Judge Jeffreys. In the churchyard is a yew tree, 30 feet in girth. There is a National school for both sexes. E. N. Harvey, Esq., is lord of the manor.

DICHMOUNT, a hill in the N. of the co. of Lanark, Scotland. It is situated on the river Clyde, close to Cambuslang, and is about 700 feet high. There are signs of a fort having once been erected on it. It commands a view over 13 counties.

DICHTY, or DIGHTY, a river in the co. of Forfar, Scotland. It rises in Lundie and runs 11 miles E. into the Firth of Tay, some 4 miles from Dundee. Numbers of corn, spinning, snuff, and other mills are worked by it.

DICKERING, a wap. in the East Riding of the co. of York, contains the pars. of Argam, Bessingby, Bempton, Bridlington, Burton-Agnes, Boynton, Burton-Fleming, Flamborough, Carnaby, Folkton, Foxholes, Foston, Fraisthorpe, Garton, Harpham, Ganton, Little Kelk, Hunmanby, Kilham, Langtoft, Muston, Lowthorpe, Nafferton, Rudston, Reighton, Ruston-Parva, Willerby, Thwing, Wold-Newton, and part of Filey, comprising 109,980 acres.

DICKLEBURGH, a par. in the hund. of Diss, in the co. of Norfolk, 2½ miles N.E. of Diss, and 1¾ mile from Burston station. It is situated on a branch of the river Waveney, and contains the hmlt. of Langmere, on the Roman Way to Norwich. There was a large town, called *Semere*, at this parish, at the Conquest, which is now only a hamlet. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £794, in the patron. of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a handsome edifice, and contains several monuments. The charities amount to £83 per annum. There are schools for both sexes. The Wesleyans have a chapel. C. Cuddon, Esq., is lord of the manor.

DIDBROOK, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Kiftsgate, in the co. of Gloucester, 3 miles N.E. of Winchcombe. It is situated to the E. of the rivulet called the Isborne, and includes the tnshp. of Pinnock with Hyde, Coscomb, and Wormington-Grange. The soil is rich, but the greater part of the land is pasture. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. with the rect. of Pinnock and cur. of Hailes, £257, in the patron. of C. H. Tracy, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. George, was built by William of Whitchurch, last abbot of Hailes, in the year 1475, and is a stone building, with square tower, crowned with pinnacles, and contains four bells. There is a school supported by voluntary subscriptions, also a day and Sunday school at Hailes. Lord Sudeley is lord of the manor.

DIDCOT, DUDCOTT, or DUDCOTE, a par. in the hund. of Moreton, in the co. of Berks, 5½ miles S. of Abingdon, 6 N.W. of Wallingford, and 9 from Oxford. It is a station on the Great Western railway. The village is small. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £397, in the patron. of Brazenose College. The church is dedicated to All Saints, and is a plain building, with wooden tower. There are a day and Sunday school. The charities amount to £1 per annum. W. R. Baker, Esq., is lord of the manor.

DIDCOTE, a hmlt. in the par. of Beckford, in the co. of Gloucester, 6 miles N.E. of Tewkesbury.

DIDDESFIELD, a hmlt. in the par. of Lurgashall, hund. of Rotherbridge, rape of Arundel, in the co. of Sussex, 5 miles N.W. of Petworth.

DIDDINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Toseland, in the co. of Huntingdon, 4 miles N. of St. Neot's, and 1½ mile S. of Buckden. It is situated on the river Ouse, and contains the hmlt. of Boughton. The village consists of a few scattered houses along the Great North Road. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £134, in the patron. of Merton College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, was erected about the middle of the 14th century. There is a free school. George Thornhill, Esq., is lord of the manor, and a deputy-lieutenant of the county. The tithes were commuted for land and a corn rent, under the Enclosure Act of 1797.

DIDDLEBURY, a par. in the lower div. of the hund of Munslow, in the co. of Salop, 6½ miles N. of Ludlow. It is situated on the river Corve, and contains Great and Little Sutton, Westhorpe, Lawton, Penton, Upper and Lower Park, Poston, Middlethorpe, Sparchford, Conflon, Earnstrey Park, and Burwood. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. with the don. cur. of Westhorpe, £358, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is in the early English style. There is a National school for both sexes, and a chapel-of-ease at Westhorpe. The charities produce £44 per annum, chiefly the bequest of Mary Valentine in 1822. There is a large encampment called Cotton-Camps, and traces of the alien priory once belonging to the Abbot of Seez, in Normandy.

DIDLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Devereux, in the hund. of Webtree, in the co. of Hereford, 5½ miles S.W. of Hereford, on the Abergavenny railway.

DIDLING, a par. in the hund. of Dumpford, rape of Chichester, in the co. of Sussex, 3½ miles S.W. of Midhurst. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Chichester, annexed to the rects. of Elsted and Treyford. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a small edifice in the early pointed style of architecture, and has an old oak porch and screen.

DIDLINGTON, a tythg. in the par. of Chalbury, hund. of Badbury, in the co. of Dorset, 1 mile N.W. of Chalbury.

DIDLINGTON, a par. in the hund. of South Greenhoe, in the co. of Norfolk, 7½ miles S.W. of Swaffham, and 6½ N. of Brandon station. It is situated on the river Wissey, and is the property of Lord Berners. There is no village. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. with the rect. of Colveston, £200, in the patron. of Lord Berners. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is of stone, in the early English style of architecture. It is picturesquely situated in the park, and contains some fine specimens of stained glass. The steps and rails of the altar are of white marble. The charities amount to £5 per annum. W. A. Amhurst, Esq., is lord of the manor. Didlington Hall is the seat of Lord Berners, and contains portraits of Henry VIII., Bishop Fisher, and Lord Bourchier, by Holbein.

DIDMARTON, a par. in the upper div. of the hund of Grumbald's Ash, in the co. of Gloucester, 5½ miles S.W. of Tetbury, and 9 N.E. of Yate station. It is situated near the river Avon, and consists of a few farmhouses. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, annexed to the rect. of Oldbury-on-the-Hill. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is an ancient stone edifice in the early English style of architecture. The charities amount to £11 per annum. There is a school for the children of this parish and that of Oldbury-on-the-Hill. Roman coins are frequently found. The Duke of Beaufort is lord of the manor. A fair was once held here on St. Lawrence's Day, which is now transferred to Lansdown, near Bath.

DIDNAM, a tythg. in the par. of Shinfield, hund. of Amesbury, formerly in Wilts, but now in the co. of Berks.

DIDSBURY, a chplry. in the par. of Manchester, hund. of Salford, in the co. of Lancaster, 5 miles S. of Manchester, its post town, and 3½ W. of Stockport station. It is situated on the river Mersey, which separates it from Cheshire. There are extensive mills for spinning and bleaching cotton, called the Heaton Mersey Mills. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £180, in the patron. of trustees. The church, dedicated to St. John, is an old stone building, the tower of which

contains a peal of bells. In the interior are several monuments, and a stained-glass window. The charities amount to £68 per annum. There are schools for both sexes, also a Wesleyan Methodist college. R. M. Fielden, Esq., is lord of the manor. Cattle fairs are held on the 30th April and 2nd October.

DIFFRIN, a vil. in the par. of Llanwnda, in the co. of Pembroke, 1½ mile N.W. of Fishguard.

DIGBY, a par. in the wap. of Flaxwell, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 7 miles N.E. of Sleaford, and 8½ W. of Tattershall. It is situated on a small stream called "Digby Beck," and is the property of the Earl of Harrowby. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, annexed to the rect.* of Bloxholm. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket, is a Gothic building with a square embattled tower, crowned with crocketed pinnacles, and surmounted by a crocketed spire. The walls of the church are embattled, and the entrance is under a richly ornamented Norman arch. There is a school with an endowment of £20 per annum.

DIGBYS-WASH, an ext. par. place in the wap. of Elloe, parts of Holland, in the co. of Lincoln, 2½ miles N. of Spalding.

DIGGAPORT, a hmlt. in the par. of Sourton, in the co. of Devon, 4 miles S.W. of Oakhampton.

DIGGLE, a hmlt. in the upper div. of the wap. of Agbrigg, in the West Riding of the co. of York, near Saddleworth. It is a station on the Manchester and Leeds section of the London and North-Western railway.

DIGSWELL, or DIGGESWELL, a par. in the hund. of Broadwater, in the co. of Hertford, 3½ miles N. of Hatfield, and 1 mile S.E. of Welwyn. It is situated on the river Maran. In Domesday it is written *Dichelscelle*. The village is small, and the greater part of the land arable. It was once a market town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £393, in the patron. of the Rev. G. E. Prescot. The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, has a chapel on the S. side. It contains several ancient effigies in brass.

DIHEWID, a par. in the hunds. of Moyddyn and Troedyraur, in the co. of Cardigan, 3½ miles S.W. of Aberaeron. It is situated on a branch of the river Aeron, under the camp of Moel-Dihewid. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £83, in the patron. of the Earl of Lisburne and Major Lewis. The church is dedicated to St. Vitalis. A fair is held on the 9th May.

DILHAM, a par. in the hund. of Tunstead, in the co. of Norfolk, 4½ miles S.E. of Walsham, and 12 N.E. of Norwich. It is situated on the river Ant. The village is small, and the land chiefly arable, except 50 acres of wood and plantation, principally oak. Malting and lime-burning are carried on at Dilham Straith, and at Dilham Mill is a pool or dam of 15 acres, communicating with the Dilham and North Walsham canal, which is a cut from the river Ant. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. with the vic. of Honing, £272, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, has been recently repaired and improved. There is a National school. Dilham Hall, formerly the seat of the De Guisnes, is now a farmhouse. In the grounds are an ivy-mantled tower and portions of the gateway.

DILHORNE, a par. in the N. div. of the hund. of Totmonslow, in the co. of Stafford, 5½ miles N.W. of Cheadle, and 2 N. of Blythe Bridge station. It is situated near the source of the river Tean, and contains Forsbrook. The village is considerable. The coals which are obtained from the collieries are considered equal to Wallsend coals. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £198, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient edifice with a fine Norman tower. There is also a district church at Forsbrook, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £120, in the patron. of the bishop. The charities amount to £292 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There is a free grammar school, founded in the reign of Henry VIII; also a girls' and three infant schools. It is a meet for the North Staffordshire hounds. The Hon. E. S. Jervis is lord of the manor.

DILL, a hund. in the rape of Pevensey, in the co. of Stafford, contains the pars. of Hellingley and Hailsham, comprising 12,170 acres.

DILLICAR, or DILLIKER, a tnshp. in the par. of Kendal, ward of Lonsdale, in the co. of Westmoreland, 8½ miles N.E. of Kendal. It is situated on the river Lune and the Lancaster and Carlisle railway.

DILLINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of East Dereham, hund. of Launditch, in the co. of Norfolk, 2 miles N. of Dereham. The Launditch house of industry is situated in this hamlet.

DILLINGTON, a hmlt. in the hund. of Leightonstone, in the co. of Huntingdon, 3 miles S.E. of Kimbolton.

DILSTON, or DEVILSTONE, a tnshp. in the par. of Corbridge, ward of East Tindale, in the co. of Northumberland, 1½ mile S.W. of Corbridge, 3 miles S.E. of Hexham, and 18 W. of Newcastle-on-Tyne. It is situated on a small stream called Devil's Water, which, after flowing through a deep and gloomy dell, falls into the Tyne at this place. Its Saxon name was Devilsbourne. There is a chapel containing tombs of the Ratcliffes, earls of Derwentwater, who formerly had a seat here. The estate came to the Ratcliffes through the Devilstones and the Tindales, and was given to Greenwich Hospital on the attainder of the last Earl of Derwentwater in 1716.

DILTON, a chplry. in the par. and hund. of Westbury, in the co. of Wilts, 2½ miles S.W. of Westbury, and 2½ N.W. of Warminster. The village is considerable. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Salisbury, annexed to the vic.* of Westbury. The church is a small old structure, dedicated to St. Mary. The charities amount to £93 per annum. Sir Charles Lewis Phipps is lord of the manor. A fair is held on the 24th September for horses, cattle, and cheese.

DILTON MARSH, a district par. in the par. and hund. of Westbury, in the co. of Wilts. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £150, in the patron. of the bishop. The church has recently been erected.

DILWORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Ribchester, lower div. of the hund. of Blackburn, in the co. of Lancaster, 7½ miles N.E. of Preston. It contains part of Longridge.

DILWYN, a par. in the hund. of Stretford, in the co. of Hereford, 2 miles N.E. of Weobly, and 5½ S. of Leominster. It contains Church Dilwyn and Dilwyn Sollars. The surface is diversified with hills, in which several small streams take their rise. The village is agricultural, and the land nearly equally divided between arable and pasture. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £381, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an old stone structure, partly in the Norman, and partly in the Elizabethan style of architecture, and contains a font, and monuments to the Phillips and Lambe families. The charities amount to £35 per annum. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel at Church Dilwyn, a quarter of a mile from here. There is a National school for both sexes. Captain Peploe is lord of the manor.

DIMLINGTON, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Easington, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles E. of Patrington.

DIMMER, a hmlt. in the par. of Castle-Cary, in the co. of Somerset, near Castle-Cary.

DINAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Llandrillo, in the co. of Merioneth, 4 miles S.W. of Corwen.

DINAN, a rivulet in the cos. of Carlow and Kilkenny, Ireland. It runs into the river Nore, about 4 miles above Kilkenny.

DINART, a river in the co. of Sutherland, Scotland. It rises in Loch Dowl, and runs for about 12 miles to Durness Bay, passing through Strathdinart

DINAS, a par. in the hund. of Kemess, in the co. of Pembroke, 2½ miles N.W. of Newport. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £136, in the patron. of Thomas Lloyd, Esq. There are also several villages of the same name in other parts of Wales: one in the co.

of Glamorgan, 2 miles N.W. of Llantrisaint; another in the co. of Brecon, near Llanwrtyd; and a third in the co. of Carnarvon, 4 miles S.W. of Carnarvon.

DINAS DINLLE, a hmlt. in the co. of Carnarvon, 5 miles S.E. of Carnarvon, near Llanlynfi, a Roman camp. Coins have been found here.

DINAS GADFEL, a tnshp. in the par. of Llannefydd, in the co. of Denbigh, 4 miles N.W. of Denbigh.

DINAS-MOWDDWY, a tnshp. in the par. of Mallwyd, in the co. of Merioneth, 8 miles S.E. of Dolgelly. It is situated in a picturesque spot among the Mowddwy and other mountains, on Craig-y-Dinas, at the junction of the rivers Dovey and Cerris. Copper, lead, slate, and blue ochre, are found here, and there is a mineral spring.

DINAS PLAS, a vil. in the par. of Mallwyd, in the co. of Merioneth, near Dinas-Mowddwy. A market is held here weekly, on Saturday, and fairs on the Friday before Palm Sunday, 2nd June, 10th September, 22nd October, and 13th November, for cattle, &c.

DINAS-POWIS, a hund. in the co. of Glamorgan, contains the pars. of St. Andrew, Bonvilston, Barry, St. Bride, Cogan, Cadoxton-justa-Barry, St. George, St. Faggan, Lavernock, Highlight, Llancarvan, Leckwith, Llan-dough-juxta-Penarth, Llantrithyd, Llan-illterne, St. Lythan, Llanvithian, Michaelstone-le-Pit, Merthyr-Dovan, St. Nicholas, Michaelstone-super-Ely, Penmark, Penarth, Porth-Kerry, Sully, Peterstone-super-Ely, and Wenvoe.

DINAS POWYS, or DENIS POWIS, a hmlt. in the hund. of Cowbridge, in the co. of Glamorgan, 2½ miles S. of Llandough. Here are ruins of a castle named after a daughter of the Prince of Powis.

DINBREN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangollen, in the co. of Denbigh, near Llangollen.

DINCHOPE, a tnshp. in the chplry. of Halford, in the co. of Salop, 5 miles S. of Church Stretton.

DINDER, a par. in the hund. of Wells-Forum, in the co. of Somerset, 2½ miles W. of Shepton Mallet, and 2 E. of Wells. It is situated on the river Bure. The vil. is small, and wholly agricultural. Limestone is quarried. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £184, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Michael and All Saints, consists of nave, chancel, N. aisle, porch, and square tower. It contains an ornamental font and stone pulpit, also some monuments to the Somerville family and others. There are a few small charities, and a school endowed with £8 per annum. Curtis Somerville, Esq., is lord of the manor.

DINDRYSAL, a tythg. in the par. of Aberffraw, in the co. of Anglesea, near Aberffraw.

DINEDOR, a par. in the hund. of Webtree, in the co. of Hereford, 3½ miles S.E. of Hereford. It is situated on the bank of the river Wye, and the greater part of the land is under tillage. A fine view is commanded from Dinedor Hill, on the summit of which is a camp made by the Roman general Ostorius Scapula. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £315, in the patron. of Worcester College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. Part of the rectorial tithes belong to the Dean and Chapter of Hereford, and part to the Governors of Guy's Hospital.

DINERTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Llandrillo-yn-Rhôs, in the co. of Denbigh, 4 miles N.E. of Conway. It is situated on the coast near Little Orme's Head.

DINGESTOW, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Ragland, in the co. of Monmouth, 2½ miles S.W. of Monmouth, by the Monmouth branch of the West Midland railway, on which it is a station. It is situate on the river Trothy, and contains Grace-Dieu Park. The parish is well wooded, and the surface diversified with hills. The soil is a stiff clay, and half arable. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. with the cur. of Tregare, £244, in the patron. of the Archdeacon and Chapter of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The charities amount to £3 per annum.

DINGINDONOVAN. *See* DANGANDONOVAN, Ireland.

DINGLE, a par., market town, and seaport, in the bar. of Corkaguiny, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 28 miles W.S.W. of Killarney, and 220 from Dublin. It is situated on the N. side of Dingle Bay, and is the extreme westerly point of the British Isles. The surface is mountainous and boggy. The town, formerly called Dingle-I-Couch, is of Spanish origin. It is a borough by charter of James I., and sent two members to the Irish parliament. It is governed by a sovereign and twelve burgesses. There are coastguard and police stations; and petty sessions are held in the town, which contains several branch banks, a bridewell, barracks, newsroom, corn-mills, and a dispensary, within the Tralee Poor-law Union. The living is a perpetual cur. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. £40 (impropriate), in the patron. of Lord Ventry. The church, which occupies the site of the original structure, was built in 1807 by the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Ventry and some others. There are National and other schools. Burhan House, situated on the shores of the harbour, is the seat of Lord Ventry. Other seats are—Monaree, Grove, Farinakilla, and Balintagart. A monastery formerly stood here, being a cell of Killagh Abbey. A castle also stood here founded by the Husseys, afterwards possessed by the Ormonds and Knights of Kerry. Many of the houses are very ancient, and exhibit evidence of their Spanish origin. Saturday is market day.

DINGLE BAY, a large bay on the W. shores of the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is 18 miles wide between the heads Bray and Dunmore, and extends inland to Castlemayne harbour. Being open to the Atlantic, it is subject to heavy seas. Its inlets are Dingle harbour, Valentia harbour, and Ventry harbour. It has a good average depth of water. At Brayhead is Skellig rock and lighthouse.

DINGLEY, a par. in the hund. of Corby, in the co. of Northampton, 2 miles E. of Market-Harborough, and 8½ N. of Kettering. It is situated on the river Welland, by which it is bounded on the N.W. The scenery around is fine. The greater part of the parish is fine grazing land, with 150 acres of woodland. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £340, in the patron. of H. H. Hungerford, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The charities amount to £1 per annum. Dingley Hall stands on the site of the preceptory founded in the reign of Stephen. It belonged to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

DINGWALL, a par. in the district of Wester Ross, in the co. of Ross and Cromarty, Scotland. It contains a royal burgh of the same name, and is bounded on the E. by the par. of Kiltearn, on the N. by Benwyvis, and on the W. and S. by the par. of Fodderty. The soil is in general rich and fertile, and the surface undulating and well cultivated. The Cromarty Firth at high water washes a considerable part of the S.E. of the parish, but at low water recedes to a distance of some miles, leaving a broad expanse of mud, a considerable part of which might be reclaimed. The road from Inverness to the N. traverses the parish, and the Great North of Scotland and Inverness and Aberdeen Junction railway has its terminus at the town of Dingwall. This par. is the seat of a presb. in the synod of Ross, and in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of about £300. There is a Free church, with a large attendance, and also an Episcopal chapel.—The town of Dingwall, the political capital of the co. of Ross and Cromarty, and of the Ferintosh district of Nairn, is situated at the head of the Cromarty Firth, and at the mouth of the valley of Strathpeffer, 13 miles N.W. of Inverness, in a straight line, and 19 by the road. In 1861 it consisted of 325 houses, inhabited by a population of 2,081. [illegible] 1,990 in 1851, showing an increase in the decennial period of 94. The number of children at school in 1861, between the ages of five and fifteen, was 337. It has a neat and pleasant appearance, although its site is low and cramped, being not more than 4 feet above high-water mark. The castellated edifice containing the courthouse, county-rooms, and prison, is the most remarkable. The townhouse is an old-fashioned building furnished with a spire. A small vestige of the ancient castle of the earls of Ross exists near the shore, but a modern building now occu-

pies the site of the castle. The earls of Ross were among the most powerful of the northern barons, many Ross-shire families holding their lands from them. This town has no manufactures, and its commerce is confined to the importation of the requisites, and the exportation of the productions, of the surrounding agricultural district. Vessels drawing 9 feet of water can lie alongside two wharves on the Peffer, which constitute the harbour. The town reaps considerable advantage in summer from the visitors to the neighbouring mineral wells at Strathpeffer, the waters of which are similar to those of Harrowgate. This town was made a royal burgh by Alexander II. in 1227. James IV. and James VI. confirmed to it "all the privileges, liberties, and immunities possessed by the burgh of Inverness." It is governed by a provost and 15 councillors, and joins with Tain, Darnoch, Wick, and Kirkwall, in sending a member to parliament. The greater part of the landed property of the burgh (which was formerly considerable) was alienated, more than fifty years ago, in favour of persons connected with the burgh, so that the revenue derived from that source is now small. The functions of the magistrates as judges have passed for the most part into the hands of the sheriff, who holds a court here every Friday during session, and a small-debt court every Friday. There are evidences, from the discovery of causeways and foundations of houses, that this town was anciently more extensive than at present. Dingwall gave the title of baron in 1609 to the family of Preston, but the title became extinct in 1716 on the attainder of James, second Duke of Ormond. A weekly corn market is held on Saturday, and fairs, chiefly for cattle and country produce, are held in January, February, June, July, September, November, and December. A railway connecting Dingwall with the south was formed about two years ago. The line has since been completed northwards as far as Invergordon, and will soon be completed as far as Bonar Bridge, on the border of the county of Sutherland.

DINHAM, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanvair-Discoed, upper div. of the hund. of Caldicott, in the co. of Monmouth, 3½ miles S.W. of Chepstow.

DINISH, or DINSH, a small island in the par. of Kilcrohane, bar. of Dunkerron, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, one of the islands of the Hog group. It lies between the estuary of the Kenmare river and Ballinskelligs Bay, near the Hog's Head.

DINKLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Blackburn, lower div. of the hund. of Blackburn, in the co. of Lancaster, 1½ miles N. of Blackburn. It is situated on the river Ribble.

DINLABYRE, a chplry. in the par. of Castletown, in the co. of Roxburgh, Scotland. It is situated near the river Liddell, 4 miles N.E. of Castletown.

DINLAEN, a hund. in the co. of Carnarvon, contains the borough of Nevin, and the pars. of Bodvean, Aberdrch, Ceidio, Llandwdwen, Edeyrn, Pistill, Llan-iestyn, Tydweiliog, and part of Llannor.

DINMORE, an ext. par. place, in the Bishops Castle div. of the hund. of Purslow, in the co. of Salop, 7½ miles S.W. of Ludlow.

DINMORE PRECEPTORY, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Grimsworth, in the co. of Hereford, 8 miles N.W. of Hereford, by the Shrewsbury and Hereford joint line, on which it is a station, and 2 from Wellington, its post town. It is situated under Dinmore Hill, on which, in Henry II.'s reign, stood a preceptory of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. The chapel, in which divine service is held, is a spacious old stone structure, recently restored at the expense of the St. John family, who own the property.

DINNINGTON, a par. in the W. div. of the Castle ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 5½ miles N.W. of Newcastle, its nearest railway station and post town, and 10 S.W. of Morpeth. It contains Brenkley, Dinnington, Mason, Prestwick, and three other townships. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £160, in the patron. of M. Bell, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Matthew, is in the Norman style of architecture, and contains a font and four stained-glass windows. There is a free school for both sexes. Admiral R. Mitford is lord of the manor.

DINNINGTON, a par. in the hund. of South Petherton, in the co. of Somerset, 6 miles N.E. of Chard, and 4 N.W. of Crewkerne. It is situated near the Chard canal. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, annexed to the rect.* of Seavington St. Michael. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a small stone structure. Earl Poulett is lord of the manor.

DINNINGTON, a par. in the S. div. of the wap. of Strafforth, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 8 miles S.E. of Rotherham, and 7 N.W. of Worksop. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. Limestone is quarried. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £103, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. John C. Athorpe, Esq., is lord of the manor. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under the Enclosure Act of 1778.

DINORBEN, a tnshp. in the par. of St. George, in the co. of Denbigh, 3 miles S.E. of Abergele. It gives the title of baron to the Hughes family, of Kinmel Park.

DINORWIC, or DINORWIG, PORT, in the par. of Llanfair-is-Gear, in the co. of Carnarvon, 2½ miles N.E. of Carnarvon. It is situated on the Menai Straits. The slate quarry, 9 miles by railway from the Straits, employs 1,000 men.

DINSDALE, LOW, a par. in the S.W. div. of the ward of Stockton, in the co. of Durham, 5½ miles S.E. of Darlington, and 7 N.W. of Stockton-on-Tees. It has a joint station with Middleton on the Stockton and Darlington and South Durham and Lancashire Union railway. The village is pleasantly situated on rising ground near the bank of the river Tees, which separates it from Yorkshire. There is a platform bridge across the river, and a hill in the vicinity commands an extensive prospect over the surrounding country. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £224, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. John, is an old structure. The charities amount to £6 per annum. There is a National school. At Dinsdale Spa are sulphur springs, and hot and cold baths for the accommodation of visitors. Below the village there is a productive salmon fishery, the property of the Earl of Durham. H. G. Surtees, Esq., S. R. Ward, Esq., A. W. Cocks, Esq., W. Grey, Esq., and Miss Hoare, are lords and lady of the manor. Francis Place, the painter, was born here.

DINSDALE, OVER, a tnshp. in the par. of Sockburn, wap. of Allertonshire, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 8½ miles N. of Northallerton, and 2 from Middleton and Dinsdale railway station. It is situated near the river Tees, opposite Lower Dinsdale.

DINTHILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Alkmond, in the co. of Salop, 3 miles W. of Shrewsbury. It is joined to Preston.

DINTING, a tnshp. in the par. of Glossop, hund. of High Peak, in the co. of Derby, 9 miles N.W. of Chapel-le-Frith. It is a station on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway. It takes its name from Dinting, a tributary of the Etherow, and has some calico printing works.

DINTON, a par. in the hunds. of Aylesbury, Ashendon, and Desborough, in the co. of Buckingham, 4 miles S.W. of Aylesbury, and 6 N.E. of Thame. It contains a petrifying spring called Holywell. The surface is undulating, and the low grounds are watered by the river Thame. The subsoil is chiefly limestone and ironstone, covered by a rich loam. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £529, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is an ancient edifice, with a curious arch at the S. entrance, and contains an old font. Sir Simon Mayne, one of the judges of King Charles I., lies buried here. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, and a National school. Dinton Hall, the seat of Mrs. R. Goodall, is an object of much interest, from

its historical associations. A variety of fossils and geological specimens are found here, chiefly of the *Cardium* and *Buccinum* genera. Remains of a castle surrounded by fir-trees are in the neighbourhood.

DINTON, a par. in the hund. of Warminster, in the co. of Wilts, 4½ miles W. of Wilton, and 9 W. of Salisbury. It is situated on the river Nadder, and is a station on the London, Yeovil, and Exeter branch of the London and South-Western railway, and is a meet for the South Wilts hounds. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. with the cur. of Teffont-Magna, £110, in the patron. of Magdalen College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a decorated chancel, and a good Norman font. There is a Dissenting chapel and a parochial school. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £390, and the vicarial for £360. The Dean and Canons of Windsor receive a rent-charge of £84 10*s*. Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, was born here.

DINWOODIE, a chplry. in the par. of Applegarth, in the co. of Dumfries, Scotland, 4 miles S. of Wamphray. It is a station on the Caledonian railway.

DIPPENHALL, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Crondall, in the co. of Hants, 1½ mile W. of Farnham.

DIPPLE, a par. joined to Speymouth, Elgin, Scotland.

DIPTFORD, a par. in the hund. of Stanborough, in the co. of Devon, 5 miles S.W. of Totnes. It is situated on the river Avon, and near the road from Exeter to Plymouth. Slate for roofing is quarried. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £532, in the patron. of Miss C. Taylor. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The charities amount to £53 per annum. There is a parochial school. Diptford is a meet for the South Devon harriers. A fair is held in June.

DIPTON, a vil. in the tnshp. of Collierley, par. of Lanchester, in the co. of Durham, 7 miles S.W. of Gateshead.

DIRHAM-CUM-HINTON, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Grumbalds-Ash, in the co. of Gloucester, 4 miles N.W. of Marshfield, and 7 N. of Bath station. It is situated on the river Boyd. This was the scene of a battle between Ceawlin, the Saxon, and the Britons, in which the latter were defeated, and two of their kings slain. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £520, in the patron. of Colonel Blathwayt. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an old structure with square tower, in the early English style of architecture. There is an endowed school for boys and girls. There are remains of what is supposed to have been a Saxon camp in the neighbourhood, called Barhill Camp.

DIRLETON, a par. in the co. of Haddington, Scotland. It contains the vils. of Dirleton, Gulane, Kingston, and Fenton. It is bounded on the W. and N. by the Firth of Forth, and on the other sides by the pars. of Aberlady, North Berwick, and Athelstanford. It has an extreme length from E. to W. of 5½ miles, with an extreme breadth of 4½ miles. The surface consists of flat sandy links lying between the sandy beach on the coast and the cultivated land. Towards Gulane Point the coast is rocky, and encroachments have been made on the cultivated land by the drifting of the sand. Mrs. Hamilton Nisbet Ferguson is the proprietor of about two-thirds of the lands of the parish, and the superior of nearly the whole. Her residence of Archerfield is the only mansion. The road from Edinburgh to North Berwick traverses The parish, as does also the North Berwick branch of the North British railway, which has a station in the village. In 1298 the garrison of Dirleton Castle greatly harassed the march of the English army under Edward I., and surrendered, after a determined resistance, to Antony Beck, Bishop of Durham. This castle remained from the 12th century till the end of the 14th century in the possession of the family of De Vaux. Sir Walter Halyburton, who had succeeded his father in the estate of Dirleton in 1392, was created Lord Dirleton in 1440. In 1606 the title and estate passed into the family of Ruthven, but after the Gowrie conspiracy it was bestowed on Sir Thomas Erskine, then created Baron Dirleton, who had rendered active assistance against the conspirators. During the civil wars in 1650, Monk besieged and took a party of moss-troopers in Dirleton Castle. After the Restoration the castle became the property of Sir John Nisbet, and his male heirs being extinct in the late Mr. Nisbet, of Dirleton, it is now held by his daughter, Mrs. Ferguson, of Raith. This parish is in the presb. of Haddington, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and in the patron. of Mrs. Ferguson. The minister has a stipend of £336. There is also a Free church. The ruins of the old parish church are still existing at Gulane, or Golyn as anciently spelt, and as the parish was originally named. The vil. of Dirleton stands on the road from Edinburgh to North Berwick, 7 miles N. of Haddington. It has been almost entirely rebuilt by Mrs. Ferguson, and the cottages, each surrounded by its own garden, occupy two sides of the village green, the third side being filled by the gardens and ruins of the castle.

DIRPATRICK. *See* Derrypatrick, Ireland.

DISCOVE, or DISCHOVE, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Bruton, in the co. of Somerset, 1 mile S. of Bruton. It is written *Dinescove* in Domesday, at which time it belonged to Harding, the Saxon. In 1711 a Roman tesselated pavement was discovered here.

DISCOYD, or DISCOED, a tnshp. in the par. of Presteign, hund. of Radnor, in the co. of Radnor, 2¾ miles W. of Presteign. It is situated on the river Lug and Offa's Dyke. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, annexed to the rect.* of Presteign. The church is dedicated to St. Michael.

DISERT. *See* Desert, also Kells.

DISEWORTH, a par. in the western div. of the hund. of Goscote, in the co. of Leicester, 6 miles N.W. of Loughborough. The vil. is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £197, in the patron. of the Haberdashers' Company and Christ's Hospital, alternately. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The charities amount to £27, of which £10 goes to Lane's school. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans. There is a free school for boys, and an endowment for the education of nine girls. The astronomer Lilly was born here in 1602.

DISGARTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangwym, in the co. of Denbigh, 6 miles W. of Corwen.

DISHCOMB, a hmlt. in the par. of South Tawton, in the co. of Devon, 2½ miles E. of Oakhampton.

DISHFORTH, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Topcliffe, wap. of Hallikeld, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 3½ miles N. of Boroughbridge, and 2½ from Topcliffe. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £80, in the patron. of the Vicar of Topcliffe. The church is a stone structure. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, also an endowed school. Colonel George Wyndham is lord of the manor.

DISHLEY, a chplry. in the par. of Thorpacre, hund. of West Goscote, in the co. of Leicester, 2 miles N.W. of Loughborough, near the Midland railway. It is situated on the river Soar and Loughborough canal. The living is a don. cur. united with Thorpacre. There is an ancient chapel. Bakewell the agriculturist was a native of this place.

DISLEY or DISTLEY-STANLEY, a chplry. in the par. of Stockport, hund. of Macclesfield, in the co. of Chester, 6½ miles S.E. of Stockport. It is a station on the Buxton line. The vil. is situated near the Peak Forest canal. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £117, in the patron. of H. Leigh, Esq. The church, dedicated to All Saints, was rebuilt in 1558. It contains several stained-glass windows. The charities amount to £7 per annum. Lord Somers is lord of the manor.

DISS, a hund. in the co. of Norfolk, contains Burston, Bressingham, Diss, Diekleburgh, Fersfield, Frenze, Roydon, Gissing, Shelfanger, Scole, Shimpling, Thorpe-Parva, Thelveton, St. Mary and St. Margaret, Tivetshall, and Winfarthing, comprising 25,450 acres.

DISS, a par. and market town in the hund. of Diss, in

the co. of Norfolk, 21 miles S.W. of Norwich, and 94½ from London by the Great Eastern line. It is situated on the river Waveney, and contains Westbrook Green, Diss, Heywood, and Walcot Green. It was a royal manor, formerly called *Disce*, or *Dice*, and was given by Edward I. to the Fitzwalters. There are many good houses in the town, which consists of several broad streets, macadamised and lighted with gas. It is well supplied with water, and has a thriving appearance. Some of the inhabitants are weavers of drabbets, sheeting, coarse cloth, and sacking, and there are two large breweries. There is a handsome corn exchange, Attached to it is the corn hall, a fine structure, 77 feet by 42, and 27 in height, containing a library of from 2,000 to 3,000 volumes. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £715, in the patron. of the Rev. C. R. Manning. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a large handsome building, with square tower containing eight bells and chimes. In the interior are several monuments, a fine stone font and oak pulpit, and some stained-glass windows. The charities amount to £187 per annum. The Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, Unitarians, Primitive Methodists, and Quakers have chapels. There are National schools for boys and girls, an industrial school for girls, and denominational schools for Baptists and Wesleyans. A well, supplying one of the breweries, is said to be bored to the depth of 615 feet. The Earl of Albemarle is lord of the manor. Ralph de Diceto and Friar Walter of Diss were natives, as also John Shelton, poet-laureate to Henry VIII., and also Rector of Diss. Nearly in the centre of the parish is a mere of about 5 acres in extent, abounding in eels. A cattle fair is held on the 8th November, and a statute fair on the third Friday in September. Market day is Friday, when much business is transacted in corn.

DISSERTH, a par. in the hund. of Colwyn, in the co. of Radnor, 4½ miles N.W. of Builth. It is situated on the river Wye, and contains Howey and Trecoed. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. with the rect. of Bettws-Disserth, £310, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Cewydd. The charities amount to £2 per annum.

DISSINGTON, NORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Newburn, in the co. of Northumberland, 10 miles W. of Newcastle upon-Tyne. It is situated on the river Pont, and was the seat of the Delavels. There was formerly a chapel here.

DISSINGTON, SOUTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Newburn, in the co. of Northumberland, 1 mile from North Dissington. Dissington Hall is the seat of the Collingwood family.

DISTINGTON, or DISSINGTON, a par. in the ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, in the co. of Cumberland, 7 miles N.E. of Whitehaven, and 4 S. of Workington. It is situated near the coast, and contains coal-pits and quarries of limestone. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the manufacture of linen, thread, hats, and edge tools. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £301, in the patron. of the Earl of Lonsdale. The church is an old structure. The charities amount to £3 per annum. There are chapels for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans, also a parish school. The ruins of Hayes Castle, formerly the residence of the Moresby family, are near the village.

DISTLEY. *See* DISLEY STANLEY, co. Chester.

DITCHAMPTON, a hmlt. in the pars. of South Burcombe and Wilton, in the co. of Wilts, near Wilton. It is situated on the river Wiley. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Salisbury. The church, which was dedicated to St. Andrew, has been pulled down.

DITCHBURN, EAST AND WEST, a tnshp. in the par. of Eglingham, N. div. of the ward of Coquetdale, in the co. of Northumberland, 5½ miles N.W. of Alnwick. There was anciently a fortified tower here. The property once belonged to Admiral Lord Collingwood. R. Dand, Esq., is lord of the manor of East, and J. F. Carr, Esq., of West, Ditchburn.

DITCHEAT, a par. in the hund. of Whitstone, in the co. of Somerset, 4½ miles S. of Shepton-Mallet, and 2½ N.W. of Castle Cary station. It is situated on the river Brue, and contains Lottisham, Alhampton, and Wraxall. A silk-mill employs more than 50 persons. The old Roman Fosse Way skirts the parish on the N.W. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £775, in the patron. of the Rev. W. Leir. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is in the early English style of architecture, and is built of blue lias stone. It consists of nave, transept, aisles, porch, and tower with six bells and a clock. There is a Wesleyan chapel, and a free school for both sexes. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £775. There is a petrifying spring near this place. A farmer, named Williams, was born here in 1765 without arms; he dressed, wrote, cut his hay, &c., with his feet.

DITCHELLING, or DITCHLING, a par. in the hund. of Street, rape of Lewes, in the co. of Sussex, 7 miles N. of Brighton, and 1¼ mile from Hassock's Gate station. It is situated near a British camp, on the Roman way to Pevensey, and was formerly a market town of some note. It is now an inconsiderable village, containing several curious old houses of timber and plaster. On the common is a small pottery. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £200, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. The Unitarians have a chapel. There is a National school for both sexes. The charities amount to about £46 per annum. Ditchelling Beacon, the most elevated ridge of the South Downs, is 858 feet above the level of the sea, and commands a view over the English Channel and the Isle of Wight. Fairs are held on the 5th August and 12th October.

DITCHES WITH LOWE, a tnshp. in the par. of Wem, hund. of North Bradford, in the co. of Salop, 1 mile N.W. of Wem.

DITCHFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Stamfordshoe, in the co. of Northampton, 2 miles from Wellingborough. It is situated near the river Nen, and is a station on the Peterborough section of the London and North-Western railway.

DITCHFORD, or LOWER DITCHFORD, a chplry. in the par. of Stretton-on-the-Foss, in the co. of Gloucester, 3 miles S.W. of Shipston-on-Stour. It is situated near the Roman Fosse Way, and was the site of a friary. Before 1642 it formed a separate parish, but the church having fallen into decay, it was demolished, and the living annexed to the neighbouring parish of Stretton.

DITCHFORD, or HIGHER DITCHFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Blockley, hund. of Oswaldslow, in the co. of Gloucester, 2 miles N. of Moreton-in-the-Marsh, and 4 S.W. of Shipston-on-Stour.

DITCHINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Loddon, in the co. of Norfolk, 3½ miles S.E. of Loddon, and 12 S.E. of Norwich. It is situated near the river Waveney. More than half of the inhabitants are employed in a silk-mill, the rest in agriculture. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £482, in the patron. of Lord H. Howard's executors. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, contains two old brasses and a stained-glass window. The charities amount to £109 per annum. There are National and infant schools. The Duke of Norfolk and J. Bedingfield, Esq., are lords of the manor.

DITCHLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Spelsbury, in the co. of Oxford, 4 miles N.W. of Woodstock. There is a fine collection of paintings and marbles at Ditchley Park, the seat of Viscount Dillon. William, Lord Rochester, was born at Ditchley.

DITCHLING. *See* DITCHELLING, co. of Sussex.

DITCHMARSH, a hmlt. in the par. of Thorne, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 25 miles S.S.E. of York.

DITTERIDGE, a par. in the hund. of Chippenham, in the co. of Wilts, 6½ miles W.S.W. of Chippenham, and 5½ N.E. of Bath. It is situated near the Great Western railway. There is no village. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £131, in the patron. of W. Northey, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The church is very ancient. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £86 13*s.*

DITTISHAM, a par. in the hund. of Coleridge, in the co. of Devon, 3 miles N.W. of Dartmouth, its post town. It is situated on the river Dart, which is here navigable, and contains the hmlt. of Capton. The greater part of the land is arable, but there are extensive apple orchards. Building stone is quarried. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £444, in the patron. of the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe. The church, dedicated to St. George, is an ancient structure, with a tower containing six bells. In the interior is a stone pulpit of elegant workmanship. The Independents have a chapel. There is a National school for both sexes. Sir H. P. Seale is lord of the manor.

DITTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Stoke Poges, hund. of Stoke, in the co. of Bucks, 2 miles N. of Slough. The chapel-of-ease is dedicated to St. Mary.

DITTON, a par. in the hund. of Larkfield, lathe of Aylesford, in the co. of Kent, 1 mile S.E. of Larkfield, and 4 miles N.W. of Maidstone, its post town and railway station on the North Kent line. Hops are extensively cultivated in the neighbourhood. There is a mansion close by, which is said to have been formerly an abbey founded by Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, in the reign of William Rufus. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £298, in the patron. of the Earl of Aylesford. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a small structure, with tower at the western end. It has been recently repaired and enlarged. Here is a National school. E. L. Betts, Esq., is lord of the manor. The charities amount to £4 per annum.

DITTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Prescot, hund. of West Derby, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 1½ mile N.W. of Runcorn, and 5½ miles S.E. of Prescot. It is a station on the Manchester, Warrington, and Garston section of the London and North-Western railway. It contains the hmlt. of Haigh Green. The chief employment of the inhabitants is the manufacture of watch tools and watch-works.

DITTON, or DITCHTON FEN, a par. in the hund. of Flendish, in the co. of Cambridge, 2 miles N.E. of Cambridge, its post town. It is situated on the river Cam, and the railway to Ely passes through the parish. This was formerly a market town, by virtue of a charter granted to the bishops of Ely in 1270. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £404, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The tithes were commuted under an Enclosure Act in 1803. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum. An almshouse for six widows was built in 1665 by one of the Willeys family.

DITTON, LONG, a par. in the hund. of Kingston, in co. of Surrey, 2½ miles S.W. of Kingston-upon-Thames, its post town. It includes the hmlt. of Talworth. The South-Western railway passes near the village, and the Lambeth water-works are situated partly in this parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £474, in the patron. of New College, Oxford. The church is a modern brick structure, dedicated to St. Mary. The Earl of Lovelace is lord of the manor.

DITTON PRIORS, a par. partly within the liberty of Wenlock borough, and partly in the hund. of Munslow, in the co. of Salop, 8 miles S.W. of Bridgnorth, its post town, and 13 S.W. of Ludlow. It is situated to the E. of the Brown Clee hills, and contains the tnshps. of Middleton-with-Netchwood Common and Ruthall-with-Ashfield, also the hmlts. of Great Hudwick, Powkesmoor, Oakwood, and Derrington. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £147, in the patron. of R. Canning, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient stone structure, with tower, wooden spire, and four bells. It contains an ancient font, a brass, and some monuments of very old date. The charities amount to £6 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Philip Henry Howard, Esq., is lord of the manor, and owner of most of the soil. Fairs are held on the 10th May and 15th October for cattle, &c.

DITTON, or DITCHTON WOOD, a par. in the hund. of Chesterley, in the co. of Cambridge, 3 miles S. of Newmarket. An old trench, called the Devil's Ditch, passes through the parish. It includes the hmlt. of Little Ditton. The living is a vic. consolidated with the rect. of St. Mary, Newmarket. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The tithes were commuted under an Enclosure Act in 1813. The charities produce about £3 per annum.

DIXTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Alderton, in the co. of Gloucester, 3 miles N.W. of Winchcomb. There are some remains of an ancient chapel. Dixton House is the principal residence.

DIXTON-HADNOCK, a hmlt. in the par. of Dixton-Newton, as below.

DIXTON-NEWTON, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Skenfreth, in the co. of Monmouth, 1 mile N.E. of Monmouth. It is situated on the river Wye, and contains the hmlts. of Dixton-Hadnock and Wyesham. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £223, in the patron. of E. Machen, Esq.

DOAGH, a grange and postal vil. in the bar. of Upper Antrim, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It is situated near Sixmile Water, and is a station on the Belfast and Northern Counties railway, and contains Ballyclare. The surface is boggy, but the arable portion good. Fishwick Lodge, close by, is a hunting-box of the Marquis of Donegal. Here is a dispensary within the Antrim Poor-law Union, and a commodious inn.

DOAHBEG, a vil. in the bar. of Kilmacrenan, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 5 miles N.W. of Carrickhart. It is situated on Sheephaven Harbour.

DOBBIN HILL, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Ecclesall-Bierlow, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles S.W. of Sheffield.

DOBCROSS, a chplry. united with Saddleworth, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles N.E. of Ashton-under-Lyne. It is situated on the Huddersfield canal, and the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway passes through the place. The inhabitants are mostly employed in the stocking trade. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £151, in the patron. of the Vicar of Rochdale.

DOCHART, a lake, a river, and a glen, in the N.W. corner of the co. of Perth, Scotland. The lake is about 3 miles in length, and the river, after leaving it and traversing the glen for 10 miles, passes an old castle of the Campbells, and falls into the W. end of Loch Tay.

DOCK, a suburb of the borough of Llanelly, in the hund. of Carnwallon, in the co. of Carmarthen, 13 miles S.E. of Carmarthen. It is situated at the mouth of the river Llougher, which here forms an extensive dock and floating basin, with 24 feet water, and a breakwater outside. The Llanelly railway and dock has a station here.

DOCKENFIELD, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Lower Alton, in the co. of Hants, 6 miles E. of Alton.

DOCKER, a hmlt. in the par. of Whittington, hund. of Lonsdale South of the Sands, in the co. of Lancaster, 4 miles S.W. of Kirkby Lonsdale.

DOCKER, a tnshp. in the par. and ward of Kendal, in the co. of Westmoreland, 2 miles S.W. of Low Gill, and 4½ N.E. of Kendal. It is situated near the river Mint, and the Carlisle railway. Lord Lonsdale is the principal landowner.

DOCKING, a par. and market town in the hund. of Smithdon, in the co. of Norfolk, 6 miles S.W. of Burnham Market. It is about 6 miles from the sea-coast, and includes the manor of Summerfield, which was a separate parish and town of some importance at the time of the Norman Survey. The alien priory of Docking is said by Tanner to have belonged to the abbey of Ivry, in Normandy. The old Lynn and Wells road passes through the town. It was formerly called Dry Docking on account of the bad supply of water, but the evil has been remedied by sinking three wells, upwards of 200 feet deep, by which a good supply of pure water is obtained. There are a police station and Union workhouse. Petty sessions are held here. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £459, in the patron. of Eton College, on the nomination of the

Bishop of Norwich. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a lofty embattled tower. It contains a sculptured font, stained-glass windows, and monuments to the Hare family. The register commences in 1558. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and there are National and Sunday schools. Sir W. Ffolkes, Bart., is lord of the manor. Market day is Saturday.

DOCKINGFIELD, a tythg. in the par. of Fensham, hund. of Alton, in the co. of Hants, 5 miles S.W. of Farnham.

DOCKLOW, a par. in the hund. of Wolphy, in the co. of Hereford, 5 miles E. by S. of Leominster, its post town and railway station on the Shrewsbury and Hereford line, and 15 N.E. of Hereford. It is situated on the turnpike-road from Worcester to Leominster, on a branch of the river Wye, and contains the tnshp. of Feucott, with the hmlts. of Uphampton and Hampton Wafer. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. Stone for building is quarried. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Hereford, annexed to that of Stoke Prior. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is an ancient structure, covered with ivy. In the neighbourhood may be seen traces of a British camp. John Arkwright, Esq., is lord of the manor.

DOCKROYD, a hmlt. in the par. of Keighley, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3¼ miles S.W. of York.

DOCKWRAY, or DOCKRAY, a constablewick, in the par. of Penrith, in the co. of Cumberland, 8 miles E. of Keswick. It is situated on the Airey Force Water, and commands a fine view of Ulleswater. Dockwray Hall was formerly the seat of the Docwra family.

DODBROOKE, a par. in the hund. of Coleridge, in the co. of Devon, 12 miles S. of Totnes. Kingsbridge is its post town, from which it is separated by a small brook called the Dod. Coasting vessels come up to the southern side of the town, where there is a quay. It is celebrated for "white ale," which is said to have been first brewed here by a German surgeon. The town, situated on the slope of a hill, is indifferently built, but well supplied with water. It obtained a charter from Henry III. conceding the privilege of a weekly market and an annual fair. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £183, in the patron. of the Rev. C. G. Owen. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket, is an ancient structure, with tower containing four bells. There are National and British schools for both sexes. The charities amount to £16 per annum. A market for cattle is held on the third Wednesday in every month, and a fair on the Wednesday before Palm Sunday.

DODCOTT-CUM-WILKESLEY, a tnshp. and chplry. in the pars. of Audlem and Wrenbury, hund. of Nantwich, in the co. palatine of Chester, 3½ miles S.W. of Audlem. Whitchurch is its post town. It contains the hmlts. of Burley-Dam and Wilkesley. Combermere Abbey, a monastery of the Benedictine Order, was founded here about the middle of the 12th century by Hugh de Malbank; at the Dissolution its revenue was valued at £258 6*s.* 6*d.* The site was granted by Henry VIII. to an ancestor of Viscount Combermere, whose family seat, built out of the ruins of the old monastery, occupies a spot on the margin of Combermere Lake, from which he takes his title of baron. At Burlem Down is a chapel dedicated to St. Michael, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £100, in the patron. of Viscount Combermere, who is lord of the manor, and owner of the whole of the soil. The parochial charities produce about £55 per annum.

DODDENHAM, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Doddingtree, in the co. of Worcester, 3 miles S. of Martley, and 7 W. of Worcester. It is situated on the river Teme, and contains the hmlts. of Easinghope, Gurnock, Devil's Leap, Hypsmoor, Holling and Newton, Hayne's Green, and Want's Green. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, annexed to the rect.* of Knightwick, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester, who are lords of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was erected in the middle of the last century.

DODDERHILL, a par. partly in the upper div. of the hund. of Halfshire, and partly in Droitwich borough, in the co. of Worcester, half a mile N.E. of Droitwich. It is situated on the road to Bromsgrove, and near the Midland railway, which has a station at Droitwich. The par. contains the ext. par. place of Crutch, and the hmlts. of Rashwood, Astwood, Impney, and the vil. of Wychbold. William de Dovere founded a hospital here for a master and poor brethren, *temp.* Edward I., which was called St. Augustine de Wich. It was under the government of the Prior of Worcester, and at the suppression of free chapels, in the reign of Edward VI., was valued at £21 11*s.* 8*d.* The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. with the cur. of Elmbridge annexed, £500, in the patron. of — Jackson, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Augustine, is a curious structure, with a tower and six bells, and contains monumental tablets to the Penrices, Amphlets, Holbeches, and other families. It was partially destroyed in the parliamentary war, but has since been rebuilt. The Independents have a chapel, and there is a National school for both sexes. Sir John Pakington, Bart., M.P., is lord of the manor.

DODDERSHALL, a hmlt. in the par. of Quainton, in the co. of Bucks, 6 miles S.W. of Winslow. Doddershall Park is the principal seat.

DODDINGHURST, a par. in the hund. of Barstable, in the co. of Essex, 3 miles S. of Ongar, and 4 N. of Brentwood, its railway station and post town. It contains the hmlt. of Doddinghurst List. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The greater portion of the soil is a deep, rich loam. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £624, in the patron. of W. Manbey, Esq. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a small edifice, with square wooden tower, shingle spire, and three bells. The parochial charities produce about £15 per annum, besides Pope's almshouse. There are day and Sunday schools, maintained by the rector, through whom a new school was built in 1857.

DODDINGTON, a par. in the hund. of North Witchford, Isle of Ely, in the co. of Cambridge, 2 miles S.W. of the Wimblington station on the Great Eastern railway, and 4 N. of Chatteris. It is situated on the main road from the latter town to March, its post town, and contains Benwick, Wimblington, and the North Witchford Union workhouse. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. with the curs. of March and Benwick annexed, £7,306, in the patron. of Sir H. Peyton, Bart., who is also lord of the manor. The benefice is the richest in the kingdom. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The Baptists and Methodists have each a chapel. There is an endowed free school, and a National charity school for both sexes. The charities amount to £903 per annum, which includes Walden's school.

DODDINGTON, a tnshp.-in the par. of Wybunbury, hund. of Nantwich, in the co. palatine of Chester, 5 miles S.E. of Nantwich, its post town and railway station on the Crewe and Shrewsbury section of the London and North-Western line. Doddington was made a parliamentary garrison in the civil war of the 17th century, and was taken for the king by Lord Byron in January, 1644, but soon after surrendered. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, in the patron. of Sir H. D. Broughton, Bart. Near it are the ruins of Doddington Castle, built in 1364, where are preserved statues of Lord Audley and his four Cheshire squires, who distinguished themselves at the battle of Poictiers.

DODDINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Teynham, lathe of Scray, in the co. of Kent, 5 miles S.E. of Sittingbourne, its post town, and 6 S.W. of Faversham station on the London, Chatham, and Dover railway. The village is small. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £257, in the patron. of the Archdeacon of Canterbury. The church, an ancient structure in the early English style of architecture, is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. Some years ago, whilst undergoing repairs, a full-length portrait of Henry III. in fresco was discovered on the wall, in good

preservation. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel. Colonel Tyler is lord of the manor.

DODDINGTON, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Boothby Graffo, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 3 miles S. of the Saxilby railway station, and 6 from Lincoln, its post town. It is situated on elevated ground, and contains the tnshp. of Whisby. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £180, in the patron. of Colonel Jarvis. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a fine Gothic structure, with tower and spire. G. K. Jarvis, Esq., is lord of the manor. Doddington Hall is a handsome mansion, formerly the seat of the Delaval family.

DODDINGTON, a par. in the E. div. of Glendale ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 3 miles N. of Wooler, its post town, and 13 S.W. of Berwick. It is situated on the banks of the rivers Till and Glen, and contains the tnshps. of Doddington, Ewart, Humbleton, Nesbit, and Earl. There is a spring, yielding an abundant supply of water, called Dod Well, over which is a large stone cross 20 feet high, and in the neighbourhood are several collieries, the property of Lord Ossulstone. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £180, in the patron. of the Duke of Northumberland. The church is an ancient stone structure in the early English style of architecture. There are National and Sunday schools. Remains of a Druidical temple and Danish encampment may be seen; also some carvings on a rock, with traces of a camp, supposed to be Saxon. Lord Tankerville is lord of the manor, and principal owner of the soil. It is a meet for Lord Elcho's hounds.

DODDINGTON, DRY, formerly a par., now deemed a tnshp., in the par. of Westborough, wap. of Loveden, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 1½ mile S. of Claypole station, and 6 miles S.E. of Newark, its post town. It is situated near the river Witham, and the Great Northern railway passes through it. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, annexed to the rect. of the first mediety of Westborough, in the patron. of the Rev. Robert Hall. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient structure, and is a chapel-of-ease to Westborough. The Wesleyans have a chapel. George Nevile, Esq., is lord of the manor.

DODDINGTON, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Hamfordshoe, in the co. of Northampton, 8 miles E. of Northampton, and 2½ S.W. of Wellingborough, its post town. It is pleasantly situated near the river Nen, and the Peterborough branch of the London and North-Western railway passes through it. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, and in the manufacture of boots and shoes. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £165, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Luke, is a commodious stone structure, with an ancient Gothic belfry, doorway, and square tower with five bells. The charities are worth £5 per annum. There is a chapel for Independents, and a large building used as a Sunday school. The Marquis of Northampton is lord of the manor.

DODDINGTREE, a hund. in the N.W. portion of Worcestershire, divided into upper and lower. The former contains the pars. of Acton-Beauchamp, King's Arcley, Clifton-on-Teame, Cotheridge, Eastham, Edvin-Loach, Hanley-William, Great Kyre, Martley, Pritchard Sapey, Walsh Shelsley, Stanford-on-Teame, Suckley, Tenbury, and parts of Bockleton, Shelsley Beauchamp, and Stoke Bliss, comprising 29,920 acres. The lower contains the borough of Bewdley and pars. of Abberley, Astley, Bayton, Doddenham, Mamble, Ribbesford, Rock, Shrawley, Stockton, Great Witley, and part of Shelsley Beauchamp. The hund. comprises 38,040 acres.

DODDISCOMBSLEIGH, a par. in the hund. of Exminster, in the co. of Devon, 6 miles N. of Chudleigh, its post town, and 6 S.W. of Exeter It is situated on the river Teign, and is said to be rich in mineral wealth, especially manganese, but the mines have not been recently worked. It is noted for its cider, which is esteemed the finest in the country. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £312, in the patron. of the Rev. J. Buckingham. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient Gothic structure, with tower containing three bells. The charities amount to £6 per annum, and there are free and Sunday schools.

DODDLESTON, a par. partly in the co. of Flint, North Wales, but chiefly in the lower div. of the hund. of Broxton, and partly in that of Maylor, in the co. palatine of Chester, 5 miles S.W. of Chester, its post town. It contains the tnshps. of Higher and Lower Kinnerton, Doddleston, and Bodidris. The Shrewsbury and Chester branch of the Great Western railway passes through the village before entering Flint. At Balderton Bridge, in this parish, Hugh Cyvelioc, Earl of Chester, defeated the Welsh with great slaughter, and raised a rampart of the heads of the slain. Doddleston Castle, the residence of the Boydells, formerly stood here. The Hall, occupied by the Manley family, was afterwards built upon its site, and during the civil wars was made the head-quarters of the army besieging Chester. A farmhouse now stands on the spot. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £593, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient compact structure with tower, and contains a monument of Baron Ellesmere, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal in the reign of James I. The charities produce about £6 per annum. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. The Marquis of Westminster is lord of the manor.

DODFORD, a par. in the hund. of Fawsley, in the co. of Northampton, 3 miles S.E. of Daventry, 2 N.W. of Weedon, its post town and railway station, and 9 W. of Northampton. Its situation is well adapted to pasture and agriculture, lying in a narrow and well-watered valley. The soil is a deep loam. The Grand Junction canal and the London and North-Western railway pass in the neighbourhood, nearly parallel to the old Roman road, Watling Street. A spring rises here forming a tributary of the Nen. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £223, in the patron. of T. B. Thornton, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The tower contains six bells and a clock which plays the chimes. The font is supposed to be Saxon. In the church are several brasses, one of a Knight Templar, and some curious and interesting monuments. There is an endowed charity school. Sir Charles Knightley, Bt., is lord of the manor.

DODFORD, a hmlt. in the hund. of Upper Halfshire, in the co. of Worcester, 2 miles N.W. of Bromsgrove There are remains of a priory founded in the reign of King John.

DODINGTON, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Grumbalds-Ash, in the co. of Gloucester, 2½ miles S.E. of Chipping Sodbury, its post town, and 4 S.E. of the Yate station on the Gloucester and Bristol railway. The river Frome has its source in this parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £199, in the patron. of Sir C. B. Codrington, Bart. The church is a modern stone structure in the form of a cross. It is dedicated to St. Mary. Lady Codrington supports a school for girls. Dodington House is the seat of Sir C. B. Codrington, lord of the manor. Roman remains have been found in the vicinity.

DODINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Whitchurch, hund. of Bradford, in the co. of Salop, ¼ mile S. of Whitchurch.

DODINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Williton, in the co. of Somerset, 2 miles N.W. of Nether Stowey, its post town, and 9½ N.W. of the Bridgwater station on the Bristol and Exeter railway. It is situated near the Quantock hills. Limestone is found in the neighbourhood. A copper mine was opened here some years back, but subsequently abandoned as unprofitable. Limestone is quarried, chiefly for burning into lime. Fine red and white madrepore is met with in the quarries. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £120, in the patron. of the Duke of Buckingham. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an elegant stone structure in

the later English style, with tower and clock. The register commences in 1648.

DOD LEE, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Longwood, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles W. of Huddersfield.

DODNASH, a hmlt. in the par. of Bentley, incorporation and hund. of Samford, in the co. of Suffolk, 7½ miles S.W. of Ipswich. A priory of Black Canons formerly existed here; its revenue at the Dissolution was £42 18*s.* 8*d.*

DODSLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Leigh, in the co. of Stafford, 5 miles N.W. of Uttoxeter.

DODWELL, a hmlt. united with Luddington, in the par. of Old Stratford, in the co. of Warwick, 2 miles S.W. of Stratford-on-Avon.

DODWORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Silkstone and wap. of Staincross, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles E. of Silkstone, and 2 W. of Barnsley, its post town. It is a railway station on the Barnsley branch of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln line. Several collieries, and some stone quarries, are in operation Linen is made here by the hand-loom. The land is fertile, and the substratum is chiefly coal. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £120, in the patron. of the Vicar of Silkstone. The church, dedicated to St. John, is a modern stone structure, erected in 1842 by subscription, aided by grants from the Incorporated and Pastoral Aid societies. The parochial charities amount to £6 per annum. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel, and there are National and day schools. The Duke of Leeds is lord of the manor.

DOGBY LANE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Kirk-Burton, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles S.E. of Huddersfield.

DOGDYKE, a tnshp. in the par. of Billinghay, first div. of the wap. of Langoe, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 2 miles S.W. of Tattershall. It is a railway station on the Great Northern line. Boston is its post town. It is situated on the river Witham, and had a low marshy soil, but is now well drained. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel.

DOGGER BANK, a great flat sand, stretching across five-eighths of the North Sea, from lat. 54¼° and 55⅔°, long. 1½° E. to 6½°, being about 40 miles broad and 320 long, chiefly of fine sand mixed with ooze, in 7 to 30 fathoms, but generally 15 to 20. To the north, on Fisher's Bank, cod are caught; and a battle between the English and Dutch was fought here in 1781.

DOG ISLAND, in Claggan Bay, in the bar. of Ballinahinch, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It is situated 8 miles N.W. of Clifden, and is much resorted to by fishing craft.

DOGMELL'S, ST., or LLANDYDOCH, a par. in the hund. of Kemess, in the co. of Pembroke, South Wales, 1 mile S.W. of Cardigan. It is situated on the river Teifi, and includes the hmlts. of Bridge-End, Cippen, and Pantygroes. It was anciently a seat of some of the Welsh princes. The village is chiefly inhabited by fishermen. The surrounding scenery is very beautiful, including the now scanty ruins of the once famous abbey of St. Dogmell's, founded by Martin de Tours, and second only in size and importance to Strata Florida. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, of the val. with Llantyd and Monington annexed, of £143, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Thomas, and contains a monument to Bradshaw, to whom Henry VIII. gave the abbey and manor at the Dissolution.

DOGMERSFIELD, a par. in the middle half of the hund. of Odiham, in the co. of Southampton, 2 miles N.E. of Odiham, and 2 S. of Winchfield, its railway station and post town. It is situated close to the Basingstoke canal, and was formerly a seat of the archbishops of Canterbury. The surface is undulating, and the soil varies from a light sand to a stiff clay. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £331, in the patron. of Lady Mildmay. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a modern stone structure. There is a lake here which covers 44 acres. Here Prince Arthur, son of Henry VII., first met Catherine of Arragon on her arrival from Spain. The foundations of an ancient palace have been discovered. Dogmersfield Park contains paintings by Canaletti, Holbein, and other ancient masters.

DOGNOL, a tythg. in the par. of Donhead St. Mary, in the co. of Wilts, 4 miles S. of Hindon.

DOGS-HEAD, a headland at the opening of Claggan Bay, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland.

DOGS, ISLE OF, a marsh in the par. of Stepney, Tower div. of the hund. of Ossulstone, in the co. of Middlesex, 5 miles E.S.E. of St. Paul's. It probably derives its name from the king's hounds having been originally kept here. It is formed by a bend of the river Thames, opposite Greenwich, and is 7 feet below high-water mark. It comprises about 600 acres of rich grazing land, and belongs to the Marquis of Westminster. A ship canal has been cut here, thus avoiding the great curve of the Thames between Limehouse and Blackwall. At the S.E. is a ferry to Greenwich. Seaward's steam factory is at Millwall, and there are extensive iron ship-factories and other manufactories for shipping equipments, besides mills for extracting oil from linseed and for making oil-cake. Chapel-house Farm is on the site of a chapel dedicated to St. Mary, supposed to have been built before the 15th century. There is a place of worship for Independents.

DOGSTHORPE, a hmlt. and chplry. in the par. of St. John Baptist, soke of Peterborough, in the co. of Northampton, 1½ mile N.E. of Peterborough. The chapel-of-ease is dedicated to St. Botolph. There is also a small chapel for Dissenters.

DOGSTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Middlethird, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles S of Cashel. Cahir is its post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel, val. with Knockgraffon, £616, in the patron. of the Marquis of Ormonde. The Roman Catholic chapel here is united to that of Knockgraffon.

DOGWELL'S, ST., a par. in the hund. of Dewisland, in the co. of Pembroke, South Wales, 7 miles N. of Haverford-West. There are some slate-quarries in the neighbourhood. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £71, in the patron. of the dean and chapter, who are lords of the manor. The church is dedicated to St. Dogvael. The parochial charities produce about £8 per annum. There are some Druidical remains, and the ruins of a castle. Sealey House is the principal residence.

DOL-AC-ABERALWEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Corwen, in the co. of Merioneth, North Wales. It is situated near Corwen, and derives the affix to its name from *dôl*, a dale or meadow.

DOL-BA-DARN, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanberis, hund. of Is-Gorfai, in the co. of Carnarvon, North Wales, 7½ miles from Carnarvon. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the slate-quarries and copper-mines. The principal houses are Dol-ba-darn Inn and the Victoria Hotel, both largely frequented by visitors in the summer months. In the vicinity are the lakes of Llyn-Padarn and Llyn-Peris. At the lower end of the latter is the round tower of Dol-ba-darn, built on the site of a more ancient fort possessed by Maelgwyn Gwynedd in the 6th century. From its position at the mouth of the pass, it played an important part in defending the mountainous districts, and was besieged by the Earl of Pembroke in the reign of Edward I., having been garrisoned by Davydd, father of Llewelyn the Great. It is famed as having been for 23 years the prison of Owen Goch. It has long been in ruins, the keep only being left in Leland's time. This is 75 feet high, of rude masonry, built in a cylindrical form, of three stories, entered by a stair against the wall outside of the second stage.

DOL-BEN-MAEN, a par. in the hund. of Evionydd, in the co. of Carnarvon, North Wales, 12 miles from Carnarvon. Copper and manganese ore are found in this district. There used to be an old fort similar to the one at Dol-ba-darn; and on the banks of the Dwyfawr, between Llanystumdwy and Dol-ben-maen, are several

cromlechs. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Bangor, annexed to the rect. of Penmowa, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel. A fair is held on the 26th August.

DOLBRYN, a hmlt. in the par. of Kenarth, in the co. of Carmarthen, near Newcastle-Emlyn.

DOLDREWYN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llandderfel, in the co. of Merioneth, 4 miles N.E. of Bala.

DOLEBANK, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Bishop Thornton, in the West Riding of the co. of York, near Ripon.

DOLFACH, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Builth, in the co. of Brecon, 1½ mile from Builth. It is situated on the little river Dihonw.

DOLFORWYN, a tnshp. in the par. of Bettws, in the co. of Montgomery, 3 miles N.E. of Newton. It is situated on the river Severn, near the Montgomeryshire canal. There are remains of a castle built in the 11th century by Bleddyn-ap-Cynfyn, and granted to the Mortimers. The principal residence is Dolforwyn Hall.

DOLGADFAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanbynmair, in the co. of Montgomery, 9 miles E. of Machynlleth.

DOLGANNED, a tnshp. in the par. of Abergele, in the co. of Denbigh.

DOLGARROG, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanbedr-y-Cennin, in the co. of Carnarvon, 7½ miles from Conway. It is situated on the river Afon-ddu, which rises in Llyn Cwlyd, a long, narrow sheet of water about 4 miles up the mountains.

DOLGEAD, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfair-Caereinion, in the co. of Montgomery.

DOLGELLY, a par., market town, and county town of Merionethshire, in conjunction with Bala, locally situated in the hund. of Talybout, in the co. of Merioneth, North Wales, 16½ miles from Machynlleth, the terminus of the Newtown and Machynlleth railway, from whence access is by coach. A railway is now in course of construction. Dolgelly is situated in a beautiful valley, as its name implies, "the Dale of the Hazel Groves," between the rivers Arran and Wnion, under Cadr-Idris, the summit of which is about 6 miles distant. The par. contains Brithdir, Isaf and Uwchaf, Cefnyr-Owen, Dolgledr, Dyffrydan, and Garthgynfawr, North and South, in all, eight townships. In 1404, at Court Plâs, Owain Glyndwr is said to have held a council, in which he concluded an alliance with Charles, King of France, but archæologists seem to think that the house is not of so ancient a date as to justify the tradition, as it does not appear to be earlier than the 16th century. During the Civil War it was fortified by some royalists, who were defeated by Sir Edward Vaughan. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of the celebrated Welsh flannels, and others of a coarser kind for the American dealers; also in currying and tanning. It is a summer assize town alternately with Bala, which, together, contain about 2,500 inhabitants; and petty sessions are held here. The town itself is mean, and the grey, sombre appearance of its houses would be uninviting were it not for the exquisite beauty of its situation. Besides the county-hall, which contains a portrait of the late Sir Robert Vaughan, there are two banks, a savings-bank, townhall, market-house, county gaol, and house of correction. It is approached by a seven-arched bridge. The Poor-law Union comprises 13 parishes, with a population of about 13,000. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £500, in the patron. of the crown. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has tombs of Chief Baron Richards and of Meiric ab Vychan. Near the church is Moel Orthrwm, a British camp, and Cymmer Abbey. The Independents, Baptists, Wesleyan and Calvinistic Methodists have places of worship here. There is Dr. Ellis's free grammar school, and other charities which amount to about £29 per annum. Market days are Tuesday and Saturday. Fairs are held on the 20th February, 21st April, 11th May, 27th June, 13th August, 29th September, 9th October, 22nd November, and 16th December, for cattle, sheep, horses, cheese, &c.

DOLGLEDR, a tnshp. in the par. of Dolgelly, as above.

DOL-GWDEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Tref-Eglwys, in the co. of Montgomery, 4 miles N. of Llanidloes. It is situated in a vale, near the river Clywedog.

DOLGWYN-FELYN, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Dwyriew, in the co. of Montgomery, 3 miles S. of Llanfair.

DOLL, a vil. in the par. of Machynlleth, in the co. of Montgomery, 2 miles from Machynlleth.

DOLLA, a par. in the bar. of Upper Ormond, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 8 miles S. of Nenagh. It is situated on the Anglesey-road from Tipperary to Nenagh. The surface is hilly, with much bog, and is intersected by the head streams of the river Nenagh. The living is a mensal, and wholly impropriate to the see of Killaloe. This parish has neither church, chapel, nor school. Happy Grove and Travistown are the residences.

DOLLAR, a par. in the co. of Clackmannan, Scotland. It contains a town of its own name, and is bounded by the pars. of Glendevon, Muckhart, Fossaway, Clackmannan, and Tillicoultry. It extends 3 miles in length from N. to S., with a breadth of 1½ mile. The Ochil hills bound it on the N., and the river Devon traverses it from E. to W. The soil in the northern parts of the parish is light and sandy, while that on the banks of the Devon is more clayey. The Ochils afford excellent pasture for sheep. Coal of superior quality is extensively worked. Iron is also abundant, and copper and lead were formerly obtained in the Ochils. Pebbles of agate or chalcedony are occasionally found on a hill called the White Wisp, and silver has been found in a glen to the W. of Castle-Campbell. The chief landowners are Haig of Dollarfield, Murray of Dollarbeg, and the Globe Insurance Company. Besides the above sources of industry, there are two quarries, a bleach-field, a woollen manufactory, and two tile works. A chalybeate spring of extraordinary strength was discovered at Vicar's Bridge in 1830; it is of a brown colour, and very astringent. Its waters contain a solution of the hypersulphate and the persulphate of iron, and sulphate of soda and alumina, together with silica and common salt. The greater part of the parish formerly belonged to the Argyle family, but in 1605 the whole property was granted, except Castle-Campbell and two neighbouring farms. Castle-Campbell has been in ruins since 1645, when the Marquis of Montrose destroyed it. It is still a noble relic of feudal ages, surmounting a round insulated mound, bounded on both sides by a deep and wooded ravine. It is not known when, or by whom, it was first erected. The road from Stirling to Kinross traverses the parish, and there is easy access to the Tillicoultry branch of the Stirling and Dunfermline railway. This parish is in the presb. of Stirling, and synod of Perth and Stirling, and in the patron. of the Globe Insurance Company. The minister has a stipend of £159. There is also a Free church for Dollar and Muckhart. Besides the parish school, Macnab's school, or the Dollar Institution (taught by a principal and nine masters), supplies a good education. The town of Dollar stands on the road from Stirling to Kinross, in the eastern part of the parish, 12 miles N.E. of Stirling, and the same distance S.W. of Kinross. It includes the vils. of Old Dollar and New Dollar. Fairs are held in May, June, August, and October.

DOLLARBURN, a hmlt. in the par. of Manor, in the co. of Peebles, Scotland, 5 miles N.E. of Tweedsmuir.

DOLLAR-LAW, a mountain in the co. of Peebles, Scotland. It lies between the pars. of Manor and Drummelzier, and attains a height of 2,840 feet, commanding an extensive view over the Lothians, Northumberland, and Berwickshire.

DOLLYMOUNT, a vil. in the par of Clontarf, in the bar. of Coolock, in the co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles E. of Dublin.

DOLPHINHOLME, a vil. in the par. of Cockerham, in the co. of Lancaster, 6 miles S. of Lancaster. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, in the patron. of R. Garnett, Esq.

DOLPHIN'S-BARN, a suburban vil. to the city of

Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is situated on the Grand canal, which is crossed here by Camac Bridge, and on the road to Crumlin.

DOLPHINSTON, a vil. in the par. of Prestonpans, in the co. of Haddington, Scotland. It stands 2 miles W. of Tranent, near an old castle, on the road from Edinburgh to Haddington.

DOLPHINTON, a par. in the Upper ward district of the co. of Lanark, Scotland. It is bounded on the N. and E. by Peebleshire, and on the S. and W. by the pars. of Walston and Dunsyre, and is 3 miles long from E. to W., by 2½ broad. It lies at an elevation of about 700 feet above the sea, but is all arable, with the exception of Dolphinton Hill and Keir Hill. The soil is a dry sandy loam. The road from Biggar to Edinburgh intersects the parish, which is in the presb. of Biggar, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and in the patron. of Lord Douglas. The minister has a stipend of £158. Dolphinton is believed to have taken its name from having been the property of Dolfin, eldest brother of Cospatrick, first Earl of Dunbar. Not long after it formed part of the baronial territory of Bothwell, and after that reverted to the crown, and was given by James III. in 1483 to Sir James Ramsay. In 1488 James IV. conferred it on Patrick Hepburn, Lord Hales, the master of his household, in which family it remained until 1567, when it was forfeited along with the other possessions of the Earl of Bothwell. In 1593, on the attainder of Francis Stewart, Earl of Bothwell, it became the property of the ancestors of the present house of Douglas; but for many years, up to the middle of the last century, the greater part of the parish was owned by a family of the name of Brown, who was succeeded in 1755 by Mr. Kenneth M'Kenzie. Major Learmont, one of the soldiers of the Covenant, owned the property of Newholme in this parish, in the churchyard of which he was buried in 1693, in the 88th year of his age.

DOLPHISTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Oxnam, in the co. of Roxburgh, Scotland. It is situated on the right bank of the Jed, 4½ miles S.E. of Jedburgh.

DOLTON, a par. in the hund. of North Tawton, in the co. of Devon, 7 miles S.E. of Bideford, and 7 N.E. of Hatherleigh. Torrington is its post town. It is intersected by the new road from Exeter to Bideford, and is much frequented by different species of birds, among which are the heron, bittern, and quail. The land is chiefly arable, and there are 74 acres of orchard. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £405, in the patron. of the Rev. P. T. Johnson. The church is dedicated to St. Edmund. There is a National school. Fairs were formerly held in March and October, but are at present discontinued.

DOLWAR, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfihangel, in the co. of Montgomery, 5 miles S.W. of Llanfair.

DOLWEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llansaintfraid, co. of Montgomery, 4 miles N.E. of Llanfyllin. It is a station on the Oswestry, Llanidloes, and Newtown railway.

DOL-WYDDELAN, a par. in the hund. of Nant-Conway, in the co. of Carnarvon, 6 miles S.W. of Llanrwst. It is situated on the river Lledr, under Moel Siabod. There are still remains of the old castle in which Llewelyn the Great was born, and which afterwards descended to the Berkenets and the Gwynnes. Of the two towers which existed in Pennant's time, only one remains, with a small portion of a wall of great thickness. The village is one of the rudest and most primitive in Wales, situated in a wild and lovely valley, entirely surrounded by mountains. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £107, in the patron. of Lord Willoughby d'Eresby. The church, dedicated to St. Gwyrelan, was built by Meredydd-ap-Jevan, who is stated to have purchased the castle in the reign of Henry VII. The Independents and Calvinistic Methodists have places of worship here. Fairs are held on the 16th April, 15th August, and 20th September.

DOL-Y-GARROG, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanbedr-y-Cennin, in the co. of Carnarvon, 7 miles S. of Conway. It is pleasantly situated on the river Conway, and contains the hmlt. of Ardda.

DOMGAY, a tnshp. in the par. of Llandysilio, in the co. of Montgomery, 7 miles N.E. of Llanfyllin.

DOMINICK, ST., a par. in the hund. of Middle East, in the co. of Cornwall, 9 miles N.E. of Liskeard, and 2¾ S.E. of Callington. It is situated near the river Tamar, and includes the tnshp. of Halton, where Francis Rous, the Speaker of the House of Commons, and the friend of Cromwell, was born in 1579. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £318, in the patron. of the Rev. F. L. Bazeley. There are remains of a Roman entrenchment in the vicinity, and of a monastery at Baber.

DON, a river in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland. It rises on the eastern slopes of Ben Aven, to the W. of Corgarff, at the head of Strath-Don, and among the mountains which form the south-western boundary of Aberdeenshire. It runs eastward to the N. of the Dee, and in a direction more or less parallel with that river, for a course of 62 miles, until it flows into the German Ocean, a short distance N. of Aberdeen. About a century and a half ago, the channel of the Don was altered to the northward of its former position, and has since been confined by piles to a point eastward of the new bridge of Don and the Brig of Balgownie. There is reason to believe, from the works of Ptolemy and Richard of Cirencester that in ancient times the Don flowed southward along the links to the E. of the towns of Old and New Aberdeen, and joined the river Dee at its mouth before reaching the sea. This river, like its neighbour the Dee, has within the last century been subject to periodical floods or *spates* as they are called in the district. The most notable of these occurred in 1768, 1799, and 1829. They were occasioned by a rainfall of some days' duration, and, happening in the autumn when the crops were still ungathered or growing, committed great devastation on the low and flat grounds bordering the stream. Since the last catastrophe many of the *haughs*, or low grounds, have been protected by embankments. This river, like the Dee, possesses valuable salmon fishings.

DON, a river in the West Riding of the co. of York. It rises in the moors, 6 miles S.W. of Peniston, and runs about 50 miles, past Sheffield, Rotherham, Conisborough, Doncaster, and Thorne, into the river Aire at Goole, near Snaith.

DON, for names with this prefix, *see* also DUN.

DONABATE, a par. and post town in the bar. of Nethercross, in the co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Swords. It is a station on the Drogheda railway. The parish is situated on the shore of the harbour of Malahide. The soil is variable, upon a basis of limestone and porphyry. The town stands on the road from Swords to Portrane, and is said to be of Danish origin. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with Portrane, £93, in the patron. of the Archbishop of Dublin. The church is situated on a neighbouring eminence, and contains a marble monument to Dr. Cobbe, the late Archbishop of Dublin. There is a Roman Catholic chapel. Near the town is Newbridge, once the residence of the Rev. Mr. Pilkington, author of a Dictionary of Painters. Within this mansion are several valuable pictures. Here are ruins of a chapel, containing monuments of the Barnewalls, ancestors of the present Lord Trimleston, whose present seat is Turvey, in this parish.

DONACARNEY, a vil. in the bar. of Lower Duleek, co. Meath, 3 miles E. of Drogheda.

DONACAVEY, or DONOGHEAVY, called also FINDONAGH, a par. in the bars. of Clogher and East Omagh, in the co. of Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, containing Fintona, its post town. It is situated on the road from Omagh to Enniskillin. The service is hilly and bleak, with bog and moor. The soil is of middling quality. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in linen weaving. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Clogher, val. £737, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a commodious building, erected in 1641 in place of the old one, which was destroyed during the wars. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, two meet-

ing-houses for Presbyterians, and one for Wesleyans, also Sunday and other schools. The parish was granted to the Willoughbys as the manor of Castlemain. The principal residences are Derrybard and Ecclesville. Limestone is abundant.

DONADEA, a par. and post town in the bar. of Ikeathy and Oughteranny, in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Clane, and 5 W. of Maynooth. It lies on the W. margin of the Bog of Allen. The surface is rather hilly and woody; the soil indifferent. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Kildare, val. with two others, £124, in the patron. of Sir G. G. Aylmer, Bart. The church was built in 1813 by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. It has a monument to Sir Gerald and Lady Aylmer. The nearest Roman Catholic chapel is at Balrahan. Here are two schools connected with Erasmus Smith's Charity; also other daily schools. Donadea Castle is an ancient stronghold, in 1691 it was held against an attacking party under King James II. by the lady of Sir Andrew Aylmer.

DONAGH, a par. in the bar. of Innishowen, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, containing Carndonagh, its post town. It is situated at the head of Trabregha Bay. The surface is very mountainous and boggy; the highest ground, at Slieve Snaght, rising 2,019 feet above the sea-level. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry, val. £362, in the patron. of the Marquis of Donegal. The church was built in 1769, and restored in 1813. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel, and the Presbyterians have a meeting-house. There are several day schools, one of which is connected with the National Board. On the side of Slieve Snaght is a picturesque cascade. Slate and limestone abound, and there are several abandoned silver mines. The remains of stone crosses and other traces of antiquity are alleged to be the vestiges of an abbey, founded by St. Patrick in 412.

DONAGH, a par. in the bar. of Trough, in the co. of Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 6 miles N. of Monaghan. It is situated on the river Blackwater, and contains Emyvale and Glasslough; the latter is its post town. The surface includes large tracts of bog. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Clogher, val. £245, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1775, and is situated at Glasslough. There are Roman Catholic chapels at Gleronin and Corraghrin, which are united. There are also Presbyterian and Wesleyan meeting-houses, and many Sunday and other schools. Petty sessions are held at Emyvale. Seats—Anketell Grove, Glasslough, Fort Johnston, and Castle Leslie. Many relics of antiquity have been found on the Glasslough estate.

DONAGHADEE, a par., market town, and seaport in the bar. of Ards, in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles N.E. of Newtownards, and 22 from Belfast by the Belfast and County Down railway, which has a branch line to Donaghadee. It is situated on the shores of the Irish Channel, and is a mail-packet station, and the nearest port to Scotland. The soil is good. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the muslin embroidery trades, and in the flax-mills. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Down, val. £362, in the patron. of the primate. The church is an ancient structure built in the form of a cross; the tower was added in 1833. The Presbyterians and Methodists have chapels, and there are National and parochial schools. The town contains police and coastguard stations, a hospital, magazine, court-house, and dispensary. Manor-courts are held here, and petty sessions every Wednesday. There is a commodious landing station. The small natural harbour has been enlarged to about 200 yards square; it is 16 feet deep, and is defended by two piers, with a steady red light, put up in 1836, which has a range of 12 miles. The principal residences are Donaghadee House, Wooburn House, and Carrowdore Castle. Near the harbour is a large rath. Fairs are held on the 13th June, 16th August, 10th October, and the second Saturday in December.

DONAGHCLONEY, a par. in the bar. of Lower Iveagh, in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Moira. Waringstown is its post town. It is situated on the road from Lurgan to Banbridge. The surface has some bog and a good soil. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dromore, val. £180, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is situated at Waringstown, and was founded by William Waring in 1680, enlarged in 1733, and again in 1830. Divine service is also held in several of the schoolrooms. The Presbyterians have a meeting-house. There are three schools assisted by the London Hibernian Society, one in connection with the National Board, and several others. The chief seat is Waringstown House, which was occupied in 1688 by a party of Irish insurgents until the following year, when they were routed by Schomberg; others are Woodville, Milltown, Rosemount Valley, &c.

DONAGHCUMPER, or DONACOMPER, a par. in the bar. of North and South Salt, in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. Clondalkin is its post town. It is situated on the river Liffey, and contains Celbridge and Templeplace. It is traversed by the road from Dublin to Clare. The living is partly united to Clondalkin, and partly to Kildrought, val. £430, in the patron. of the archbishop. The principal seats are St. Wolstan's, Newtown, Primrose Hill, Elin Hall, Coolfitch, and Newbridge. A substantial bridge crosses the river here. Remains of a priory, founded by Adam de Hereford in 1202, and dedicated to St. Wolstan, Bishop of Worcester, may be seen.

DONAGHEDY, a par. in the bar. of Lower Strabane, in the co. of Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 5 miles N.E. of Strabane. Dunamanna is its post town. The soil is rich, with a substratum of limestone and clay-slate. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in weaving linen and in agriculture. Loughs Ash and Moore are within this parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry, val. £1,534, in the patron. of the Marquis of Abercorn. The church, erected in 1788, stands about half a mile from the ruins of the ancient structure. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel united to that of Leckpatrick, and four Presbyterian meeting-houses. There are numerous schools within the parish, one or two of which are respectively connected with the National Board and the London Hibernian Society. This parish was granted by James I. to the Drummond family, who built a castle here. The Marquis of Abercorn, who is part owner, takes the title of Baron Mountcastle from an old seat here, in ruins, conferred on "Captain Hamilton," an earl, who commanded at the siege of Derry. Other seats are Thornhill, Fairview, Grangefoyle, Dullexon, and Earlsgift. There are some curious artificial caves.

DONAGHENRY, a par. in the bar. of Middle Dungannon, in the co. of Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. Stewartstown is its post town. It includes the market town of Stewartstown, part of Coal Island and Lough Roughan. The surface is hilly, but the soil good. The parish was given by James I. to Sir A. Stewart, who built a castle for its defence near Stewartstown. The forces of James II. encamped on the shores of Lake Ardpatrick, while on their route to Derry. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. £181, in the patron. of Robert King, Esq. The church, situated in Stewartstown, was built in 1694 and enlarged in 1822. There is a chapel-of-ease at Coal Island. The parish contains two Roman Catholic chapels, united to that of Ballyclog; also Presbyterian and Methodist meeting-houses, and several schools. The principal seats are Donaghenry House and Anketell Lodge. Lime and building stone are abundant. At Annahone are some extensive coal-mines, now abandoned. Here are ruins of a large castle, founded by Lord-Deputy Sidney, *temp.* Elizabeth. It was occupied by the Earl of Tyrone, and again in 1641 by Sir Phelim O'Neal. In the vicinity are extensive Druidical remains.

DONAGHMORE, a par. in the bars. of Duhallow and Barrymore, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Clonakilty. Timoleague is its post town.

It is situated on the E. shore of Clonakilty Bay, at the head of a peninsula, and contains the headland known as Seven Heads. It has a bold coast line, open to the Atlantic, and is a coastguard station. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ross, val. £125, in the patron. of the bishop. There is no church, but public worship is held at the coastguard barrack. Here is a hedge-school. Good slate is extensively quarried. There are remains of a rath; and a square tower and burial-place seem to indicate the site of the ancient church.

DONAGHMORE, or DONOUGHMORE, a par. in the bars. of Barretts and East Muskerry, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 13 miles W.N.W of Cork, on the road to Kenturk. Coachford is its post town. It is situated on the base of the Boghra mountains. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. £835, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is of ancient foundation. Here are two Roman Catholic chapels (united), two Sunday and six day schools. There is a police station, manor court, and dispensary, within the Macroom Poor-law Union. Petty sessions are held once a month. The principal residences are Donaghmore House and Derry. The Dripsey rivulet rises in the interior. Fairs, 12th May and 21st November.

DONAGHMORE, a par. in the bar. of Raphoe, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Lifford. Castlefinn is its post town. It is situated on the river Finn. The surface is hilly and boggy. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry, val. £1,669, in the patron. of the Irvings. The church, which is of ancient foundation, is situated near Castlefinn. There is a chapel-of-ease at Crossroads, and three Presbyterian meeting-houses, and three united Roman Catholic chapels are within the parish. There are several schools in the parish, many of which are assisted by charitable societies. Dismullyduff Mountain and Lough Mourne are on the borders. The principal seats are Edenmore, Summerhill, Monellan, Woodland, Mounthall, Weddingtown, and Finnlodge.

DONAGHMORE, a par. in the bar. of Upper Iveagh, in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles N. of Newry. Loughbrickland is its post town. It is situated on the road from Dublin to Belfast. The surface consists of excellent soil. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in linen-weaving. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dromore, val. £397, in the patron. of the primate. The church was built by Primate Boulter in 1741; it received the addition of a tower in 1828. There are Roman Catholic chapels at Barr and Glen (united). The Presbyterians have a meeting-house, and there are National schools, and five pay day schools. The principal seats are Beach Hill, Fivemile Hill, Sheepbridge House, Fourmile House, Drumantinc, and Grove. The Iveagh, or Danes' Castle, forms part of the western boundary of this parish. In 1641, Glen, or Glynwood, was the scene of a massacre, nearly 1,300 Protestants being butchered by a party of Roman Catholics who had concealed themselves in a neighbouring copse. A curious cross in the churchyard marks the entrance to an artificial cave of some extent. Fairs are held on the first Friday in every month.

DONAGHMORE, a par. and post town in the bar. of North Salt, in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S.E. of Maynooth. It is situated on the Royal canal. The living is partly united to the benefice of Kildrought, and partly to that of Clondalkin, in the dioc. of Dublin. In the Roman Catholic arrangement it is included in the union of Celbridge. On the banks of the canal are the ruins of the old church.

DONAGHMORE. *See* BALLYRAGGET, co. Kilkenny.

DONAGHMORE, a par. in the bar. of Clanwilliam, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Limerick, its post town. The surface consists of good land, and is traversed by the road from Limerick to Cork. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Limerick, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Cahiravalla. There is a daily school. The principal residences are South Hill, Clonlong, and Ballyseeda. The old church is now a picturesque ruin; within its walls are several tombs, including monuments of the Roches.

DONAGHMORE, a par. in the bar. of Lower Navan, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It contains part of Navan its post town. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Blackwater and Boyne. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Navan £566, in the patron. of the crown. Here is a day school, supported by private subscriptions and the National Board. In the Roman Catholic arrangement this parish is united to Navan. The principal seats are Black Castle, Ratholdron Castle, and Nevinstown. A round tower, some 100 feet high and 66 feet round, is said to mark the site of an abbey founded by St. Patrick. Over the doorway is a piece of sculpture representing the crucifixion of our Saviour.

DONAGHMORE, a par. in the bar. of Ratoath, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Ratoath its post town. It is situated on the road from Dublin to Slane, and contains the townland of Robertstown. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Ratoath, £595, in the patron. of the crown and T. L. Norman, Esq., alternately. The Roman Catholic chapel is an old building, standing in a disused burial-ground; it is united to the chapel of Creekstown, and has a school connected with it. Donaghmore House is in the vicinity.

DONAGHMORE, a par. in the bars. of East Iffa and Offa and Middlethird, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles S. of Fethard. It is situated on the road from thence to Clonmel. The surface has considerable tracts of reclaimable bog. The living is a suspended rect. in the dioc. of Lismore, val. with Kiltigan, £202, in the patron. of the bishop. The old church is a mere ruin. The nearest place of worship is at Lisronagh. There are also some other ecclesiastical remains; and it is said that an abbey once stood here, presided over by St. Farthanan. Limestone is abundant in this locality.

DONAGHMORE, a par. and post town in the bar. of Clandonagh, in Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 1 mile N. of Rathdowney on the road to Roscrea, and 3 miles from the Borris station on the Southern and Western railway. It occupies a commanding position, and is traversed by a small tributary of the Nore. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. £462, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was rebuilt in 1822, principally by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Rathdowney and Grogan. Here is a parochial school and two others. Fairs are held on the 28th March, 12th and 13th June, 31st August, and 12th December.

DONAGHMORE, a par. and post town in the bar. of Middle Dungannon, in the co. of Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles N.W. of Dungannon, on the road from thence to Omagh. It is a station on the Portadown, Dungannon, and Omagh Junction railway. The par. contains the vils. of Castlecaulfield and Donaghy. The surface is mountainous and boggy. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. £1,160, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is situated at Castlecaulfield, and is a commodious building. It was erected in 1688. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Pomeroy. There are three meeting-houses for Presbyterians, a parochial school, and seven other schools. The village is a neatly-built and thriving place. It was founded about a century ago under the auspices of A. Mackenzie. Here are extensive brick-fields, bleach-grounds, and a brewery. Linen weaving gives employment to many of the inhabitants. The principal seats are Fort Edward, Springfield, Annaginnea, Beech Valley, and some others. Mullagruen was built by the Rev. G. Walker, the rector and defender of Londonderry. St. Patrick is said to have founded an abbey here with St. Columb at its head. It was subsequently possessed by the Culdees, and is mentioned in an inquisition of 33 Henry VIII. A large stone cross now standing in the town is the only vestige remaining of this abbey. Fairs are held on the first Tuesday of every month.

DONAGHMORE, a par. in the bars. of Ballaghkeen and Gorey, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles S.E. of Gorey, its post town. It is situated near Cahore Point, on the coast of St. George's Channel. The living is an impropriate cur. in the dioc. of Ferns, in the alternate patron. of the Treasurer of Ferns and Lady Esmonde. The church, alleged to have been a cell to Glascarrig Abbey, is very old, and fast decaying. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Ardamine. Here is a Sunday and two or three day schools. Donaghmore is noted as being the landing-place of Dermod MacMurrough, the last King of Leinster, on his return from England. It is recorded that a cell to the Benedictine monastery of Glascarrig existed here under St. Dogmael, afterwards granted to Richard Boyle, first Earl of Cork. The chief seats are Donaghmore House, Peppard's Castle, and Johnstown Castle.

DONAGHMORE, a par. in the bar. of Upper Talbotstown, in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Baltinglass. Donard is its post town. It is situated on the banks of the river Slaney, and at the base of Brusselstown Hill. The surface is mountainous and broken, having some considerable summits and a large tract of bog. The soil is good. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. £385, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church was rebuilt in 1711, and had the addition of a tower in 1821. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Donard and Dunlavin. Here is a school assisted by the Erasmus charity, another connected with the Society for Discountenancing Vice, and five or six other daily schools. The principal seats are Ballinclea and Coolmoney. At Castleruddery are Druidical remains and a large Danish rath. Spear-heads and other relics have been ploughed up here.

DONAGHMOYNE, or DONAMINE, a par. in the bar. of Farney-with-Donaghmoyne, in the co. of Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles N.E. of Carrickmacross, its post town. It is situated on the road from Dublin to Monaghan. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Clogher, val. £776, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1827 from funds lent by the late Board of First Fruits. There are Roman Catholic chapels at Lisdownem, Taplagh, and Tullymaclinartin, which are united. There are National and other schools. Several lakes are within the limits of the parish. The principal seats are Donaghmoyne House, Longfield, Vicars-dale, and Rahana. Here are ruins of a fort, and some monastic remains.

DONAGHPATRICK, a par. in the bar. of Clare, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 2 miles N.E. of Headford, its post town. It is situated near Lough Corrib. The surface is flat, with large tracts of bog and many lakes. The road from Headford to Tuam traverses the interior. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Tuam, val. with Headford, £834, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Headford. The principal seats are Garrowlmore House, Mirchill House, Oldtore Lodge, and Abbeytown.

DONAGHPATRICK, a par. in the bars. of Lower Navan and Upper Kells, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Navan, its post town. It is situated on the river Blackwater, and is traversed by the road from Enniskillin to Drogheda. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Meath, val. £380, in the patron. of the Rev. G. Everard. The church is a neat building with ancient tower. In the Roman Catholic arrangement the parish is united to Kilberry and Oristown. There are several schools. The hamlet of Donaghpatrick was anciently a prosperous town, but has fallen into decay. The seats of the neighbourhood are Randlestown and Gilbstown, where is a Danish fort. An abbey is said to have been founded by St. Patrick, but was destroyed by the Danes in 994. A castle formerly stood here.

DONAGHY, a vil. in the par. of Donaghmore, in the bar. of Dungannon, in the co. of Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles N.W. of Stewartstown. It stands on the road from Dungannon to Doneraile. Fairs are held on the 10th July and 26th August.

DONAHA, a vil. in the bar. of Moyarta, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Carrigholt.

DONALD'S MOUNTAIN, in the bar. of Kenought, in the co. of Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It forms part of the skreen of the Roe valley, and rises to a height of 1,315 feet.

DONAMOA HEAD, in the co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, near Binghamstown. Here is a remarkable stone monument.

DONAMONA, a par. joined to Killaloe, co. Clare, Ireland.

DONAMORE. *See* DONAGHMORE.

DONAN, a small island at the head of Loch Alsh, in the S.W. corner of the co. of Ross, Scotland. It is situated at the junction of lochs Long and Durich.

DONANAGHTA, a par. in the bar. of Longford, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It is situated on the river Shannon, and contains its post town, Eyrecourt. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Clonfert, val. with several others, £300, in the patron. of the bishop. Eyrecourt is the principal residence.

DONANE, a vil. in the bar. of Slievemargy, in Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 7 miles W. of Carlow. It is noted for its extensive coal-fields.

DONARD, a par. in the bar. of Lower Talbotstown, in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles N.E. of Baltinglass, its post town. It is situated on the Little Slaney river, and on the road from Hollywood to Hacketstown. The surface is mountainous, but the soil good. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with Cryhelp, £150, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church was built in 1835 by the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Dunlavin. Here are parochial, infant, and Sunday schools. The town stands at the foot of Donard Mountain, which rises 1,753 feet above sea-level. It was formerly a market town, and was burnt in 1798 by the insurgents. Here is a police station. St Silvester is said to have been buried in Donard church, and subsequently removed to Toughboyne Monastery

DONASS, a cascade in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland. This magnificent fall is on the Shannon, at a point where the river is 300 yards wide. Its length is about ½ a mile, and it is caused by large masses of rock which lie in the river's course. Castle Connell is the neighbouring seat.

DONAT'S, ST., a par. in the hund. of Ogmore, in the co. of Glamorgan, 6 miles S.W. of Cowbridge. It is situated on the sea-coast near the lighthouse at Nash Point. A castle was built here by the Esterlings or Stradlings shortly after the Norman Conquest, of which there are some remains. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £131, in the patron. of T. T. Drake, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The church stands in a beautiful glen, and contains several remarkable monuments of the Stradlings, whose ancestors inhabited the castle for seven centuries. In the neighbourhood may be seen part of the ruins of Castle Marcross and a cromlech. Some fossils have been discovered, and there is a large cave in the vicinity, supposed to have been inhabited by St. Donat.

DONAT'S (ST.), WELSH, a par. in the hund. of Cowbridge, in the co. of Glamorgan, 2 miles N.E. of Cowbridge. It is situated at the source of the river Ely. The living is a cur. annexed to Llanblethian.

DONCASTER, a par., market town, and municipal borough in the lower div. of the wap. of Strafforth and Tickhill, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 37 miles S.W. of York, and 162 N.N.W. of London by road, or 156¼ by the Great Northern railway, on which it is a chief station. The Midland, South Yorkshire, and Lancashire and Yorkshire railways also have stations in the town, which is situated on the S. bank of the river Don, here crossed by two handsome stone bridges. This river rises near Penistone, and after flowing by Sheffield, Rotherham, Doncaster, and Thorne, joins the Ouse at Goole near its confluence with the Humber. The parish of Doncaster includes, besides the borough

of Doncaster, the tnshps. of Balby-with-Hexthorp, Langthwaite-with-Tilts, and Long Sandal-with-Wheatley. By the Romans this town was called *Danum*, and afterwards successively changed into *Caer Daun*, *Donacester*, and *Doncastre* or *Doncastle*. It was burnt by lightning in 759, and was one of the manors given by the Conqueror to Robert de Mortaigne.—The borough was first incorporated by Richard I. Under the new Act it is governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, elected by the three wards—east, west, and north—into which the borough is divided. There is no borough rate, the expenses of watching, lighting, drainage, paving, and county rates, being defrayed out of the corporate fund, which is under the control of the town council, who also act as a local board of health. The town may be described generally as well laid out. The streets are for the most part straight, broad, well paved, and lighted with gas. During the past ten years the character and appearance of the town have been completely changed by the vast improvements and great increase of building, owing chiefly to the opening of the several lines of railway, which have brought it into connection with the rich coal and iron fields of South Yorkshire, and the ports of Great Grimsby and Liverpool. The Great Northern railway has also an extensive plant, employing near 1,500 skilled mechanics, who inhabit a separate suburb of the town, numbering, with their families, near 4,000 persons. The town has increased from 1,583 houses in 1851, inhabited by 12,052 persons, to 2,594 houses in 1861, inhabited by 16,406 persons. The principal public buildings are—the mansion house, situated in the centre of the town, the residence of the chief magistrate; the townhall; the covered corn and wool market; the market hall, erected on the site of the ancient townhall, a spacious building with a roof of iron: it is used by the butchers, poulterers, &c.; the union workhouse, in Hexthorpe-lane, embracing 54 townships; the Grammar, the Christ Church, National, the British, Great Northern, Plant, and ragged schools; the Deaf and Dumb Institution; St. James's Hospital and St. Thomas's Hospital, and the borough gaol.—The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. with the cur. of St. James annexed, £315, in the patron. of the Archbishop of York. The new church is a magnificent building by G. G. Scott. It is built after the manner of the ancient church of St. George, which was destroyed by fire in 1853, and accommodates about 1,400 people. The church of St. James, erected in 1858, chiefly through the exertions of Edmund Denison, Esq., late M.P. for the West Riding, is an admirable piece of architecture, with a spire 120 feet high. The general design was given by E. B. Denison, Esq. (Q.C.), who, at his own expense, has recently rebuilt the spire. There are also the following district churches: Christ Church, a perpet. cur.,* val. £300, in the patron. of G. J. Jarratt, Esq.; Balby-with-Hexthorpe, a perpet. cur., val. £150, in the patron. of the Rev. R. J. Hinks; and Loversall, a perpet. cur., val. £51, in the patron. of the Vicar of Doncaster. There is a large and elegant chapel for the Wesleyans in Priory-place; one for the Independents in Hall-gate, which has been recently renovated; and also places of worship for the Unitarians, Roman Catholics, Primitive Methodists, Quakers, and Baptists. The 3rd West York militia have their depôt at Doncaster. Here are various charities and almshouses, viz. Jarratt's Charity, founded by John Jarratt, Esq., of Doncaster; Quintin Kay's Charity, of £300 per annum; those of Martin, Copley, Elston, Saunders, &c. The Stocks's almshouses are on the road from Doncaster to Wheatley. The gift of the charity is in the hands of the mayor and vicar for the time being. The cemetery was opened in 1856; two-thirds are set apart for the interment of members of the Church, and one-third for Dissenters.—The chief attraction of Doncaster are its September races. The St. Leger is run for on a Wednesday, and brings thousands of visitors from all parts of the country. The course is circular and nearly flat, about a mile, 7 furlongs, and 70 yards long.—The chief manufactures of the town are flax and hemp, canvas and sacking. There are several iron and brass foundries, and also breweries and malting establishments.—Among the seats of the nobility and gentry may be mentioned Sandbeck Park, the seat of the Earl of Scarborough; Sprotboro', of Sir J. Copley; Wheatley Hall, of Sir W. Cooke; Hickleton, of Sir C. Wood; Cantley, of Mr. Childers; Campsmount, of Mr. Yarborough; Owston, of Mr. Cooke, &c. Coins, urns, and other Roman remains have been dug up in various parts of the town and neighbourhood. Market day is Saturday, and a cattle market every alternate Tuesday. There are four annual fairs.

DONCASTER BRIDGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Sprotbrough, wap. of Strafforth, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles S.W. of Doncaster.

DONCASTER BRIDGE-END, a hmlt. in the par. of Bentley, wap. of Strafforth, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles N. of Doncaster.

DONCASTER SOKE, in the West Riding of the co. of York, includes the pars. of Loversall and Rossington, with parts of Doncaster and Finningley, all within the jurisdiction of Doncaster.

DONEGAL, a maritime co. of Ireland, in the prov. of Ulster. It is bounded on the N. and W. by the Atlantic Ocean, on the E. by Lough Foyle, Londonderry, and Tyrone, and on the S. by Tyrone, Fermanagh, and Leitrim. It lies between 54° 28′ and 55° 20′ N. lat., and 6° 48′ and 8° 40′ W. long., comprising a surface of 1,865 square miles, or 1,193,443 acres, of which 393,191 are under cultivation, 769,587 uncultivated, bog, mountain, &c., 7,079 in plantations, 23,107 water, &c., and the remaining 479 occupied by towns. The greatest length is from N.E. to S.W., 85 miles; the greatest breadth, S.E. to N.W., 41 miles. In the time of Ptolemy, Donegal was inhabited by the two tribes of *Venicnii* and *Rhobogdii*. It subsequently formed part of the district of *Eircael*, or *Eargal*, and was the seat of the sept of the O'Donells, who were descended from Conal Golban, son of Nial of the Nine Hostages. From him the county was named *Tyr-Conall*, until the plantation of Ulster by James I. in 1612. There were several other septs in *Tyrconnel* subject to the O'Donells, and descended from the common ancestor, Conal Golban. The chief of these were the O'Dohertys, O'Boyles, O'Donaghs, O'Gallaghers, O'Clerys, MacWards, and MacSuibhne, or Sweeneys. In the early part of the 15th century, Nial Garbb, the chief of the sept, was engaged in war with the English, which terminated in his capture and death. The district was erected into a county under its present name in 1584, and Hugh Roe O'Donell, then chieftain, was entrapped by Sir John Perrot, and detained as a hostage for the peaceable behaviour of his sept. After three years' confinement he escaped, and devised a plan for a rebellion in concert with Hugh, Earl of Tyrone, in whose favour he compelled Tirlogh Luineagh O'Neil to resign the title of O'Neil. An English force was sent against them in 1592, and the convent of Donegal and a few castles were seized, but soon recovered by the Irish. In company with Tyrone, O'Donell was present at the battle of Blackwater, and Maguire and O'Rourke, two of his partisans, defeated Sir Conyers Clifford in a pass of the Carlow mountains. This encouraged him to make an expedition into Thomond and other parts more immediately under English rule, but in his absence Sir Henry Docura, Governor of Loch Foyle, landed in Innishowen, and took the castles of Culmore, Derry, and Dunnalong, and soon afterwards that of Donegal also. At this time O'Donell's cousin, Nial Gaw O'Donell, and his brothers, were persuaded to join the English and to give up the town of Lifford, when Docura set up Nial in his place as chief. In 1601 Tyrone and O'Donell marched to the relief of the Spanish forces sent to their assistance by Philip III., who were blockaded at Kinsale. Here they were totally defeated, and O'Donell in consequence sailed to Spain, to solicit further aid in men and money, but after spending a year and a half to no purpose, died at Valladolid. He was the last chief acknowledged by the whole sept as "The O'Donell." As Nial Gaw did not prove so subservient to the English as was thought desirable, Rory O'Donell was promoted to the chieftain-

ship, and also created Earl of Tyrone. In 1607 he was accused of a conspiracy, with other lords, all of whom fled the country, and the year after Sir Cahir O'Dogherty, chief of the sept of that name, broke out into rebellion, and took Culmore and Derry. He then fortified the rock of Doune, where the O'Donells had been crowned for many centuries, and was besieged there for five months, being, at the expiration of that time, shot while leaning over the edge of the rock. In 1612 O'Donell and his fellow-conspirators were attainted of high treason, and Donegal and five other counties in Ulster escheated to the king. The survey taken at the time gives the area of the "profitable land" in the county as 110,700 acres. Of these the termon lands, 9,160 acres, were assigned to the see of Raphoe; 3,680 acres were assigned as the bishop's mensal lands; 6,600 acres as glebe-land for 87 parishes; 9,224 acres of monastery land to the college of Dublin; 300 acres to Culmore Fort: 1,000 to Ballyshannon; and 1,024 to Sir Ralph Bingley. Other "undertakers" were Sir John Kingsmill, John Murray, Sir John Stewart, Sir James Cunningham, Sir George Marburie, &c. Muff, in Innishowen, was granted to the Grocers' Company. In 1798 the French fleet was captured by Sir John Warren off Tory Island, and in the same year his Majesty's ship *Saldanah* was lost close to the Fannet Light.—The surface of Donegal is mostly covered with mountains, rivers, and lakes, affording grand and picturesque scenery. The midland district, however, from the liberty of Londonderry westward to Letterkenny and Rathmelton, and southward along the Foyle to Lifford and Castle Finn, is comparatively flat, and suitable for cultivation. The country round Ballyshannon and Donegal to the S. of the county, and round Buncrana and Dunfanaghy to the N., is of the same character; but with these exceptions the county consists of mountain and moorland, interspersed with fertile valleys. The general direction of the mountain chains is from S.W. to N.E. In the N.E. of the county, between loughs Swilly and Foyle, are the mountains of Slieve Snaght, 2,019 feet in height, and Knockalla, 1,196 feet. To the W. of Sheephaven is Muckish, 2,190 feet, and near the Bloody Foreland, Cartreena, 1,396 feet. In the chain which runs to the S. of these mountains, the highest points are Errigal, 2,463 feet, and Dovish, 2,143 feet; and again, S. of these, Bluestack, 2,213 feet, and Silverhill, 1,967 feet. Other considerable mountains are Knockroe, 2,202 feet; Agla, 1,953 feet; Gangin, 1,859 feet; and Croaghnagur, 1,793 feet.—The rivers in the county are numerous but small, the most important being the Foyle. This river rises in Lough Finn, in the Branagh hills, to the N. of Aghla, passes Stranorlar and Lifford, and enters the sea through Lough Foyle, on which Londonderry is situated. The river is called the Finn from its source to Lifford, where it is joined on the E. by the Strule, into which the Derg, rising in Lough Derg, flows, after a course of about 20 miles. On the W. the Deele flows from Lough Deele, nearly parallel to the Finn, joining the Foyle below Lifford. The Swilly flows into the head of Lough Swilly, after a course of not more than 15 miles. Letterkenny stands on the Swilly, about 4 miles from its entrance into the lough. The Deannan also flows into the lough near Rathmelton. Other smaller rivers are the Lackagh, flowing into Sheephaven; the Clady and Gweedore, into Gweedore Bay; the Gweebarra, at the mouth of which stands Ballinacarrick; the Owenea, which discharges itself into Loughrussmore Bay; the Eask, on which Donegal stands; and the Erne, flowing from Lough Erne, with Ballyshannon at its mouth.—The southern part of the county is chiefly limestone, covered with a deep and rich soil. N. of the Barnesmore mountains, the formation is igneous, excepting a tract of transition formation along the course of the river Foyle. The Derrynaght range consists chiefly of mica-slate, topped with granite; and Horn Head is entirely composed of trap, greenstone, and porphyry. Limestone of various colours occurs in the mountain districts, and the marble of Dunlewry is considered equal to that from Carrara. Lead ore has been discovered at Boylagh, Loughna-Broden, on the Derryveagh mountains, and at Kieldrum, in Kilmacrenan. Copper and iron pyrites are found at Errigal, Muckish, and Horn Head. There is a thin seam of coal at Dromore, near Lough Swilly, and also in Innishowen, but it has not yet been worked. A very peculiar steatite is found near Convoy, on the Deele, which is used by the people in the neighbourhood for the manufacture of tobacco pipes. Pipe and potters' clay are frequently found, but not much used. Considerable quantities of siliceous sand are exported from Lough Salt for the glass manufacture. On the western side of Horn Head there is a natural perforation in a cliff overhanging the sea, through which the water is driven during gales from the N.W. to a considerable height, and the noise thus produced is audible for several miles. It is known as MacSwiney's Gun. Near Bundoran there is a similar orifice called the Fairy Gun. At Brown Hall there is a subterranean river, possessing a very strong power of petrifaction.—The climate is cold and damp, as the country is exposed along its whole coast-line to the north-western gales, but the improvements in the draining of late years have much increased both the salubrity of the atmosphere and the fertility of the soil. The S.E. portion of the county is by far the most fertile, the limestone formation between Ballyshannon and Donegal being covered with a warm friable soil. From Dunkaneely to Kellybegs and Tellen Head, the soil is light and gravelly in the lowlands, and in the mountains also consists of peat overlying quartz gravel. A light clay, suitable for potatoes, flax, oats, and barley, covers the transition formation, and, along the Foyle and Finn, is sufficient to produce abundance of wheat. In the N. of the county, near Fannet Head, the dales consist of brown gravelly mould, but most of the land on the N. coast is spoiled by the sand which is incessantly blown up from the sea. Rosapenna House, built by Lord Boyne on Rossguill Point, between Sheephaven and Mulroy Bay, has been entirely buried by the sand, with the exception of the extremities of the chimneys. In addition to the grains, flax, and potatoes, which have already been mentioned, turnips, vetches, and mangel-wurzel are now common. The agriculture of the county has been much improved by the exertions of the agricultural societies established in Raphoe and Tyrhugh baronies at the commencement of the present century. The fertile champaign districts afford good grass for fattening sheep, young cattle, and milch cows, but oxen do not fatten readily in any part of the county. In the mountainous districts, where the grass is principally rushes and coarse herbage, the cattle are subject to a sort of ague, known as the "cruppan," cured only by removal to better pasture; but even this change, if persisted in too long, induces another equally severe disease called the "galar." The breed of cattle which seems to thrive best is a cross between the Limerick and old Leicester, crossed again with the Devon or Hereford. The breed of pigs has been much improved, and great numbers are fattened for the Strabane and Londonderry markets. Eggs and fowls are largely exported. Wood is scarce, except in the parks of the gentry.—Donegal is divided into 6 baronies—Bannagh, in the S.W. of the county; Boylagh, W.; Innishowen, East and West, N.E.; Kilmacrenan, N.; Raphoe, North and South, E.; and Tyrhugh, S. The parishes number 50, and parts of 2 others are also in the county. Of these Inniskeel is the largest, containing 100,068 acres. There are 12 market towns—Lifford, the county, assize, sessions, and election town; Donegal and Letterkenny, sessions towns; Ballyshannon, Stranorlar, Rathmelton, Carndonagh, Buncrana (a sessions town), Raphoe, Moville, St. Johnstown, and Killybegs. Donegal and the three following towns, with Dunfanaghy, Glenties, and Milford, are Poor-law Unions; the property rated to the poor being £276,884. Ballyshannon, Letterkenny, Rathmelton, and the three following towns have police district stations. The population of the county in 1861 was 236,859, being a decrease of 59,589 since 1841, when the number of persons in the county was 296,448. Two members are sent to the imperial parliament for the county, but before the

Union two members were sent to the Irish parliament
n addition by each of the disfranchised boroughs of
Lifford, Donegal, Ballyshannon, and St. Johnstown.
The local government is carried on by a lord-lieutenant,
ice-lieutenant, 22 deputy-lieutenants, custos, high
heriff, and about 80 magistrates. Donegal is in the
orth-western circuit, and the north, or Belfast, military
istrict. Quarter sessions are held quarterly at Donegal,
alf-yearly at Letterkenny, and once a year at Lifford
nd Buncrana. There are 29 constabulary stations, and
he force in connection with them consists of 1 stipendiary
agistrate, 7 chief constables, 20 subordinates, and 116
en. A force of infantry is maintained in the barracks
Ballyshannon and Lifford, and a small number of
rtillery are distributed among the forts of Rathmullen,
nockalla, Macomish, Dunree, Inch, and Red Point, on
ough Swilly, and Greencastle, on Lough Foyle.—
here is a lighthouse, with a revolving light, on Innis-
ahul Island, N. of Malin Head, and fixed lights on
ory Island, Fannet Point, Rathlin, O'Beirne's Island,
nd St. John's Point, Killybegs. The county infirmary
, at Lifford, and the district lunatic asylum at London-
erry, to which Donegal sends 85 patients. There are
ver hospitals at Letterkenny, Rathmullen, and Dun-
naghy, and dispensaries at Raphoe, Taughboyne,
illybegs, Moville, Clonmany, Killygawan, Dunka-
ely, Kilmacrenan, Kilcar, Letterkenny, Donegal,
uff, Culdaff, Stranorlar, Rutland, Donagh, Killy-
rden, Ramelton, Buncrana, Careygart, Ballyshan-
on, Dunfanaghy, and Mount Charles. They are
aintained by voluntary subscriptions and grand jury
esentments. Donegal contains the diocese of Raphoe
nd portions of the dioceses of Derry and Clogher.—The
opulation of Donegal is chiefly engaged in agriculture,
t manufacture is much on the increase. The chief
ticles manufactured are linen cloth, worked muslin,
d stockings. The neighbourhoods of Raphoe, Lifford,
nd Ballyshannon are much occupied with the growth of
ax and its conversion into linen, for which the chief mar-
ts are at Strabane, Londonderry, and Letterkenny.
he woollen stockings made in Beylagh find a ready sale
most parts of the island, and the demand for them is
creasing. A large number of the female population
e engaged in the worked muslin trade. Bleach-greens
e numerous near Stranorlar. Innishowen is cele-
ated for the quality of its whisky. Some years ago
ivate distillation was carried on to a large extent,
t it has lately been checked by the vigilance of the
xcise officers. On the coast the inhabitants are en-
ged in making kelp from seaweed, and in the fisheries.
he kelp is sent principally to Glasgow. Since 1830 the
rring fishery has revived, but before that time the
oals had quite deserted the coast. In addition to
rring, cod, ling, haddocks, turbot, and other flat
h are caught. Salmon run up the Erne, and loughs
illy and Foyle.—Donegal contains many objects
great interest to the antiquary, as well mediæval
mains as relics of the earliest periods of Irish history.
ar the junction of the county with Fermanagh,
ere is a cave, the walls and ceiling formed of large
ocks of unhewn stone, known as the "Giant's Grave."
nother remarkable relic of mediæval superstition is
Patrick's Purgatory, on an island in Lough Derg.
consists of a cave and building for the reception of
e pilgrims, who still visit the place in great numbers,
d for the celebration of Divine service. The time
the pilgrimage is from the 1st June to the 15th
gust, and during that period from 10,000 to 20,000
grims from all parts of Ireland, England, and even
nerica, visit the place, and perform the penances
joined by the priest. These consist of fasting, prayer,
d a vigil of 24 hours in a vault called "the prison."
othing is allowed to be eaten except oat-cake and
ter. The latter, when boiled in a large cauldron
pt on the island, is supposed to possess many virtues.
e place has been repeatedly destroyed, and as many
nes repaired. The first demolition took place in 1497
order of Pope Alexander VI.; the second in 1632, by
James Balfour and Sir William Stewart, who were
commissioned for that purpose by the Irish Government.
During the reign of James II. the cave was reopened,
but closed again in 1780. It has, however, been since
re-established, but on a different island, farther from
the shore than the one on which the Purgatory was
anciently situated. The remains of an ancient palace
called "the Grianan of Aileach," are visible on the sum-
mit of a mountain, 802 feet in height, between loughs
Swilly and Foyle. Eochy Ollahir, one of the earliest of
the kings of Northern Ireland, is supposed to have built
it, and it was inhabited by his successors till the 12th
century. The top of the mountain is encircled by three
walls of earth and uncemented stones. Within these is
a fortress, the walls of which vary from 15 feet to 11
feet in thickness; the stones of which they are com-
posed are mostly polygonal, about 2 feet in length, and
piled up without any attempt at chiseling or arrange-
ment in courses. The whole space covered is about $5\frac{1}{2}$
acres. The palace was demolished in 1101 by Murtagh
O'Brien, King of Munster. Another instance of this
early architecture exists in the shape of a round tower
on Tory Island, where are also the ruins of seven
churches and two stone crosses. A Druid temple stands
on Battony Hill, near Raphoe. There are remains of
cathedrals at Raphoe and Lynsfort, and traces of more
than thirty religious houses, mostly founded by St.
Columb, who was born at Gartan, near Kilmacrenan,
have been noticed in the county. The most interesting
of these are Astrath, near Ballyshannon, Bally Mac-
Swiney, Donegal, Kilmacrenan, Lough Derg, Tory
Island, Rathmullen, Killybegs, Kilbaron, and Drum-
shane. A singular relic of St. Columb belongs to the
O'Donell family. It is a small box, known as the
"Caah," containing a Psalter written by him. Near
Derry is the stone on which the ancient Irish kings
were crowned, and at Donne the rock where the
O'Donells were inaugurated. The castles now remain-
ing are—Kilbaron, Killybegs, Donegal, Castle Mac-
Swiney, Dungloe, Ballyshannon, Fort Stewart, Burt,
Doe, and Green Castle, at the mouth of Lough Foyle.
In Drumkellin bog, in the parish of Moer, a wooden
house with a flat roof was found 16 feet below the sur-
face of the ground.—No railways have as yet been
constructed in this county, but the Irish North-Western
skirts the eastern boundary, and is intended to have
branch lines to Letterkenny, Ballybofey, and Donegal. An
extension of the Midland Great Western line, from Sligo
to Donegal, is also in contemplation. The roads which
intersect the county are the following:—From Lifford
to Derry, 13 miles; Muff, 19; Buncrana, 25; Carrow-
keel, 24; and Moville, 31. From Lifford to Raphoe, 6
miles; Letterkenny, 15; Rathmelton or Ramelton, 22;
Kilmacrenan, 21; Lough Salt, 25; and Carrickhart, 32:
or over the mountains to Kilmacrenan, Lough Beagh,
28; Lough Nagan, under Erigal, 36; and Gweedore
Bay, 44. From Lifford to Castlefinn, 5 miles; Stranor-
lar, 13; Barnes Gap, 23; Donegal, 31; Ballyshannon,
43; and Bundara, 48 miles.—The chief seats are, Baron's
Court, Marquis of Abercorn; Mount Charles, Marquis
of Conyngham; Fort Stewart, Stewart, Bart.; Drumboe
Castle, Hayes, Bart., M.P.; Cloghan Lodge, Style,
Bart.; Greenhills, Fenwick, Esq.; Cliff, Conolly, Esq.,
M.P.; Brownhall, Hamilton, Esq.; Ballymacool, Boyd,
Esq.; Malin Hall, Harvey, Esq.; Convoy House, Mont-
gomery, Esq.; Buncrana Castle, Todd, Esq.

DONEGAL, a par., seaport, market town, and extinct borough, in Bannagh and Tyrhugh bars., Donegal co., prov. of Ulster, 28 miles S.W. of Lifford, and 143 N.W. by N. from Dublin. It is situated in 54° 8′ N. lat. and 8° 1′ W. long. at the mouth of the river Eask, in Donegal Bay. On the landward side it is nearly sur-
rounded by hills. The town and neighbourhood were in the possession of the O'Donell family from a very early period. A castle was built by them in the 12th century, and a Franciscan monastery was founded in 1474 by Hugh O'Donell, Prince of Tyrconnel, and his wife, Fiongala, daughter of O'Brien, Prince of Tho-
mond. During the reign of Elizabeth, the O'Donells were continually in a state of insurrection. In 1592

the town was occupied by English troops, who were soon after repulsed by the young O'Donell; but during his absence, in 1600, the English gained possession of the town and monastery. In 1798 the town was threatened by three French men-of-war; but as the militia were called out, and preparations made for defence, no attempt to land was made.—Donegal consists of a large triangular market-place and three streets. It contains a bridewell, a sessions-house, a dispensary, and constabulary station. The harbour, on the E. side of the peninsula of Durin, about 2 miles from the town, contains over 12 feet of water at low tide, and there is also a market quay, with about 9 feet of water, built by the Earl of Arran. Near the town a pump-room and bath have been erected over a sulphur spring. Donegal was incorporated as a borough on the 27th February, 1612, and returned two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, when the corporation became extinct. A manor was erected in 1639, by grant, to Henry Brooke, with the right of holding a court-leet and a court-baron. The manorial court is still held monthly, petty sessions fortnightly, and the general sessions quarterly, in March, June, October, and December. The Poor-law Union contains 11 electoral divisions, and an area of 157,841 acres. The population of the town, according to the census of 1861, was 1,516, of whom 191 belonged to the Established Church, 1,166 were Roman Catholics, 95 Presbyterians, 55 Methodists, 8 Independents, and 3 Baptists.—The living is a vic., val. £255, in the patron. of the Bishop of Raphoe, to which diocese it belongs. The church was built in 1825, and the glebe-house rebuilt in 1816, both by the assistance of the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholics have a chapel in the town, and another at Townawilly. Their parish coincides with that of the English church. The Presbyterians, Independents, and Wesleyans have also places of worship. The schools include the parochial schools, built on land presented by the Earl of Arran; one on Erasmus Smith's foundation; one built in accordance with the bequest of Colonel Robertson, who died towards the end of the 18th century; three Sunday-schools, and four or five smaller day schools.—The antiquities of the town consist of the ruins of the castle and monastery already mentioned. The cloister of the latter remains, and is composed of a row of small arches on coupled pillars. It contains two narrow passages about 7 feet high by 10 in length and 4 in width, probably used as places of safety for the treasures of the convent in time of danger. The chronicle of Donegal, known as the "Annals of the Four Masters," was compiled here. The Hall, within 3 miles of the town, is the residence of the Conyagham family; Lough Eask House is occupied by T. Brook, Esq.; and St. Ernan's by J. Hamilton, Esq. The Chichesters derive the titles of marquis and earl from the town of Donegal. A weekly market is held on Saturday, and a fair on the second Friday in every month.

DONEGAL BAY, in the provs. of Connaught and Ulster, Ireland. It is bounded by the co. of Donegal on the N. and E., and by those of Leitrim and Sligo on the S. Its width from Tellin Head to Rinoran Point is 20 miles. It is screened on the S. side by the Ballyconnel rocks and Milkhaven and Mullaghmore road. There are coastguard stations at the latter point, and at Doorin, Killybegs, Mucross, and St. John's points. There is a light on Rotten Island, and the Innismurray and Bohahinshi rocks lie at the entrance. The numerous inlets and harbours worthy of notice will be found described under their respective heads.

DONEGORE, a par. in the bar. of Upper Antrim, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Antrim. Doagh is its post town. The surface is mountainous, and it contains the vils. of Parkgate and Fourmile-burn. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Connor, val. with two others, £295, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1659. Here is also a Presbyterian meeting-house, and several Sunday and day schools.

DONERAILE, a par., post and market town, in the bar. of Fermoy, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 24 miles N.E. of Youghall, and 124 S.W. of Dublin, near the Great Southern and Western railway. There is some upland and bog, but the arable part consists of good soil. The river Awbeg—Spenser's "Gentle Mulla"—is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge. The town is situated at the foot of the Galtee mountains. It consists of one principal street, and contains a dispensary, loan fund, police station, and barracks. It was a parliamentary borough before the Union. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. with another, £275, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1816 by loan from the Board of First Fruits, and a gift from John Hamilton, Esq. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Templeroan. There are several daily schools. Petty sessions and manor court are held at intervals within the town. Prominent among the numerous seats are—Doneraile Park, the seat of the proprietor, Viscount Doneraile, a descendant of the St. Leger family; and Criagh Castle. Kilcoleman Castle, now a ruin, was the house of the poet Spenser at the time he wrote the "Faery Queen." There are also remains of other castles in the vicinity.

DONHEAD ST. ANDREW, a par. in the hund. of Dunworth, in the co. of Wilts, 4 miles N.E. of Shaftesbury, and 16 W. of Salisbury. It is situated on the river Don, near Castle Kingcamp, and contains the small hmlt. of Easton Bassett. The Semley station on the Salisbury and Yeovil railway is about 2½ miles N. Greensandstone, of which the church is built, is found in abundance in this district. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £814, in the patron. of the Rev. W. Dansey. The church is in the perpendicular style of architecture, with embattled tower and pinnacles. It is dedicated to St. Andrew, and, with the schools, also stands in a vale. The register commences in 1653. Here is a National school for 100 children, with an endowment of £10 10s. 8d. per annum. Some remains of an old castle are to be seen here. It is a meet of Mr. Farquharson's hounds. Fern House and Donhead Lodge are the principal residences. Lord Arundel of Wardour is lord of the manor.

DONHEAD ST. MARY, a par. in the hund. of Dunworth, in the co. of Wilts, ½ mile E. of Donhead St. Andrew, and 3½ miles N.E. of Shaftesbury, its post town. It contains the tythgs. of Charlton, Dognal, and Hastone. The village, which is considerable, is situated near the river Don. Most of the houses are built of green sandstone, which is largely quarried. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. with the cur. of Charlton annexed, £928, in the patron. of New College, Oxford. The church is an ancient structure, with western tower and pinnacles. It is dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, and stands on a hill, known as St. Mary's. At Charlton there is a chapel-of-ease and a National school. The Wesleyan Methodists and Independents have places of worship, and there are National and British schools. The Society of Friends have a place of interment, but it has not been used for more than a century. In the neighbourhood are some remains of a Roman encampment. Sir Godfrey Kneller formerly resided at Donhead Hall. Charlton House and Wincombe Park are the principal residences. Lord Arundel of Wardour is lord of the manor.

DONIFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Decumans, in the co. of Somerset, 1 mile E. of Watchet. It is situated on the coast.

DONINGTON, a par. and market town in the wap. of Kirton, parts of Holland, in the co. of Lincoln, 7 miles S. of the Swineshead station on the Great Northern railway. It contains the hmlt. of Northorpe and the market town of Donington, which is a polling place for the parts of Kesteven and Holland. It is situated in the fen district, the greater part of which is now drained and cultivated. A battle was fought here in 1643 between the royalists, under Colonel Cavendish, and the parliamentarians, in which the former gained a signal victory. The town, which has a clean and cheerful appearance, consists principally of three streets, which

converge towards the market-place, and is said to have been originally founded by the Romans, who constructed the raised road, now used as the turnpike road, to Bourn and Grantham. The parish is intersected by the Hannond Beck and Blacksluice canal, and there is a port for barges which convey goods to Boston. Hemp is extensively cultivated. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £126, in the patron. of the Rev. J. Wilson. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under the Enclosure Act of 1785. The church, dedicated to St. Mary and the Holy Rood, is a large, ancient structure in the early English style of architecture, with a spire and five bells. The charities amount to £1,300 per annum, the principal part of which belongs to Cowley's free grammar school. There is also an infant school. The Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, have places of worship. Saturday is market day. Fairs are held on the 26th May and 17th October for the sale of horses, cattle, and pedlery, and on the 5th September for cattle only.

DONINGTON, a par. in the Shiffnal div. of the hund. of Brimstree, in the co. of Salop, 8 miles N.W. of Wolverhampton, its post town, 5 S.E. of Shiffnal, and 1 mile E. of Albrighton station on the Shrewsbury and Birmingham railway. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The ext. par. district of Boscobel and White Ladies, regarded as within the cure of the minister of this parish, was formerly a populous hamlet, but there is now only the old house of Boscobel and the ruins of the monastery of White Ladies. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £673, in the patron. of the Duke of Sutherland. The tithes were commuted for land and a rent-charge under the Enclosure Act of 1771. The church is an ancient stone structure, believed to be dedicated to St. Cuthbert; it has a fine tower containing four bells. The interior is very handsome. The charities produce £1 per annum. There is a school for the children of the parish. George Jones, Esq., is lord of the manor, and one of the principal owners. Below the rocky site on which the church stands, is a spring called St. Cuthbert's Well.

DONINGTON, a chplry. in the par. of Lilleshall, hund. of South Bradford, in the co. of Salop, 3½ miles N.W. of Newport by the Shropshire Union railway, on which it is a station. It is situated on the Shrewsbury canal, and contains the tnshp. of Donington Wood. The inhabitants are mostly coal and iron miners. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £197, in the patron. of the Duke of Sutherland, who built the church.

DONINGTON CASTLE, a par. in the W. div. of the hund. of Goscote, in the co. of Leicester, 9½ miles N.E. by Ashby-de-la-Zouch. The village, which is considerable, takes its name from an ancient castle, the ruins of which crown a neighbouring eminence. It is a polling place for the N. division of the county. The parish, which is bounded on the N.W. by the river Trent, is principally rich meadow land. John de Lacy, Constable of Chester, founded a hospital here in the reign of Henry II., the revenue of which at the Dissolution was £3 13*s.* 4*d.* The living is a discharged vic. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £223, in the patron. of the Marquis of Hastings. The Independents and Wesleyans have chapels. The parochial charities produce about £80 per annum, chiefly the bequest of Thomas Gray.

DONINGTON-UPON-BAIN, a par. in the N. div. of the wap. of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 7 miles S.W. of Louth, its post town and railway station on the Great Northern line, and 10 N. of Horncastle. It is situated on the river Bain, and contains the hmlt. of Welsdale Bottom. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The Bain affords good salmon and trout fishing. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £173, in the patron. of Lord Monson. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a very ancient structure, with tower containing three bells. The charities amount to £42 per annum. The Baptists, Wesleyans, Free and Primitive Methodists, have places of worship. There are National and Wesleyan schools. Robert Martin, Esq., is lord of the manor.

DONISTHORPE, a hmlt. and district par., partly in the par. of Nether Seal, hund. of West Goscote, in the co. of Leicester, and partly in the pars. of Church Gresley and Measham, in the co. of Derby, 1 mile from the Gresley station on the Midland Counties line, and 4 miles S.W. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, its post town. This district was erected into a parish in 1838, including Donisthorpe, Oakthorpe, and Moira. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £145, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a modern structure. There are National and infant schools.

DONNINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Shaw, hund. of Faircross, in the co. of Berks, 1 mile N. of Newbury. It is situated on the river Kennet, and is joined to Shaw. On the heath are the gateway and remains of a castle, built by the Adderburys, from whom it descended, through the poet Chaucer, the De la Poles, Brandons, and Parkers, to the Hartleys. In the Civil War the castle was garrisoned for Charles I., and withstood two sieges, in the first of which three of its towers were demolished, but was relinquished in 1644, after the second battle of Newbury. The Priory, the Castle, and the Grove, built by Andrews, the historian, are the principal seats. The hospital, called God's House, was originally founded in 1392 by Richard de Adderbury, and rebuilt in 1570, at the petition of the Earl of Nottingham, when its name was changed to Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, for a minister and twelve poor brethren.

DONNINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Stow-on-the-Wold, upper div. of the hund. of Slaughter, in the co. of Gloucester, 1½ mile N. of Stow. In 1645 the royalists under Lord Aston were defeated here by Colonel Morgan, which victory occasioned the surrender of the king's garrison at Oxford.

DONNINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Radlow, in the co. of Hereford, 2 miles S. of Ledbury, and 6 N. of Newent. It is situated on the road from Gloucester to Ledbury, close to the Gloucester canal. The parish is well wooded, and comprises several large apple orchards for the making of cider. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £209, in the patron. of R. Webb, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure, and has a wooden tower with two bells. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge. There is a school chiefly supported by the rector.

DONNINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Wroxeter, in the co. of Salop, 5 miles S.W. of Wellington.

DONNINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Box and Stockbridge, rape of Chichester, in the co. of Sussex, 2 miles S. of Chichester, its post town and railway station on the South Coast line. The village, which is very small, is situated close to the Arundel and Portsmouth canal, on the road from Chichester to Selsey. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £284, in the patron. of the Bishop of Oxford. The church is in the early English style of architecture. It is very old, and has a square tower containing three bells. There is a mortuary chapel, belonging to the Page and Crosbie families, annexed to the N. aisle. A small parochial school is supported by subscription.

DONNINGTON-WITH-HUGGLESCOTE, a chplry. in the par. of Ibstock, hund. of Sparkenhoe, in the co. of Leicester, 5 miles S.E. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect. of Ibstock. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

DONNYBROOK, or ST. MARY'S, a par. and post town in the bars. of Dublin, Rathdown, and Uppercross, in the co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S.E. of Dublin. It is situated on the river Dodder, which is crossed here by Anglesea Bridge, and on the Kingstown and Dublin railway. It contains the vils. of East and West Donnybrook, Ringsend, Clonskeag, Baggotrath, Ballsbridge, Irishtown, Beggarsbush, Merrion, and Sandymount. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with another, £145, in the patron. of the archdeacon. The church is situated at Simmon's Court, and was rebuilt in 1820 by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. It is a commodious struc-

ture in the early English style, and has tombs to the Fitzwilliam family and Archbishop King. There are Roman Catholic chapels in the village of Donnybrook, at Sandymount, and Irishtown, which are united. There are also Wesleyan and Presbyterian meeting-houses, and several schools, one of which is attached to the nunnery, and another supported by Erasmus Smith's Charity. Donnybrook contains the hospital for incurables, formerly the Lock hospital for Dublin, a lunatic asylum, police station, and a dispensary within the South Dublin Poor-law Union. The residences of the neighbourhood are Mount Errol, Annefield, Montrose, Swanbrook, and several others. At Sandymount was held the far-famed Donnybrook fair. This fair was granted by King John to be held for fifteen days, from the Monday before the 26th August, and was intended for the sale of cattle, but became so disorderly that it was suppressed by the authorities. Chief-Justice Downes was a native of Donnybrook.

DONOGHEAVEY. *See* DONAGAVEY, co. Tyrone.

DONOGHMORE. *See* DONAGHMORE, Ireland.

DONOHILL, a par. in the bars. of Clanwilliam and Lower Kilnamanagh, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles N. of Tipperary, on the road from thence to Nenagh. The parish is mountainous, and nearly divided by a strip of Aghcrew. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cashel, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Anacarthy. There are several schools, one of which is under the National Board. The police station is at Anacarthy, which village gives name to a small stream passing through the parish. Mount Bam rises 1,188 feet above the sea-level. Copper ore is found in the northern districts. The principal seats are Philipstown and Greenfield. Here are ruins of Ballysheedy Castle, and some traces of the ancient church.

DONORE, a par. in the bar. of Lower Duleek, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 1 mile S.W. of Drogheda, which is a station on the Navan line. It is situated on the banks of the river Boyne, close to the famous battle-field. This par. is in the dioc. of Meath, but the living is not provided for, and is partly impropriate to the Marquis of Drogheda. The nearest church is at Duleek. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Rossnaree (Knockcommon). There is a day school, assisted by the National Board. Donore was anciently the property of Mellifont Abbey. An obelisk in memory of the battle of the Boyne is erected in a neighbouring glen. From a hill, on which stands the ruins of the old church, James II. is said to have watched the action. The principal seat is Oldbridge, which was occupied by William III.'s forces; and within the demesne Schomberg is said to have been buried.

DONORE, a quondam bar. in the co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland.

DONOWNEY. *See* DOONOONEY, co. Wexford.

DONYATT, a par. in the hund. of Abdick, in the co. of Somerset, 2½ miles S.W. of Ilminster, its post town, and 3 N.E. of Chard. It is situated on the river Ile, which is here crossed by four bridges. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the potteries and woollen-mills. A third of the parish is comprised within the limits of Donyatt Park. The village is small, and the land chiefly pasture. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £197, in the patron. of R. T. Combe, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure in the Gothic style of architecture, with tower and clock. The interior has recently been restored. Dunster's almshouse is endowed with £18 per annum. The register commences in 1669. There are village and Sunday schools.

DONYLAND, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Lexden, in the co. of Essex, 3 miles S.E. of Colchester, its post town. It is situated near where the river Roman unites with the Colne. There are some excellent oyster beds, which employ a considerable number of fishing boats. The fishing village of Rowhedge is in this parish, on the W. side of the river Colne. It is a member of the port of Sandwich. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in ship-building, malting, and brewing. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £209, in the patron. of P. Havens, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is an octagonal structure, after the style of the chapter-house of York Cathedral. It contains a monument to one of the Grays, whose seat was formerly here. A National school has recently been built at Rowhedge by the rector. The charities amount to about £10 per annum. Roman Hill is the principal residence. The Essex and Suffolk hounds meet here.

DONYLAND, WEST, or BERECHURCH, is in the borough of Colchester, and distant 2 miles N.W. of the above.

DOOISH, there are two mountains bearing this name; one in the bar. of Kilmacrenan, co. of Donegal, and the other in the bar. of Omagh, co. of Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. The former rises 2,143 feet, on the borders of Lough Veagh; the height of the latter is 1,119 feet.

DOOLAGH, ST., a par. and vil. in the bar. of Coolock in the co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles N.E. of Dublin.

DOOLIN, a postal vil. in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles N.W. of Ennistimon. It is situated on the bay of its own name. The coast-line between the bay and Hugg's Head is noted for the grandeur of its cliffs. Doolin Castle is the neighbouring seat.

DOON, a par. partly in the bars. of Coonagh and Owneybeg, in the co. of Limerick, and partly in the bar. of Upper Kilnamanagh, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Pallasgreen, its post town. The parish lies at the foot of the Slieve Phelim mountains. The surface is very boggy, and subject to floodings by the rivers Mulcairn and Deel. Freestone is quarried here and largely exported. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Emly, val. £278, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was rebuilt by the late Board of First Fruits in 1800. In the barony lies the notorious Robin Hood of Ireland, Ennis-knock, or Ned of the Hills. The parish contains a Roman Catholic chapel, three hedge-schools, and a police office. The seats are Toomaline House, occupying the site of a cell to Inchenemico Abbey, of which there are yet traces; Castle Guard, formerly of the Deanes; Bilboa House, and Glengare. Fairs were held at Lilli on the 12th May and August.

DOON, a castle and demesne in the bar. of Garrycastle, King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It was the old castle of the O'Mooney's, and now is the property of F. E. Mooney, Esq.

DOON, a lough in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It encroaches on the pars. of Clonloo, Kilfluran, and Kilseely, and is about 2 miles in length. The residences, Doon House, Kilderry, and Woodstock, are seated on its shores.

DOON, a promontory on the E. side of Rathlin Island, in the bar. of Carey, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 5½ miles N.E. of Ballycastle. It is formed of polygonal columns of basalt, and forms a natural pier. For a further description of this peculiar formation, see GIANT'S CAUSEWAY.

DOON, a river, and a lake from which the river flows, partly in the co. of Kirkcudbright, and partly in the co. of Ayr, Scotland. The waters of the lake, which sometimes used to flood the lowlands bordering the river, are now under control, having been lowered by two tunnels cut in the rock, and also by the erection of sluices. The river, the "banks and braes" of which have been rendered classic by Burns, flows between banks of great beauty, and during the whole of its course through the county of Ayr forms the boundary between the districts of Carrick and Kyle.

DOON, a castle in the bar. of Erris, in the co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It is situated on the W. coast of the barony, and is said to have been a retreat of Grana Nile, the female pirate. It was nearly

destroyed a few years ago from the effects of an accidental fire which occurred against its walls.

DOONANE, a vil. in the par. of Rathaspeck, in the bar. of Slievemargy, in Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6½ miles N.W. of Carlow. It stands on the road from Dublin to Kilkenny. Here are extensive coal-fields, which give employment to the greater part of the inhabitants. A dispensary is within the Carlow Poor-law Union.

DOONBEG, a vil. in the bar. of Ibrickane, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles N. of Kilrush. It is situated on the bay and rivulet bearing its name, and has a pier. Here is a coastguard station, and an old castle formerly of the O'Brien family. Fairs are held on the 2nd May, 26th July, 8th October, and 16th December.

DOONDONNELL, a par. in the bar. of Lower Connello, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles W. of Rathkeale, its post town. It is situated on the left bank of the river Deel. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Limerick, val. with Rathkeale, £1,027, in the patron. of the bishop. There are some slight vestiges of the old church remaining. Riddlestown is the principal seat.

DOONFEENY, or DUNFEENEY, a par. in the bar. of Tirawley, in the co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 8 miles N.W. of Killala, its post town. It is situated on the N. coast of the county, and on the road from Killala to Belmullet. The surface is broken by considerable tracts of bog and lofty hills. Maumakeogh, the principal summit, rises 1,243 feet above sea-level. Limestone, slate, and copper ore are worked. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Killala, val. with Kilbride, £196, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected in 1810 by means of a loan granted by the late Board of First Fruits. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, a Methodist meeting-house, two daily schools assisted by the London Hibernian Society, two by the Baptist Society, and four or five others. Mount Glynne and Glynne Castle are the principal residences.

DOONHOLM, a vil. in the par. of Dalrymple, in the co. of Ayr, Scotland, 3 miles S. of Ayr.

DOONKEEHAN, a fishing vil. in the bar. of Erris, in the co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 8 miles N.E. of Belmullet. It stands on Broadhaven Bay, and has a pier. It is a coastguard station.

DOONOONEY, a par. in the bar. of Bantry, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles N.W. of Taghmon, its post town. It is situated on the road from Enniscarthy to Duncannon Fort. The living is a par. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. with one other, £362, in the patron. of the bishop. Here are some Druidical remains.

DOORA, or DOWRY, a par. in the bar. of Upper Tunratty, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles E. of Ennis, its post town. It is situated on the road from Clare to Spancel Hill. The surface is boggy and hilly. The river Quin, a tributary to the Fergus, passes along its eastern boundary. It contains the salts. of Dowry and Ballaghboy, and the bog of Doora, from which large quantities of turf are obtained. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. with Ogalin, £371, in the patron. of Lord Leconfield. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Quin and Toney. Moreisk is the seat of Lord Fitzgerald. Other residences are Castlefergus, Maryfield, and Kilbrekanbeg.

DOORNANE, a vil. in the par. of Pollrone, bar. of Clerk, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles S.E. of Piltown.

DORCHESTER, the county town of Dorsetshire, a municipal and parliamentary borough and market town in the hund. of George, 120 S.W. by W. from London by the old mail-coach road, but 140½ by the London and South-Western railway, which, as well as the Great Western, has a station in the town. Dorchester is situated on a slight elevation on the right bank of the Frome, about 20 miles from its mouth. On the S. and E. the country consists of open downs, and the town is almost surrounded by avenues of sycamore, lime, chestnut, and elm trees. Its shape is an irregular quadrangle. The three principal streets are spacious, well paved, and lighted with gas. The name by which the town was called by its British inhabitants was *Caer Dori*. The Romans speak of it under various names, as, *Durinum*, *Dunium*, and *Durnovaria*, *Varia* being the ancient name of the Frome. To distinguish it from Dorchester, Oxon, it was called *Villa Regalis*, the other being known as *Villa Episcopalis*. As it commanded the *Via Iceniana*, or Icknield Street, the Romans surrounded it with a wall, and kept it in a posture of defence against the yet unsubdued *Damnonii* in Devon and Cornwall. During the Saxon dominion it progressed in importance, and Athelstan established two mints there, and improved the fortifications. The town was then known as *Dorn Ceaster*, whence our modern name. In 1003 it was besieged and burnt by the Danes under Sweyn. The plague committed great ravages in 1595, and in the following century the town was twice nearly destroyed by fire. On the former occasion, in 1613, 300 houses and Trinity and All Saints churches were burnt. The latter fire, in 1662, was not so extensive. Dorchester was strongly fortified by the parliamentary party during the Civil War, but surrendered to the Earl of Carnarvon in 1643, when he dismantled the defences. Cromwell subsequently gained possession of the town, but was defeated in the neighbourhood, by Goring, in 1645. Judge Jeffreys held assizes here after the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion, 1685, when thirteen persons were executed for taking part in the movement.—The public buildings in the town comprise the shire-hall, a building of Portland stone, where the assizes and quarter sessions are held; the town-hall and market-house, rebuilt on the old site, in the Elizabethan style, in 1848; the gaol, house of correction, and penitentiary, erected on the site of the ancient castle, on the N. of the town, in 1793. The building consists of four wings, and the governor's house in the centre, with which they communicate by means of iron bridges. The executions take place on the flat roof of the lodge. The sleeping cells number 140, and there are three treadmills. In addition to the above-mentioned buildings, there are a museum, theatre, three banks, the union workhouse, and cavalry barracks, which are situated outside the town.—The chief trade is in beer. In the 17th century the cloth trade was considerable, but it has now declined. The butter for which the county is famous comes to the metropolis through Dorchester.—The town is a borough by prescription, but has charters dating as early as Edward II. It is now governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors, under the style of the "mayor, bailiffs, aldermen, and burgesses, of the borough of Dorchester." The manor in Henry IV.'s reign was the king's demesne borough, but by the succeeding monarch was granted to the burgesses at a fee-farm rent of £20. It is now paid to the Hardwicke family. The borough has returned two members to parliament since the reign of Edward I. The mayor is the returning officer. The municipal and parliamentary boroughs are co-extensive, and contain 572 acres, the revenue being £327. The number of houses in 1851 was 960, inhabited by 6,394 persons. In 1861 the numbers were 6,823 persons, residing in 1,030 houses. A county court is held here, the high steward for which is appointed for life. It is also the head of a Poor-law Union and an excise collection.—Dorchester is a deanery in the archdeac. of Dorset and dioc. of Salisbury. The town contains four parishes—All Saints, St. Peter's, Holy Trinity, and Fordington. All Saints is a rect., val. £84, in the patron. of the corporation. The church was rebuilt in 1845. St. Peter's is a rect., val. £164, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is very old, and contains some interesting monuments. The tower, furnished with eight bells, is 90 feet high. Trinity, with Frome Whitfield attached, is a rect., val. £500, in the patron. of the trustees of the free schools and almshouses. The church contains tombs of Williams, of Herringstone, who rebuilt it, and of Denzil, Lord Hollis; also effigies of members of the Chidiock family. Fordington is a vic., val. £225, in

the patron. of the Prebend of Fordington. The church was originally in the form of a cross, and the S. porch is surmounted by a carving of St. George, to whom the building is dedicated. Christ Church, half a mile N.W. of the town, is a perpet. cur. in the patron. of the Vicar of Fordington. The church was erected in 1840. There are also places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, Baptists, and Unitarians. Hardy's free grammar school, founded in 1569, is situated in South-street. It has an exhibition of £10 to St. John's College, Cambridge, and another of £5 to either university. There is another endowed school, refounded in 1623, for clothing and educating boys; it stands in Trinity churchyard. National and British schools have also been established. The charities comprise the Dorset County Hospital, founded in 1841, and relieving above fifty in-door patients. It stands in a healthy situation on the S. side of the town. "Napper's Mite" is an almshouse founded by Sir Robert Napper, or Napier, in 1615 for the support of ten poor men. It stands in South-street, and possesses a handsome clock. Chubb's almshouses, founded in 1619, support nine poor women, and Whetstone's four aged couples.—The whole neighbourhood abounds in Roman antiquities. The town at that time covered about 80 acres, and portions of the wall, of the construction known as "herring-bone," are still visible. Maiden Castle, about 2 miles S.W. of the town, is one of the strongest Roman fortifications in England. Poundbury, another encampment surrounded with earthworks, is by some considered to be Roman work, while others ascribe it to the Danes. A little S. of the town the most perfect amphitheatre in England exists. It is known as Maumbury Ring, and is formed of mounds enclosing a space whose diameter is about 340 feet. It was constructed during the stay of Agricola in this island. In 1705 Mary Channing was publicly burnt alive, for poisoning, in the centre of the Ring, and on that occasion 10,000 persons looked on from the amphitheatre. There are Roman roads, N. and S. of the river, leading to Monmouth and Henbury. Coins of Antoninus Pius, Constantine, and other emperors of Rome, fragments of pottery, pavement, &c., have been dug up at various places round the town. A bronze Mercury, with a large fragment of pavement, was discovered in the garden of Hardy's school. Lawrence and Conquer barrows are probably the work of the aborigines before the Roman invasion. They both are in the S.E. of the town. There were anciently in the town a hospital of St. John, a leper hospital, and a Grey friary. Dorchester gave the title of marquis to the dukes of Kingston. The *Dorset County Chronicle* is published here. Markets are held on Wednesdays, and fairs on Candlemas Day, Trinity Monday, St. John Baptist's and St. James's days. Races take place in September.

DORCHESTER, a hund. in the co. of Oxford, is bounded on the N. by Bullington hundred, on the E. by Ewelme hundred, and on the S. and W. by the river Thames. It contains the pars. of Chiselhampton, Clifton-Hampton, Culham, Dorchester, Drayton, Stadhampton, South Stoke, and part of Bensington comprising 11,280 acres.

DORCHESTER, a par. in the hund. of Dorchester, and co. of Oxford, 8 miles S.E. of Oxford, and 4 N.W. of Wallingford Road station. It is situated on the rivers Thame and Thames, across which is a handsome stone bridge, and contains the hmlts. of Overy and Burcott. It was once a market town. By the Britons it was called *Dorceastre*. The Romans built a wall round it, and named it *Durocina*, and it afterwards received the name of *Dorcesceastre* from the Saxons, by whom it was made the seat of a bishopric under St. Birinus; but in 1086 the see was removed to Lincoln. Athelstan held a witteneagemote here in 958. It still retains many evidences of its former importance, but is now only an inconsiderable village, having rapidly declined after the removal of the see to Lincoln. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £100, in the patron. of the Rev. H. W. Burrows. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is a very spacious structure, greatly dilapidated, part of it only being used for divine service. It was originally the cathedral of the see of Dorchester. Its architecture partakes of the Norman style, with additions of a later date. It has stone stalls, and magnificent windows; also a handsome embattled tower with six bells. It contains numerous monuments and effigies of knights and bishops, and one of a lady, and four brasses of ancient date. Here is also the celebrated Jesse window, representing the genealogy of our Saviour; a curious lead font, supposed to be Saxon; a stone cross, some Saxon paintings, and other remains of antiquity. The charities amount to £40 per annum. The Baptists, Primitive Methodists, and Roman Catholics, have chapels. There are endowed and National schools for both sexes. At a place in the neighbourhood of the town called Dyke Hill there are remains of a Roman camp. Coins of Cunobeline, Carausius, and of the Lower Empire have been dug up, as also a Roman altar, and a vast number of other relics of early date. Dorchester gives the title of baron to the Carleton family. Lord Abingdon is lord of the manor. A pleasure fair is held on Easter Tuesday.

DORDON, a hmlt. in the hund. of Polesworth, in the co. of Warwick, 3 miles N.W. of Atherstone. It is situated near the Coventry canal.

DORE, a chplry. in the par. of Dronfield, hund. of Scarsdale, in the co. of Derby, 5 miles S.W. of Sheffield, its post town, and 10 N.W. of Chesterfield. It is situated near the river Sheaf, and, with the tnshp. of Totley, forms an ecclesiastical district. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of saw and scythe handles, in brick-making, and in the preparation of copperas. There are stone-quarries and a small colliery. The moorlands abound in game. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £90, in the patronage of Earl Fitzwilliam. The church is a modern stone edifice with a tower. The parochial charities produce about £45 per annum, of which £33 goes to Turie and Dower's school. The Duke of Devonshire and Lord Middleton are lords of the manor.

DORE ABBEY. *See* ABBEY DORE, co. Hereford.

DOREHOLM, one of the Shetland islands, forming part of the par. of Northmaven. On the W. side is a arch, 70 feet high, made by the sea.

DORES, a par. in the co. of Inverness, Scotland. It contains a village of its own name, and is bounded on the W. by Loch Ness, and on the other sides by the pars. of Inverness, Daviot, and Boleskine. It extends in length about 20 miles along the E. side of Loch Ness, with a breadth of 3 or 4 miles. The soil is light, and but little of it is arable, the greater part, consisting of the mountain slopes bordering on the Loch, being fit only for sheep pasture. The principal landowners are Lords Lovat and Seltoun. The mansions are Abdourie, Eregie, and Gortleg. The vil. of Dores is 8 miles S. of Inverness, on the road from that town to Fort Augustus. This parish is in the presb. of Inverness and synod of Moray, and in the patron. of the Earl of Cawdor. The minister has a stipend of £141. There is also a preaching station at Forness, in Stratherrick, and there is a Free church for Dores and Boha. Sir James Macintosh was a native of this parish. There are the remains of a fort at Castell Dunriachan, and at Drumashi cairn, where Ashi, the Norseman, was killed by Fingal.

DORINCH, one of the principal islets of Clew Bay, in the co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles W. of Westport.

DORKING, a par. in the second div. of the hund. of Wotton, in the co. of Surrey, 12 miles from Guildford, and 29 by rail from London. It is a station on the Reading, Guildford, and Reigate railway. According to the census of 1861, it contains a population of 7,000. The town is placed in an agreeable and healthy situation, in the valley on the S. side of the North Downs, near the river Mole. It has a neat and clean appearance. The streets are well laid out, lighted with gas, and paved. Many good shops and houses have lately been built. Dorking is chiefly remarkable for poultry. Its principal trade is

in flour, corn, and lime. It was a crown-manor, granted by the Conqueror to Earl Fitzwarren: it afterwards came to the Fitzalans and Howards. The Duke of Norfolk, as Earl of Surrey, is lord of the manor. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £480, in the patron. of the Duke of Norfolk. The church is dedicated to St. Martin. It was rebuilt in 1837, except the tower, to which a spire was added. In the chancel are the tombs of Abraham Tucker and Jeremiah Markland. The Roman road runs under the churchyard. There are also the following district churches:—St. Paul's, a perpet. cur.: the church is a new Gothic building, accommodating 1,000 persons; Holmwood, a perpet. cur., and Westcott, a perpet. cur. At Raumese Common, near Denbies, a new church, called St. Barnabas, has been built—a handsome cruciform stone building in the early English style of architecture, with a spire 150 feet high. The Quakers and Independents have meeting-houses here; and a Wesleyan chapel was erected in 1850. There are infant, National, and British schools, and eighteen almshouses. Dorking possesses an old townhall, two savings-banks, and union poorhouse. It is a polling place for West Surrey. From the eminences of Box Hill and Leith Hill very extensive prospects over a varied and beautiful country are obtained. The county court is held here every two months. Many Roman coins have been found in the neighbourhood, including silver coins of Tiberius and Antoninus. Amongst the seats of the nobility and gentry are, Betchworth, Right Hon. H. Goulburn; Denbies, Lord Londesborough; Bury Hill, C. Barclay, Esq.; Chert, Sir G. Talbot, Bart.; Deepdene, Mrs. Hope; Sondes Place, Earl of Verulam; Shrub Hill, Earl of Rothes. The Rookery was the birthplace of Malthus. Market day is on Thursday, and there is a fair for cattle on the day before Holy Thursday.

DORMINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Greytree, in the co of Hereford, 5½ miles S.E. of Hereford, its post town and railway station, and 9 N.W. of Ledbury. It is situated on the river Frome, and contains the chplry. of Bartestree. Part of the parish is in hops. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. with the perpet. cur. of Bartestree annexed, £284, in the patron. of E. F. Foley, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient stone structure, with tower and two bells. The charities amount to £5 per annum. Lady Emily Foley is lady of the manor. Dormington Court is the principal residence.

DORMSDEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Barking, hund. of Bosmere and Claydon, in the co. of Suffolk, 2 miles S.E. of Needham-Market.

DORMSTON, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Pershore, in the co. of Worcester, 11 miles E. of Worcester, its post town, and 6 S.E. of Droitwich station. It is situated near Dormston Hill. The parish is of small extent, and the soil a stiff blue clay. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £53, in the patron. of William Laslett, Esq. The church is a plain stone structure, with tower and three bells.

DORNE, a hmlt. in the par. of Blockley, hund. of Oswaldslow, in the co. of Worcester, 1½ mile N. of Moreton-in-the-Marsh. Roman and British coins, accompanying ancient foundations, have here been met with.

DORNEY, a par. in the hund. of Burnham, in the co. of Bucks, 3 miles N.W. of Windsor, and 2 W. by S. of Eton, its post town. It is situated on the banks of the Thames, by which it is bounded on the S. and W. The soil is rich, resting on a substratum of gravel. The view of Windsor Castle, and the ruins of Burnham Abbey, form a charming landscape. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £100, in the patron. of the Rev. H. Palmer. The church, which is dedicated to St. James, has a handsome tower. The charities amount to £18 per annum.

DORNFORD, or DUNSFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Chesterton, in the co. of Huntingdon, 5 miles S.W. of Peterborough. It is situated at the ferry, S. of the river Nen, to which the Roman road leads straight from Huntingdon. It was the *Durobrivæ* of Antoninus, on Ermine Street, as evidenced by the Roman remains and coins which have been found.

DORNIE, a vil. with Bundaloch, in the par. of Kintail, in the co. of Ross, Scotland, 13 miles N. of Ullapool.

DORNOCH, a par. in the co. of Sutherland, Scotland. It contains the royal burgh of Dornoch, and the vils. of Clashmore and Embo, in the south-eastern corner of Sutherlandshire. The name Dornoch is said to be derived from the Gaelic words *Dorn Eich*, meaning a horse's foot or hoof, according to a tradition which asserts that in 1259 a Danish leader was slain by William, Thane of Sutherland, by means of a horse's leg which he made use of when disarmed. A horse-shoe is still retained as the arms of the burgh. The parish extends 9 miles along the Firth of Dornoch, and 15 miles from S.E. to N.W. It is bounded on the N. by Rogart and the Loch of Fleet, on the E. and S. by the Dornoch Firth, and on the W. by Criech. The district of Kinauld and Rhimusaig is situated N. of the Fleet, and is separated from the rest of the parish, being surrounded by the parishes of Golspie and Rogart. The surface is flat and sandy near the coast, but is loamy inland as it approaches the hilly districts towards the N. and W. Whinstone and freestone are quarried. Near the Earl's Cross (erected in memory of the encounter mentioned above) a woman was burned in 1722 for witchcraft. This was the last instance in which such a punishment was inflicted in the N. of Scotland, that in the S. of Scotland being at Paisley in 1697. The ruins of the castle of Skelbo, demolished in the last century, are picturesquely situated on an eminence near the Little Ferry; it was a seat of the noble family of Sutherland. A little to the N. of the Meikle Ferry is Skibo Castle, once the residence of the bishops of Caithness and Sutherland. The famous Marquis of Montrose was confined in it for two nights on his way to Edinburgh after his capture in Assynt. The principal landowners are the Duke of Sutherland, Dempster of Skibo, and two others. The road from Inverness to Wich traverses the parish.—This par. is in the presb. of Dornoch, and synod of Caithness and Sutherland, and in the patron. of the Duke of Sutherland. The minister has a stipend of £267. The parish church is a restoration of the old cathedral of Dornoch, made more than twenty years ago by the Duchess of Sutherland, at an expense of £6,000. There is also a Free church, with a large attendance.—The town of Dornoch, erected into a royal burgh by charter of Charles I. in 1628, is the political capital of Sutherlandshire, and stands on the N. coast of the Dornoch Firth, 1 mile E. of the Great North road, 6 miles N. of Tain, and 12 W. of Tarbetness. It is situated among hillocks of sand in front of a high gravel terrace, the base of which was evidently in former times washed by the sea. The streets are wide, regular, and remarkably clean, the houses being built of a yellow freestone. The court-house, prison, record-room, and county meeting-room occupy the site of the castle and palace of Dornoch, which continued in ruins from 1570 to 1813. The high western tower alone remains. The cathedral was built in the 13th century by Bishop Gilbert de Moravia, and after having experienced many fortunes it now, as restored, consists of a chancel, nave, transepts, and central tower. Sixteen earls of Sutherland are said to be buried in the S. transept, and the whole chancel is now appropriated as a tomb for that family. The date of the erection of the see of Caithness and Sutherland is unknown, but Andrew, Bishop of Caithness, was bishop here in 1150, having witnessed a donation by David I. to the abbey of Dunfermline. Gilbert Moray was consecrated bishop here in 1222.—Dornoch is a place of little trade, owing to a bar of sand stretching across the mouth of the Firth, and rendering the navigation difficult. The burgh is governed by a provost (the Duke of Sutherland), 2 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 6 councillors. It unites in sending a member to parliament along with Tain, Dingwall, Wich, Cromarty, and Kirkwall. There are no burgesses. Population in 1851, 599; in 1861, 647. Houses in 1851,

109; in 1861, 138. Children at school between the ages of 5 and 15, 481. Fairs are held in February, March, November, and December.

DORNOCH FIRTH, the estuary of the river Oikell, forming the boundary between the cos. of Sutherland and Ross, Scotland. It is the ancient *Abona Aestuar.* It commences at Bonar Bridge, and extends thence 10 miles S.E. to the Meikle Ferry, with a maximum width of 1¼ mile, and then goes off to the N.E. for a distance of 13 miles from the Meikle Ferry, where it becomes identified with the North Sea between Tarbetness and Dunrobin Castle. Good harbour accommodation could be provided above the Meikle Ferry, and also below the Little Ferry at the entrance to the Loch of Fleet, but with regard to the former of these localities its usefulness is greatly impaired by the formidable sand-banks called the Geyzin Briggs, which stretch across the firth and greatly impede the navigation.

DORNOCK, a par. in the district of Annandale, in the co. of Dumfries, Scotland. It contains the vils. of Dornock and Lowtherton. With the exception of a small part, lying half a mile to the N. of the main body, it is bounded on the N.E. by Kirkpatrick-Fleming, on the E. by Gretna, on the S. by the Solway Firth, and on the W. and N.W. by Annan. Its extreme length is 4 miles, with a breadth of 2½ miles. The soil is in general a fertile loam, and almost the whole surface is enclosed and well cultivated. Freestone is abundant. The coast is low and sandy, and large quantities of salmon and flounders are caught by means of stake-nets. The Solway is here 2 miles wide, and fordable at low water. Among the antiquities may be mentioned the remains of a Roman road, and a Druidical circle. The road from Dumfries to Carlisle, and the Glasgow and South-Western railway, traverse the parish. There is a station here on the latter, and also easy access to the Caledonian railway at the Kirkpatrick station. The village of Dornock, a small unimportant place, stands on the road from Dumfries to Carlisle, 3 miles W. of Annan. This par. is in the presb. of Annan, and synod of Dumfries, and in the patron. of the Duke of Buccleuch. The minister has a stipend of £208.

DORRHA, a par. in the bar. of Lower Ormond, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles W. of Parsonstown, its post town. It lies between the rivers Shannon and Brosna, near Lough Derg. The surface is boggy. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. £322, in the patron. of the Incumbent of Lorrha. The church was erected in 1832 by the late Board of First Fruits, the old church having been converted into a dwelling-house many years ago. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Lorrha. There are National and other schools. The principal seats are Straduff and Walsh Park.

DORRINGTON, a par. in the wap. of Flaxwell, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 5 miles N. of Sleaford, its post town, and 12 S.W. of Tattershall. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £120, in the patron. of Lord Aveland. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient structure. The register commences in 1666. There are remains of an ancient cross. The Earl of Harrowby is lord of the manor.

DORRINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. and hund. of Condover, in the co. of Salop, 7 miles S. of Shrewsbury, its post town, and 6 N. of Church Stretton. It is a railway station on the Shrewsbury and Hereford line. The village is situated on a branch of the river Severn, in the neighbourhood of the Lawley, Caradoc, and Longmynd hills. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £127, in the patron. of T. H. Hope Edwardes, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Edward, is a recent structure. The charities amount to £5 per annum. The Independents have a chapel, and there is a school for girls. E. Owen, Esq., is lord of the manor.

DORRINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Mucclestone, Drayton div. of the hund. of North Bradford, in the co. of Salop, 6 miles N.E. of Market Drayton, and 2 S.W. of Woore.

DORSETSHIRE, a maritime co. in the S. of England, bounded on the E. by Hampshire, on the N. by Wiltshire, on the N.W. by Somersetshire, on the W. by Devonshire, and on the S. by the English Channel. Its greatest length, E. and W., from Alderholt Heath to near Stockland, in the portion of the county which is detached and lies wholly in Devon, is 58 miles. The greatest breadth N. and S., from Portland Bill to near Silton, is 40 miles. The area of the county is 632,025 acres, the circuit being about 200 miles, 75 of which are coast. It is included between 50° 30′ and 51° 5′ N. lat., and 1° 48′ and 3° 7′ W. long. Ptolemy states that it was inhabited in his time by the *Durotriges*, a Belgic tribe. Their name is said to be derived from the British words *dur*, "water," and *trig*, "dweller." Other writers speak of this tribe as *Morini*. When subdued by the Romans, Dorset was included in *Britannia Prima*, and stations were constituted at Dorchester (*Dunium* or *Dumovaria*), and at *Vindogladia* or *Vindelia*, which is supposed to have been either at Wimborne, or else at Gussage St. Michael or Gussage All Saints, about 4 miles S.W. of Cranborne, between which two places the Icknield Road passes. There were also settlements at Wareham (*Morinio*), Charmouth (*Carca Arista*), Lyme (*Londinio*), Poole (*Baldonia*), Weymouth (*Clavinio*). In 494 the Saxons, under Cerdic, added Dorset to the kingdom of Wessex. Until the Norman Conquest, the maritime portion was much exposed to the incursions of the Danes, who were defeated by Egbert at Charmouth in 833, and by Ethelwulf in 840. In 876 a body of Danes marched across the country from Cambridgeshire, and surprised Wareham, which they held until King Alfred forced them to evacuate the town. While leaving Poole harbour, 120 of their vessels were wrecked in Studland and Swanage bays. Alfred's elder brothers, Ethelbert and Ethelbald, were buried at Sherborne, and Ethelred I. at Wimborne. In 1002 Sweyn passed through Dorset on his march from Exeter to Wilton, destroying on his way Dorchester, Sherborne, and Shaftesbury. Few occurrences of historical importance have taken place in the county. Two naval actions have taken place off Portland Bill—the second fight with the Spanish Armada in 1588, and Blake's victory over Van Tromp in 1653. In the parliamentary war the majority of the townspeople and those living near the coast took the popular side, but the gentry chiefly espoused the royal cause, and held Corfe castle, Sherborne, and Corfe castles for the king. Lyme Regis and Poole were fortified for the parliament, and Dorchester, Weymouth, Portland, and Wareham, were also held by the inhabitants for the same cause. Corfe Castle was defended against the parliamentary forces by Lady Bankes at the close of the year 1642, and in the March of the following year the Earl of Carnarvon raised the siege, and then proceeded to take Portland and Dorchester. Several minor engagements took place during the following years, but in 1645 the men of Dorset united with those of Somerset and Wilts to form bodies of "clubmen," whose object was to defend the counties from the inroads of the armies of either party. A body of these "clubmen" came into collision with Cromwell's army at Hamilton Hill, and were defeated, after which the remaining bodies gradually dispersed. The Duke of Monmouth landed at Lyme Regis when attempting to promote an insurrection against James II. in his own favour, and after the battle of Sedgmoor was taken prisoner at Shag's Heath, near Horton.—The surface of Dorset is uneven and undulating, but not mountainous, and its most characteristic feature are the open downs, which supply pasturage to some 800,000 or 1,000,000 sheep. This range of chalk hills or downs enters the county near Cranborne Chase, and runs towards Blandford, in the valley of the Stour. The eastern corner of the county from which they proceed contains a greater abundance of wood than the western and southern portions. The two isolated elevations, Hamilton and Hod hills, belong to this range. On the W. bank of the Stour the downs recommence at Okeford Hill, and proceed with one or two breaks to Beaminster, whence another range runs S.E., and on

the E. side of Weymouth Bay forms a series of cliffs, which decrease at Kimmeridge Bay, and recommence at St. Alban's or St. Aldhelm's Head, the height of which is 344 feet. A branch of the same range also runs across the centre of the Isle of Purbeck, terminating at the Foreland, the eastern extremity of Ballard's Down, which separates Swanage from Studland Bay. Pillesdon Point, the highest hill in the county, W. of Beaminster, does not belong to this range, being of the greensand formation. Its height is 934 feet. The character of the coast varies considerably at different points. The Hampshire cliffs enter Dorset, but soon are replaced by sand, which extends in a tongue of about a mile in length across Poole Harbour. This harbour, which is about 5 or 6 miles either way, contains several smaller bays, as Holes Bay, Lytchet Bay, Arnes Bay, and others. The centre of the harbour is occupied by Brownsea Island, about 1 mile long. Round the Isle of Purbeck to Weymouth Bay the coast is again rocky, and forms several bays, viz. Studland, Swanage, Kimmeridge, Worbarrow, and Ringstead bays. In Weymouth Bay the coast is flat, but on the other side of the estuary to Sandsfoot Castle cliffs again rise. S. of this, Portland Isle projects from the mainland, being connected with it by the Chesil Bank, an extraordinary ridge of pebbles, commencing at Burton Castle, about 2½ miles E. of Bridport Harbour, and running for about 6 miles to near Abbotsbury. Here it is separated from the land by an arm of the sea called the Fleet, and continues in a straight line for 10 miles until it joins the Isle of Portland. The bank consists of blue clay, covered with pebbles of calcareous spar, quartz, chert, jasper, &c., to a depth varying from 4 to 6 feet. The island measures about 4 miles by 1½, and is surrounded by lofty cliffs. It contains two castles—one, very ancient, called Rufus's Castle, or Bow-and-Arrow Castle; the other, built by Henry VIII., to defend Portland Road. At the Bill two lighthouses have been erected as a protection against the dangers of Portland Race. At the W. of the isle a breakwater is in course of construction, which will convert Portland Road into a harbour of refuge. The stone employed is that quarried on the isle, and the convicts in the large prison to the E. of the isle are engaged in its construction. The pasturage is good, and the corn particularly fine, so that it is in general request for seed. The remainder of the coast of Dorset consists entirely of cliffs, remarkable for the quantity of fossils which they contain.—The chief rivers are the Stour, the Piddle or Trent, and the Frome. The Stour enters the county near Silton, passes Gillingham, Sturminster Newton, and Wimborne, leaving the county at West Parley, and falling into the sea at Christ Church. Its length is 65 miles, and as far as Sturminster Newton it is navigable. Its tributaries are—the Shreen Water, the Cali, the Lidden, and the Wim. The Piddle rises near Alton, passes Piddletrenthide, Piddlehinton, and Piddletown, and falls into Poole Bay near Wareham. It is joined by a small stream which flows through Bere Regis. The length of the Piddle is 22 miles. The Frome rises N.E. of Beaminster, and passes Maiden Newton, Frampton, Stratton, Dorchester, Tincleton, Moreton, and Wareham, and after a course of 35 miles, during which it receives the Churn Bourne or Cerne, from Cerne Abbas, the South Winter Bourne, and other smaller streams, flows into Poole Bay, a short distance S. of the mouth of the Piddle. Other small rivers in Dorset are—the Lyme, at Lyme Regis; the Char, entering the sea at Charmouth; the Brit, about 9 miles, the mouth of which forms Bridport Harbour; the Bredy, 7 miles, running from Little Bredy to Burton Bradstock; the Wey, 5 miles, falling into Weymouth Bay; the Purbeck, 7 miles, from Corfe Castle to Swanage; and the Corfe from Corfe Castle to Poole Bay.—Between the chalk ranges mentioned above are the upper formations of pipe clay, potter's clay, and plastic clay, with sand, known as the Poole trough. Beneath the potter's clay in Purbeck Isle and other places, a crumbly bituminous coal is found resembling Bovey coal. In Purbeck and Portland the white formations are found, and in the S., chalk, marl, greensand, weald clay, and ironsand. In the N.W. and W. of the county greensand takes the place of chalk. No metallic ores are found, but the Portland and Purbeck stone-quarries are largely worked. In Purbeck the stone consists of argillaceous limestone, alternating with schistose marl. A variety of this is known as Purbeck marble. The Portland stone is a calcareous freestone. It is largely employed for building in London.—The soil in the W. and most other parts of the county is a rich loam, suitable for wheat and barley. The most fertile district is the Vale of Blackmore. Round Bridport and Beaminster hemp and potatoes are principally produced. Irrigation is largely practised on the meadow lands; lime and seaweed form the chief manures. Full three-fifths of the surface are pasture land. The downs are covered with sheep in the summer, which in the winter are brought down to the sheltered valleys. The South Down are largely bred. In Purbeck and near Weymouth there is a much smaller breed, resembling forest sheep. Butter and skim-milk cheese is sent up in large quantities to the London markets.—Dorset is divided into the 9 following divs., containing 34 hunds. and 22 libs.—North Blandford, containing Coombsditch, Pimperne, and Rushmore hunds., and Dewlish lib.; South Blandford, containing the boroughs of Corfe Castle and Wareham, the hunds. of Bere Regis, Hundreds Barrow, Hasilor, Rowbarrow, and Winfrith, and the libs. of Bindon, Overmoygne, and Stowborough; Bridport, containing the boroughs of Bridport and Lyme Regis, the hunds. of Beaminster, Beaminster Forum, Eggerton, Godderthorn, and Whitchurch Canonicorum, and the libs. of Broad Windsor, Frampton, Lothers, and Poorstock; Cerne, containing Buckland Newton, Cerne, and Whiteway hunds., and Alton-Pancras, Piddletrenthide, and Sydling St. Nicholas libs.; Dorchester, containing the boroughs of Dorchester and Melcomb Regis, united with Weymouth, the hunds. of Culliford-Tree, George, Tollesford, Piddletown, and Uggescombe, and the libs. of Fordington, Piddlehinton, Isle of Portland, Sutton Pointz, Wabyhouse, and Wyke Regis; East Shaftesbury or Shaston, containing Badbury, Cogdean, part of Cranborne, Knowlton, Loosebarrow, Monkton-up-Wimborne, part of Sixpenny Handley and Wimborne St. Giles hunds.; Shaftesbury, or Shaston West, containing the borough of Shaftesbury, parts of the hunds. of Cranborne and Sixpenny Handley, and the libs. of Alcester and Gillingham; Sherborne, containing Sherborne and Yetminster hunds., and Halstock and Ryme Intrinseca libs.; and Sturminster, containing Brownshall, Redlane, and Sturminster Newton Castle hunds., and the lib. of Stower or Stour Provost. The pars. number 269, exclusive of 8 in Dorchester, Wareham, and Shaftesbury. There are also parts of 2 others, and 4 ext. par. places. Cranborne is the largest par. in the co., and contains 13,730 acres. The following 19 are market towns:—Dorchester, the county town, Shaftesbury, Wareham, Blandford, Wimborne Minster, Beaminster, Sherborne, Bridport, Weymouth with Melcombe, Poole, Cerne Abbas, Sturminster, Lyme Regis, Corfe Castle, Stalbridge, Cranborne, Bere Regis, Swanage, and Milton Abbas; of these the last 4 have discontinued holding markets. The county is divided into 12 Poor-law Unions, being the first 12 of the places mentioned above. The first 5, with Bridport and Weymouth, are County Court districts. Dorset returns 14 members to parliament—3 for the county, 2 each for Dorchester, Bridport, Poole, and Weymouth with Melcombe Regis, and 1 each for Lyme Regis, Shaftesbury, and Wareham, which includes Corfe Castle. The polling places for the county are—Dorchester, Wimborne, Wareham, Blandford, Beaminster, Sherborne, Shaftesbury, and Chesilton. The local government is vested in a lord-lieutenant and custos, high sheriff, about 60 deputy-lieutenants, and 210 magistrates. The county is in the south-western military district and the western circuit, and is under the Exeter bankruptcy jurisdiction. Sherborne was formerly the assize town, but the assizes are now always held at Dorchester, where the county gaol and shire-hall are. Quarter sessions are held at Dorchester, Blandford, Sherborne, Shaftesbury,

and Bridport. The county lunatic asylum is at Charminster, about 1½ mile from Dorchester. It will accommodate 160 patients. The number of inhabited houses in the county in 1861 was 37,709, occupied by 188,789 persons. In 1851 the population was 184,207, showing an increase of 4,582 persons in the decennial period.—Dorsetshire constitutes an archdeaconry in the diocese of Salisbury and archbishopric of Canterbury. It is subdivided into 5 deaneries—Bridport containing 62 livings, Dorchester 53, Pimperne 38, Shaftesbury 65, and Whitchurch Canonicorum 68. During the Saxon period Dorset belonged successively to the sees of Dorchester in Oxfordshire, Winchester, and Sherborne, whence the bishopric was removed to Salisbury in the 11th century. In 1542 it was transferred to the new diocese of Bristol, but was re-transferred to Salisbury by the late Act.—The chief manufacture in the county is that of flax. At Bridport, canvas, sailcloth, rope, thread, and twine, are manufactured. There are also flax-mills at Beaminster, Burton Bradstock, Netherbury, and other places. Woollen goods are manufactured at Sturminster, Shaftesbury, and Lyme Regis, and worsted stockings at Wareham and Wimborne. The silk manufacture has also been introduced, and is carried on principally at Sherborne. Ships and yachts are built at Poole and Bridport. Shirt buttons are made largely at Shaftesbury and Blandford, and gloves at Cerne Abbas. Good ale is brewed in the county. The chief trade is from Poole, in coal, timber, and wine. The exports are Portland and Purbeck stone, clay for pottery, sheep, wool, butter, cheese, ale, cider, and mackerel.—The antiquities in the county are very numerous, both of the British and Roman periods. Of the former the most interesting are—Agglestone barrows, near Studland; the Hellstone cromlech, a circle of stones near Winterbourne St. Martin; Celtic earthworks at Sutton Walrond; cromlechs at Little Breedy and Poxwell; Badbury and Maumbury rings, and numerous barrows. As many as twenty-five Roman camps have been discovered in Dorset. The remains of a Roman amphitheatre near Dorchester are still visible. Four Roman roads traversed the county—one on each bank of the Frome, from Dorchester to Stratton, where they unite, and beyond which they cannot be traced; another from Dorchester to Melcombe Regis, and the celebrated *Via Iceniæ*. This road enters Dorset from Wilts, near Woodyates Inn, passes between Gussage All Saints and Gussage St. Michael's, and proceeds to Long Critchill, Badbury camp and down, Shapwick Marsh, Sturminster Marshall, and Stinford Lane, entering Dorchester on the N. of St. Peter's church. It issues from the town on the N.W. side, and, passing Eggerton and Poorstock, leaves the county, and proceeds to Exeter. In many parts the road has been destroyed for the materials. It is called by various names—Ickening or Icknield Road being the general name for the road in all the counties through which it passes. Between Woodyates and the Gussages it is known as Ackling Dike, and to the W. of Dorchester as the Ridgeway. In this county are the remains of Corfe Castle; also castle ruins at Brownsea and Portland. The religious houses in Dorset were twenty-nine in number at the Reformation. There were Benedictine and Cistercian abbeys at Bindon, Cerne, Shaftesbury, Sherborne, Abbotsbury, Cranborne, Horton, and Milton; and priories at Dorchester, Bridport, Wareham, Loders, Frampton, and Spettisbury, besides others of less importance. Sherborne Abbey possessed a vineyard at the time of the compilation of Domesday Book; the hospital and cathedral church still remain. Wimborne, which, as well as Sherborne, was the seat of a bishopric, possesses a very fine old minster. Stalbridge church is a very ancient building, with an embattled tower, which has recently been repaired. In the market-place there is an old cross, on a base of three steps; it measures 30 feet in height. Affpuddle church, originally belonging to Cerne Abbey, contains some fine carving. At West Chickerell there is an early English church, which formed part of Bindon Abbey, and which contains a Norman stone font, and at the W. end two large bells suspended under stone arches. Other towns and villages possessing interesting churches are—Dewlish, Handley, Lytchett Maltravers, Maiden Newton, Piddlehinton, containing several curious brasses, Shapwick, Spettisbury, Swanage, and Wyke Regis.—The seats of the nobility and gentry are—Sherborne Castle, of Earl Digby, where Sir W. Raleigh lived; Eastbury Park, of Duke of Buckingham; Stalbridge Park, Marquis of Anglesea; Cranborne Lodge, Marquis of Salisbury; Motcombe, Marquis of Westminster; Encombe, Earl Eldon; Melbury House, Earl Ilchester; Milton Abbey, Earl Portarlington; Wimborne St. Giles, Earl Shaftesbury; Bryanstone, Lord Portman; Rushmore Lodge, Lord Rivers; Down House and Syding, of Smith, Bart.; Gaunt's House, of Glynne, Bart.; Loder's House and Mapperton, Nepean, Bart.; Parnham House, Oglander, Bart.; Raunston House, Baker, Bart.; Sans Souci, Scott, Bart.; Rhode Hill, Admiral Talbot; Elsworth, Pickhard; Bridehead, Williams; Charborough Park, Drax; Critchell House, Sturt; Dewlish, Mitchell; Edmondesham, Monro; Frampton House, Sheridan; Stowborough Grange, Bond; Handford House, Seymer; Henbury, Parston; Herringstone Lodge, Williams; Kingston House, Pitt; Langton, Farquharson; Lulworth, Weld; Manston, Yeatman; Moor Critchell, Okedon; Nottington House, Steward; Strode House, Gollop; Studland, Bankes; Thornhill House, Boucher; Turnworth, Davis; Upton, Doughty; West Stafford, Floyer; Whatcombe, Pleydell; Wolveton, Trenchard; and many others. The county formerly gave the title of Marquis of Dorset to the Beauforts and the Greys, and Earl of Dorset to the Sackvilles. The London and South-Western railway passes through Dorset, entering the county near Ringwood in Hants. The chief stations are Wimborne Minster, Wareham, and Dorchester, whence it proceeds in a north-westerly direction past Stratton and Frampton to Yeovil. There are branches from Wimborne through Blandford, Sturminster Newton, and Stalbridge; a short branch to Poole; others from Dorchester to Weymouth, and from Maiden Newton to Bridport. The Exeter line also passes through portions of Dorsetshire, and the stations of Gillingham, Sherborne, and Chardstock, are in that county. The high roads from Dorchester are as follows: to Weymouth, 7 miles, and Portland, 11. To Owre Moyne 7; Wool, 12; Wareham, 18; Corfe Castle, 22; and Swanage Bay, 27. To Piddletown, 5; Bere Regis, 11; Poole, 22; to Bournemouth and Christchurch, 32. To Charborough, 16; Wimborne Minster, 21; and Ringwood, 30. To Cranborne, 30; and Fordingbridge, 37. Blandford, 16; Eastbury Park, 22; and Salisbury, 40. By Blandford to Shaftesbury, 31. To Cerne Abbas, 7. Mintern Magna, 9; Sherborne, 17; and Yeovil, 23. By Mintern Magna to Lydlinch, 17; Stalbridge, 20. To Sturminster Newton, 20. To Longbridge, 6; Bridport, 15; Lyme Regis, 24; and Axminster, 27. To Beaminster, 17; and Chard, 28. To Crewkerne, by Chaddington, 20. There are no canals in the county.

DORSINGTON, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Kiftsgate, in the co. of Gloucester, 4 miles N.E. of the Honeybourne station on the Oxford and Wolverhampton railway, and 4 S.W. of Stratford-on-Avon. Long Marston is its post town. It is situated near the river Avon, and at the time of the Domesday Survey belonged to Roger de Belmont, from whom it descended to the earls of Warwick. The greater part of the parish is a stiff clay, and the land chiefly arable. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £199, in the patron. of J. Harward, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a small brick structure of the middle of the last century. The whole village with the church was destroyed by fire in 1754. There is a small charity of £1.

DORSINGTON, LITTLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Welford, Stratford div. of the hund. of Barlichway, in the co. of Warwick, 4 miles W. of Stratford-on-Avon. It is joined to Bickmersh.

DORSTONE, a par. in the hund. of Webtree, in the co. of Hereford, 5 miles E. of Hay, its post town, and 14

W. of Hereford. It is situated on the river Dore, and contains the hmlt. of Vowmine in the Golden Vale. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £446, in the patron. of the Rev. T. Prosser. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a handsome stone structure in the Norman style of architecture, said to have been built in the 12th century by Ricardus de Brito, as an atonement for his share in the murder of Thomas-à-Becket. It has four bells, and contains several monuments of old families. The charities are £63 for Maddy's school, and about £20 for other purposes. There is a National school for both sexes. The Prosser family are lords of the manor. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of a tower and some Druidical remains. Fairs are held on the 27th April, 17th May, 27th September, and 18th November, chiefly for cattle.

DORTON, a par. in the hund. of Ashendon, in the co. of Bucks, 5 miles N.W. of Thame, its post town. It is situated in a valley near Bernwood Forest, and is a watering-place, having an excellent chalybeate spring. It was called by the Britons *Dour-ton*, or "town of the waters," and appears to have been a considerable place in ancient times, from a large camp and other remains of British and Roman occupation. The spring, which contains more iron in solution than any other chalybeates in the country, rises in the upper grounds of Dorton Park. Its medicinal qualities have recently been much extolled, and a pump-room and baths have been erected, to which are attached a reading-room and a ball-room. The visitors reside in the neighbouring village of Brill, as there are only a few scattered houses in this parish. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to that of Ashendon, in the dioc. of Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient stone structure, with a turret and three bells, surmounted by a wooden cross covered with lead. Dorton House, the residence of Captain C. S. Ricketts, was formerly in the possession of Sir John Aubrey, Bart.

DORTON, a hmlt. in the chplry. of Broughton, par. of Preston, in the co. of Lancaster, 3 miles N. of Preston.

DOSTHILL, a hmlt. in the pars. of Tamworth and Kingsbury, in the co. of Warwick, 3 miles S. of Tamworth. In this hmlt. is a chapel-of-ease to the vic. of Kingsbury.

DOTHIE-CAMDDWR and DOTHIE PISCOTTWR, tnshps. in the par. of Llan-ddowi-brefi, hund. of Penarth, in the co. of Cardigan, 3 miles S.W. of Tregaron. It is situated on the river Dothie.

DOTTON, an ext. par. place in the hund. of East Budleigh, in the co. of Devon, 6 miles E. of Topsham.

DOUBLEBOIS, a hmlt. in the hund. of West, in the co. of Cornwall, 13 miles S.W. of Launceston, and 3 from Liskeard. It is a station on the Cornwall railway.

DOUCE, a mountain in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is one of a range of numerous summits, between the bars. of Ballincar and Rathdown, and commands a very extensive and imposing view.

DOUGHTON, a tythg. in the par. of Tetbury, in the co. of Gloucester, 2 miles S.W. of Tetbury.

DOUGHTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Dunton, hund. of Gallow, in the co. of Norfolk, 5 miles S.W. of Walsingham, and 2 W. of Fakenham. It is situated on the northern declivities of the vale of the Wensum.

DOUGLAS, a par. in the co. of Lanark, Scotland. It contains the town of Douglas and the vils. of Rigside and Addington, and is bounded on the W. by Ayrshire, and on the other sides by the pars. of Lesmahagow, Carmichael, Wiston, and Crawford John. It extends from N.E. to S.W. about 12 miles, with a breadth varying from 4 to 7 miles, and is traversed throughout nearly its whole length by the river Douglas, which rises on the E. side of Cairntable, at the boundary of Ayrshire. The parish is rich in minerals. Coal is very abundant; limestone and sandstone are quarried, and ironstone occurs. Lord Douglas is proprietor of the greater part of the parish. The roads from Glasgow to Carlisle and from Edinburgh to Ayr traverse the parish. Douglas Castle is the most notable object in the parish. It was built by the last Earl of Douglas in 1760, shortly after the fire which destroyed the former castle. The spire and aisle of the old church of Douglas are of great antiquity, and are still preserved. The regiment of Cameronian Highlanders (now the 26th) was first mustered near the town of Douglas, in April, 1689, under the command of Lord Angus, eldest son of the Marquis of Douglas. Upon Auchinsaugh Hill, in this parish, a formal renewal of the Solemn League and Covenant was made on the 26th July, 1712. This par. is in the presb. of Lanark, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patron. of Lord Douglas. The minister has a stipend of £307. There is a Free church and an United Presbyterian church; also a Reformed Presbyterian church at Rigside.

DOUGLAS, a small post town in the par. of Douglas, in the co. of Lanark, Scotland. It stands on the right bank of the river Douglas, 11 miles S.S.W. of Lanark, and although now greatly decayed, was formerly a place of considerable trade and political importance. Fairs are held in February, March, June, August, and October, on the first Friday after Whit-Sunday (old style), and on the first Friday after Michaelmas.

DOUGLAS, a chplry. in the par. of Eccleston, hund. of Leyland, in the co. of Lancaster, 5½ miles N.E. of Ormskirk. The living is a perpet. cur., val. £76, in the patron. of the Rector of Eccleston.

DOUGLAS, a seaport, market town, and watering-place, in the pars. of Kirk Onchan and Kirk Braddan, in the Isle of Man, 11 miles N.E. of Castletown. It is situated on the S. side of a semicircular bay, on the S.E. coast of the island, of which it is the principal port. Steamers sail direct to Liverpool, Ramsey, and Whitehaven, and those from the last-named port touch here on their voyage to Dublin. It is well supplied with water from the river Blackwater, or Dufglas, which rises in the hills behind the town, and falls into the bay near Douglas Head. Owing to the beauty of its situation, the salubrity of the air, and the cheapness of all the necessaries of life, Douglas has become a favourite summer retreat for the merchants of Liverpool, and has recently considerably increased in extent and population. The older streets of the town are narrow, dirty, and irregular, but some of the more modern are handsome and spacious. The custom-house and market-house are both handsome buildings. There are besides a court-house, Odd Fellows' hall, mechanics' institute, Union workhouse, dispensary, commercial and united service news-rooms, and several banks. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the linen and woollen factories, paper-mills, breweries, tan-yards, iron foundry, and in the trades connected with the shipping; there being from 200 to 300 vessels belonging to the port. The town contains four district churches—St. Matthew, St. George, St. Thomas, and St. Barnabas, besides a floating chapel. The church of St. Matthew was built at the commencement of the last century, and has occasionally the service performed in Manx. The church of St. Barnabas is a handsome building, with a spire; that of St. Thomas is in the pointed style of architecture. The several Dissenting bodies have chapels, and there is a Roman Catholic church. There are Lancastrian and National schools; also various charities, and several libraries and news-rooms. The pier, erected by government, is 520 feet in length and 40 feet in breadth, with a lighthouse at the farther end. This being the only port in the island at which goods imported by license are allowed to be landed, has become the chief establishment of the customs' department; Derbyhaven, Peel, and Ramsey are subports. Castle Mona, built by the dukes of Atholl, has been converted into an hotel, and the Villa Marina into a boarding school. There was formerly a priory, dedicated to St. Bridget, on the site of which stands the modern mansion called the Nunnery. Six newspapers are published in the town—the *Manx Guardian*, *Manx Sun*, *Mona Herald*, *Manx Liberal*, *National Reformer*, and *Odd Fellows' Chronicle*. There are remains of an old castle, now used as a prison. Saturday is market day.

DOUGLAS BRIDGE, a vil. in the par. of Ardstraw, bar. of Strabane, in the co. of Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It is situated on Douglas rivulet, 3 miles N.W. of Newtown Stewart.

DOUGLAS HARBOUR, situated on the S.E. coast of the Isle of Man, at the E. side of Douglas Bay, in N. lat. 54° 10′, and W. long. 4° 26′. It is sheltered by Douglas Head, on which is a fixed light 104 feet high, visible for 15 miles. The harbour is defended by a pier, 520 feet in length and 40 in breadth, having a lighthouse at its outer extremity. It is dry at low water, and the entrance rather difficult of approach in stormy weather, owing to the obstruction of St. Mary's Rock, on which the *St. George* steamer was wrecked in 1830. Vessels drawing 10 feet water may enter during neap tides, and those drawing 14 feet during spring tides.

DOUGLASTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Kinnettles, in the co. of Forfar, Scotland. It stands on the road from Glaumies to Forfar. The village dates from 1792, when Mr. Douglas, of Brigton, and his partners, erected a large flax spinning mill here.

DOUGLAS WATER, a stream rising in the par. of Yarrow, in the co. of Selkirk, Scotland. It joins the river Yarrow at Traquair, near Douglas Crag. There is another stream of this name in the bar. of Strabane, co. of Tyrone, Ireland.

DOULOUGH, ST. *See* DOOLAGH, ST., co. Dublin.

DOULTING, a par. in the hund. of Whitstone, in the co. of Somerset, 1½ mile E. of Shepton Mallet, its post town and nearest railway station on the Great Western line, and 7 miles E. of Wells. It contains the hmlts. of Prestleigh, Newman Street, and Waterlip. There are some extensive quarries of freestone, from which Wells Cathedral was built. There is a spring called St. Aldelm's Well, which is the source of the river Sheppy. The living is a vic.* with the curs. of East and West Cranmore and Downhead annexed, in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £640, in the patron. of Colonel Horner. The church is a spacious and elegant edifice in the form of a cross, with octagonal tower and spire. It is dedicated to St. Aldelm, whose effigy, as well as those of SS. Peter and John, is carved in stone. An ancient cross stands in the churchyard. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. The register commences in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. There is a parochial school. A barn with a handsome carved roof is said to have belonged to Glastonbury Abbey. W. Melliar, Esq., is lord of the manor.

DOUNE, a rock in the bar. of Kilmacrenan, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It stands on the eastern boundary of the barony, and from its peculiar and isolated position forms a natural stronghold, possessing immense advantages. Here, according to tradition, it was the custom from a remote period to elect the kings of Tyreonnel; the ceremony is described by Giraldus Cambrensis. Here in 1608 Sir Cahir O'Dogherty was shot by a Scotchman, whose whole family had been murdered by Sir Cahir.

DOUNE, a vil. in the par. of Luss, in the co. of Dumbarton, Scotland, 4 miles N.W. of Luss.

DOUNE, a small post town in the par. of Kilmadock, in the co. of Perth, Scotland. It stands on the left or N. bank of the Teith, at its junction with the Ardoch, midway between Stirling and Callander. The principal object of interest in the neighbourhood is the ancient castle of Doune, situated near the town, on a mound apparently more or less artificial. The Leith flows underneath its walls, and considering its age, which is at least 500 years, it is wonderfully complete. Its walls, 40 feet high and 10 feet thick, form a square, the sides of which are 96 feet in length, and there is a massive tower 80 feet high in the N.E. corner. It was successively held by the earls of Monteith, the Duke of Albany, and the Moray family. In 1745 it was occupied by the adherents of Prince Charles. The Scottish Central railway has a station here. Doune Lodge, a seat of the Earl of Moray, stands a mile N.W. of Doune. Fairs are held here in February, May, July, November, and December.

DOURA, a vil. in the par. of Kilwinning, in the co. of Ayr, Scotland. It is connected with the extensive coal-works in its vicinity.

DOUSE, one of the Sheehy mountains, standing between Muskerry and Carbery, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland.

DOVASTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Kinnerley, in the co. of Salop, 6 miles S.E. of Oswestry. In the neighbourhood there is a place called Kynaston's Leap, after an outlaw of that name.

DOVE, formerly a par. in the bar. of Eliogarty, in the co. of Tipperary, Ireland, 5 miles S.W. of Templemore. It is now united with Inch.

DOVE, a river rising on the borders of Derby and Stafford, near Buxton and Axedge Hill, and, after a course of 45 miles, joins the river Trent at Newton Solney. The delightful country through which it flows has been celebrated by Cotton and Izaak Walton. It comprises some of the finest rock scenery in England, skirted by rich meadows abounding in rare plants and grasses.

DOVECLIFFE, a hmlt. in the par. of Darfield, W. Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles S.E. of Barnsley, and 3 from Wombwell by the South Yorkshire and Manchester and Sheffield railway, on which it is a station. It is situated near the river Dearne and the Dove canal.

DOVECOTHALL, a vil. in the S.E. of the par. of Paisley, in the co. of Renfrew, Scotland. Its inhabitants are chiefly employed in the print-fields of the Lovern.

DOVECOTLAND, a vil. in the East Church par. of Perth, Scotland.

DOVEHILL, a vil. in the par. of Abbey Paisley, in the co. of Renfrew, Scotland.

DOVESLAND, a thickly-peopled district of the par. of Paisley, in the co. of Renfrew, Scotland. It is inhabited chiefly by weavers.

DOVENBY, or DOLPHINSBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Bridekirk, ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, in the co. of Cumberland, 2½ miles N.W. of Cockermouth. There is an endowed school for both sexes, founded by Sir Thomas Lamplugh in 1609. Mrs. Dykes, of Dovenby Hall, is lady of the manor.

DOVER, or DOVOR, a market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, in the lower half hund. of Bewsboro', lathe of St. Augustine, in the co. of Kent, 72 miles from London, 40 from Maidstone, and 15 from Canterbury. It is a terminus of the South-Eastern, and the London, Chatham, and Dover railways. This port is one of great antiquity. By the Britons it was called *Dufffyrrha*, "a steep place;" by the Romans *Dubris*; and by the Saxons *Dofra* or *Dofris*. Prince Arthur is supposed to have held his court here. It was anciently walled, both by Severus and King Widred, and had ten gates. The Cinque Ports were established by William I. Edward the Confessor granted a charter constituting a warden of ports on the coast, and Godwin, Earl of Kent, was the first warden and constable of Dover Castle. In 1296 Dover was taken by the French, who, however, were immediately driven out. During the reign of Edward III. it was appointed as the port of embarkation for pilgrims to the Continent. Owing to its situation, Dover has been famous for receiving sovereigns. Here, in 1520, Henry VIII. met Charles V; in 1625 Charles I. received his queen; in 1660 Charles II landed; in 1814 Louis XVIII. embarked for France; and here the late Prince Consort landed in 1840.—The borough had in 1850, 2,203 registered electors, and returns two members to parliament. It possesses a population, according to the census of 1861, of 25,325, against 22,244 in 1856, showing an increase of 3,081 in the decennial period. The corporation, which is also the local board, consists of a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors. Dover is situated on the coast, at the opening of a deep valley formed by a depression in the chalk hills, which causes the basin of a small stream called the Dour. The town consists of a number of good houses facing the sea, built chiefly at East Cliff, the Marine Parade, Waterloo Crescent, Esplanade, &c., for summer sea-bathing visitors: and of the old

town, situated in the valley, chiefly occupied by tradespeople and mariners. It has one principal street, with many smaller streets branching off from it, all paved and lighted. Few of its public buildings are of much interest. Amongst them may be enumerated the Maison Dieu, now the townhall, lately restored at an expense of £6,000; the sessions-house, museum, custom-house, prison, the station of the South-Eastern railway, post office, and steam-packet establishments. The Castle, however, is the great attraction. It is situated on a cliff, 300 feet high, and occupies 35 acres of land. The Castle Pharos, or light-tower, is, perhaps, the most ancient relic of Roman work in England. It was originally hexagonal, although altered into an octagon in the 13th century, and is about 14 paces across; the wall at the bottom is very thick, and 40 feet high. The keep in the centre of the upper court is a fine massive structure. The towers are numerous, and some of them of Norman architecture. Among the curiosities here shown is Queen Elizabeth's pocket pistol, a piece of brass ordnance 24 feet in length, presented to that queen by the states of Holland. The castle is strongly fortified, and has undergone within the last century numerous improvements. In particular, various subterranean communications were formed for the reception of the soldiery, and barracks excavated in the solid rock sufficiently capacious to lodge 2,000 men. On the western heights are the barracks, communicating with the town by a curious military shaft of 3 spiral flights of 140 steps each, and a straight staircase of 59 more steps. Batteries with heavy guns have been formed on the cliff above, which are now considered the real defence of the place, the castle being commanded by these heights. Great changes will shortly be effected in the fortifications, in accordance with the New Fortifications Bill, which includes Dover, and for the carrying out of which, in 1862, £3,200,000 were voted, and a further sum of larger amount sanctioned.—The ancient town and port of Dover contained originally five parishes, but at present there are only two—those of St. James and St. Mary. The following are the churches: St. Mary in the Castle, an ancient building, lately restored by G. G. Scott, and now used as a garrison chapel: the living is a perpet. cur. in the patron. of the parishioners; St. James, in St. James-street, a very ancient structure, probably Anglo-Saxon: the living is a rect., val. £245, in the patron. of the archbishop; the church of St. James, a large and handsome ragstone building, now the parish church, situated at the foot of the Castle Hill, in the Maison Dieu road, above which stands the new rectory-house; Trinity church, a perpet. cur.,* val. £180; SS. Peter and Paul, Charlton; and St. Peter, Buckland. Trinity church and Christ church are modern erections, having districts assigned to them. St. John's mariners' church is a Dissenting chapel in connection with the Sailors' Home. The Unitarians have a chapel in Adrian-street; the Friends a meeting-house in Queen-street; the Wesleyans chapels in Snargate-street and Buckland; the Independents in Russell-street; the Baptists in Biggin-street and Commercial Quay. In Elizabeth-street is the Roman Catholic church. The Jews' synagogue is in Northampton-street (newly built). There are several charity schools conducted on the National system: 35 endowed almshouses have existed here from time immemorial; they are under the management of the charity trustees. A workhouse has been erected by the Poor-law Commissioners.—Dover is the principal station and seat of government of the Cinque Ports, having for its members the corporate towns of Folkestone, Faversham, and Margate, and the parishes and places of St. John's, Birchington, and St. Peter's, in Thanet, and Kingsdown and Ringwold, near Deal; the other cinque-port towns being Hastings, Sandwich, Romney, and Hythe. The Warden of the Cinque Ports is Constable of the Castle of Dover.—The trade of the town consists in ship-building, sail and rope making, paper-making, &c. What has tended greatly to the prosperity of the port is the facility it affords for continental communication. The mail-packet establishments consist generally of 12 steamers, and the foreign service is performed by private contractors, under the control of a commander of the navy. The number of packets is variable. The Ostend mail is at present carried by Belgian government boats. Dover holds considerable rank as a port, and is the grand pilot station of the Cinque Ports, with 72 pilots attached to it, under the regulations of the Trinity House. Dover imports between 30,000 and 40,000 tons of coal annually, and also carries on a considerable foreign trade. The greater number of vessels belonging to the port are engaged in fishing. The harbour is naturally small, and the entrance difficult. The Admiralty Pier was commenced as a harbour of refuge. The pier, which is a beautiful construction, acts as a breakwater and landing-place. Its entire length, now all but completed, is 1,800 feet. There will be three landing-places on the E. side, and probably two on the W. These works, when completed, will have cost above £2,500,000. The elevated walk on the western side will be the finest marine parade in the kingdom. The town is lighted with gas from the works near the Guildford Battery, and has lately undergone sanitary improvements in new drainage and an extra supply of water. In October, 1851, direct communication by electric telegraph was established between England and the Continent, by means of a submarine wire laid across the channel from Dover to Calais.—The scenery of Dover and its neighbourhood is very fine, and combines gracefully rural and marine beauties—the broad and excellent beach; the romantic view of the cliffs and the castle; the singular situation of the buildings; the extensive sea prospect, with the French coast in the distance,—all combine to render Dover one of the gayest and most fashionable places of summer resort. Shakspeare's Cliff, rising to the height of 350 feet above the sea, is situated at a little distance from the town, and is perforated by a tunnel on the South-Eastern railway. In May, 1847, a huge mass of this chalk cliff, 250 feet in height, scaled off, and fell on the beach, containing at least 50,000 tons of chalk. Shortly after, another fall of 10,000 cubic yards took place, and as the sea is continually gaining on the coast, the poet's description may at some future time be the only memorial of this magnificent mass.—The Priory, or St. Martin's the Less, founded in 1132, is now a ruin; but the chief attraction to the antiquary is the Castle, which presents some of the earliest specimens of regular masonry in the country, combining Roman, Saxon, Norman, and modern in one heterogeneous pile.—Market days are Wednesday and Saturday; there was an annual fair on the 23rd November for haberdashery and wearing apparel, but the right to hold the fair was surrendered to the crown in 1847, since which it has not been held.

DOVER, STRAITS OF, called by the French *Pas de Calais*, extend on the English side from Dungeness, N.E., to the North Foreland, and on the French side from Cape Grisnez to Calais. The straits separate England from France, and are 22 miles in length, with an average breadth of 21 miles; the shortest distance across is from Dover to Cape Grisnez, only 18 miles. The straits connect the English Channel with the North Sea, and are lined on either side by steep chalk cliffs, varying in height from 300 to 600 feet, the highest being on the English coast. The Straits are shallow, being in some places only 1½ fathoms, but the average depth is from 6 to 30 fathoms. The current varies in places, owing to the meeting of the tide from both the Atlantic and German oceans.

DOVERCOURT, a par. and watering place in the borough of Harwich, in the co. of Essex, 2 miles S.W. of Harwich, and 69½ from London by the Great Eastern railway, the Harwich and Manningtree branch of which passes through this place. It is situated at the mouth of the river Stour, and consists of two parts, Upper and Lower Dovercourt. The latter, commonly called Dovercourt New Town, may be regarded as a suburb of Harwich, though the town of Harwich is really a hamlet of Dovercourt, which is the municipal and parliamentary borough. This place has made rapid improvement within the last few years, and now extends

more than 2 miles along the sea-coast, southwards, and nearly as much along the S. bank of the river Stour. There are a great number of handsome modern residences, crescents, and terraces; also two lighthouses. Along the sea-shore a walk has been made, called the Undercliff Walk, extending over a mile, by the late John Bagshaw, Esq., at a cost of nearly £10,000. A sea wall and a breakwater, constructed of Kentish rag, and completed for £132,000, have greatly added to the security, convenience, and beauty of the locality. Here is an excellent chalybeate spring of similar properties to the waters of Tunbridge Wells. The Spa House is a neat structure containing pump-room, saloon, library, and conservatory. From the pump-room and library windows there are extensive sea views. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. with the perpet. cur. of St. Nicholas annexed, £221, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is a plain structure, very old, with tower and clock. It is dedicated to All Saints. E. W. Garland, Esq., is lord of the manor. Cliff House, situated on a hill, and having a fine sea view, is the principal residence.

DOVERDALE, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Halfshire, in the co. of Worcester, 4 miles N.W. of Droitwich, its post town, and 5 S.E. of Stourport. It contains the hmlts. of Dunhampton, Cornhampton, Owlhill, Acton, and Leybridge. The soil is clay and marl, resting on a substratum of red sandstone, which is quarried for building purposes. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £202, in the patron. of Mrs. Curtler. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small ancient structure without tower or spire. The tithes have been commuted.

DOVERHAYS, a hmlt. in the par. of Luckham, in the co. of Somerset, 4 miles W.S.W. of Minehead.

DOVERIDGE, a par. in the hund. of Appletree, S. div. of the co. of Derby, 2 miles from Uttoxeter, its post town and nearest station on the North Staffordshire railway, and 10 S.W. of Ashbourne. It is situated on the river Dove, and contains the hmlts. of Eaton, Sedall, and West Broughton. It was once a market town, and formed part of the demesne of Tutbury Priory. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £562, in the patron. of Lord Waterpark. The church is dedicated to St. Cuthbert. In the churchyard is a very ancient yew-tree, also the remains of a cross. There are several charities. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have places of worship. There are free, National, and infant schools. Doveridge Hall is the seat of Lord Waterpark.

DOVY, or DYFI, a river which rises under Arran Fowddy, in the co. of Merioneth, and, after flowing through Montgomeryshire, falls into Cardigan Bay at Aberdovey.

DOWALLY AND DUNKELD, a par. in the co. of Perth, Scotland. It contains a vil. of its own name, was originally a chplry. of Caputh, was made a separate par. in 1500, and is now united to Dunkeld. It is bounded on the S. by the Tay, and on the other sides by Caputh, Kirkmichael, and Logierait. A detached portion, about three-fourths of a mile long, is situated on the N. bank of the Tummel, and is separated from the main body by Logierait. The main body consists of a strip of low ground along the Tay, backed up by a range of overhanging heights. These heights are pastoral or densely clotted with forest, and abound with deer and other game. The hills of Craigie, Barns, and Craigiebenean are remarkably precipitous and picturesque. A pass between the former of these and a hill called the King's Seat, is called the King's Pass, from deer having been there driven past the Scottish monarchs, who shot at them for their amusement. The road through Dowally to Atholl has been cut along the bottom of the King's Seat, and overhangs the river at a great height. The village of Dowally stands on the Dowally Burn (which issues from the lakes of Rotmel), 4 miles N. by W. of Dunkeld. This parish, although united to Dunkeld, has its own minister, church, and schoolmaster. The minister, who is the assistant of the minister of Dunkeld, officiates both in English and Gaelic, the latter being the language spoken in the district.

DOWBIGGIN, a hmlt. in the par. of Sedbergh, in the West Riding of the co. of York.

DOWDESTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Skreen, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Navan. Dunsoughlin is its post town. It is situated on the river Boyne. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Skreen, £507, in the patron. of the crown. Dowdestown House is the principal residence.

DOWDESWELL, a par. in the hund. of Bradley, in the co. of Gloucester, 4 miles S.E. of Cheltenham, its post town. It contains the hmlt. of Andover, where an engagement took place between the troops of Charles I and the parliamentarians. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £402, in the patron. of R. R. C. Rogers, Esq. The church is a handsome structure of the 16th century, built in the form of a cross, with tower and spire. It is dedicated to St. Michael, and contains a brass. Dowdeswell House is the principal residence. There are some remains of an ancient entrenchment.

DOWDIKE, a hmlt. in the par. of Sutterton, wap. of Kirton, in the co. of Lincoln, 5 miles S.E. of Swineshead, and 5 S.W. of Boston.

DOWDON, a district in the par. of Dalton-le-Dale, Easington ward, in the co. of Durham.

DOWLAIS, a chplry. in the par. of Merthyr-Tydvil, in the co. of Glamorgan, 2 miles N.E. of the town of Merthyr. The hmlts. of Heol-wermood and Garth are included in this chplry. The extensive iron-works here afford employment to most of the inhabitants. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £150, in the patron. of the Marquis of Bute. Dowlais House is the seat of Sir J. Guest, Bart., proprietor of the iron-works.

DOWLAND, a par. in the hund. of North Tawton, in the co. of Devon, 7 miles S.E. of Torrington, and 8 W. of Eggesford station. Exeter is its post town. It is situated near the river Torridge, and contains the tnshp. of Upcott. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £76, in the patron. of Sir S. H. Northcote, who is lord of the manor. The church is an ancient structure in the Gothic style, with tower containing five bells. The charities amount to £5 per annum. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £125.

DOWLES, a par. in the Cleobury div. of the hund. of Stottesden, in the co. of Salop, 3 miles N.W. of Kidderminster, and three-quarters of a mile N. of Bewdley, its post town. The parish, which is of small extent, is situated on the river Severn. The Bewdley gas-works are here, and bricks and tiles are made in large quantities. There is a mine of excellent fire-clay. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £159, in the patron. of J. Taylor, Esq., and others. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a small structure with turret and two bells. J. A. Taylor, Esq., is lord of the manor, and owner of nearly the whole of the soil. The tithes have been commuted.

DOWLISH-WAKE, a par. in the hund. of South Petherton, in the co. of Somerset, 2 miles S. of Ilminster, its post town, and 4 N.E. of Chard. It was formerly possessed by the Wake family, and was consolidated with West Dowlish in 1828. A canal has been cut communicating with Chard and the Bristol Channel. The manufacture of silk which was formerly carried on here is discontinued. Limestone is extensively quarried. The living is a rect. with that of West Dowlish annexed, in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £356, in the patron. of W. Speke, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The gallery was erected in 1837, when the church was restored. The register commences about 1600. There are National and Sunday schools.

DOWLISH, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Aldick, in the co. of Somerset, 1 mile S. of Ilminster. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Dowlish-Wake. There is no church.

DOWN, a maritime co. of the prov. of Ulster, Ireland,

s bounded on the E. and S. by the Irish Sea, N. by the
o. of Antrim and Carrickfergus Bay, and W. by the co.
f Armagh. It extends from 54° 0′ to 54° 40′ N. lat.,
nd from 5° 18′ to 6° 20′ W. long, and comprises an
rea of 612,495 acres, of which 514,180 are arable, 78,317
ncultivated, 14,385 in plantations, 2,211 in towns, and
,432 under water. Its greatest length, N.E. and S.W.,
s 51 miles, and greatest breadth, N.W. and S.E., 38 miles.
n the coast are Carrickfergus Bay, Lough Strang-
ord, or Lough Conn, Killough, Dundrum, and Car-
ngford bays. This county, together with a small part
f Antrim, was anciently known by the name of *Ulladh*, or
Ulidia, the original of the name of Ulster. The ancient
nhabitants are supposed to have been the *Voluntii* of
Ptolemy; but at what period they settled in Ireland is
nknown. As no other writer mentions them, they were
n all probability soon incorporated with the natives, of
hom the chief families were the O'Nials, Magensies,
cCartanes, Slut Kellys, and McGillimores. The first
ttlement of the English in this part of Ulster took place
n 1177, when John de Courcy, who accompanied Strong-
ow, rendered himself master of Downpatrick, where he
ade his chief residence. It was originally divided into
wo shires, Down and Newtown, or the Ards, to which
heriffs were regularly appointed until 1333, when the
nglish authority was overturned throughout Ulster,
wing to a revolt of the Irish at the murder of William
e Burgh. By the attainder of Shane O'Neill, who
as slain in the rebellion of 1567, Iveagh, Kinelarty,
astlereagh, and Lower Ards fell into the hands of the
own. The colony led over by Sir Hugh Montgomery,
ttled chiefly about Newtown-Ards and Grayabbey,
d by their industry and enterprise soon raised that
rt of the county to a very flourishing condition, which
ndered invaluable services in the wars subsequent to
e rebellion of 1641. The forfeitures consequent on
at rebellion, and the war of revolution, deprived almost
l the old Irish and Anglo-Norman families of their
tates.—Down is divided into 11 baronies: Lower and
pper Ards, Lower and Upper Castlereagh, Dufferin,
ower and Upper Iveagh, Kinelarty, Lecale, Mourne,
d Newry Lordship. It contains 70 parishes, and
ssessed a population of 299,866 at the census of 1861.
comprises the following market towns: Downpatrick,
county town and seat of the bishopric of Down,
nnor, and Dromore; Newtown-Ards, Banbridge,
naghadee, Bangor, Rathfriland, Portaferry, Newry
rt of which is in the county of Armagh), Comber,
omore, Gilford, Holywood, and Warrenspoint. It is
present represented by four members; two for the
nty, and one each for the boroughs of Downpatrick
d Newry. The local government is vested in a lord-
utenant, 19 deputy-lieutenants, and 120 other magis-
tes, and the usual county officers.—The chief feature
the country consists in its variety of charming scenery.
mountainous district comprises all the barony of
urne, the lordship of Newry, and a considerable por-
n of the barony of Iveagh. The mountains rise
adually till they terminate in the towering peak of
Neve Donard, 2,796 feet. To the N. of this nucleus is
e detached group of Slieve Croob, 1,755 feet. The
incipal islands off the coast are Copeland Islands,
rial Island, Green Island, and Bard Island. There
e other numerous smaller islands off Downpatrick,
stly uninhabited, and chiefly used for pasturage, and
ne are finely wooded. The coast is low, rocky, and
ngerous, and almost, excepting Lough Strangford,
stitute of good anchorages. Bangor, Donaghadee, Tara
y, Lough Strangford, Killough, Dundrum, Carling-
rd, and Warrenspoint are the chief harbours.—The
es are numerous but unimportant; those of Aghry,
ne, Ballyroney, Shark, and Loughbrickland, in Iveagh;
linahinch, in Kinelarty; and Ballydonagan, in Le-
e, are the principal.—The soil of the county is produc-
e. Its numerous hills are seldom too high to be com-
tely cultivated, and at the same time afford excellent
ans of drainage. The great attention paid to tillage
s brought the land to a high state of agricultural im-
vement, especially in the district between Moira and Lisburn. The prevailing corn crop is oats; wheat is sown in every part, and attains great perfection in Lecale and Castlereagh. Barley and flax are much cultivated; as also are turnips, potatoes, and other green crops. Owing to the inequality of the country, considerable tracts of flat pasture land are uncommon, but on the sides of the rivers are excellent and extensive meadows, annually enriched by the overflowing of their waters. Butter is made in large quantities for exportation.—The linen manufacture is the staple trade of Down. It had its first great impulse from the settlement of French refugees (in consequence of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes), who, by introducing the improved machinery of the Continent, raised the manufacture to a high degree of importance. The branches now carried on are fine linen, cambrics, damasks, and other descriptions of household linen. Cotton has latterly made great progress. Weaving is carried on in the houses of small farmers, but not for exportation. Leather tanning is practised to a large extent. Kelp was formerly made in considerable quantities along the coast. Off the coast of Bangor all kinds of flat fish, oysters, cod, and herrings are taken.—With the exception of the Upper Bann, all the rivers of Down discharge their waters into the Irish Channel. The river Lagan, for nearly half its course, has a direction nearly parallel to the Bann, turns eastward at Magheralin, and, passing by Lisburn, falls into the bay of Belfast. There are also the Newry river and the Ballinahinch, the former of which rises near Rathfriland and falls into Carlingford Bay, and the latter, bringing down the waters of several small lakes, empties itself into Lough Strangford. This county enjoys the benefit of two canals: the Newry, which connects Carlingford Bay with Lough Neagh, and admits vessels of 50 tons into the heart of Ulster; and the Lagan, which extends from the tideway at Belfast along the northern boundary of the county, and enters Lough Neagh near that portion of the shore included within its limits.—The geographical situation of Down is extremely favourable as regards its climate; for the vicinity of the sea prevents the continuance of frosts, and the insulated position of the mountainous tract confines the rains and heavier mists to that part of the county where they are least felt; while the general unevenness of the land carries off surface waters and prevents damp. Its geological features are strongly marked. Granite and clay-slate are the prevalent rocks. Towards the sea slate-quarries are common. Limestone boulders are discovered along the E. shore of the Bay of Belfast. Marl is raised in Downpatrick. Copper ore has been found in several parts; and lead at Bangor and near Dundrum. In the N.E. of the county coal has been observed. Chalybeate spas occur at Newry, Dromore, and at various places in the Ards.—Of the Pagan antiquities of Down the most remarkable is a stone cromlech, enclosed in a circular ditch, called the Giant's Ring, half-way between Lisburn and Belfast. On the summit of Slieve Croob is an extraordinary cairn, or sepulchral pile of stones, 80 yards round at the base and 50 on the top. Along the Armagh boundary of Down there extends a great earthen rampart, called the Danes' Cast. Its origin is quite unknown. Of the Anglo-Norman military antiquities of the county, Dundrum Castle is the most important; it is situated on a rock over the bay, and consists of a circular keep, with numerous outworks. It is said to have been built by De Courcy for the Knights Templars, who occupied it till their suppression in 1313. Green Castle is also a place of great note in the early history of Ulster. There are numerous remains at Ardglass. The ruins of the fortifications erected by General Monk for the defence of Scarvagh, Poynty, and Tuscan passes, into Armagh, still exist. The principal ecclesiastical remains are at Downpatrick, but others are still extant at Grayabbey, Moville, Newry, and Castlebuoy.—Down is the see of one of the chief bishoprics of Ireland, and was founded as early as the 5th century by St. Patrick. In 1442 the union of Down with the see of Connor took place, and it was still further augmented by the diocese of Dromore in the reign of William IV.—The principal seats of the nobility

and gentry are Mountstewart, the seat of the Marquis of Londonderry, lieutenant and custos rotulorum; Ards, Cashelmore, of M'Stewart, high sheriff; Hillsborough Castle, of Lord Arthur Hill; the castle of Lord Annesley; Castleward, of Lord Bangor; Belvoir Park, of Sir R. Bateson; Holywood, of Lord Dufferin; Tullamore Park, of Lord Roden, &c.—Down is well supplied with roads. The great northern road from Belfast to Dublin, Belfast to Donaghadee, Belfast to Downpatrick, and from Downpatrick to Newry are the most important. The Ulster railway, from Belfast to Armagh, passes through Moira in this county; another line runs from Belfast to Holywood; and a third to Downpatrick, passing through Newtown-Ards, with a projected extension to Donaghadee. These lines form part of the County Down railway.—Anniversary or commemoration days are still celebrated in this part of Ireland, both by Protestants and Catholics, with great rivalry, frequently occasioning a breach of the peace. The Eve of St. John's (or Midsummer) Day, is likewise celebrated with considerable pomp. On this night the people march to the bonfires in military array, and frequently with firearms; when arrived at the spot where the celebration is to be kept, the young people dance round the fire, and it is the practice still for the children to jump through the flames. In some districts the peasantry carry the live coals from this sacred fire, and scatter them through their corn and potato fields to prevent blight. These ceremonies are believed to be older than Christianity, and to be a remnant of the worship of Baal, or the Sun, which on this day crosses the equatorial line. At the midsummer assizes, held at Downpatrick on the 20th July, 1863, a curious case connected with this festival came before the presiding judge, Mr. Justice Hayes, who, on proceeding to pass sentence of three calendar months' imprisonment on seven Roman Catholics for attending one of these celebrations, observed, "that he did not wish to interfere with the ancient and simple amusements of the people, which might have in them something of a religious character, but he would deal with their conduct as an offence against the Processions Act, and if they had not marched to the bonfire in military array and with firearms, perhaps they would not have been indicted."

DOWN, a par. in the hund. of Ruxley, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, in the co. of Kent, 2 miles S. of Farnborough, and 6 S.E. of Bromley, its post town. The village is small. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £105, in the gift of the archbishop. The church is a neat building, with spire and three bells. It contains brasses, a piscina, sedilia, and monuments to the Petlee family, to whom the place formerly belonged, and who were lords of the manor from the reign of Edward III. to Henry VIII. The register commences in 1538. The Baptists have a chapel, and there are National and other schools, including Philip's school, endowed with £6 per annum. Sir Percival Dyke is lord of the manor. The principal residence is High Elms, the seat of Sir John W. Lubbock, Bart. The old mansion of the Petlees is now a farmhouse.

DOWN, a bog in King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It lies near Philipstown, and covers 1,547 acres.

DOWN, or DOWN ST. MARY, a par. in the hund. of North Tawton, in the co. of Devon, 5 miles N.W. of Crediton, 3 N.E. of Bow, its post town, and 1 mile from Morchard Road station. The inhabitants of the village, which is small, are employed in the weaving of serges by hand-looms, and in agriculture. The surface is hilly and sterile, except on the banks of the river Yeo. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £233, in the patron. of B. Radford, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a stone structure, partly Norman, with some curious carved oak seats and ancient tiles. There is a National school for both sexes. H. C. Sturt, Esq., is lord of the manor and owner of most of the soil.

DOWN, or WEST DOWN, a par. in the hund. of Braunton, in the co. of Devon, 4 miles S. of Ilfracombe, its post town, and 6 N.W. of Barnstaple. It contains the hmlts. of Dean, Trimstone, and Willincot. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £190, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is an ancient stone structure in the form of a cross, with tower and five bells. It has some curious monuments, including one to the memory of Sir J. Stowford, a justice of the Common Pleas in 1343. There is a National school.

DOWN AMPNEY. *See* AMPNEY DOWN, co. Gloucester.

DOWN, EAST, a par. in the hund. of Braunton, in the co. of Devon, 4 miles S.E. of Ilfracombe, and 6 N.E. of Barnstaple, its post town. It contains the hmlts. of Churchill, Brockham, Clifton, Eastdown Mill, and Stonecomb. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £346, in the patron. of C. Chichester, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient stone structure, with a square tower containing four bells. Sir John P. B. Chichester, Bart., is lord of the manor. The charities amount to £5. At a place called Northcote are several stones, supposed to be a Druidical monument.

DOWN-END, a hmlt. in the par. of Horsley, in the co. of Gloucester, 3 miles S.W. of Minchinhampton. The living is a cur. annexed to Mangotsfield.

DOWNHAM, a par. in the hund. of Ely, in the co. of Cambridge, 3 miles N. of Ely, its post town. It is a station on the Great-Eastern railway. The village, which is considerable, is situated on the road to Wisbeach. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £1,108, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is an ancient stone and brick structure, with turret and four small spires, having a vane on each. The register commences in 1720. The Baptists and Wesleyans have each a chapel, and there is a free school. Downham was formerly the principal diocesan residence, but since the arrest of Bishop Wren by order of parliament, in 1642, it has fallen into decay. The remains of the palace built by Bishop Cox are now used as barns and granaries.

DOWNHAM, a par. in the hund. of Barstable, in the co. of Essex, 4 miles E. of Billericay, its post town, and 6 S.E. of Ingatestone station. It is situated N. of the river Crouch, and contains only a few scattered houses. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £1[illegible] in the patron. of R. B. Berens, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is situated on a hill, and has a square embattled tower at the west end. The charities produce £5 per annum. The executors of the late R. B. Berens, Esq., are the lords of the manor. There are some remains of an ancient castle.

DOWNHAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Whalley, upper div. of the hund. of Blackburn, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 2 miles S.E. of Chatburn station on the Lancashire and West Yorkshire railway, and 3 N.E. of Clitheroe. The inhabitants are employed in cotton-spinning and in agriculture. Limestone and grit-stone are quarried. In the former are many curious fossils. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £129, in the patron. of Hulme's Trustees. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a stone structure in the early English style of architecture. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school with an endowment of £25 per annum, the bequest of Ralph Assheton. The charities produce about £11 per annum. William Assheton, Esq., is lord of the manor.

DOWNHAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Wymondham, hund. of Forhoe, in the co. of Norfolk, 1 mile N.E. of Wymondham. There is a National school.

DOWNHAM. *See* DOWNHOLME, in the North Riding of the co. of York.

DOWNHAMFORD, a hund. in the lathe of St. Augustine, in the co. of Kent. It contains the pars. of Adisham, Fordwich, Ickham, Littlebourn, Staple, Stodmarsh, and Wickhambreux, comprising 10,670 acres.

DOWNHAM MARKET, a par. and market town in the hund. of Clackclose, in the co. of Norfolk, 11 miles S. of Lynn, and 15½ N. of Ely. It is a station on the Lynn and Ely branch of the Great Eastern railway. The town, which is of considerable antiquity, derives its name

om the Saxon *dune*, a "hill," and *ham*, a "dwelling," gnifying its situation on the slope of a hill about a mile of the navigable river Ouse. It commands a prospect many miles over the fens to the W., and is approached an old wooden bridge across the river. A small iory formerly stood here belonging to Ramsey Abbey, e manor forming a part of the demesne of that establhment. Edward the Confessor gave this town the ivilege of a market, and it was long famous for its ttor. Henry III. renewed its privileges, and granted the abbots of Ramsey Abbey the power to try and ecute felons on their gallows of Downham. The town remarkably neat and clean, having been much imoved since 1835, when a local Act was obtained for this rpose. It is well paved, and lighted with gas, and has spacious market place. It principally consists of two reets, and contains the union workhouse, a mechanics' stitute, bank, savings-bank, and a handsome modern ilding in which the county courts and petty sessions e held. A brewery, iron foundry, and extensive steam ills for grinding and seed crushing, give employment many of the inhabitants. It is a polling place for the stern division of the county, a petty sessions town, d the seat of a court-baron, which is held quarterly by e lord of the manor. The Poor-law Union comprises parishes. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norch, val. £403, in the patron. of W. Franks, Esq. The urch, dedicated to St. Edmund, is an ancient structure th low square embattled tower, supported by buttresses d adorned with quoins, &c. It has a fine peal of eight lls, and contains an ancient octangular font. The rochial charities produce about £149 per annum. The ptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, and the ciety of Friends, have places of worship. There is a cious National school for both sexes. Sir Thomas re, Bart., is lord of the manor. Downham House is e principal residence. Market day is Saturday, for tter, corn, and provisions. Fairs are held on the 3rd rch, first Friday in May, and second Friday in Noember, for cattle, horses, and other live stock; and on e Saturday fortnight previous to Old Michaelmas Day d the Saturday following there are hirings for servants.

DOWNHAM SANTON, or SANDY, a par. in the nd. of Lackford, in the co. of Suffolk, 4 miles N.W. of tetford, and 2 miles N.E. of Brandon, its post town d nearest station on the Great Eastern railway. It is uated on the river Ouse. In 1668 this place was rly overwhelmed by an immense drift of sand from e Lakenheath hills, 5 miles distant. The drift covered m 1,500 to 2,000 acres, and almost choked up the river. he living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £59, in e patron. of Lord William Powlett, who is lord of the nor and owner of the whole of the soil. The church dedicated to St. Mary. Downham Hall is the seat of rd William Powlett.

DOWNHEAD, a par. in the hund. of Whitstone, in e co. of Somerset, 2½ miles N. of the Cranmore station the Great Western railway, and 5 N.E. of Shepton llet, its post town. It is generally considered a plry. in the par. of Doulting, to which it is ecclesiasally annexed. The impropriate tithes, belonging to rd Portman, have been commuted for a rent-charge £85, and the vicarial for £114. The living is a cur. nexed to the vic. of Doulting, in the dioc. of Bath and ells. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a stone ucture in the perpendicular style of architecture. The gister commences in 1695. There are parochial and nday schools. Lord Portman is lord of the manor.

DOWNHEAD, a hmlt. in the par. of West Camel, in e co. of Somerset, 3 miles N.E. of Ilchester.

DOWN-HILL, an eminence rising 580 feet above the l, on the boundary of the par. of Dunbar, in the co. of ddington, Scotland. Here the Covenanters were camped before their defeat by Cromwell, and that gagement is sometimes called the battle of Downhill distinguish it from the battle of Dunbar, fought in the th century.

DOWN HOLLAND, a tnshp. in the par. of Halsall, nd. of West Derby, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 3 miles S.W. of Ormskirk. It is intersected by the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Down Holland Hall, an ancient residence, is now occupied as a farm. There is a National school for both sexes. Charles Scarisbrick, Esq., is lord of the manor.

DOWNHOLME, or DOWNHAM, a par. in the wap. of West Hang, North Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles N. of Leyburn, and 5 S.W. of Richmond, its post town and nearest railway station. It is situated near the river Swale, and contains the tnshps. of Downholme, Walburn, Staniton, and Ellerton Abbey. On the banks of the Swale are the ruins of Ellerton Nunnery, founded in the reign of Henry II. At the Dissolution its revenue was estimated at only £8. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £75, in the patron. of J. T. Hutton, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient stone structure in the later Norman style of architecture, with belfry containing two bells. The charities amount to about £8 per annum. There is a parochial school with a small endowment. The parish comprises four manors, of which Lord Bolton is lord of the manor of Downholme; T. Hutton, Esq., of the manor of Walburn; S. T. S. Scrope, Esq., of Stainton; and J. Drax, Esq., of Ellerton Abbey.

DOWNIE, a vil. in the par. of Monikie, in the co. of Forfar, Scotland, 6 miles S.E. of Forfar.

DOWNIES, a vil. in the par. of Banchory-Devenick, in the co. of Kincardine, Scotland, 4 miles S. of Banchory.

DOWNINGS, a par. in the bar. of Clane, in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles N.W. of Naas, its post town. It is situated on the road from thence to Edenderry. The surface is flat and boggy. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Kildare, val. with Carragh, £153, in the patron. of the bishop. There are some ruins of the parish church. The Grand canal passes through the parish, and is crossed by two bridges. The chief seats are Downings House and Woodville.

DOWN, LOWER, a tnshp. in the par. of North Lydbury, in the co. of Salop, 2 miles S.E. of Bishop's Castle.

DOWNPATRICK, a par., city, and market town, in the bar. of Lecale, co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 74 miles N. of Dublin, and 26¾ S.S.E. of Belfast by the Belfast and County Down railway, of which it is the terminus. It is a parliamentary borough, county town, and seat of the bishopric of Down. Situate on a group of little hills, on the S.W. shore of the W. branch of Lough Conn, or Lough Strangford, it consists of four principal streets, rising with steep ascent from the market-place in the centre; the chief of which are the English and Irish streets. In the former all the business is transacted. According to ancient usage, it is divided into three districts, called respectively the English, Scotch, and Irish quarters, and contains about 900 houses, mostly well built. The population, according to the census of 1861, was 4,310. The County Down railway connects the town with Belfast and Newtownards.—It was anciently the residence of the native kings of *Ulidia*, and was originally named *Aras-Celtair* and *Rath-keltair*, one signifying the house, and the other the castle of Celtair; Ptolemy called it *Dunum*. Its present name is derived from its situation, and from having been the residence of St. Patrick. Between the years 900 and 1111 it was constantly ravaged by the Danes, who plundered and burnt it several times. In 1177 it became the residence of John de Courcy, by the defeat of McDunleve, its former possessor. Edward Bruce, in his invasion of Ulster, in 1315, marched here, and plundered and burnt part of the town. In 1538, owing to the wealthy abbots of this district having opposed the spiritual supremacy of King Henry VIII., Lord Grey, then lord-deputy, set fire to the cathedral and the town. It was again partly destroyed in 1552 by the Earl of Tyrone. In the war of 1641 the Protestants of the surrounding district having fled here for protection, it was attacked by the Irish under Colonel Brian O'Neil, who slaughtered many of the townsmen, and burnt a castle erected by Lord Okeham.—Downpatrick had a corporation at an early period, the existence of which is recognised in 1403 by letters of protection,

granted to it by Henry IV., entitled to the "mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the city of Down in Ulster." So early as 1585 this borough returned two members for the Irish parliament, which continued till the Union; since then one member only has been returned to the Imperial parliament. The petty sessions are held here on alternate Thursdays. The assizes, quarter sessions, and court-leet are also held here.—The chief object of attraction in the town is the cathedral, situated on an eminence to the W. of the town; it is a stately embattled edifice, chiefly of unhewn stone, supported externally by buttresses. It remained a ruin till 1790, when it was restored, by a grant of £1,000 from government and liberal subscriptions from the nobility and gentry of the county, to its present external condition. The interior has been handsomely restored by Dr. Woodward, the present dean. It contains the mutilated effigies of St. Patrick, its founder, St. Bridget, and St. Columbkill; a monument to the memory of Cromwell, Baron Okeham; and another to his grandson, the Earl of Ardglass. There is also a parish church, the living of which is a rect. Also a Roman Catholic chapel, two Presbyterian and two Methodist meeting-houses.—The county-hall occupies an elevated site in English-street; it is a large and handsome building, approached by a flight of stone steps. The centre of the hall is appropriated to the criminal court, the eastern wing to the civil court, and in the western are preserved the county records: it contains also a suite of assembly-rooms. The county gaol is another large erection; the internal arrangements of which are said to be excellent. Among the other principal buildings may be mentioned the barracks, the diocesan schools of Down, the infirmary and fever hospital, the Northern bank, the Ulster bank, almshouses, and widows' houses. It possesses also a public library and newsroom. The streets are well paved and lighted with gas.—There is a considerable business in brewing, tanning, soap-making, &c. A small export trade is carried on by means of vessels from Lough Strangford, which discharge at the Quoil Quay, 1 mile from the town.—There are several raths and forts in the parish; the most noted are the one near the cathedral and one at Ballykilbeg. About a mile from the town is the celebrated St. Patrick's Well, which is frequented by some for the waters, and others to perform penance. Downpatrick boasts of having been the birthplace of Duns Scotus.—The *Downpatrick Recorder* is published in the town. Market days are Tuesdays and Saturdays. Fairs are held on the first Tuesday of each month. Races are held here in July, on an excellent course, 1 mile S. of the town.

DOWNPATRICK HEAD, in the bar. of Tirawley, in the co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles N.N.E. of Ballycastle. Its height is 126 feet, and its peculiar formation renders it an object of striking interest. There are traces of fortifications, and part of the rock has a natural tunnel and shaft.

DOWNS, a vil. in the par. of Kilcoole, bar. of Newcastle, in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S. of Bray. It is situated on the road from thence to Wicklow.

DOWNS, a romantic glen between the bar. of Newcastle, and the half bar. of Rathdown, in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, near Bray Bellcone. The adjacent demesne is a spot of extreme beauty.

DOWNS (THE), a much frequented roadstead between the North and South Foreland, off the coast of Kent. It affords a safe shelter for shipping, the Goodwin Sands forming a natural breakwater. When the wind is contrary, several hundred vessels may frequently be seen at one time opposite Ramsgate, Sandwich, and Deal.

DOWNSHAY, a vil. in the par. of Worth Matravers, in the co. of Dorset, 1 mile S.E. of Corfe Castle. There was formerly a marble quarry worked here.

DOWNSIDE, a hmlt. in the par. of Backwell, in the co. of Somerset, 7 miles S.W. of Bristol.

DOWNSIDE, a tythg. in the par. of Midsomer Norton, co. of Somerset, 2 miles N.E. of Shepton Mallet. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £65, in the patron. of the vicar. There is a Dissenting chapel, believed to be one of the oldest in this part of the country. St. Gregory's College is a Roman Catholic institution.

DOWNTON, a par. in the hund. of Wigmore, in the co. of Hereford, 2 miles S.E. of Leintwardine, its post-town, and 7 W. of Ludlow. It is situated on the river Terne, and is well wooded. The soil is shallow, on a substratum of rock. There are only a few scattered houses. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £154, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a small ancient structure in the early English style of architecture, with belfry. It contains monuments, and a brass and font of early date. Sir William E. R. Boughton, Bart., is lord of the manor and owner of the whole of the soil. Downton Hall is the principal residence.

DOWNTON, a hund. in the co. of Wilts, contains 6 pars. of Bishopstone, Downton, Bishops Fonthill, Hayden, East Knoyle, Nunton, and Standlynch, comprising 23,590 acres.

DOWNTON, a par. and town in the hund. of Downton, in the co. of Wilts, 7 miles S.E. of Salisbury, and 89 S.W. of London. It is situated in a valley on the river Avon, and contains the tythgs. of Charlton, Charlton, East Downton, Hamptworth, Wick, and Walton, hmlts. Witherington and Langley Wood, ext. par. places. The town, which contains between 3,000 and 4,000 inhabitants, consists principally of one long street, extending from E. to W. It was formerly a market town of some importance, and returned two members to parliament before the passing of the Reform Bill. It is an old and presents somewhat the appearance of decay, its trade having declined. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in making straw-plait, malting, tanning, and brick-making, and in lime-burning. On the river Avon, which is here divided into three channels, each crossed by a bridge, are several grist and paper mills. The living is a vic. with the cur.* of Nunton annexed, in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £571, in the patron. of Winchester College. There are also the two district churches of Charlton and Redlynch, both perpet. curs. in the gift of the vicar. The parish church, dedicated to St. Laurence, is an ancient structure, recently restored. The tower has been raised 30 feet above its former elevation. It contains monuments to Lord Feversham, of Downton, and other members of the Duncombe family. The churches of All Saints and St. Mary are modern edifices built in the ancient style, with stone belfry and spire. The Baptists, Wesleyans, and other Dissenting bodies have places of worship. The charities amount to about £50 per annum. There is a free grammar school founded by Sir Joseph Ashe in 1679, and endowed with about £40 per annum; also National and British schools. There are a few remains of an ancient castle and an entrenched place, called Clerbury Camp, where King John's palace is believed to have stood. About 2 miles from Downton is Standlynch, or Trafalgar House, presented by the English nation to Nelson. Fairs are held on the 25rd April and 2nd October for horses, sheep, &c.

DOWNTON, a tnshp. of the par. of Stanton Lacy, in the co. of Salop, 3 miles N.E. of Ludlow.

DOWSBY, a par. in the wap. of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 4½ miles S.E. of Folkingham, its post town, and 6 N.E. of Bourne station on the Great Northern railway. It contains the hmlt. of Graby, and is bounded on the E. by the South Forty-foot drain, which is navigable to Boston. The soil is very fertile. A large part of the parish has been reclaimed from the fens, and planted. Eight tumuli, near the northern end of the parish, mark the battle-field of the Saxons and Danes, who met here in 869. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £424, in the patron. of the Rev. K. Foster. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient massive structure, with embattled tower containing three bells. The charities are shared with Scothern. There is an endowed free school for both sexes. Lord Aveland is lord of the manor.

DOWTH, a par. in the bar. of Upper Slane, in the co. f Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles E. of Slane.)uleek is its post town. It is situated on the left bank f the river Boyne. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of leath, val. with Duleek, £232, in the patron. of the Marquis of Drogheda. The church is in ruins. Within s walls are the tombs of the Netterville family. Castle e Lacy, now used as an orphan school and almshouses, as founded by the late Lord Netterville. This place s notable as being the scene of the principal movements n the battle of the Boyne. Dowth House is the seat of he Nettervilles; within the demesne is an extensive ath, and a tumulus, beneath which is an excavation here many relics have been discovered.

DOWTHORPE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Ellerby, in he East Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles S. of Iornsea.

DOXEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Seighford, in the co. f Stafford, 2 miles N.W. of Stafford.

DOXFORD, a tnshp. in the par. of Ellingham, S. div. f Bamborough ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 5 iles S.E. of Belford, and 7 N. of Alnwick. It is situ- ted on the S. bank of a stream which runs into the Torth Sea.

DOYNTON, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Langley, in the co. of Gloucester, 4 miles S. of Chipping odbury, 6 N. of Bath, its post town, and 4 E. of the Iangotsfield station on the Gloucester and Bristol line. t is situated on the Boyd, a tributary of the river Avon. Two-thirds of the land is in pasture. The village is leasantly situated on a small plain surrounded by hills. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £433, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The Inde- endents have a chapel. There are several charities, and n endowed free school. William H. G. Langton, Esq., lord of the manor. On the summit of the hills, over- ooking the valley of the Boyd, are entrenchments, upposed to be Roman.

DRAINAGE MARSH, an ext. par. place in the wap. f Kirton, parts of Holland, in the co. of Lincoln, near wineshead station.

DRAINIE, a par. in the co. of Elgin, Scotland. It ontains the town of Lossiemouth and the vils. of Stot- eld and Branderburgh. Soon after the Restoration this ar. was formed by the union of the ancient pars. of innedder and Ogston. It is bounded on the N. by the Ioray Firth, and on the other sides by the pars. of Irquhart, St. Andrew's Lhanbryde, Spynie, and Duf- us. It extends about 4 miles in length from E. to W., ith a breadth of about 2 miles. The surface is low and at, the only two small eminences yielding freestone, hich is much employed in building, The greater part f the loch of Spynie, which lies along the southern oundary, was drained in 1807, but the reclaimed land very various in character. Lead has been worked in loulart Hill, between Lossiemouth and Stotfield. The sheries are valuable, and there are great facilities of ommunication by the branch railway to Elgin, and om the Leith and Inverness steamers, which call at ossiemouth. This par. is in the presb. of Elgin, and ynod of Moray, and in the patron. of Gordon Cumming f Altyre. The minister has a stipend of £242. There a chapel subordinate to the parish church in Lossie- outh; there are also a Free church and an United resbyterian church.

DRAKEHOLES, a hmlt. in the pars. of Everton and layworth, North Clay div. of the wap. of Bassetlaw, in he co. of Nottingham, 1 mile S.E. of Everton, and 4 iles S.E. of Bawtry.

DRAKELOW, a tnshp. in the par. of Church Gresley, und. of Repton, in the co. of Derby, 2½ miles S.W. of urton-upon-Trent, its post town and nearest railway ation. It is pleasantly situated on the E. bank of the ver Trent. Drakelow Hall is the principal residence.

DRAKELOW, a hmlt. in the pars. of Clayworth and verton, in the co. of Nottingham, 3 miles E. of Bawtry. is situated on the Chesterfield canal, near the river lle. It was the Roman way to Littleboro', and many ancient coins of Constantine and others were found in cutting the canal tunnel, which is 250 yards in length.

DRAKE'S, or ST. NICHOLAS, ISLAND, in Ply- mouth Sound, in the co. of Devon. It is situated under Mount Edgecumbe, and off Redding's Point. There is a dangerous passage between, called the Devil's Bridge.

DRAKESTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Morgallion, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles N.E. of Kells. It is situated on the road from Navan, its post town, to Kingscourt. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. There is a Roman Catholic chapel at Castletown, where is also the parish church. There are two or three day schools.

DRANGAN, a par. in the bar. of Middlethird, co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles N.E. of Fethard. Knocktopher is its post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cashel, val. with Killenaule, £817, in the patron. of the bishop. In the Roman Catholic arrangement the parish is part of the Cloneen union. There are Roman Catholic chapels, three or four day schools, and a police station.

DRAPERSTOWN, a post and market town in the par. of Ballinascreen, bar. of Loughlinsholme, in the co. of Londonderry, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 8 miles N.W. of Magherafelt, on the road to Dungiven. The whole of the town belongs to the Drapers' Company, and was formerly called Cross. Here are a police station, market- house, parish church, and dispensary within the Mag- herafelt Poor-law Union. Market day is Wednesday. Fairs are held on the first Friday in every month.

DRAUGHTON, a par. in the hund. of Rothwell, in the co. of Northampton, 5 miles S.W. of Rothwell, and 10 N. of Northampton. The village is very small. There are some good quarries of freestone in this parish, which is used for building purposes. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £343, in the patron. of H. Hungerford, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Catherine, is in good repair. It has a square tower, with clock and four bells. The charities are about £3 per annum. The Independents have a chapel, and there is a National school for both sexes.

DRAUGHTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Skipton, wap. of Staincliffe, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles E. of Skipton. It is situated near the river Wharfe.

DRAX, a par. in the lower div. of the wap. of Bark- stone Ash, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles N. of Snaith, and 6 S.E. of Selby, its post town and nearest railway station on the North-Eastern line. It is situated W. of the river Ouse, and N. of the Aire, and contains the tnshps. of Drax, Long Drax, Camblesforth, and Newland. The land is chiefly arable. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York. val. £81, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The parochial charities produce about £930 per annum, nearly the whole of which is the revenue of Reed's school and almshouses, founded in 1669. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have places of worship. Colonel Thompson is lord of the manor.

DRAX, LONG, a tnshp. in the above par. It is situated at the confluence of the river Derwent with the Ouse. It has traces of the priory of Black Canons founded by William Paganel, in the reign of Henry I.

DRAYCOT CERNE, a par. in the hund. of Malmes- bury, in the co. of Wilts, 3½ miles N.E. of Chippen- ham, its post town, and 6 S.W. of Malmesbury. It is situated on the river Avon, and is crossed by the Great Western railway. The manor was anciently held by the Cerne family, from whom the parish takes the suffix to its name. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Glou- cester and Bristol, val. £234, in the patron. of the Earl of Mornington, who is lord of the manor, and has a park and mansion at Draycot. The church is an ancient edifice, with a tower. There is a free school for boys, with a small endowment. The other charities amount to about £19 per annum. Saxon arms and implements have been found here.

DRAYCOTE, a hmlt. in the par. of Bourton-upon-Dunsmore, Rugby div. of the hund. of Knightlow, in the co. of Warwick, 5 miles S.W. of Rugby.

DRAYCOT MOOR, a hmlt. in the par. of Longworth, hund. of Ock, in the co. of Berks, 5 miles W. of Abingdon.

DRAYCOTT, a lib. and tnshp. in the par. of Wilne, hund. of Morleston, in the co. of Derby, 6 miles S.E. of Derby, its post town. Draycott is situated on the river Derwent, and is a station on the Midland Counties railway. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a parochial school for both sexes. The Earl of Harrington is lord of the manor.

DRAYCOTT, a hmlt. in the par. of Ickford, hund. of Ewelme, in the co. of Oxford, 4 miles W. of Thame.

DRAYCOTT, a hmlt. in the pars. of Cheddar and Stoke Rodney, in the co. of Somerset, 4 miles S.E. of Axbridge, and 6 N.W. of Wells.

DRAYCOTT, a hmlt. in the par. of Limington, hund. of Stone, in the co. of Somerset, 1 mile S.E. of Ilchester.

DRAYCOTT, a hmlt. in the par. of Blockley, upper div. of the hund. of Oswaldslow, in the co. of Worcester, 3 miles S.E. of Chipping-Campden, and 3½ N.W. of Moreton-in-the-Marsh. It is a meeting-place for the Beaufort hounds. Draycott House is the principal residence.

DRAYCOTT FOLIATT, a tythg. in the par. of Wilcott, in the co. of Wilts, 8 miles E. of Devizes.

DRAYCOTT FOLIATT, a par. in the hund. of Kingsbridge, in the co. of Wilts, 4½ miles S.E. of Swindon. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £165, in the patron. of A. Goddard, Esq. The church has long been destroyed, and the inhabitants attend that of the adjoining parish. Bishop Buckeridge, who wrote against Bellarmine, was a native.

DRAYCOTT-IN-THE-CLAY, a tnshp. in the par. of Hanbury, N. div. of the hund. of Offlow, in the co. of Stafford, 5 miles S.E. of Uttoxeter, 1 mile N.W. of Hanbury, its post town, and 2 miles S. of Sudbury station. It is situated near the river Dove, and contains the tnshps. of Moreton and Stubby Lane. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a school for both sexes, which is also licensed for Divine service.

DRAYCOTT-IN-THE-MOORS, a par. in the S. div. of the hund. of Totmonslow, in the co. of Stafford, 2 miles S.W. of Cheadle, its post town, and half a mile N. of Cresswell station. It is situated on the river Blyth, and contains the hmlts. of Cresswell and Totmonslow, which last was once a place of importance, and gives name to the hundred. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £452, in the patron. of Sir E. Vavasour, Bart., who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is an ancient structure, with turret and five bells, and contains monuments and altar-tombs to the Draycot family. There is a pyramidal stone in the churchyard, supposed to mark the grave of a Danish hero. The charities amount to £4 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes.

DRAYCOTT-MOORE, a hmlt. in the par. of Longworth, hund. of Ock, in the co. of Berks, 7½ miles N.E. of Great Farringdon.

DRAYTON, a par. in the hund. of Ock, in the co. of Berks, 2 miles S.W. of Abingdon, its post town. The Berks and Wilts canal and the Great Western railway pass near it. A fire took place here in 1780, which destroyed upwards of thirty houses. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Abingdon, in the dioc. of Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a small Gothic structure, with a square embattled tower. The charities amount to £37 per annum. The Baptists and Wesleyans have each a chapel. Lewis Lloyd Esq., is lord of the manor.

DRAYTON, a tythg. in the par. of Barton-Stacey, in the co. of Southampton, 4 miles S.E. of Andover. It is situated on the river Anton. Drayton Lodge is the principal residence.

DRAYTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Bringhurst, hund. of Gartree, in the co. of Leicester, 1 mile N.E. of the Medbourne Road station on the London and North-Western railway, and 9½ miles N.W. of Rockingham, its post town. It is situated on the river Welland. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There are some remains of an ancient chapel. The Earl of Guilford is lord of the manor. George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends, was born here in 1624.

DRAYTON, a par. in the hund. of Taverham, in the co. of Norfolk, 4½ miles N.W. of Norwich, its post town, and 117 from London. It is situated near the river Wensum. At a short distance from the village is an entrenched field called Bloodsdale, supposed to have been the scene of a battle in the Saxon times. The living is a rect. with that of Hellesdon annexed, in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £649, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a plain old structure, with square tower and thatched roof. It is dedicated to St. Margaret, and contains some ancient monuments. The register commences in 1558. The parochial charities produce about £14 per annum. The Baptists have a chapel, and there is a National school for boys and girls. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of an old mansion called Drayton Lodge, and of an ancient cross.

DRAYTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Daventry, hund. of Fawsley, in the co. of Northampton, half a mile W. of Daventry. Drayton Grange is the principal residence. A Roman pavement was discovered here in 1736.

DRAYTON, a par. in the hund. of Bloxham, in the co. of Oxford, 2 miles N.W. of Banbury, its railway station and post town. It formerly belonged to the Ardens and Grevilles, but is now possessed by Earl Delawarr and Earl Guilford of Wroxton. The parish is of small extent and hilly, with a light soil. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £316, in the patron. of Earl Delawarr, who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a small plain structure of the 14th century, and has a low tower. It contains monuments to the Greville family, whose old seat is the present workhouse. The charities amount to nearly £60 per annum.

DRAYTON, a par. in the hund. of Dorchester, in the co. of Oxford, 6 miles S.E. of Abingdon, and 5 N. of Wallingford, its post town. It is situated on the river Thame, about 2 miles from its confluence with the Isis. The soil is chiefly clay and gravel. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Oxford, and in the patron. of Christ Church College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a small plain edifice. The charities amount to £5 per annum. Lord Abingdon is lord of the manor.

DRAYTON, a par. in the hund. of Abdick, in the co. of Somerset, 2 miles S.W. of the Langport station on the Bristol and Exeter line, and 8 N.E. of Ilminster. Taunton is its post town. It is situated on the river Ile, near its confluence with the Parret, and contains the hmlts. of Middleney, Burton-Pynsent, Wick, and Westover. Limestone is quarried for building purposes and for burning into lime. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £97, in the patron. of R. T. Combe, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Catherine, is an ancient stone edifice with embattled tower and fine Norman porch. The register commences in 1558. The charities are of small amount. There is a parochial school for boys and girls, and a Sunday-school.

DRAYTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Penkridge, hund. of Cuttlestone, in the co. of Stafford, 1 mile N.E. of the vil. of Penkridge.

DRAYTON, a hmlt. in the rape of Chichester, in the co. of Sussex, 2 miles E. of Chichester. It is a station on the London, Brighton, and South Coast railway.

DRAYTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Old Stratford, hund. of Barlichway, in the co. of Warwick, 2 miles W. of Stratford-on-Avon.

DRAYTON, a hmlt. in the co. of Worcester, 5 miles N.W. of Bromsgrove.

DRAYTON BASSETT, a par. in the S. div. of the hund. of Offlow, in the co. of Stafford, 3 miles S.W. of Tamworth, its post town, and 1½ mile S.W. of Wilnecote railway station. It is situated in the valley of the

Tame. The manor was formerly in the possession of the Bassets and the earls of Leicester, but is now possessed by Sir R. Peel, Bart., whose seat is Drayton Hall. The village is considerable, and some of the inhabitants are employed in cotton spinning. The Birmingham and Fazeley canal passes through the eastern end of the parish, and the West Midland railway within half a mile. The soil is a rich loam. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £244, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a plain stone structure, with tower containing a clock and four bells. The great statesman, Sir Robert Peel, was interred in the nave of this church. Here is a free school, supported by Sir Robert Peel.

DRAYTON BEAUCHAMP, a par. in the hund. of Cottesloe, in the co. of Bucks, 2 miles W. of Tring, its post town, and 5 S.E. of Aylesbury. It is situated near the Wendover canal and North-Western railway. The suffix to its name is derived from the Beauchamp family, who anciently held the manor. It was subsequently granted to Thomas Cheyne, Esq., in 1368, for his services as armour-bearer to Edward III. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £275, in the patron. of W. Verney, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is in the early English style of architecture, and was erected in the early part of the 13th century. The font is Norman, and believed to be of a more ancient date than the church. In the chancel are finely executed monuments to William, Lord Viscount Newhaven, and his lady; also one to the Viscountess Cheyne; and a brass effigy and inscriptions to the memory of Thomas Cheyne. The handsome stained-glass window over the altar is supposed to have been executed in the 14th century. This living was the first that was held by the "judicious Hooker," in 1584. The charities amount to £8 per annum. There is a national school for both sexes.

DRAYTON, DRY, a par. in the hund. of Chesterton, in the co. of Cambridge, 3 miles S.W. of Oakington station on the Great Eastern line, and 5½ N.W. of Cambridge, its post town. The village is small, and the soil agricultural. The land is chiefly arable, and the soil a stiff clay. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £321, in the patron. of the Rev. Dr. Smith. The church is a Gothic structure, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, and contains a brass of a man in armour. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment, under the Enclosure Act of 1809. The parochial charities amount to about £23 per annum, £13 of which goes to Haslop's free school.

DRAYTON, EAST, a par. in the wap. of Bassetlaw, in the co. of Nottingham, 3½ miles N.W. of Dunham, and 6 S.E. of Retford. Newark is its post town. It is situated on a branch of the river Trent. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. with the curs. of Askham and Wokeham annexed, £165, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of York. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure, with tower and four bells. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship. John Parkinson, Esq., is lord of the manor.

DRAYTON, FEN, a par. in the hund. of Papworth, in the co. of Cambridge, 3 miles S.E. of St. Ives. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £100, in the patron. of Christ College, Cambridge, to which the impropriate tithes, amounting to £426 9s. 6d., belong. In 1838 an act was passed for allotting and enclosing the common lands. Drayton House is the principal residence.

DRAYTON, FENNY, a par. in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, in the co. of Leicester, 3 miles E. of Atherstone, and 6 N.W. of Hinckley. It is situated on the river Anker, near the Watling Street. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £278. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. The ancestors of the poet Drayton had a seat here.

DRAYTON GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Ealing, in the co. of Middlesex, 2 miles N. of Brentford, and 1 mile W. of Ealing. The Great Western railway passes through it.

DRAYTON DIVISION, in the hund. of North Bradford, in the co. of Salop, contains the pars. of Adderley, Cheswardine, Childs Ercall, Hinstock, Moreton Sea, Norton-in-Hales, Stoke-upon-Tern, and parts of Drayton-in-Hales, Hodnet, and Muckleston, comprising 55,980 acres.

DRAYTON-IN-HALES, or MARKET-DRAYTON, a par. and market town, partly in the Drayton div. of the hund. of North Bradford, in the co. of Salop, and partly in the N. div. of the hund. of Pirehill, in the co. of Stafford, 19 miles N.E. of Shrewsbury, and 153 N.W. by N. from London. The par. is divided into four quarters, and contains the tnshps. of Drayton Magna, Drayton Parva, Almington, Blore-in-Tyrley, and Hales, and the hmlts. of Hook Gate, Sandy Lane, Betton, and Longslow; besides the market town of Drayton-in-Hales. This last is situated on the north-western bank of the river Tern. The houses are old, but the streets are well paved and present a neat appearance. It is supposed to have been one of the principal cities of the Britons, named *Caer-Draithon*, and was the Roman station *Mediolanum*. In Domesday Book it is written *Draitune*, and belonged to Combermere Abbey. In 1246 it received the grant of a market and fair, and in 1459 the sanguinary encounter of Blore Heath took place, in which 5,000 Yorkists under the Earl of Salisbury defeated 10,000 Lancastrians under Lord Audley. During the parliamentary war Prince Rupert here gained an advantage over Sir Thomas Fairfax. Hair-cloth is manufactured, and paper has declined. St. Mary's is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £280, in the patron. of Richard Corbet, Esq. There are also two district churches: one at Little Drayton a perpet. cur.,* val. £155, in the patron. of the vicar; the other, at Hales, also a perpet. cur., val. £100, in the gift of the Rev. A. H. Buchanan, was consecrated in 1856. The charities amount to £271 per annum. The Dissenters have three chapels, and there is a National school for both sexes. Peter Stray Broughton, Esq., is lord of the manor. Market day is Wednesday. Fairs are held on the Wednesday before Palm Sunday, the 22nd June, 19th September, and 24th October.

DRAYTON MAGNA, a tnshp. in the par. of Market Drayton, Drayton div. of the hund. of North Bradford, in the co. of Salop.

DRAYTON PARSLOW, a par. in the hund. of Cottesloe, in the co. of Bucks, 5 miles E. of Winslow, and 7 N.W. of Leighton Buzzard. Bletchley is its post town. The village, which is small, is situated about 2 miles from the Birmingham road. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £400, in the patron. of the Rev. B. Spurrell. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, has a square tower with three bells. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1797. The Primitive Methodists and Baptists have each a chapel. Lord Carrington is lord of the manor.

DRAYTON PARVA, or LITTLE DRAYTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Market Drayton, Drayton div. of the hund. of North Bradford, in the co. of Salop, 8 miles N.W. of Whitmore station on the London and North-Western railway, and 18 N.E. of Shrewsbury. Market Drayton is its post town. It is situated in the south-western part of the parish, and is an ecclesiastical district. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £95, in the gift of the vicar. The church, dedicated to Our Saviour, is a new structure in the early Gothic style of architecture, with tower, clock, and bell, and has an organ. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school for both sexes. There was a white friary founded by Bishop Northborough. Reginald Corbet, Esq., is lord of the manor.

DRAYTON, WEST, a par. in the hund. of Elthorne, in the co. of Middlesex, 3 miles S. of Uxbridge, its post town, and 6 N.W. of Hounslow. It is a railway station on the Great Western line. The village is situated near the river Colne and Grand Junction canal. It is called *Draitune* in Domesday Survey, and was in the possession of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. It was bestowed

by Henry VIII. upon the Pagets, to whom an old seat here belonged, and finally became the property of the De Burghs. The mills and brick-making give employment to many of the inhabitants, and there are ovens for making coke for the supply of the engines. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Harmondsworth, in the dioc. of London. The church is a neat structure in the Norman style of architecture, with embattled tower, and clock. It is dedicated to St. Martin, and contains a curiously carved octangular font, two brasses, and monuments to the Pagets and De Burghs. The parochial charities amount to £18 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. West Drayton House is the principal residence.

DRAYTON, WEST, a par. in the wap. of Bassetlaw, in the co. of Nottingham, 2¼ miles N.W. of Tuxford, and 4 S. of East Retford, its post town. It is situated on the river Mann, and contains the hmlt. of Houghton Park. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of East Markham, in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church is in the Norman style of architecture. The parochial charities produce about £48 per annum, which includes an endowment to Walker's school.

DRE, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanarth, in the co. of Cardigan, 4 miles S.W. of Aberaeron.

DREBACH, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanfairtalhaiarn, in the co. of Denbigh, 4 miles S. of Abergele.

DREBACH, a tnshp. in the par. of Gwyddelwern, in the co. of Merioneth, 2 miles N. of Corwen.

DREBLEY, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Barden, in the West Riding of the co. of York, near Skipton.

DREGHORN, a par. in the co. of Ayr, Scotland. It contains a vil. of its own name, and is of an irregular shape, extending 8 miles in length from S.W. to N.E., with a breadth varying from three-quarters of a mile to 2 miles. It is bounded on the E. by Kilmaurs, on the S. by Dundonald, on the W. and N.W. by Irvine and Stewarton, and on the N.E. by Fenwick. It includes the ancient pars. of Dreghorn and Peirston, which were united in 1668. At the S.W. end, which is only a mile from the sea, the surface is flat, but rises inland. The soil is fertile, and the whole parish is well cultivated and enclosed. Coal and limestone are worked, and freestone is found. The chief mansions are Annock Lodge, Peirston, Warwickhill, Cunninghamhead, and Righouse. The parish is traversed by the Glasgow and South-Western railway, and by the road from Irvine to Kilmarnock, and from Irvine to Glasgow. The vil. of Dreghorn is at the S.W. end of the par., on an eminence overlooking the Firth of Clyde and the coast of Ayrshire. It is 2 miles from Irvine, on the road to Kilmarnock. This par. is in the presb. of Irvine, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patron. of the Earl of Eglinton. The minister has a stipend of £260. There is a Free church at Peirston.

DREGOCH, a tnshp. united with Aberwheeler, in the co. of Denbigh, 3 miles N.E. of Denbigh.

DREHIDTARSNA, a par. in the bars. of Upper Connello and Coshma, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles S. of Adare, its post town. It is situated on the left bank of the river Maig. The surface consists of excellent soil. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Limerick, val. £132, in the patron. of the Incumbent of St. Munchin's. The church was built in 1812 by the late Board of First Fruits. It is a small building with tower. There is a parish school, assisted by Earl Dunraven.

DREM, a vil. in the par. of Athelstaneford, in the co. of Haddington, Scotland. It is situated 4 miles N. of Haddington, at the point of departure of the North Berwick branch of the North British railway. Here is a railway station serving for Athelstaneford and Aberlady. The remains of a strongly fortified Pictish town are visible S. of the village.

DREVAH, a vil. in the par. of Stobo, in the co. of Peebles, Scotland, 1½ mile E. of Broughton. It has an old beacon tower.

DREVOR, a tnshp. in the par. of Kerry, in the hund. of Montgomery, 2 miles S.E. of Newtown.

DREWERN, a tnshp. in the par. of Glascomb, hund. of Colwyn, in the co. of Radnor, 6 miles S.W. of Radnor.

DREWSON, a vil. in the par. of Nolton, in the co. of Pembroke, 5 miles W. of Haverfordwest.

DREWSTEIGNTON, a par. in the hund. of Wonford, in the co. of Devon, 9 miles S.E. of Okehampton and 5 N.W. of Moreton Hampstead, its post town. It is situated near the river Teign, in the midst of fine rocky scenery, and contains the hmlt. of Teignholt and the village of Crockernwell. It is believed to have been a seat of the Druids. It is written *Taintone* in Domesday Survey, at which time it belonged to Baldwin, the sheriff, from whom it came to the De Teigns, D'Aberns and Carews. Limestone quarries are worked here. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £776, in the patron. of Messrs. Ponsford.

DREWTON WITH EVERTHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of North Cave, Hunsley Beacon div. of the wap. of Harthill, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 1 mile N.W. of South Cave, and 6 miles N. of Brough station.

DRIBY, a par. in the Wold div. of the wap. of Candleshoe, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 5 miles S.W. of Alford, its post town and railway station on the Great Northern line, and 6 N. of Spilsby. A range of chalk hills skirts the eastern side of the parish. There are only a few farmhouses. The living is a rect. annexed to that of South Ormsby, in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a small structure, with a turret and one bell. The trustees of the late C. B. Massingberd, Esq., are lords of the manor, and owners of the whole of the soil. Driby is a meet for the South Wolds hounds.

DRIFFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Crowthorne, in the co. of Gloucester, 4 miles S.E. of Cirencester, its post town and nearest railway station, and 5 S.E. of Cricklade. It is situated near the Thames and Severn canal. The land is equally divided between arable and pasture, with 60 acres of woodland. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £270, in the patronage of the Rev. R. M. Ashe. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a modern structure. There is a free school with an endowment of £12 per annum. Colonel Vansittart is lord of the manor.

DRIFFIELD, a par. and market town, in the Harthill Beacon div. of the wap. of Harthill, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 12 miles S.W. of Bridlington, 15 N. of Beverley, and 196 from London by the North-Eastern railway, on which it is a station. It is situated on the river Hull, under the Wolds, and is the Saxon *Dreffe*. The par. contains the tnshps. of Great and Little Driffield; the hmlts. of Buckton Parva, Emswell, Kellythorpe, and several small outlying places. The town is of considerable size, clean, and well lighted with gas. The corn exchange, a neat stone-fronted structure, is the principal public edifice. There is a county court. The Board of Guardians hold their meetings, and the magistrates their sittings here. A mechanics' institute, with a good library, has been in existence several years. The woollen and cotton manufactures, the various mills, foundries, and other establishments, give employment to great numbers of the people. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York, val. with the perpet. cur. of Little Driffield annexed, £154, in the patron. of the Prebendaries of York Cathedral. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, with a tower, clock, and three bells. It has an organ, a modern font, two pascal and a very old register. The charities are £1 per annum. The Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive and Reformed Methodists have each places of worship, and there are National schools for both sexes. In the neighbourhood there have been found several tumuli, and many remains of the early British, Anglo-Saxon, and Danish periods. In 1784 the remains of Alfred, King of Northumbria, who died in 705, were found here entire in a stone coffin. Viscount Dewsis is lord of the manor and owner of most of the soil. Thursday is market day, and there is a cattle market

every alternate Wednesday. Fairs are held on Easter Monday, Whit Monday, the 26th August, and the 19th September, for horses, beasts, and sheep.

DRIGG, a par. in the ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, in the co. of Cumberland, 3 miles N.W. of Ravenglass, its post town, and 17 S.E. of Whitehaven. It is situated on the river Irt, and contains the tnshp. of Carleton, with the hmlt. of Carleton Hall. The Whitehaven and Furness Junction railway has a station about half a mile from Drigg. Here is a chalybeate spring, and an hotel near the railway station. This parish derives its name from the Celtic word *Derigh*, or *Dergh*, signifying an "oak," which trees in former times grew here in large quantities. The soil is sandy, and produces large quantities of potatoes. The village is small; in the vicinity are several modern residences. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £88, in the patron. of S. Ireton, Esq. The church is a modern stone structure, erected on the site of the old one. It is dedicated to St. Peter, and has a handsome stained-glass window at the E. end, representing an angel with a scroll, having the words "Gloria in Excelsis Deo." There is also a memorial window in the chancel to William Porter, R.N. It contains a handsomely carved stone font. The parochial charities amount to about £16 per annum. There is a school for boys and girls, with an endowment of £40 per annum; also a Sunday-school.

DRIGHLINGTON, a tnshp. or chplry. in the par. of Birstall, wap. of Morley, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles S.E. of Bradford, and 6 S.W. of Leeds, its post town. It contains the hmlt. of Adwalton. The Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax Junction railway has stations both at Drighlington and Adwalton. The village is pleasantly situated on elevated ground, near the junction of the Leeds and Wakefield roads. There are maltings, worsted, spinning, and cloth manufactories. The land is chiefly in pasture, and there are several collieries. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £84, in the patron. of J. Hague, Esq. The charities consist of an endowment of £60 per annum to the free school, founded by Archbishop Margetson, in 1678, who was a native of this place. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and New Connexion Methodists have each a chapel. John Hague, Esq., is lord of the manor. Fairs at Adwalton are held on the 6th February, 9th March, 5th November, 23rd December, and on the Thursday in Easter and Whitsun weeks, mostly for cattle.

DRIMA, a bog in the bar. of Boyle, in the co. of Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. Its area is about 952 acres, and it is crossed by a bed of limestone. It is also called Drummin and Ballinville.

DRIMMITORMONT, a vil. in the par. of Dunnichen, in the co. of Forfar, Scotland.

DRIMNAGH, a par. or chplry. in the bar. of Upper-Cross, in the co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Dublin. It is situated on the Grand Canal, and the road from Dublin to Naas. The living is together with several others forms the union of Clonskilkin, in the dioc. of Dublin. The church is a mere ruin. Drimnagh Castle was formerly the mansion of the Barnewalls; it is now the seat of the Marquis of Lansdowne.

DRIMPTON, a tythg. in the par. of Broadwinsor, Bridport div. of the hund. of Broadwinsor, in the co. of Dorset, 3 miles N.W. of Beaminster.

DRIMVARCK, a vil. in the district of Lorn, in the co. of Argyle, Scotland, near Loch Etive.

DRINAAN, a bog in the bar. of Killian, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It covers an extent of 1,231 acres. The surface is broken by numerous lakes of good land, which stretch into the interior of the bog. Adjoining is the bog of Killoran.

DRINAGH, a par. in the bars. of East and West Carbery, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles S. of Dunmanway, its post town. It is situated on the road from thence to Clonakilty. The surface is rocky and mountainous, with much bog, and includes several lakes, the principal of which is Drinagh Lough. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Cork, val. £151, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1818 by the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Drimoleague. There are several daily schools. The Knights Templars built a church here, of which the ruins still remain.

DRINAGH, a par. in the bar. of Forth, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S.E. of Wexford, its post town. It is situated on the S. side of Wexford Harbour, and on the road to St. Margaret's. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. with St. Patrick's, Wexford, £493, in the patron. of the bishop. The ruins of the church and burial-ground are yet remaining. The seats of the locality are Summerseat, Hermitage, and Rowesmont. Limestone is plentiful near the coast.

DRINGHOE, with Upton and Brough, a tnshp. in the par. of Skipsea, N. div. of the wap. of Holderness, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 8 miles S.W. of Bridlington, and 11 S.E. of Great Driffield. Lord Westbury is lord of the manor, and owner of most of the soil. Here is a meet for the Holderness hounds.

DRINGHOUSES, a tnshp. in the pars. of Holy Trinity, Micklegate, St. Mary, Bishophill Senior, and Acomb, York Ainsty, in the co. of York, 1 mile S.E. of York. It is situated on the York and Tadcaster road. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in brick and tile making. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £100, in the patron. of Dr. Wilkinson, who is lord of the manor. The church is dedicated to Edward the Confessor. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school for both sexes. It is a meet for the York Ainsty hounds.

DRINKSTONE, a par. in the hund of Thedwestry, in the co. of Suffolk, 2½ miles S.W. of Elmswell station on the Bury branch of the Great Eastern railway, and 8 S.E. of Bury St. Edmund's. Woolpit is its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £669, in the patron. of G. E. Rust, Esq. The church is an ancient stone structure, with tower containing six bells. It is dedicated to All Saints. The parochial charities produce about £110 per annum, £33 of which is Moseley's, for educational purposes. There is a day school, with endowment; also a Sunday-school. Drinkstone Park and Drinkstone House are the principal residences.

DRIPSEY, UPPER and LOWER, vils. in the par. of Inniscarra, bar. of East Muskerry, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles S. of Stuarke. It is situated on a rivulet bearing the same name.

DRISHANE, a par. in the bar. of West Muskerry, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. Millstreet, within the parish, is its post town. It is situated on the road from Cork to Killarney. The surface is for the most part upland and mountainous, with much bog. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. with another, £360, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is at Millstreet, and is a commodious building, erected in 1796. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Nohoval-daly. There are two National schools within the parish. The river Blackwater traverses the northern portion; and the principal summit is Clara Hill, one of the Kerry range. The seats are Mount Leader, Coole House, Rathduane, Coomlagane, Coole and Drishane Castle, which was forfeited in 1641 by Donagh M'Carthy, a descendant of Dermot M'Carthy, who founded it in 1436. In the grounds are the ruins of the old church, and in the neighbourhood are the remains of Kilmeedy Castle, also built by the M'Carthys in 1445. Limestone and slate are quarried here.

DROGHEDA, a market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, exercising separate jurisdiction, but locally situated in the cos. of Louth and Meath, in the prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 26 miles N. of Dublin, with which city it is connected by railway. It comprises an area of 5,780 acres, extending along both banks of the Boyne, about 4 miles from its embouchure into the Irish Sea. This place is supposed to have derived its name from *Droighad Atha*, signifying in the Irish language

"a bridge," from the erection of a bridge over the Boyne. At a very early period a monastery was founded here for canons of the order of St. Augustine. In 1229 and 1247 Henry III. granted charters conferring on the town the same privileges as Dublin; and thirty years later the burgesses of Drogheda were empowered to elect a mayor, to exercise exclusive jurisdiction. This town was always considered, in municipal privileges and political importance, as on an equality with Dublin, Waterford, Cork, and Limerick; and some of the most remarkable parliaments assembled by the lords-deputies were held here. The two boroughs, situated on the opposite banks of the river, were separately governed under their respective charters, until the time of Henry IV., who, in 1412, united both boroughs under one corporation, and erected the town and suburbs into a county of itself. This was done to prevent the dissensions which were continually occurring between the two corporations; and since then the united borough has been governed by a mayor, 2 sheriffs, 23 aldermen, common councilmen, and other officers. In 1641 it was besieged by Sir Phelim O'Nial, but ineffectually; and in 1649 Cromwell, on landing at Dublin, marched against the town, which, after a vigorous resistance, was forced to succumb, when the whole garrison was put to the sword. In the revolutionary war the town was garrisoned by the forces of James II., and in its immediate vicinity the battle of the Boyne was fought on the 30th June, 1609. The town then fell into the hands of William III.—Drogheda is advantageously situated on the great N. road from Dublin to Belfast. The river Boyne divides the town in two unequal portions. The streets are regular, and the houses well built; especially those in the chief street and on the quay. The town returns one member to parliament. The assizes, quarter sessions, and petty sessions are held here. The principal public buildings are three Protestant churches, two Roman Catholic chapels, one of which is the cathedral of the diocese of Armagh; three friaries, four nunneries, the mansion-house, an endowed school, town prison, linen-hall, custom-house, inland revenue office, corn-market, savings-bank, and infantry barracks.—The town has been divided into three wards—Westgate, Fairgate, and Lawrencegate; the rural portion into baronies, and transferred to the adjoining counties: the portion N. of the Boyne to Louth, and S. to Meath.—The chief manufactures are coarse linen, leather, soap, and candles. There are also several iron foundries, salt-works, breweries, and corn-mills. The port carries on a very extensive trade with Liverpool, Canada, and Nova Scotia. Its exports are corn, linen, cattle, butter, cloth, &c. The harbour is very advantageous for commerce, enabling vessels of 400 tons to moor; and at its entrance are three lighthouses. The inland trade is greatly facilitated by the Boyne navigation to Navan.—The town comprises the parishes of St. Peter, St. Mary, and part of that of Ballymakenny. The living of each is a vic. The Roman Catholic parish of St. Peter is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; St. Mary's comprises the parishes of Colpe and Kilsharvan. There are places of worship for Presbyterians and Wesleyan Methodists. Here are three friaries, dedicated respectively to St. Francis, St. Augustine, and St. Dominick; and also two nunneries, both devoted to religious instruction. There are here also one of the classical schools under the trustees of Erasmus Smith, an institution for the widows of Protestant clergymen, an almshouse called the Poorhouse of St. John, and an infirmary. The religious foundations of this place were anciently very numerous, and of several there are still some remains. On the N. side of the river are those of the Augustinian priory supposed to have been founded by St. Patrick. Near the town is a stone called Clough Patrick, or St. Patrick's Stone. Some remains of the old church of St. Mary and of the Dominican abbey are still existing. Various remains of earthworks and traces of military operations are still to be seen at several of the stations occupied by Cromwell. Of the ancient walls, beyond which the present town extends, the most curious and perfect portion is the gate of St. Lawrence.—Fairs are held every other month, and markets on Thursday and Saturday.

DROINTON, a tnshp. in the pars. of Stowe and Colwich, in the co. of Stafford, 5 miles N.W. of Abbots Bromley.

DROITWICH, a market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, and capital of East Worcestershire, in the hund. of Halfshire, in the co. of Worcester, 6 miles N.E. of Worcester. It has stations on the West Midland, and Bristol and Birmingham section of the Midland railways. The limits of the parliamentary borough are more extensive than the municipal; the former comprising, according to the census of 1861, 1,504 houses, inhabited by a population of 7,056, while the latter contains only 663 houses, with a population of 3,124. It returns one member to parliament.—This town is one of great antiquity. It is supposed to have been the *Salina* of the Romans, on the Ryknield, or Salt-way; and Roman urns, tesselated pavements, coins, Roman rings, and other relics have been found here. Droitwich was frequently in Anglo-Saxon times called *Salt-wich*, or *Wich* only, and the prefix "Droit" was added in later times in allusion to the right possessed by the Saxon kings of levying certain dues at the salt-pans, and at the spring's mouth, upon the waggons as they stood and upon the load being placed in them. These dues, which are mentioned in the charter of Ethelred, Duke of Mercia, printed in the Codex Diplomaticus, were respectively called the *wænsilling*, or wain-shilling, and the *scampenning*, or load-penny. Mr. Kemble, in his "Saxons in England," observes that the peculiar qualities of salt, which make it a necessary of life to man, have always given a special character to the springs and soils which contain it. The German pagans considered the salt springs holy, and waged wars of extermination for their possession; and it is not improbable that they may generally have been the exclusive property of the priesthood.—Droitwich was a flourishing town in the days of the Conqueror, and many succeeding monarchs had great property here, the royal forest of Feckenham running up to it. King John granted it a charter, which was confirmed by Henry III. In the time of Charles I. it was distinguished for its loyalty.—The town consists of three or four principal streets, of rather straggling conformation, and comprises the parishes of St. Andrew, St. Mary, and St. Nicholas, which are consolidated, St. Peter, and a part of Dodderhill, called the Inliberties. The livings of the three first named are rectories of the united val. of £330, in the patron. of the lord chancellor; the living of St. Peter is a vic., val. £160, in the patron. of Earl Somers.—The chief public buildings are St. Andrew's church, built partly of stone and partly of brick, with a tower containing eight bells; St. Peter's, an ancient structure in the form of a cross, with a tower and three bells; the townhall, where the petty sessions are held; the union workhouse; the Wesleyan chapel in Queen-street; and the National and infant schools. Here are the following benefactions: Coventry charity, consisting of eighteen almshouses, a residence for the governor, and schools for 50 boys and 50 girls, who are well placed out. The income is £1,100 per annum. The charities of Miss Talbot, Giles Trimmel, Talbot Barker, Joseph Bates, Mrs. Hickman, and Miss Smithene.—The town is governed by a corporation of 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors, who elect a mayor.—The staple trade here is salt, of which 60,000 tons are yearly made. Though there are many salt springs in England, none are of equal strength with those of Droitwich, which contain, in solution, about 40 per cent. of their own weight in salt. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the salt trade. In 1837 salt-water baths were here established for patients. The commerce of the town is greatly facilitated by the canal from Droitwich to the Severn, navigable for vessels of 60 tons burthen. The air is salubrious, and the country for some distance round is well cultivated and fertile, ornamented with parks and pleasure-grounds. At Dodderhill was one hospital for a master and brethren, and a house of Augus

tine friars. The Corporation, Earl Shrewsbury, and Lord Somers are lords of the manor. Westwood Park, the seat of the Pakingtons, is within 2 miles of the town. Market day is Friday, and fairs are held three times a year.

DROM—for names with this prefix, see also DRUM.

DROM, or DROMSPERANE, a par. in the bar. of Eliogarty, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Templemore, on the road to Cashel. Littleton is its post town. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Cashel, val. with Borrisleagh, £905, in the patron. of the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Inch. There are two private day schools, and one connected with the National Board. A police office is stationed in the village. The principal residences are Clonismullon, Rathleasy, and Brookley.

DROMAGH, a vil. in the par. of Drumtariff, bar. of Duhallow, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of Kanturk. Here are extensive coal-fields, potteries, distillery, and bolting-mills. Dromagh Castle, built by the O'Keiffs, is the seat of Mr. Leader. Fairs were held on the 20th May, August, and November.

DROMANA, a demesne in the par. of Affane, bar. of Decies-without-Drum, in the co. of Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is a most picturesque spot, situated on the banks of the Blackwater. The famous Countess of Desmond was born here, who

"Lived to the age of a hundred and ten,
And died by a fall from a cherry-tree then."

It is said that Sir Walter Ralcigh first introduced the potato here, and a choice species of cherry, while the guest of Sir James Fitzgerald. The original mansion of Dromana was destroyed by the Irish.

DROMANBY, GREAT and LITTLE, hmlts. in the par. of Kirkby-in-Cleveland, W. div. of the hund. of Langbaurgh, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles S.W. of Stokesley.

DROMARAGH, or ANNESBOROUGH, a par., post and market town, in the bars. of Kinelarty, Lower Iveagh, and Upper Iveagh, in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 7 miles S.E. of Dromore. It lies at the base of the Slieve Croom mountains, and the surface is rocky and broken. The road from Bambridge to Ballynahinch, and the head-streams of the Lagan, pass through its interior. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dromore, val. £620, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1811 by local subscription. The Roman Catholic chapel is at Finnis, and is a handsome building, erected in 1833. There are also a Presbyterian meeting-house, eight Sunday and several public day schools. Part of this parish was granted in 1585 to the Magennises, and forfeited by that family in 1641. The principal seats are Woodford, Dromaragh House, and Moydalgen. Petty sessions are held monthly in the village. On Slieve Croom there are several cairns, and at Ennis is a large artificial cavern. Friday is market day. Fairs are held on the first Friday in February, May, August, and November.

DROMARD, a par. in the bar. of Tireragh, in the co. of Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 2 miles N.W. of Collooney, its post town. It is situated on the road from Sligo to Ballina, near Ardnaglass Harbour. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Killala, val. £232, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built by an ancestor of Colonel Irwin, and was enlarged in 1818. There are two Roman Catholic chapels (one out of use), a day-school connected with the Erasmus Smith charity, and a National school. Longford Castle was the point of two unsuccessful attacks by Major Vaughan, *anno* William III., and in the vicinity human bones and other relics are frequently brought to the surface. Dromard was taken by Cromwell, who burnt the old bawn of Tanragoe. The residences of note are Tanragoe, the seat of Col. Irwin, and Longford House, of Sir J. Crofton. Near St. Patrick's Well stand the ruins of the old church; there are also church ruins in the vicinity of the Ballinlay river. An excellent kind of granite is quarried here, as is also limestone.

DROMCOLLIHER, a par. and post town in the bar. of Upper Connello, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 10 miles S.E. of Newcastle, on the road to that town from Charleville. The living is a vic. with Corcomohide, in the dioc. of Limerick. The church is in ruins. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Killaliathane. There is a day school for boys and girls, and a police station. Limestone is quarried, and coal exists in some parts of the parish. Fairs are held on the 15th March, 2nd May, 17th June, 24th August, 5th November, and 3rd December.

DROMDALEAGUE, or DRIMOLEAGUE, a par. and post town in the bar. of West Carbery, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles E. of Bantry. It is situated on the river Ilen. The surface is wild, mountainous, and boggy. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cork, val. £403, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1790 by local subscription. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Drinagh. There are several day schools, one of which is in connection with the National Board, and one Sunday-school. Dromdaleague House is the seat of the rector, near which is a medicinal spring. The par. includes the vil. of Butler's-Gift, and the Murdering-Glen. Here are the ruins of Castle Donovan, named after its founder, in the time of Henry IV.

DROMDEELY. *See* TOMDEELY, co. Limerick.

DROMDOWNEY, a par. in the bar. of Orrery and Kilmore, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Mallow, its post town. It lies near the Kanturk road. The living is united to the vic. of Ballyclough, val. £361, in the patron. of the bishop. Drumdowney Wood takes up a large portion of the parish. Limestone is abundant.

DROMGOOLESTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Stabannon, bar. of Ardee, in the co. of Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Castle Bellingham.

DROMIN, a par. in the bar. of Coshma, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Bruff, its post town. It is situated on the road from Kilmallock to Limerick. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Limerick, val. with Athlacca, £478, in the patron. of J. Croker, Esq. The nearest church is at Athlacca. There are two Roman Catholic chapels and two hedge-schools within the parish. Here are the ruins of Meadstown Castle, built in the 15th century by the O'Hanlons, and reduced by Cromwell in 1654. There are ruins of Dromin church.

DROMIN, a par. in the bar. of Ardee, in the co. of Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Dunleer. Stabannon is its post town. It is situated on the road from Dunleer to Ardee. The living is a rect. with Collon, in the dioc. of Armagh, in the patron. of the Vicar of Collon. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Dunleer and Mosstown. A day-school is supported by the rector. Richardstown House is the principal residence. Here are the ruins of the old church, and remains of a large rath, near the chapel.

DROMINAGH, extensive coal-fields in the bar. of Duhallow, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, near the Dromagh mining district.

DROMINEER, a par. in the bar. of Lower Ormond, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles N.W. of Nenagh, its post town. It is situated on the eastern side of Lough Derg, and on the S. bank of the river Nenagh. The living is a rect. with Ballinaclough, in the dioc. of Killaloe, in the patron. of the crown. Here are two schools, one of which is endowed by the Countess of Farnham. The principal residences are Annabeg, Hazlepoint, and Shannon Vale. This place is a chief station of the Shannon Navigation Company. Here are the ruins of Dromineer Castle, and a Danish rath; within its moat numerous relics have been found. A very handsome shell marble is quarried here.

DROMISKIN, a par. in the bar. and co. of Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 1 mile N. of Castle Bellingham, its post town. It lies along the S. bank of the river Fane, and at the head of Dundalk Bay. It includes the vil. of its own name and the post town of

Lurgan Green. The road from Dublin to Belfast traverses the interior. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. £491, in the patron. of the primate. The church is a fine edifice, rebuilt in 1821 by the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Darver. There is a day school in connection with the National Board, and one other. The residences worthy of note are Dromiskin House and Milltown Grange. Near the church are ruins of a round tower, now used as a belfry. At Milltown is an embattled tower, and near it a subterraneous passage, supposed to have formerly communicated with the castle.

DROMKEEN, a par. in the bar. of Clanwilliam, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Pallasgreen, its post town. It is a station on the Waterford and Limerick railway. The parish is situated on the road from Limerick to Tipperary. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Emly, val. with Kilcoran, £480, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an elegant cruciform structure, built by the late Board of First Fruits in 1831. Near it stands the Roman Catholic chapel. The principal residences are Dromkeen House, once the family residence of the Burghs, and Williamsfort. Near the first-named demesne are the remains of an old church, with memorials to the Burgh family. Limestone is quarried here.

DROMOD, a par. and post town in the bar. of Iveragh, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles S.E. of Cahersiveen, its post town, and 11 from Longford by the Sligo branch of the Midland Great Western railway. It is situated near the embouchure of the river Inny into Ballinaskelligs Bay, with Lough Curran on the right. The surface is for the greater part waste, upland, and bog. The living is united to that of Prior, in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. £260, in the patron. of the crown. The church is a ruin, but service is held in one of the schoolhouses. There is a Roman Catholic chapel here, and one at Prior. The endowed school was founded by James O'Connell, Esq., and there are parochial and other schools within the parish. The residences are Waterville and Dromod Lodge. Lough Curran abounds with fish, and large quantities of salmon are annually sent to London. Numerous islets stud its surface; among them is Church Island, with interesting church ruins, supposed to be part of an abbey founded in honour of St. Finian. There is a medicinal spring at Waterville. Large quantities of seaweed from the bay are used as manure. Good building stone is quarried.

DROMORE, a vil. in the par. of Kilnaboy, bar. of Inchiquin, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles N.W. of Ennis, and near a lough bearing the same name. Fairs are held on the 17th June and 26th September.

DROMORE, a par., market and post town, and seat of a dioc., in the bar. of Lower Iveagh (lower part), in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 19 miles N.W. of Downpatrick, and 84 from Dublin. At Dromore Road is a station on the Irish North-Western railway. The parish is traversed by the river Lagan, and the road from Dublin to Belfast. It was desolated by the Danes in the 10th century. In 1641 it was nearly destroyed by the insurgents, and in 1688 was the scene of a sharp action between some of the followers of James II. and the Protestants. William III. passed through the town when marching to the Boyne. In the 14th century two English judges, Sir John Holt and Sir Robert Belknapp, who had declared Richard II. to be a traitor and above the law, were condemned to death, but were afterwards sentenced to banishment to the "village of Dromore in Ireland."—The town, nominally a city, stands on the Lagan, which is here crossed by two bridges, on one of which is a memorial to Bishop Percy. Its position is on the rise of a hill, hence its name from *Druim-mor*, the "great ridge." It chiefly consists of five divergent streets from a central square. It contains barracks, a police station, Masonic lodge, dispensary in the Bambridge Poor-law Union, hospital for clergymen's widows, inland revenue office, mechanics' institute, sheriff's-office, stamp-office, sessions and market houses. The principal staple of the town is the manufacture of linen.—The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dromore, val. £680, in the patron. of the bishop. The cathedral church stands near the town, on the banks of the Lagan; it was restored and considerably altered in 1808, having been burnt in 1641. Within its walls lies Jeremy Taylor, its founder, and other bishops of the see. Here are Roman Catholic and Unitarian chapels, two Presbyterian, three Methodist, and two Covenanters' meeting-houses; twelve Sunday, nine or ten National, and several day schools. The principal seats are Gilhall, Islanderry House, Clanmurry, Altafort, Quilly House, and The Villa. An abbey is said to have been founded here by St. Colman, which became the cathedral of the bishopric. It is also alleged that a Franciscan friary existed. To the N.E. of the town is a large Danish rath, and just without its limits is a medicinal spring.—The diocese of Dromore is united to Down and Connor. It comprises a large portion of the county of Down, and parts of Armagh and Antrim. Its area is 155,850 acres, including 27 churches, 45 Presbyterian meeting-houses, 34 Roman Catholic chapels, 1 Protestant meeting-houses, and the liberty of Newry, which contains the Roman Catholic chapter. A dean, archdeacon, chancellor, precentor, treasurer, prebendary, and registrar constitute the chapter of Dromore. Market day is Saturday, and Wednesday for corn. Fairs are held on the first Saturday in March, August, and October, the 12th May, and the Saturday before Christmas Day.

DROMORE, a par. and post town in the bar. of East Omagh, in the co. of Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 5 miles S.W. of Omagh, on the road to Enniskillin. The surface is hilly and boggy, with a stream falling into lower Lough Erne, passing along the western boundary, the river Omeagh, a tributary to the Foyle, effects the drainage to the N. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Clogher, val. £908, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a plain building erected in 1794. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, Presbyterian and Methodist meeting-houses, two Sunday-schools, two day schools in connection with the National Board, two with the London Irish Society, and four or five other schools. There is a police station and dispensary within the Omagh Poor-law Union. In 1641, during the rebellion, the church was burnt, and many of the inhabitants killed. Fairy Hill is a neighbouring seat. Ruins of ancient forts, &c., are visible. Fairs are held on the 1st February, 17th March, Easter and Whit Mondays, 1st May, 24th June, 1st August, 29th September, 1st November, and 26th December.

DROMORE LOUGH and HOUSE, on the boundary between the cos. of Cavan and Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, near Coothill.

DROMORE, WEST, a post town, in the par. of Kilmacshalgan, bar. of Tireragh, in the co. of Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 15 miles S.W. of Sligo. It is situated on the banks of Lough Easkry, and on the road from Sligo to Bellina. Dromore House is the neighbouring residence. Fairs are held on the 6th April, 6th June, and 29th December.

DROMTARIFF, a par. in the bar. of Duhallow, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of Kanturk, its post town. It is situated on the river Blackwater, and on the road from Roskeen Bridge to Castle Island. The surface is very mountainous, with extensive tracts of bog. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. with two others, £580, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is at Dromagh; it is a neat building erected in 1822 by the late Board of First Fruits, on the site of the old one, destroyed in 1652 by troops under Lord Broghill, on his way to Knockbrack, where he defeated Lord Muskerry. It has been recently enlarged by the addition of a chancel, in which is a triple lancet window of stained glass, the gift of Mrs. Leader. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Kilmeen and Cullen. There are three day schools in the parish. The principal seats are Nashville, Minehill, and the Glebe House. Limestone is abundant.

At Dromagh and Disert are extensive collieries, in full operation. Here are remains of a rath, and of Dromagh Castle, formerly belonging to the O'Keefes. Fairs are held on the 6th April, 6th June, and 29th December.

DRON, a par. in the co. of Perth, Scotland, stretching along the Ochills, in Strathearn. It is bounded on the S.E. by Fifeshire, and on the other sides by the pars. of Arngask, Forgandenny, Dunbarnie, and Abernethy. It extends between 3 and 4 miles from E. to W., with a breadth of 3 miles. The surface is well cultivated, one-third being pasture, and the remainder, except 400 acres under wood, arable. The principal seats are Balmanno Castle and Glencarn House. The road from Perth to Edinburgh traverses the parish, and there is easy access to the Scottish Central railway, and the Perth fork of the Edinburgh and Northern railway. This par. is in the presb. of Perth, and synod of Perth and Stirling, and in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £167.

DRONFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Scarsdale, in the co. of Derby, 6 miles S. of Sheffield, and 6 N.W. of Chesterfield, its post town and nearest railway station on the Midland Counties line. It is situated in a pleasant valley. The old road from Chesterfield to Sheffield passes through it. The tnshps. of Dronfield, Holmesfield, Untone, Coal Aston, and Little Barlow are in this parish. In Domesday Book it is written *Dranefield*, and at that time was a market town. Enclosure Acts were obtained in 1839 and 1840. There is a sulphur spring. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of hardware. There are also large iron foundries and cotton-mills. The collieries are extensively wrought. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £224, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. There are two district churches—Dore, a perpet. cur., val. £90, in the patron. of Earl Fitzwilliam; and Holmesfield, a perpet. cur.,* val. £97, in the gift of C. Cawton, Esq. The parish church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a spacious structure in the early Gothic style of architecture, with lofty tower and spire, and contains two brasses. The parochial charities produce upwards of £350 per annum, of which £208 go to Fanshawe's grammar school. The Independents and Methodists have each a chapel. The trustees of the Cecil Estate are lords of the manor. A fair is held on the 25th April for cattle, and one on the 3rd November for hiring servants.

DRONGAN, an estate, a vil., and coal-works, in the par. of Stair, in the co. of Ayr, Scotland, 7 miles W. of Cumnock.

DRONLEY, a vil. in the par. of Aughterhouse, in the co. of Forfar, Scotland. It is a station on the Dundee and Newtyle section of the Dundee, Perth, and Aberdeen Junction railway. It stands at the junction of the burn of Aughterhouse with the burn of Dronley, where they unite to form Dighty Water.

DROPE, a vil. in the par. of St. George, in the co. of Glamorgan, 4 miles S.W. of Llandaff.

DROUGHLANE, a lough in the bar. of Clonkee, in the co. of Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland,* near Shircock.

DROXFORD, a div. of the co. of Southampton; it contains the hunds. of Bishop's Waltham, Hambledon, and Meonstoke, comprising 49,960 acres.

DROXFORD, a par. in the upper half of the hund. of Bishop's Waltham, Droxford div., in the co. of Southampton, 3½ miles N.E. of Bishop's Waltham, and 8 N.E. of Botley station. It is situated on a small stream, and contains the hmlts. of Swanmore and Midlington, and the tythg. of Droxford Street. The village is considerable. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £744, in the patron. of the bishop. There are also two district churches—Shidfield, val. £100, and Swanmore, val. £149, both of them perpet. curs.,* and in the gift of the rector. The parish church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient stone structure in the early Norman style of architecture, with square tower, clock, and four bells. There is a National school. The Bishop of Winchester is lord of the manor.

DROXFORD STREET, a tythg. in the par. of Droxford, as above.

DROYLSDEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Manchester, hund. of Salford, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 2 miles W. of Ashton-under-Lyne, and 4 E. of Manchester. It has stations on the Manchester and Leeds section of the London and North-Western, and on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railways. It is situated on the Rochdale canal, and contains the hmlts. of Little Droylsden, Fairfield, and Clayton. The inhabitants are, for the most part, employed in the cotton factories. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £130, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship, and there is a Moravian settlement at Fairfield.

DRUCE, a hmlt. in the par. of Piddletown, in the co. of Dorset, 5 miles N.E. of Dorchester.

DRUM—for names with this prefix, see also DROM.

DRUM, a par. in the bar. of Carra, in the co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Castlebar. It is situated on the river Miranda. The surface is broken and rocky, with bog, having Lough Cloonagh on the N., and those of Lakeland and Walshpool on the E. The living is a rect. wholly impropriate to the vicars-choral of Dublin. The church stands in the vil. of Balcarra. It is a handsome building, erected by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. The Curate of Balla performs the duties of the church. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Balla. There are one free and two day schools. The residences are Bridgemount and Ballinafad, which latter place was taken by a party of French who landed at Kilcummin in 1798. Hard by is Donomona, the ancient demesne of the Blake family, and on the banks of the river are the ruins of a castle and burial-ground. Good limestone is quarried. The river abounds with fine pike.

DRUM, a par. in the bar. of Athlone, in the co. of Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Athlone. Ballinasloe is its post town. It is situated on the river Shannon and at the lower end of Lough Ree. The surface is flat, with some bog. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Tuam, val. with Moore, £227, in the patron. of the Marquis of Clanricarde. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of St. Peter's of Athlone. There are four daily and one National school. An abbey is alleged to have stood here, of which no traces remain. The seats are Thomastown, Johnstown, Ardkenan, Summer Hill, and White House.

DRUM, a post and market vil. in the par. of Currin, bar. of Dartry, in the co. of Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Cootehill, on the road from Dublin to Clones. There is a police station and a dispensary within the Cootehill Poor-law Union. Here are also a chapel-of-ease, a Roman Catholic chapel, and two Presbyterian meeting-houses. Fairs are held on the first Tuesday in every month.

DRUM, a hmlt. in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland, 10 miles from Aberdeen by the Deeside railway. It is situated near Drumoak, close to Drum Loch and the river Dee.

DRUMACHOSE, a par. in the bar. of Keenaght, in the co. of Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It is situated on the river Roe, near Lough Foyle, and contains Newtownlimavaddy, its post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry, val. £442, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, situated at Newtown, is a handsome structure rebuilt in 1750. It was enlarged in 1822 by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. Here are two Roman Catholic chapels, united to those of Balteagh and Tamlaghfinlagan, two Presbyterian, a Methodist, Covenanters', Remonstrants', and Original Burgher meeting-houses, four Sunday, and fourteen day schools. The surrounding scenery is very beautiful. The greater part of this parish was granted by James I. to the Haberdashers' Company, and part to Sir T. Philips, who founded a castle here, and the town of Newtownlimavaddy. It suffered much by war in 1641, and again in 1688. The chief residences are—Fruit Hill, Roe Park, Streeve Hill, and Bridge House.

There are two bleach-greens, distilleries, and breweries. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in weaving. Good building-stone is procured in large quantities. There are interesting church ruins near Fruit Hill, and the O'Cahans had a castle here.

DRUMACOO, a par., including several islands, in the bar. of Dunkellin, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles S. of Oranmore. Kilcolgan is its post town. It is situated on Galway Bay. The surface is rocky, with a light soil. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Kilmacduagh, val. with Kilcolgan, £275, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a Roman Catholic chapel and four day schools. Tyrone House is the seat of the family of St. George.

DRUMADOON, a vil. in the par. of Ramoan, bar. of Carey, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, near Ballycastle. Fairs are held here on the 9th June and 28th November.

DRUMAHAIRE, a bar. in the co. of Leitrim, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. The bars. of Rosslogher and Leitrim bound it on the N. and S.; the cos. of Fermanagh, Cavan, and Sligo, on the E. and W. Its length is 12 miles; its breadth nearly the same. It contains the pars. of Drumlease, Cloonlogher, Killanummery, Ennismagrath, Killarga, and parts of Drumreilly and Clooneclare, besides the vils. of Dromahaire, Drumkeeran, and the town of Manor Hamilton. Loughs Allen, Gilly, and Macnean, are partially, and those of Clare and Clean wholly within its limits. The barony comprises 117,088 acres of hilly country.

DRUMAHAIRE, a post and market town in the par. of Drumlease, bar. of Drumahaire, in the co. of Leitrim, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 8 miles S.W. of Manor Hamilton. It is picturesquely situated on the river Bonnet, which flows into Lough Gilly. Here are the parish church, police station, and dispensary. Petty sessions are held once a fortnight. The staple of the town is in grain. There are potteries and two large mills. Here are remains of a castle belonging to the Villiers, who held lands by grant dated 1626; also ruins of a monastery founded in 1508 by the O'Rourkes. In the neighbourhood are the remains of Creevelea Abbey and Harrison's Castle. The town is the property of G. L. Fox, Esq., who has contributed much to its improvement. Thursday is market day. Fairs are held on the first Thursday in every month.

DRUMATEMPLE, a par. in the bar. of Ballymoe, in the cos. of Galway and Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 6 miles S.E. of Castlereagh. Frenchpark is its post town. It is situated on the river Suck. The surface consists of a good soil, and has a large proportion of bog. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Elphin, val. with Oran, £137, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is at Ballymoe, and was built by the late Board of First Fruits in 1832, where is also the Roman Catholic chapel. Here are five day schools. Petty sessions are held occasionally. The principal are—Dundermott, Laragh, Tennypark, Leabeg, Currisdoona, and Bopeep. Limestone is quarried, and there is an iron mine in the parish. There is a Danish rath and a mineral spring at Cloonadera. A fair is held on the 1st February.

DRUMBALLYRONEY, a par. in the bar. of Upper Iveagh (lower part), in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It lies along the western bank of the river Bann, and includes part of its post town, Rathfriland. The surface consists of a good soil, with some bog, and comprises Loughs Ballyrooney and Hunshigo. The Mourne mountains rise on the S.E. frontier. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dromore, val. £391, in the patron. of the crown and bishop. The church is neatly built, and was erected by the late Board of First Fruits in 1800. In the Roman Catholic arrangement, the parish is united to Annaghlone, and the chapel is at Diamond. Here are four Sunday and ten day schools. Seafin Castle is an interesting ruin on the banks of the river. It belonged to the Magennises. There are traces of other strongholds in this parish.

DRUMBEG, a par. in the bars. of Upper Belfast and Upper Castlereagh, in the cos. of Down and Antrim, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 1 mile N.E. of Lisburne, its post town, which is a station on the Ulster railway. It is situated on the river Lagan, and contains the vil. of Dunmurry. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Down, val. £267, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was rebuilt in 1795 by the late Board of First Fruits. The tower was blown down in 1831, but was re-erected by J. Charley, Esq. Here are two Presbyterian meeting-houses and two day schools, one of which is assisted by the Erasmus Smith Charity. This parish has been enlarged by the addition of a part of Drumboe. The principal seats are Lakefield and Belvedere.

DRUMBLADE, a par. in the district of Strathbogie, in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland. It is bounded by the pars. of Huntly, Forgue, Insch, and Gartly, and has a length from N. to S. of about 6, and a breadth of about 5 miles. The surface is composed of small hills and valleys. The soil in the valleys is deep and fertile. One-fifth of the parish is pastoral or waste, the remainder being arable. One-half the rental belongs to the Duke of Richmond, while the rest is distributed among four proprietors. Limestone and freestone are abundant, and also a fine yellowish clay used as manure. Huntly is 4 miles W. of the parish church, by which there is ready access to the Great North of Scotland railway. This par. is in the presb. of Turriff and synod of Aberdeen, and in the patron. of the Earl of Kintore. The minister has a stipend of £160. There is also a Free church.

DRUMBO, a par. in the bar. of Upper Castlereagh, in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Lisburne, its post town. It is situated on the river Lagan. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Down, val. £389, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1788, by means of subscription and donations from Mr. Hull, the Marquis of Downshire, and the late Board of First Fruits. The tower has a copper roof. There are Presbyterian and Covenanters' meeting-houses, and nine day schools; one assisted by the Erasmus Smith Charity, and one by the National Board. Eight townlands were taken from this parish and added to that of Drumbeg. The seats are Belvedere, Edenderry, and Purdysbury. Many of the inhabitants are employed in linen weaving. Near the church is an entrenchment called the Giant's Ring, with a large Druidical altar in the centre. St. Patrick is said to have founded a monastery here. There are several raths and earthworks, and ruins of a round tower, beneath which human bones have been discovered.

DRUMBOE, the seat of Sir E. S. Hayes, Bart., M.P. It is situated in the Finn valley, in the bar. of Raphoe, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, near Ballybofin.

DRUMBRATTAN, a fishing station in the bar. of Middlethird, in the co. of Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It stands on a small cove near Annestown, and has a pier.

DRUMBURGH, a tnshp. in the par. of Bowness, ward and co. of Cumberland, 3½ miles S.E. of Bowness, and 8¼ from Carlisle by the Carlisle and Silloth branch of the North British railway, on which it is a station. It is the site of the Roman station *Gabrosentum*, the seventeenth or last station but one on Severus's wall. The fort is about 110 yards square, and is surrounded by a deep ditch and high ramparts. The site is now an orchard and garden to Drumburgh Castle, which was built from the ruins of the fort and wall. Some altars and inscriptions here were brought from another spot. There is a school endowed with £7 per annum.

DRUMBURN, a hmlt. in the par. of Newabbey, in the co. of Kirkcudbright, Scotland.

DRUMCANNON, a par. in the bar. of Gualtiere and Middlethird, in the co. of Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles S. of Waterford. Tramore is its post town. It is situated on Tramore Bay. The surface consists of a poor soil, and includes the Carriglong and Picardstown hills. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Waterford, val. £116, in the patron. of Trinity College. The church is at Tramore. It is a small building erected

in 1809. There is a Methodist meeting-house; a Roman Catholic chapel, which is united to that of Corbally; and a Sunday and five day schools. Here are almshouses for twelve poor men and twelve women, a legacy of the late Mrs. Katharine Walsh. J. Power, Esq., also bequeathed £3,000 for charitable purposes to this parish. The residences are Ballydrishane, Rosemount, and some others. Turf is plentiful, and building stone is extensively quarried.

DRUMCAR, a par. in the bar. of Ardee, in the co. of Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N.E. of Dunleer, its post town. It is situated on the river Glyde, and contains the vil. of Annagasson. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. £250, in the patron. of the primate. The church is an interesting ruin. In the Roman Catholic arrangement the parish forms part of the union of Dysart. There are two schools, one supported by the M'Clintocks, and another by Mr. Thompson. Petty sessions are occasionally held here. An abbey is alleged to have existed in the early part of the ninth century. The river, which here becomes confluent with the Dee, is well stocked with salmon. Drumcar House is the seat of the M'Clintock family.

DRUMCLIFF, a par. in the bar. of Islands, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is situated on the river Fergus, and contains Ennis, its post town. The surface is broken and hilly, and the soil variable. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. with two others, £575, in the patron. of the bishop. The old church is in ruins. The present one is at Ennis. There are three Roman Catholic chapels within the parish, four public, and several private schools. Numerous seats surround the neighbourhood, the principal of which is Stamerpark. Near the church stands a round tower 50 feet high, with door and windows. There is a mineral spring at Inch.

DRUMCLIFFE, a par. in the bar. of Carbury, in the co. of Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles (English) N.W. of Sligo. It is bounded on the N. by the lofty mountain Ben Bulben, on the E. by the co. of Leitrim, on the S. by the bay of Sligo, and on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean. The bay of Drumcliffe, an inlet of the bay of Sligo, intersects the parish. The surface of the parochial district is generally hilly, and without much bog. The benefice is a vic. in the dioc. of Elphin, of the gross val. of £350 a year, and in the patron. of the bishop. The church was rebuilt in the year 1811, by money raised off the parish by vestry cess. It is a fine structure, with a very handsome tower. In the parish there are two other churches, being chapels of ease for the parochial districts of Lissadell and Rosses, and a licensed house of worship for the district of Kilsella. There are also a Methodist meeting-house, and two Roman Catholic chapels. There are five good scriptural day-schools, supported by Sir Robert Gore Booth, and the Right Hon. John Wynne, with assistance for two of them from the London Ladies' Hibernian School Society, and the Board of Erasmus Smith's Schools. There are also three large Sunday-schools, and three day schools, under the Irish National Board of Education. Petty sessions are held at Teeson, about 2½ miles from Drumcliffe, every second Wednesday. There are four post-offices in the parish—at Drumcliffe, Ballinful, Carney, and Rosses, all sub-offices to Sligo. This place was formerly the site of a considerable town, and the seat of an abbey, whose superior was a mitred abbot, having very extensive jurisdiction. Near the church is an ancient cross, the carving on which is extremely beautiful. There is also a curious stone obelisk, and the remains of an ancient round tower. At a little distance are a Danish fort, a Dromlech, and several vestiges of ancient fortifications. About 5 miles W. of Drumcliffe is Lissadell Manor House, the seat of Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart.; and about 2 miles farther, close to the seashore, are the ruins of Ardtarmon Castle, the ancient residence of the Gore Booth family. Of the few other gentlemen's seats in the parish, the principal are Dunally House, the seat of the late Sir William Parke; Cregg House, the residence of J. Wheatley, Esq.; the vicarage, and Lissadell parsonage—a very beautiful house, built by Sir Robert Gore Booth for the accommodation of the perpet. cur. of the church and district of Lissadell. The greater part of the beautiful valley and lake of Glencar is in the parish of Drumcliffe.

DRUMCLOG, a farm in the par. of Avondale, in the co. of Lanark, Scotland. At this locality, about 2 miles E. of Loudon Hill, a small body of Covenanters, gathered together under their minister, Hamilton, defeated Graham of Claverhouse on Sunday, 1st June, 1679. Only four of the Covenanters fell, while some twenty of the dragoons were slain.

DRUMCLOGHER, a vil. in the bar. of Glenquin, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is situated near Abbeyfeale.

DRUMCOLUMB, a par. in the bar. of Tirerill, in the co. of Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles S. of Ballymote. Boyle is its post town. It is situated on the road from that town to Sligo, and near the river Arrow. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Elphin, val. with Boyle, £288, in the patron. of the bishop. In the Roman Catholic arrangement the parish is included in the union of Riverstown. Here is a public day school. There are church ruins standing in an ancient burial-place, which are alleged to be the remains of a monastery founded by St. Columb.

DRUMCONDRA, or DRUMCONRATH, a par. and post town in the bar. of Lower Slane, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles N.E. of Nobber. It is situated on the road from Dublin to Londonderry. The surface is hilly, with a good soil. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. £394, in the patron. of the crown. The church was built in 1766. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Ardagh. Here are three day schools, a police station, and dispensary, within the Ardee Poor-law Union. Near Lough Bellahoe is the scene of O'Neal's defeat by Lord-Deputy Grey in 1539. The rout of the Irish on this occasion was so complete that it proved the death-blow to the rising of the north against the Reformation. The chief residences are—Aclare House, Newstone, Ballyhoe, Aclare Lodge, Barnville, and Drumbride.

DRUMCONDRA, a postal vil. in the par. of Clonturk, bar. of Coolock, in the co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 1 mile N. of Dublin. It is situated on the river Tola, near Annesley Bridge, and is a fashionable suburb of Dublin. Here stands the parish church, with a monument to Marmaduke Coghill. The antiquarian, Francis Grose, was interred in an adjacent burial-ground. Here is a dispensary, chapel, school, widow's retreat, penitentiary, and missionary college. Drumcondra House, the ancient family seat of the De Bathes, is now the residence of Sir H. Coghill, Bart. Marino is the seat of Earl Charlemont.

DRUMCREE, a par. in the bar. of West O'Neilland, in the co. of Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, containing the post town of Portadown. It is situated on the river Bann. The surface is flat and cold. It is traversed by the road from Belfast to Armagh, and by the Ulster railway. The soil in some parts is excellent. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. £1,068, in the patron. of the primate. The church is of ancient foundation. Here are a Roman Catholic chapel, three Methodist meeting-houses, three or four endowed schools, one connected with the National Board, and five Sunday schools. There are remains of a mansion at Battentaggart, of the Boltons, *temp.* James I. A curious old bell was discovered recently in the church.

DRUMCREE, a postal vil. in the par. of Kilcumney, bar. of Delvin, in the co. of Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Castletown-Delvin. It is situated on the road from Dublin to Granard. Here are the parish church and a dispensary. Drumcree House is the residence of the proprietor of the manor.

DRUMCREEHY, a par. in the bar. of Burren, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 10 miles N.W. of Corofin. Ballyvaughan is its post town. It also contains the vils. of Ballyconree, Loughrask, and

Ballinacraggy. It is seated on Ballyvaughan Bay, an indentation of Galway Bay. The surface is very mountainous, rising 1,023 feet above the sea-level, on Mount Cappanavalla. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Kilfenora, val. with Rathbourney, £247, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is in ruins. The nearest place of worship is at Rathbourney. The chief residences are Harbour Hill, Sans Souci, with some others. Here are ruins of four castles, at Muckuish, Ballynacraggy, Ballyvaughan, and Newtown; the last is of peculiar form. There are some monastic remains at Bishop's Quarter.

DRUMCRUIL, a vil. in the par. of Durisdeer, in the co. of Dumfries, Scotland, 4 miles N. of Penpoint.

DRUMCULLEN, a par. in the bar. of Eglish, in King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of Frankford. Tullamore is its post town. The surface is slightly hilly, with much bog extending along the foot of the Slievebloom mountains. It is traversed by the road from Dublin to Birr, and the Little Brosna river. It contains a lough and the vils. of Rath and Killion. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Fercall, £2,001, in the patron. of Sir C. Coote. The church is in ruins, and stands near Droughtville. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that at Eglish. There are several day schools and one National school. The residences are Droughtville, Thomastown, Dovehill, Cloughanmore, and some others. This parish is said to be the site of a religious house, which existed about the close of the 6th century. The remains of earthworks and fortifications are very numerous. The ruined castle on the shore of the lake was destroyed by Cromwell. Here are large limestone quarries, with fossil remains. At Ballincar and Clonbella are mineral waters.

DRUMDA, a vil. in the bar. of Boyle, in the co. of Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles N. of Boyle.

DRUMDOO, a hmlt. in the bar. of Mohill, in the co. of Leitrim, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It is situated near Mohill.

DRUMELDRIE MUIR, a vil. in the par. of Newburn, in the co. of Fife, Scotland, 2 miles E. of Largo.

DRUMELZIER, or DRUMELLYER, a par. in the co. of Peebles, Scotland. It contains a vil. of its own name, and is bounded on the S.W. by Lanarkshire, and on the other sides by the pars. of Glenholm, Stobo, Manor, Lyne, and Tweedsmuir. Its length from S.W. to N.E. is about 13 miles, with a breadth varying from 1 to 5 miles. The surface is hilly, and the brooks which drain it flow W. or N.W. into the Tweed. The parish contains much arable land, variegated with plantations. The soil in the flat bottom of the valley is a rich alluvial loam. Limestone and slate occur. Drumelzier Castle overlooks the Tweed. There are vestiges of a Roman road and of two old castles; and a tumulus at the junction of the Powsail Brook with the Tweed, is reported to be the grave of the famous wizard, Merlin. The village of Drumelzier stands on the Powsail, a quarter of a mile above its junction with the Tweed. This par. is in the presb. of Peebles, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and in the patron. of Trotter of Ballendean. The minister has a stipend of £192. The present parish consists of the original Drumelzier, and the southern and larger portion of the old parish of Dawick.

DRUMFIN, a hmlt. in the par. of Campbeltown, in the co. of Argyle, Scotland. It is situated near Campbeltown. There is also a seat of this name in the Isle of Mull, in the co. of Argyle, near the Sound.

DRUMFIN, a hmlt. in the bar. of Corran, in the co. of Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of Ballymote.

DRUMGATH, a par. in the bar. of Upper Iveagh, in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Hilltown. Rathfriland is its post town. It lies on the road from Downpatrick to Newry. The surface is hilly and broken. The parish includes part of the western skirts of the Mourne mountains and Lough Drum. The river Bann traverses the interior. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dromore, val. £298, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is at Rathfriland. It is a plain building, erected in 1818 by subscription and a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There are three Roman Catholic chapels, one Methodist, two Presbyterian, and one Quaker meeting-house. There are also four day schools, three of which are severally assisted by the National Board, the London Hibernian Society, and the Ladies' Hibernian Society. An old burial-ground, with traces of the ancient church, exists.

DRUMGLASS, a par. in the bar. of Middle Dungannon, in the co. of Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, containing its post town, Dungannon. It is situated on the road from Armagh to Coleraine. The surface consists of a medium soil, intersected by tributary streams to the Blackwater. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. £615, in the patron. of the primate. The church, situated at Dungannon, is a handsome building erected in 1790; it was enlarged in 1812 by the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Killyman and Tullyniskin. There are two Presbyterian meeting-houses, a National school, a school assisted by the Erasmus Smith Charity, and fourteen other schools. Northland Park is the seat of Earl Ranfurley, the lord of the manor. The Drumglass collieries are extensive.

DRUMGLAY, or DRUMGLYE, a vil. in the par. of Glammis, in the co. of Forfar, Scotland.

DRUMGOOLAND, a par. in the bar. of Upper Iveagh, in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Rathfriland. It is situated on the road from Castlewellan, its post town, to Banbridge. The surface is mountainous, including a portion of the Slieve-na-croob range, and loughs Gargarry and Ballyward. Many of the inhabitants are weavers. The living is a rect. in the patron. of the bishop. The church, built in 1822 by the late Board of First Fruits, is a handsome edifice in the early English style. There are four Roman Catholic chapels, which are united to that of Annaclone, four Presbyterian meeting-houses, one Covenanters', three day schools in connection with the London Hibernian Society, one with the National Board, three Sunday, and several other schools. Ballyward is the principal seat. Here are some very perfect remains of Danish fortifications, and several cromlechs; also a curious old stone, which, for its better preservation, has been built up in the wall of Drumgooland school.

DRUMGOON, a par. in the bars. of Clonkee and Tullygarvey, in the co. of Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. Cootehill, in this parish, is its post town. It is situated on the road from Kingscourt to Clones. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Kilmore, val. £814, in the patron. of the Rev. J. K. Darley, LL.D. The church, which is a fine building, is at Cootehill. It was rebuilt in 1817 by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits, from which source also was erected a chapel-of-ease, about 4 miles from the church. Here are three Roman Catholic chapels (united), and meeting-houses for Presbyterians, Moravians, Wesleyans, and Quakers. There are seven schools assisted by the London Hibernian Society, one by the National Board, and two by the Kildare Place Society, besides several others. Bellamont Forest is the principal residence, and stands on the shores of a picturesque lake, near Lord Cremorne's. Lead-ore and slate are abundant. Linen weaving was formerly extensively carried on. Several Danish mounds are to be met with in the parish.

DRUMGOWER, a vil. in the bar. of Clanmaurice, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is situated near Ballyhaigue.

DRUM HILLS, a range of hills dividing the bars of Decies within and without Drum, in the co. of Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland. They extend about 12 miles from Helwick Head to within a short distance of the Blackwater. The highest ground is about 995 feet above sea-level. Large tracts of this table-land are entirely unclaimed, and many families have selected and possessed themselves of sites which have now become their freehold.

DRUMHOME, a par. in the bar. of Tirhugh, in the

. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles N. of allyshannon. Ballintra is its post town. The par. ontains the vil. of Laghy. It occupies a prominent site the head of Donegal Bay. The surface is mountainous ith bog and moor. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of aphoe, val. £755, in the patron. of Trinity College. here are churches at Ballintra and Rossnowlagh; the rmer was erected in 1795 partly by means of a dona- on from the late Board of First Fruits; the latter was uilt in 1830 wholly by the same board. Here are a oman Catholic chapel, Presbyterian and Methodist eeting-houses, thirteen day schools, and eight Sunday hools. The principal seats are Coxtown and Brown- ill. An abbey is said to have existed here, over which t. Ernon presided, and died in 640; within its walls ere deposited the remains of Flahertach O'Maldory, ing of Tyrconnell, in 1197. A large warren exists in e N.W. of the parish.

DRUMKAY, a par. in the bars. of Arklow and New- stle, in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, mile N.W. of Wicklow, its post town. It is situated the sea-coast, near the Dublin road. The living is a ct. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with Wicklow, £655, in e patron. of the archbishop. The church is at Wick- w. Here is a private school.

DRUMKEEN, a vil. in the par. of Killury, bar. of lanmaurice, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, eland. It is situated near Causeway. Here is a spensary.

DRUMKEERAN, a par. in the bar. of Lurg, in the . of Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 1 mile N. of esh, its post town. It is situated on the N.N.E. shore Lough Erne, and on the river Ederney, and includes rt of the town of Pettigoe and several small islands. he surface is hilly, with some bog and moorland. The ring is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Clogher, val. 581, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, a gift m the governors of Vaughan's School, was built in 74, and enlarged 50 years later, partly by means of a an from the late Board of First Fruits. Here are ree Roman Catholic chapels, a Presbyterian meeting- use, two Methodist meeting-houses, a school liberally dowed by George Vaughan, and nine other schools. onelly is the principal residence. Lime and freestone e procurable, and some Danish raths are visible.

DRUMKEERAN, a postal vil. in the par. of Innis- grath, bar. of Dromahaire, in the co. of Leitrim, prov. Connaught, Ireland, 8 miles S.E. of Dromahaire, on e road from Carrick-on-Shannon. Petty sessions are ld here, and fairs on the 27th January, second Wed- sday in February, 8th March, 4th April, 27th May, th June, 18th July and August, 16th September, 19th tober, 11th November, and 9th December.

DRUMKRIN, ST. MARY'S, co. of Monaghan, Ire- nd, a par. now incorporated with CURRIN, which see.

DRUMLANE, a par. in the bar. of Lower Loughtee, the co. of Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 1 mile S.W. Belturbet, its post town. It is situated to the S. of wer Lough Erne. The surface, which is intersected numerous loughs, is very marshy. The living is a pt. and vic. in the dioc. of Kilmore, val. £345, in the tron. of the bishop. The church was built by means a loan from the late Board of First Fruits in 1819. here are two Roman Catholic chapels, a Methodist eeting-house, six National and several other schools. he seats are Ashgrove, Ballyhugh, Nixon Lodge, Kil- r, Turclodge, Kilwilly, Carrighill, and Ardue. A nastery existed here, founded in the 6th century by Edan; within its burial-ground the Breffny chiefs re interred. Here are remains of a round tower.

DRUMLANRIG CASTLE, a magnificent seat of the ke of Buccleuch, in the par. of Durisdeer, in the co. of mfries, Scotland. It stands on the right or W. bank the Nith, about 17 miles N.W. of Dumfries. It is ilt in the form of a hollow square, four stories high, th turrets at the angles, and was finished in 1689, ving occupied ten years in building. William, first ke of Queensberry, planned and completed it. It ssed along with the Queensberry titles in 1777 to William, Earl of March, and upon his death, in 1810, it went by entail to the Duke of Buccleuch.

DRUMLARGAN, a par. in the bar. of Upper Deece, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Summerhill. Maynooth is its post town. It is situated on the road from Kilcock to Dublin. The surface consists entirely of pasture-land. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Raddanstown, £363, in the patron. of the crown. Lynch's Castle is an imposing ruin. There are some remains of a rath here.

DRUMLEASE, a par. in the bar. of Drumahaire, in the co. of Leitrim, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, containing Drumahaire, its post town. It lies along the E. shore of Lough Gill. The surface, which is wild and hilly, with much bog, is traversed by the road from Manor Hamilton to Sligo, and the river Bonnet. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Kilmore, val. £658, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a neat building, rebuilt by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits in 1816. It occupies the supposed site of an abbey of St. Patrick, presided over by St. Benignus. The Roman Catholic chapel is at Loughstran. Here is a Methodist meeting-house, and several schools. Shriff is the principal residence, and near it is an ancient burial-place. Near the lough are fine ruins of a castle. There are also some church ruins and a marble quarry. Limestone is very plentiful. Medicinal springs are numerous.

DRUMLEMBLE, a vil. in the par. of Campbeltown, in the co. of Argyle, Scotland, 2 miles from Campbeltown.

DRUMLINE, a par. in the bar. of Lower Bunratty, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of Sixmile Bridge. Magheralin is its post town. It is situated on the river Shannon, and the road from Limerick to Ennis passes through the interior. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. with Traddery, £509, in the patron. of Lord Leconfield. The vic. belongs to the benefice of Kilnasoolagh, val. £158, in the patron. of the bishop. The principal seat is Drumline House. There are ruins of a castle at Smithstown.

DRUMLISH, a postal vil. in the par. of Killoe, bar. and co. of Longford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles N.E. of Newtown-Forbes. Here are a police station, dispensary, the parish church, and Roman Catholic chapel. The Roman Catholic parish of Drumlish is in the dioc. of Ardagh. Fairs are held on the 6th January, 17th March, 14th May, 24th June, 6th August, 19th September, 1st November, and 2nd December.

DRUMLITHIE, a vil. in the par. of Glenbervie, in the co. of Kincardine, Scotland, 23½ miles from Aberdeen by the Scottish North-Eastern railway, on which it is a station.

DRUMLUMMAN, a par. in the bar. of Clanmahon, in the co. of Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles E. of Granard. Scrabby is its post town. It is situated between loughs Sheelin and Ganny. The surface is hilly, and the country has good lake scenery. The living is united to that of Ballymackilleny, val. £563, in the patron. of Richard Greville, Esq. The village contains a church, Roman Catholic chapels, and several daily schools. The principal seats are Rockview, Bracklagh, and Orangefield. Here stood an hospital granted to the Moore family by James I.

DRUMMARTIN, a vil. in the bar. of Clanmaurice, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 8 miles W. of Listowel.

DRUMMAUL, a par. in the bar. of Upper Toome, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, containing Randalstown, its post town, which is situated on the Cookstown junction line of the Belfast and Northern Counties railway, and has an important weekly market. Drummaul lies on the N. shores of Lough Neagh. The surface, which is slightly hilly, has some bog, and is traversed by the river Maine and the road from Antrim to Tyrone. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Connor, val. £336, in the patron. of the Marquis of Donegal. The church, at Randalstown, was built in 1832, on the

site of a former one, by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits and a gift from Earl O'Neill, who also presented the organ. Near the church is the earl's family tomb. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Antrim and Connor. Here are three Presbyterian meeting-houses, seven National schools, eight Sunday, and the Randalstown parochial school, under the Church Education Society, and supported by the proprietor, the Rev. W. O'Neill. The Earl of Antrim quartered his troops here in 1688. Shane's Castle was the ancient seat of the O'Neills; it is beautifully situated on the banks of Lough Neagh, but was destroyed by fire in 1816, and is now a mere ruin. A new residence has been built on another site. Coal and ironstone were procured, but the works are now abandoned. Linen weaving gives employment to many of the inhabitants. Near Shane's Castle is a fine specimen of basaltic columns, and there are numerous mineral springs in the parish. Here are ruins of the ancient church.

DRUMMELLIE, a loch near Kinloch, in the co. of Perth, Scotland. It abounds in fine trout.

DRUMMIETERMON, or DRUMMETERMONT, a vil. in the par. of Dunnichen, in the co. of Forfar, Scotland, 3 miles E. of Forfar.

DRUMMIN, a hmlt. in the bar. of Lower St. Mullin's, in the co. of Carlow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is situated near St. Mullin's.

DRUMMOCHY, a vil. in the par. of Largo, in the co. of Fife, Scotland.

DRUMMOND, a vil. in the par. of Kiltearn, in the co. of Ross, Scotland, on the road from Dingwall to Novar Inn. It is situated near the shores of Cromarty Firth. Fairs are held here in June and December.

DRUMMOND CASTLE, the ancient seat of the noble family of Drummond. It is situated in a picturesque site in the western part of Strathearn, 2 miles S. of Crieff, and in the par. of Muthil, in the co. of Perth, Scotland. The oldest part of it was built in 1490, and the modern castle, standing a little to the E. of the old on the same rock, is a patchwork of various dates. To the S. of the castle are fine flower-gardens.

DRUMMUIR, or DRUMMORE, a hmlt. in the co. of Banff, Scotland, 3 miles S.W. of Keith, and 4½ from Dufftown by the Keith and Dufftown railway, on which it is a station.

DRUMMULLY, a par. partly in the bar. of Coole, in the co. of Fermanagh, and partly in the bar. of Dartree, in the co. of Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Clones, its post town. It is situated on the road from Dublin to Enniskillin. The surface has large tracts of bog, and is traversed by the river Finn. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Clogher, val. £376, in the patron. of the bishop. Here are a small church and two day schools; one of them connected with the Kildare Place Society. Considerable alterations were made in 1804 with regard to the parochial boundaries. The residences are Farm Hill and Carra House. Limestone is abundant.

DRUMOAK, formerly called DALMAIK, a par. partly in the co. of Kincardine, but chiefly in that of Aberdeen, Scotland. It is bounded by the pars. of Echt, Peterculter, Durris, and Banchory-Ternan. Its length eastward is 6 miles, with a breadth of about 2 miles. The surface rises to the height of 500 feet above the sea, on the summit of the hill of Drum. The loch of Drum occupies 84 acres. The soil is for the most part poor. The only mansions are Drum and Park. The tower of Drum, near the House of Drum, is very old and strong, and is supposed to have been built in the 12th century. The family of Irvine have held it for many generations. The Deeside railway passes through the parish. This par. is in the presb. and synod of Aberdeen, and in the patron. of Irvine of Drum. The minister has a stipend of £158.

DRUMOCHY, a vil. in the par. of Largo, in the co. of Fife, Scotland, near Largo. It is situated on the Firth of Forth.

DRUMOD, a post town in the par. of Annaghduff, bar. of Mohill, in the co. of Leitrim, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Mohill. It stands on the borders of Lough Boffin, and is a petty sessions and police station. Here are extensive iron-works. Fairs are held on the 3rd January, 28th March, 14th May, 29th June, 13th August, 10th October, and 10th December.

DRUMORE, a vil. in the par. of Kirkmaiden, in the co. of Wigton, Scotland. It is situated on the E. coast of the par., 5 miles N.N.W. of the Mull of Galloway.

DRUMPELLIER, a vil. in the par. of Old Monkland, in the co. of Lanark, Scotland, 7 miles E. of Glasgow.

DRUMQUIN, a post and market town in the pars. of East and West Longfield, bar. of Omagh, in the co. of Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 7 miles W. of Omagh, on the road from thence to Castlederg. Here are a Presbyterian meeting-house, schools, dispensary, and loan fund. This town was founded by Sir J. Davis, temp. James I. Fairs are held on the 17th January, 21st March, 2nd May, 9th June, 15th August, 17th September, 9th November, and 12th December.

DRUMRAE, a vil. in the par. of Glasserton, in the co. of Wigton, Scotland, 3 miles S.W. of Sorby.

DRUMRAGH, a par. in the bar. of East Omagh, in the co. of Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, containing Omagh, its post town. It is situated on the road from Dublin to Londonderry. The surface is very hilly and boggy, and is interwoven with numerous streamlets, all tributaries to the Strule. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry, val. £1,099, in the patron. of Trinity College. The church, which is at Omagh, is commodious and handsome. It was built in 1777 by the Mervyns, and was subsequently enlarged. It had a tower and spire added by Knox. Here are two Roman Catholic chapels (united), two Presbyterian, and a Methodist meeting-house. The Kildare Society, London Hibernian Society, and the Society for Discountenancing Vice assisted five schools, and there are some eleven other daily schools, besides a mathematical and eight Sunday schools, within the parish. New Grove is the principal residence. Many of the inhabitants are weavers. The ruins of the old church are visible.

DRUMRANEY, or DRUMRATH, a par. and post town in the bar. of Kilkenny West, in the co. of Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles W. of Ballymore. It is situated on the eastern boundary of the barony. The surface rises 451 feet on Carrickaneera. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Meath, val. £82, in the patron. of the Incumbent of Ballyloughloe. The church was built in 1811 by the late Board of First Fruits. It contains a Roman Catholic chapel, two schools under the National Board, and two day schools. Walterstown, now a ruin in an extremely fine demesne, was the ancient seat of the Dillon family, and celebrated in a poem by Dr. George Hynde. Other seats are Dorington, Walterstown Lodge, Newgrove, &c. An abbey is alleged to have existed here near St. Finan's Well, dedicated to that saint in 588, and was destroyed in 946 by Ostman, and again by Brian M'Connoch 100 years later. There are ruins of two castles, Killamay and Ardnagrath. There are also remains of raths, and traces of ancient buildings. Limestone is plentiful. At Walterstown is a police station.

DRUMRAT, a par. in the bar. of Corran, in the co. of Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles S. of Ballymote, its post town, on the road to that town from Boyle. Its surface is hilly, and includes much bog. The river Awinmore flows on the N. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Achonry, val. with Emlyndd, £502, in the patron. of the bishop. Here are a Roman Catholic chapel, a National and two hedge schools. St. Feehin is supposed to have founded an abbey here, of which there are yet some traces.

DRUMREE, a vil. in the co. of Dublin, Ireland, 18½ miles from Dublin by the Dublin and Meath railway, on which it is a station.

DRUMREILLY, a par. in the bars. of Carrigallen and Drumahaire, in the co. of Leitrim, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 8 miles N.W. of Ballinamore, its post

own. It is situated to the N.E. of Lough Allen, and on the road from Ballinamore to Killeshandra. The surface consists of a large extent of wild highland, and includes part of the Slieve-an-Erin range, and some minor lakes and considerable tracts of bog. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Kilmore, val. £206, in the patron. of the crown and bishop. The church was built by William Gore in 1737. There are three Roman Catholic chapels, nine day schools, and a Sunday-school. Templeport was detached from this parish in 1835. Paradise is the principal residence. Limestone is obtained here.

DRUMROURK HILL, in the bar. of Glenarought, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It commands a fine view of the lakes of Killarney.

DRUMS, a vil. in the par. of Errol, in the co. of Perth, Scotland, 5 miles E. of Perth. It is situated near the Firth of Tay.

DRUMSHALLON, a par. in the bar. of Ferrard, in the co. of Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Drogheda. It is situated on the sea-coast near the road from Dublin to Belfast. There is no living. The nearest church is at Ballymakenny. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Tynure. The abbey, founded by St. Patrick, was presided over by Tiernach, who died in 876. It was pillaged by Oilach, son of Donnell, King of Ireland. Here was a priory, which subsequently became a cell to Christ Church, Dublin.

DRUMSHANBO, a vil. in the par. of Kiltoghart, in the bar. and co. of Leitrim, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 12 miles N.W. of Mohill. It stands at the point where the Shannon is connected with Lough Allen. This place was a few years ago a hamlet, but has lately been much improved. Here are the parish church, two chapels, a dispensary, and police station. Fairs are held on the 15th February, 1st April, 16th May, 13th June, 5th July, 16th August, 6th October, and 16th November.

DRUMSNA, a post and quondam market town in the par. of Annaghduff, in the bar. and co. of Leitrim, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 1 mile S.E. of Jamestown. It is beautifully situated on the banks of the Shannon, which is here crossed by a fine bridge of seven arches. This town was till recently a place of some importance, and carried on a considerable export trade, but it has since rapidly declined. It is a petty sessions and police station. Near the town is the parish church. Here are a Roman Catholic chapel, National school, dispensary, and loan fund. In the neighbourhood is the demesne of Sir Gilbert King, and Mount Campbell, the seat of Sir J. Cowley, Bart. Fairs are held on the 20th May, 22nd June, 25th August, 7th October, and 13th December.

DRUMSNAT, a par. in the bar. and co. of Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Monaghan, its post town, on the road from thence to Clones. The surface includes large tracts of bog and several lakes. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Clogher, val. £97, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a plain building, erected in 1802 by the late Board of First Fruits, and since repaired by the ecclesiastical commissioners. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Kilmore. There is a school connected with the London Hibernian Society, besides three National and three day schools. Tornhill is the principal residence.

DRUMSTURDY MUIR, a vil. in the par. of Monifieth, on the old road from Dundee to Arbroath, in the co. of Forfar, Scotland, 6 miles N.E. of Dundee. It is situated under Laws Hill.

DRUMSURN, a town in the par. of Balteagh, bar. of Tenaght, in the co. of Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Newtown-Limavaddy.

DRUMSWOODS, a vil. in the par. of Killevan, bar. of Dartree, in the co. of Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles S.S.E. of Clones.

DRUMTULLAGH, a grange in the bar. of Cary, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 6 miles S.W. of Ballycastle, containing the vil. of Mosside. The grange is ecclesiastically returned with Derrykeighan.

DRUMVAICH, a hmlt. in the par. of Kilmadock, in the co. of Perth, Scotland.

DRUNG, a par. and post town in the bar. of Tullygarvey, in the co. of Cavan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 5 miles N.E. of Cavan. It is situated on the road from thence to Cootehill, and contains the vil. of Ballinacargy. The surface consists of a stony and sterile soil. A tributary to the Annalee passes to the northward. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Kilmore, val. £356, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a fine structure erected in 1728, and was lately repaired by the ecclesiastical commissioners. There are two Roman Catholic chapels (united). The London Hibernian Society and the Kildare Place Society lent their aid to three schools. There are three Sunday, a National, and about seven other day schools within the parish. Fort William is one of a number of raths which are seen here. It was so called from William III.'s forces having been quartered there. Rakenny and Fort Lodge are the chief residences. Good building-stone is quarried, and minerals are thought to exist.

DRUNGA MOUNTAIN, in the bar. of Iveragh, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is situated on the northern boundary of the barony. The road from Tralee passes over this mountain, and commands a view of Dingle Bay, which lies directly beneath, at a depth of 2,104 feet.

DRURY, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Pentrobbin, in the co. of Flint. It is situated near Hawarden.

DRYBECK, a tnshp. and retired vil. in the par. of Appleby St. Lawrence, East ward, in the co. of Westmoreland, 4 miles S.W. of Appleby, and 5 N.E. of Orton. It is situated on a branch of the river Eden. Sir Richard Tufton, Bart., is lord of the manor.

DRYBRIDGE, a hmlt. in the district of Cunninghame, in the co. of Ayr, Scotland, 5 miles from Kilmarnock by the Ayr section of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, on which it is a station.

DRYBURGH ABBEY, a superb monastic edifice, now in ruins, in the par. of Merton, in the co. of Berwick, Scotland. It stands 4 miles S.E. of Melrose, on the left bank of the Tweed, among the most beautiful scenery of the vale of that river. It was founded by Hugh de Morville, Lord of Lauderdale and Constable of Scotland, about 1150; burnt by Edward II. in 1322, restored by Robert Bruce; destroyed by the English in 1544; and given to the Marrs in 1604. It has remains of the church transept and other parts of the ancient structure.

DRYDEN, a vil. in the par. of Lasswade, in the co. of Edinburgh, Scotland, 4 miles S.W. of Dalkeith.

DRY DODDINGTON. *See* DODDINGTON, DRY, Lincolnshire.

DRY DRAYTON. *See* DRAYTON, DRY, Cambridge.

DRYFE, a river rising in the par. of Hutton, in the co. of Dumfries, Scotland. It runs 17 miles S., and joins the river Annan near Lockerby.

DRYFESDALE, or DRYSDALE, a par. in the district of Annandale, in the co. of Dumfries, Scotland. The name is derived from the river Dryfe (being anciently applied to the basin of that stream), and is pronounced Drysdale. The parish is bounded by Applegarth, Hutton, Tundergarth, St. Mungo, Dalton, and Lochmaben. It has an extreme length of 7½, with an extreme breadth of 5 miles. The north-eastern portion is an assemblage of verdant hills partly cultivated and partly devoted to pasture. The western and southern parts of the parish are for the most part flat and highly cultivated. Along the banks of the Dryfe and the Annan there are tracts of deep fertile loam. The highest elevation is White Woollen or White Wooen, a hill rising 732 feet above the sea, and commanding a most extensive and beautiful prospect on all sides. At Dryfe Sands, a locality near the junction of the Dryfe and the Annan, the Maxwells were routed with great slaughter by the Johnstones on the 7th December, 1593. Various remains of towers, and of British and Roman camps or forts, exist in the parish. In the end of the 1st century, Corbredus Galdus, King of the Scots, encountered the army of Julius Agricola here. There are traces of the Roman road which traversed Dryfesdale. The Cale-

donian railway, and the road from Glasgow to London, intersect the parish from N. to S.; also the Drylesdale, Lochmaben and Lockerbie railway from E. to W. This par. is in the presb. of Lochmaben and synod of Dumfries, and in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of nearly £200. The parish church is situated in Lockerby, where also there is a Free church and an United Presbyterian church. The ancient parochial church, together with a part of the churchyard, were swept away by the Dryfe in 1670.

DRYHILL, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Denby, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles N.W. of Peniston.

DRYMEN, a par. in the co. of Stirling, Scotland. It contains a vil. of its own name, and is bounded on the N. by Perthshire, on the S. by the par. of Killearn and Dumbartonshire, on the W. by the par. of Buchanan and Dumbartonshire, and on the E. by the pars. of Kippen, Balfron, and Killearn. It extends 15 miles from N. to S., with a breadth of 10 miles. The greater part of the surface consists of moss, moor, and mountain, and, except a portion of Strathendrick, is not remarkable for fertility. There is abundance of wood, and sheep and black cattle are pastured on the uncultivated grounds. The landowners are numerous; the chief residences are Park, Auchinek, Finnich. The west road from Stirling to Dumbarton traverses the parish, and the Forth and Clyde Junction railway has a station here. The Glasgow water-works traverse the parish for 12 miles. Near the hill of Gartmore, in the N.E. of the parish, is a Roman encampment (a square of 50 paces) in good preservation. The noble family of Drummond derive their name from this parish, and there is a doubtful tradition that John Napier, the inventor of logarithms, was born at the farmhouse of Drumbeg. This par. is in the presb. of Dumbarton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £272; but varying from year to year. The parish church stands near the village, where also there is an United Presbyterian church. There are four schools, attended by 200 children. The vil. of Drymen stands on the W. road from Stirling to Dumbarton, a mile N. of the Endrick, part of the vale of which is here very picturesque. In 1861, the population was 1619.

DRYPOOL, a par. in the middle div. of the wap. of Holderness, in the East Riding of the co. of York. It is situated on the river Humber, forming a suburb of the town of Hull. It contains Southcoates. The vil. of Frismerk, which, some centuries ago, was swallowed up by the inundations of the Humber, is supposed to have been situated near Drypool. The living is a perpet. cur.° in the dioc. of York, val. £300, in the patron. of Simeon's Trustees. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a neat modern building. The charities for the poor (Scott's) amount to £100 per annum.

DRYSDALE. *See* DRYFESDALE, Scotland.

DRYSLWYN, a hmlt. in the par. of Llangathen, in the co. of Carmarthen, 3 miles W. of Llandeilo-fawr. It is situated in the Vale of Tywi. Near Grongar Hill are extensive ruins of Dryslwyn Castle, which belonged to the South Wales princes.

DRYSTOKE. *See* STOKEDRY, Rutlandshire.

DRYTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Wroxeter, in the co. of Salop, 7 miles S.E. of Shrewsbury. It is situated on the river Severn.

DUAGH, a par. in the bars. of Clanmaurice and Iraghticonnor, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Listowel, its post town. It is situated on the river Feale. The surface is mountainous and boggy. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. £262, in the patron. of the Rev. R. Hickson. The church was built by the late Board of First Fruits in 1818. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel, a National, and three day schools. The dispensary is within the Listowel Poor-law Union. The principal residences are, Duagh House, the glebe house, and Ballinruddery, the seat of the Knight of Kerry. Paving stone is obtained here.

DUART, a castle in the island of Mull, in the co. of Argyle, Scotland. It is situated at the S.E. end of the Sound.

DUBBLIESIDE, a vil. in the par. of Markhinch, in the co. of Fife, Scotland, 3 miles S.E. of Falkland. It is situated near the river Leven.

DUBH, a loch in the co. of Argyle, Scotland. It is situated on the Shira Water, near Inverary.

DUBLIN, a maritime co. in the prov. of Leinster, Ireland, lying between 53° 11′ and 53° 37′ N. lat., and 6° 3′ and 6° 32′ W. long. It is bounded N. by the co. of Meath, E. by the Irish Channel, S. by Wicklow, and W. by Kildare and Meath. Its greatest length N. and S. is 32 miles, and greatest breadth E. and W. 18 miles; and it comprises an area of 222,700 acres exclusive of Dublin city. The earliest inhabitants of this district of whom we have any authentic account were a people designated by Ptolemy *Blanii* or *Eblanii*, and whose capital city was *Eblana*, presumed to have been on the site of the present town of Dublin. The people, in all probability, enjoyed peaceable possession of the land till the invasion of the Danes in 845, when Dublin was seized, and its inhabitants slaughtered or subjected. From this period there was incessant war or pillage between the Danes of Dublin and the Irish, which only terminated in the celebrated battle of Clontarf, 1014, where the Irish, under Brian Boru, completely overthrew the Danish power in Ireland. Deprived of their national character, the Danes gradually merged into the mass of the native races. Nearly the whole of the county N. of the Liffey was in their possession, and, from this circumstance, was named by the Irish *Fingall*, signifying "white foreigners," or, "progeny of foreigners;" but, owing to the number of other proprietors, and from its being the centre of the English power in Ireland, it never became placed under palatine or other peculiar jurisdiction. It was made crown ground by John in 1210. The authority of the Sheriff of Dublin appears to have extended far beyond its present limits; for at the close of the thirteenth century, by an ordinance of parliament, it was restricted and extending, as previously, into the counties of Meath and Kildare, and even into some parts of Ulster. It is in the dioc. and prov. of Dublin, and for purposes of civil jurisdiction is divided into the bars of Balrothery, Castleknock, Coolock, Nethercross, Newcastle, Half Rathdown, and Upper Cross. It contains 34 pars., of which 7 are in the city, and a population of 152,289, according to the census of 1861.—The county is fertile and well cultivated. Those portions not under cultivation are the promontory of Howth and the range of mountains separating Dublin from Wicklow on the S. The mountains occupying the southern portion of Dublin are—the northern extremities of the great group forming the adjacent county of Wicklow, of which the principal summits within its confines are the Three Rock Mountain, 1,586 feet, and Garrycastle, 1,880 feet; Montpelier Hill; the Kippure range; and the Tallaght and Rathcoole hills—the whole mass forming a fine mountain background to the rich scenery of the plain of Dublin. The northern part of the county is more undulating than the immediate vicinity of the capital. The low group, called the Man-of-War hills, extends across the line of communication with Meath and Louth. The only marked eminences N. of the mountainous tract are the islands of Lambay, Ireland's Eye, and the Hill of Howth. The cliffs towards the bay and channel are lofty, and the whole promontory contributes greatly to enhance the picturesque effect of Dublin Bay. The coast has a length of 70 miles, and is indented by the bay of Dublin and the creeks of Killiney, Malahide, Rogerstown, and Lough Shinny. Artificial harbours have been formed at Balbriggan, Kingstown, and Howth. Off the coast is the island of Lambay and the islets of Red Island, Coll Island, St. Patrick's Island, Shinnick's Island, Ireland's Eye, and Dalkey.—The only river of importance is the Liffey, which, rising in the Wicklow mountains, takes a westward circuit through Kildare, and is joined by the Rye water on entering Dublin; and

fter pursuing a winding course, finally discharges its waters into the bay of Dublin. The climate is emperate; frosts rarely continue more than a few lays, and snow seldom lies. Its manufactures are arious, but of inferior importance. The numerous small treams by which the county is watered afford advantaeous sites for the erection of manufactories. The great xtent of sea-coast presents facilities for obtaining an bundant supply of fish. Salmon, herrings, whiting, and ollock, are caught in great quantities at the various easons of the year.—The county returns two members o the imperial parliament. A court of assize is held very six weeks at the court-house in Dublin. The ocal government is vested in a lieutenant, 17 deputyieutenants, and 88 magistrates, with the usual county fficers. In military arrangements the county is the ead of all the districts throughout Ireland. There are coastguard stations, 26 martello towers, and 9 batteries on the coast capable of containing 681 men.—The nternal communication of Dublin is excellent. It is raversed in a westerly direction by the Royal canal nd the Grand canal, both of which carry on an immense affic. The main roads are those to Howth, Malahide, Drogheda, Ratoath, Navan, Mullingar, Enniskerry, Bray, and Kingstown. The railroads traversing the ounty are the Dublin and Drogheda line, with a branch o Howth; the Great Southern and Western; the Midland Great Western; the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford; and the Dublin and Kingstown.—Pagan ntiquities are not numerous. There is a cromlech in Howth; another to the S. of Killiney; and a third, f larger dimensions, at Brennanstown. There are ome so-called Druidical remains on the commons of Balkey. It is rich in ecclesiastical and military relics. Among them may be mentioned the round towers of Clondalkin, Lusk, Shankill, and Ireland's Eye; the ntiquities of Swords, consisting of a palace of the archishops of Dublin in ruins, a square steeple of the old hurch, and a round tower 73 feet high; and the hamlet f St. Dowlagh's, one of the most singular stone-roofed hurches in Ireland. The castles of Clontarf, Baldanan, Naul, and Castleknock, are chief military edices. Among the minor natural curiosities are some halybeate springs.—The principal towns are—Kingstown, Balbriggan, Rathmines, Skerries, Blackrock, Donnybrook, Ringsend, and Sandymount. Of the prinipal seats of the nobility and gentry, the best known re—Phœnix Park, the palace of the lord-lieutenant; Howth Castle, of the Earl of Howth; Blackrock, of Lord Cloncurry; Bray, of the Earl of Meath; Blessington, f the Earl of Milltown; Marino, of the Earl of Charlemont; Cabra House, of the Earl of Norbury; also Tedesdale and Tallaght, seats of the archbishop. At Glasnevin is a botanic garden and cemetery. At Kilmainham the Templars had a preceptory.

DUBLIN, the metropolis of Ireland, the seat of the ord-lieutenant, of an archdiocese and university, and a unicipal and parliamentary borough. It is situated on he banks of the Liffey, here joined by the Dodder and olka, 10 miles from its entrance into the bay of Dublin, 53° 20′ 38″ N. lat., and 6° 17′ 29″ W. long. The city ontains a population, according to the census of 1861, f 249,733, and its suburbs 46,231. The municipal orough is divided into 15 wards, and is governed by a orporation of 15 aldermen and 45 town councillors, he of whom is annually elected lord mayor. For suring the safety of the city and its dependencies, it is ivided into 7 districts, placed in charge of 2 commisioners of police, 7 superintendents, and 24 inspectors, ith 100 sergeants and 1,000 constables. The parliamentary borough returns two members to parliament; he university of Trinity College also returns two members.—The existence of this city, under the name of the own *Eblana*, is first recorded by Ptolemy. It originlly occupied the summit of the elevated ridge that now orms its central portion, and was called by the native rish *Drom-Col-Coille*, or, the "hill of hazel wood," om the number of hazel-trees that flourished on it. t was also designated by another ancient name, still retained by the natives, as *Bally-Ath-Cliath-Duibhlinne*, or, the "town of the ford of hurdles on the black water," owing to the people having access to the river by means of hurdles laid over its marshy borders before it was embanked. From the latter part of this phrase is said to be derived its present name of Dublin. Its early history is involved in great obscurity. A battle is stated to have been fought by a certain Fiacha Sraotine, monarch of Ireland, against the inhabitants of Leinster, in 291, the latter being defeated at Dublin; after which its annals are silent till 836, when the Danes entered the Liffey in a fleet of 60 ships, and took possession of this city, which they occupied (though constantly attacked by the natives) to nearly the end of the 12th century. In 1066 Godred Crovan, King of Man, obtained possession of it, and assumed the title of king; but at his death the sovereign power again reverted to the Danes. At the invasion of the English, in 1169, under Fitz Stephen, to assist Dermod McMurrogh in the recovery of Leinster, Dublin, intimidated by reports of their numbers, capitulated. On Strongbow being compelled to surrender all his conquests, Henry II. landed in Ireland, and celebrated Christmas in Dublin. Previous to his departure, he granted it a charter entitling it to the same privileges as Bristol. By a subsequent charter the citizens were freed from toll, passage, and pontage, throughout England, Normandy, Wales, and Ireland. In order to secure their conquests, the English erected a castle on the eastern brow of the hill on which the town stood, and issued an order to compel the inhabitants to repair and strengthen the fortifications. The castle was completed in 1220. King John, on his visit to Ireland, established courts of judicature on the model of those in England, and issued a coinage of pence and farthings of the same standard as the English. Henry III. granted several charters, which were confirmed and extended by Edward I. At the commencement of the 14th century a great part of the city was destroyed by fire. In 1316 a considerable extension of the city took place, the citizens having pulled down some of the old walls and suburbs to the W. of Thomas-street, and erected a new line of defence on the approach of the forces of Edward Bruce. Owing to the adherence of the citizens to Henry IV. during the civil war, the king granted a confirmation of all their former charters, and the present of a gilded sword to be borne before the mayor in public, as in London. The Reformation was established here in 1535, and in 1591 Trinity College was founded. After the termination of the struggles in favour of the Stuarts, the improvement of the city was resumed, and from this period till the Union Dublin rapidly increased. In 1803 an insurrection broke out, planned and carried into effect by Robert Emmett, but was checked, and the leaders executed. On his accession, George IV. landed in Dublin, and held a chapter of the order of St. Patrick, at which nine knights were installed.—On the history of Dublin there was not extant any reliable work till the appearance of a "History of the City of Dublin," by J. T. Gilbert, M.R.I.A., to which the Royal Irish Academy in 1862 awarded their prize gold medal, which is regarded as the highest literary and scientific distinction in Ireland. This city, which was originally confined to the summit of the hill now occupies a space of 1,264 acres, and is about 9 miles in circumference. It is somewhat more than 3 miles long, and contains upwards of 800 streets, which are well paved and lighted. It is supplied with water from the Royal and Grand canals. A circular road of nearly 9 miles, carried round the town, affords great facilities of communication, and also walks and drives of much beauty. In addition to the fine line of communication presented by the quays on both sides of the Liffey, there are several noble avenues of streets, among which is Sackville-street, the handsomest street in Dublin, conspicuous for its great width and the magnificence of the public buildings which embellish it, and for the lofty monument to Lord Nelson which stands in its centre, consisting of a fluted Doric column on a massive

pedestal, with the name and date of the Admiral's principal victories inscribed on the sides, surmounted by a colossal statue of the great commander. On the southern side of the city the avenue from Kingstown is almost equally imposing. Both meet in College Green, a spacious area surrounded with noble buildings, and having in its centre an equestrian statue of William III. of cast metal, upon a marble pedestal. Of the public squares, St. Stephen's Green, situated in the south-eastern quarter, is the largest, being nearly a mile in circuit; in the middle is an equestrian statue of George II. in brass. Merrion-square, to the E. of the former, is about three-quarters of a mile in circuit. Fitzwilliam-square has a much smaller area than either of the others. Mountjoy-square is in an elevated situation in the north-eastern part, and is half a mile in circuit. Rutland-square, at the upper end of Sackville-street, is formed by Granby-row, Palace-row, Cavendish-row, the Lying-in-Hospital, and the Rotunda. The south-eastern district is chiefly inhabited by the nobility and gentry; the north-eastern by the members of the liberal professions, official and mercantile classes; the south-western is in a less flourishing state; and the north-western district presents indications of poverty. Of the various public buildings, the following are those that chiefly tend to embellish the city:—The Royal Exchange, situated on the ascent of the Cork Hill, near the principal entrance to the Castle, now occupied as the City Hall; the Commercial Buildings in College Green, where the business formerly carried on at the Exchange is now transacted; the Corn Exchange, containing a hall 130 feet long, for the purpose of exhibiting various samples of grain; the Bank of Ireland, formerly the Irish House of Parliament, presenting a portico of six Corinthian columns towards College-street, and a semicircular façade with receding centre towards College Green; the Custom-house, a stately structure of the Doric order, situated on the N. bank of the Liffey, 375 feet in length, with handsome columns of Portland stone; the General Post Office, in Sackville-street, with a portico of six fluted Ionic columns, and colossal statues on the apex and extremities of the pediment; the Mansion-house, the residence of the lord mayor in office, a plain edifice of brick, on the S. side of Dawson-street; the Sessions'-house, in Green-street, supported by six columns, and approached by a flight of steps extending along the whole front of the building; and Trinity College, occupying the whole area of the E. of College Green, a large pile of the Corinthian order.—This town is the seat of the vice-regal government, consisting of a lord-lieutenant and privy council, assisted by a chief secretary and a large staff of civil officers. The official residence of the lord-lieutenant is Dublin Castle; but his usual residence is the Vice-Regal Lodge in the Phœnix Park. The buildings of the Castle form two quadrangles, called the Upper and Lower yards. In the former are the lord-lieutenant's apartments, the council chamber and offices, the rooms of the several officers of the household, and those of the master of the ceremonies and of the aides-de-camp of the viceroy; and in the latter are the Treasury buildings, the ordnance department, the Record Tower, stables, riding house, and residence of the master of the horse. The Castle chapel is an elegant building in the later style of English architecture, lighted on each side by six windows of stained glass, and by a magnificent E. window presented by Lord Whitworth.—The courts of law are held in a handsome structure called the Four Courts, on the N. side of the river; it consists of a central pile 140 feet square, containing the courts, and two wings where are the offices for the despatch of legal business; these, with the centre, form two quadrangles. The King's Inns (of Court) are situated on a piece of ground formerly called the Primate's Garden, at the N. of Henrietta-street. The building consists of a centre and two wings; the centre being crowned with an octagonal cupola and dome, which forms a lofty arched gateway; the repository for the registration of deeds, and the dining-hall. The library is kept in a separate building in Henrietta-street. Literature and science are represented by the Royal Dublin Society, holding its meetings in the mansion of the Duke of Leinster, in Kildare-street; the Royal Hibernian Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, in Abbey-street, an elegant structure ornamented with fluted columns of the Doric order. The Royal Irish Academy, incorporated in 1787 by Royal Charter, for promoting the studies of science, polite literature, and antiquities, is the chief literary and scientific institution in Ireland. The academy house is located in Dawson Street, and contains a valuable library, especially rich in Irish MSS., and the most important museum of Irish antiquities in existence. The academy holds meetings once a fortnight during the season, and publishes "Transactions" in 4to. and "Proceedings" in 8vo. The Irish Archæological and Celtic Society has published many volumes of great value on Irish history. There are also a Horticultural Society, and Geological, Zoological, Agricultural, and Civil Engineers' societies. The following are the surgical and medical institutions:—the Royal College of Surgeons, situated on the W. side of St. Stephen's Green, a large building containing a library, board room, examination-hall, four theatres for lectures, a spacious dissecting-room, and three museums: the college consists of a president, vice-president, 6 censors, 12 assistants, and other officers; the College of Physicians; the School of Physic, under the control of both of the above; the School of Pharmacy, in Mary-street; the School of Anatomy, Medicine, and Surgery, in Park-street, Merrion-square; the Phrenological Society, in Sackville-street; and the Association of Members of the College of Physicians.—There are numerous clubs, the most fashionable being the Kildare-street Club, Sackville-street Club, the Friendly Brothers' Club, and the Hibernian United Service Club, for officers of the army, navy, and militia.—The places of public amusement are few. The New Theatre Royal, in Hawkins-street, and the little theatre in Abbey-street, are the only good theatres in the town. Musical societies take the place of dramatic exhibitions. The chief are the Beefsteak Club, the Hibernian Catch Club, the Anacreontic, the Dublin Philharmonic, and the Festival Choral.—One of the chief attractions of the town is the Phœnix Park, a finely wooded demesne of 1,750 acres, containing the Vice-Regal Lodge, and the lodges of the chief and under secretaries; the Zoological Society's gardens and establishment; the Royal Military Infirmary; a powder magazine and artillery station; and an obelisk, in memory of the victories of the Duke of Wellington. Reviews and exercise of the troops take place in a level space, cleared of trees, near the Vice-Regal Lodge.—The garrison of the city is quartered in several barracks. The largest are the Royal barracks, on an eminence overlooking the Liffey, adapted for 93 officers, 2,000 men, and 460 horses; the barracks in South Great George-street for 17 officers and 324 privates; the Richmond barracks, on the Grand canal, accommodating 76 officers and 1,600 men; the Portobello cavalry barracks, 27 officers and 520 men, with stabling for 540 horses; the Phœnix Park barracks, 10 officers and 250 men; the Island Bridge barracks, for artillery, 24 officers, 547 men, and 185 horses; the Recruiting Depôt, at Beggars' Bush, consisting of a fort enclosed by a wall and accommodating 22 officers and 360 privates, with a hospital for 40 patients; and the Pigeon House, between Ringsend and the Lighthouse, enclosed with strong fortifications, and garrisoned by 16 officers, and 201 men, with stabling for 13 horses, and a hospital for 17 men.—The principal prison for malefactors of all classes is Newgate, near the Sessions-house, in Green-street. It is a square building, flanked at each angle by a round tower. There are also the Sheriff's prison, in the same street, the City Marshalsea, for prisoners having contracted debts under £10; the Smithfield penitentiary, and the Richmond bridewell.—The condition of the poorer classes in Dublin is wretched in the extreme; yet there are few cities in which charitable institutions are more numerous or better supported. The hospitals and asylums are for

very species of suffering and infirmity. Among them nay be mentioned—Sir Patrick Dun's hospital, in Canal-street, for the sick and wounded, capable of receiving 100 patients; Steeven's hospital, near Kilmainham, the largest infirmary of the town, containing 220 beds; Meath hospital, in Kevin-street; Mercer's hospital, between Mercer-street and Stephen-street, containing 55 beds; the Charitable infirmary, in Jervis-street, accommodating 60 patients; Whitworth hospital, on the Royal canal; the City of Dublin hospital, in Upper Baggot-street, containing 52 beds: the Maison de Santé, in Dorset-street; the Royal hospital, at Kilmainham; the Richmond District lunatic asylum; Swift's hospital; the lying-in hospital, in Great Britain-street; the fever hospital; the Westmoreland Lock hospital; and the foundling hospital. In addition to these, there are numerous houses for orphans, deaf and dumb, and old men. There are also various penitentiaries.—Dublin gives title to an archbishop, who is styled Primate of Ireland, and whose province includes the following united dioceses:—Dublin, Glendalough, and Kildare, which forms the see of the archbishop; Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin; Cashel, Emly, Waterford, Killaloe and Kilfenora, Cork, Cloyne, Ross, Limerick, Ardfert, Aghadoe, and Lismore. The bishopric of Dublin, founded by St. Patrick, was erected into an archbishopric in 1152; and in 1214 the see of Glendalough, now nominal, was annexed. By the Church Temporalities Act, passed in 1833, the bishopric of Kildare was consolidated with the sees of Dublin and Glendalough. The archiepiscopal see comprises 183 benefices, of which 139 are in Dublin and 44 in Kildare. Christ Church Cathedral, a venerable cruciform structure, consists of a dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, and archdeacon of Dublin, 3 prebendaries, and 6 vicars-choral. The cathedral of St. Patrick is also a cruciform pile, 300 feet in length; it comprises a dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, the archdeacons of Dublin and Glendalough, and various prebendaries. The metropolitan pars. are all in the dioc. of Dublin, and consist of the following:—St. Andrew's, a rect.; St. Anne's, a vic.; St. Audeon's, a rect.; St. Bridget's, or St. Bride's, a perpet. cur.; St. Catherine's, a vic.; St. George's, a rect.; Grangegorman, partly within the new electoral boundary, N. of the city, and partly in the county of Dublin, a perpet. cur.; St. James's, a vic.; St. John's, a prebend; St. Luke's, a vic.; St. Mark's, a vic.; St. Mary's, a rect.; St. Michael's, a prebend; St. Michan's, a prebend; St. Nicholas Within, a perpet. cur.; St. Nicholas Without, a perpet. cur.; St. Paul's, a rect.; St. Peter's, a vic.; St. Thomas, a rect.; and St. Werburgh's, a rect. Dublin is also divided into nine Roman Catholic pars. or ecclesiastical districts: St. Mary's, St. Michan's, St. Paul's, St. Andrew's, St. Audeon's, St. Catherine's, St. James's, St. Michael's, St. John's, and St. Nicholas's. It is also a Roman Catholic archiepiscopal see. The ecclesiastical duties are executed by 9 parochial priests and 52 clergy. The principal Roman Catholic chapels are the chapel of the blessed Virgin Mary, in Marlborough-street; that of St. Francis Xavier, in Upper Gardiner-street; the Dominican chapel, in Denmark-street; the chapel in North Anne-street; the chapel of St. Francis, in Church-street; the chapel in Westland-row; and a chapel in Whitefriar-street. Of Presbyterian meeting-houses, there are four, situated in Chapel-street, Usher's Quay, Eustace-street, and Great Strand-street; the two former are of the Church of Scotland, and the two latter Unitarian. There are three congregations of Independents, whose places of worship are in D'Olier-street, King's Inns-street, and York-street. The Methodist chapels are in Whitefriar-street, Abbey-street, Cork-street, Hendrick-street, South Great George-street, and Ringrishe-place. There are also two Baptist congregations, a Moravian congregation, a church for German Lutherans, and a meeting-house for Quakers. The Jews have a synagogue. Dublin has upwards of 200 charitable schools: of these, 132 are day schools; 34 schools where lodging, boarding, &c., are provided; 2 schools for orphans; 4 schools of various societies; 2 for deaf mutes; and 2 of the National Board of Education. Among them must be named the King's Hospital, commonly called the blue-coat school, founded in 1670; the Charter School Society, for instructing the poor in the English language and the Protestant religion; the Hibernian Soldiers' school, in the Phœnix Park, for children of soldiers; the Hibernian Marine school, for the children of sailors in the navy and merchant service; the Kildare Place Society, for the education of the poor in Ireland; and the Dublin Free School and Sunday-school Societies.—Among the learned institutions of Dublin, the chief is the University, incorporated by Queen Elizabeth in 1591. The body of Trinity College (the only college in the University) consists of a provost, 7 senior fellows (one of whom is the vice-provost), 24 junior fellows, 70 scholars, and 30 sizars. The number of students is at present about 1,200. Trinity College possesses a fine library of 130,000 volumes; connected with the University are a museum, rich in minerals and Irish antiquities; a magnetic observatory; a school of anatomy; a printing-house; a botanic garden, and the astronomical observatory at Dunsink, 4 miles from Dublin. The "Queen's University in Ireland" empowered to grant degrees to those who have studied in any of the Queen's colleges at Belfast, Galway, or Cork, holds its examinations in Dublin.—The Liffey, embanked on both sides by quays of granite masonry, forming a continuation of spacious quays through the whole of the city, is traversed by nine bridges, of elegant design, and highly ornamental. Carlisle Bridge connects Westmoreland-street on the S. with Sackville-street on the N.; it has three arches, and is 210 feet long. Wellington Bridge is at the end of Liffey-street, 140 feet long, and consists of a single elliptic arch of cast-iron; its expenses are defrayed by a halfpenny toll, and it is only crossed by foot passengers. Essex Bridge, connecting Capel-street with Parliament-street, is 250 feet long, and has five arches. Richmond Bridge, connecting Wine-tavern-street with Montrath-street, is 220 feet long, and has five arches. Whitworth Bridge is supported by three arches, and connects Bridge-street with Church-street. Queen's Bridge, connecting Bridgefort-street with Queen's-street, is on three arches. Barrack Bridge connects Watling-street with the quay. King's Bridge, connecting the military-road with the south-eastern entrance to the Phœnix Park, consists of a single arch. Sarah Bridge, formerly Island Bridge, connecting the suburban village of Island Bridge with the north-western road, from the elegance of its proportions has been designated as the "Irish Rialto."—The trade of Dublin consists principally in the supply of the middle districts with articles of import, comprising tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco, timber, wine, &c. The harbour of Dublin has been greatly improved since the completion of the North Wall. Large vessels can now unlade at the quays, there being a depth of 24 feet on the bar at high water, and 12 feet at low tide. Large docks and extensive storehouses communicate with the Liffey to the custom-house; and the docks that communicate with the Grand canal afford commodious wharfage for colliers and merchantmen. The commerce of the port consists of various branches, of which the most important is the cross channel trade; the principal lines of steamers being to Belfast, Bristol, Carlisle, Douglas, Falmouth, Glasgow, Holyhead *viâ* Kingstown, Liverpool, London, Newcastle, Wexford, and Whitehaven. The channel of the Liffey in Dublin Bay is said to be now deep enough for vessels of 1,400 tons. In the foreign trade of Dublin, the importation of wines seems to be the chief staple of commerce. They are imported direct, and consist of port, sherry, Cape, and French wines. Part of the inland trade is carried on by the Royal and Grand canals, and the several lines of railway noticed in the preceding article. The woollen, cotton, linen and silk manufactures are nearly all extinct. Brewing, iron-casting, and cabinet making are, however, in a very flourishing condition. In the cathedral of Christ Church are some remarkable monuments; among

them one of Strongbow, one of Thomas Prior, one of Lord Chancellor Bowes, and several successive bishops of Kildare. In the cathedral of St. Patrick are monuments to archbishops Smith and Marsh; and tablets to Dean Swift and Stella. The oldest monument is to Archbishop Tregury, who died in 1471. Dublin is famous for having been the birthplace of James Ussher, the Duke of Ormond, Jonathan Swift, Robertson (the divine), Thomas Leland (the antiquary), Isaac Bickerstaff, Sir Philip Francis, Edmund Malone, Henry Grattan, John Cunningham, and numerous other celebrities.—The markets are under the superintendence of a jury. The chief wholesale market for cattle and sheep is held on Monday and Thursday; that for hay, straw, butter, and fowls, on Tuesday and Saturday; the great market for potatoes is in Petticoat-lane; that for fish in Boot-lane. There is also a fruit market at Little Green.

DUBLIN BAY, on the E. coast of Ireland, is one of the most spacious and secure harbours in the kingdom. It is 6 miles across from Dalkey Island to Howth Point, and about 6 deep, with from 2 to 10 fathoms water, and is bounded by a coast-line of 12 miles, from several points of which, as at Killiney Hill, 472 feet high, and at Hill of Howth, 503 feet, are obtained magnificent views of the bay with the city in the distance. On its shores are situated several pleasant watering-places, as Blackrock, Clontarf, Kingston, with its harbour and light, Poolbeg light, Dublin pier, &c. The tide rises from 6 to 12 feet.

DUBMILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Bromfield, in the co. of Cumberland, 1 mile N. of Allonby. It is situated opposite the light-ship and Dubmill Swamp, a bank 1 mile long, in the Solway Channel.

DUCHRAY, a river rising in the par. of Buchanan, in the co. of Stirling, Scotland. It rises near Ben Lomond, and joins the Forth at Aberfoyle.

DUCKINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Malpas, higher div. of the hund. of Broxton, in the co. palatine of Chester, 3 miles N.E. of Malpas. Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake, Esq., is lord of the manor.

DUCK ISLAND, in the Upper Lake of Killarney, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland.

DUCKLINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Bampton, in the co. of Oxford, 13 miles E. of Oxford, and 2 S.W. of Whitney, its railway station and post town. It is situated on the western bank of the river Windrush, and contains the chplry. of Hardwick. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £535, in the patron. of Magdalen College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower. It contains a Norman font. The charities amount to £18 per annum. There is a chapel-of-ease in the park of Walter Strickland, Esq., who is lord of the manor.

DUCKMANTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Sutton, hund. of Scarsdale, in the co. of Derby, 3 miles E. of Chesterfield. The Adelphi Iron and Coal Works are situated in this hamlet, which was formerly a separate parish, but now united with Sutton. The living is a vic. annexed to the rect. of Sutton, in the dioc. of Lichfield. There is no church.

DUDCOTT, or DUDCOTE. *See* Didcot, Berks.

DUDDESTON-CUM-NECHELLS, a hmlt. in the par. of Aston, in the eastern part of the borough of Birmingham, in the co. of Warwick. It is situated near the London and North-Western railway, and contains extensive workshops for construction of railway carriages, and a lunatic asylum. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Worcester, and in the patron. of trustees. The church is dedicated to St. Matthew.

DUDDINGSTON, a par. in the co. of Edinburgh, Scotland. It contains the town of Portobello, and the vils. of Joppa, Easter Duddingston, and Wester Duddingston, and the hmlts. of Duddingston Mill and Duddingston Salt-Pans. It is bounded on the N. by the Firth of Forth, and on the other sides by the pars of Inveresk, Liberton, Canongate, St. Cuthberts, and South Leith. It is very irregular in outline, and nearly the whole of the surface is fertile, well cultivated and enclosed. Powburn and Braidburn here unitin, add greatly to the beauty of the pleasure-grounds the Marquis of Abercorn. On the S.E. side and underneath the bold precipices of Arthur's Seat, lies Duddingston Loch, 1½ mile in circumference, a favourite resort of skaters. On the N.E. bank of the lake Duddingston House, with its surrounding gardens and plantations. From an eminence near the parish church to the S. of Arthur's Seat a magnificent view is obtained to the S. and E. Coal abounds, and limestone and iron stone occur. Clay, available for the manufacture of stoneware and of crucibles, is found, and various sorts of marl, of great richness and in great plenty, have been found in Duddingston Loch. The western part of the parish is traversed by the old Edinburgh and Dalkeith railway, and also near the shore by the Leith branch of that railway, and by the main line of the North British railway. The road from Edinburgh to Berwick also passes through it. The village of Easter Duddingston stands at the eastern angle of the parish, near the sea, and consists of a few cottages, inhabited by labourers. Wester Duddingston is situated on the N. side of Duddingston Loch. Prince Charles Stuart slept here on the night before the battle of Prestonpans. This par. is in the presb. of Edinburgh and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and in the patron. of the Marquis of Abercorn. The minister has a stipend of £314. The parish church is of great antiquity, being apparently Saxon. There are also in Portobello a chapel-of-ease, a Free church, an United Presbyterian church, an Episcopal church, a Congregational and a Roman Catholic chapel.

DUDDINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Willybrook, in the co. of Northampton, 5 miles S.W. of Stamford, its railway station and post-town. It is situated on the river Welland, which separates it from the county of Rutland. The county is hilly and well wooded, chiefly oak and ash. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £115, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure, and has a square tower with small spire. The charities amount to £18 per annum, £10 of which goes to Jackson's free-school. The Independents have a chapel here, and there is a free school with a small endowment. George Monckton, Esq., is lord of the manor.

DUDDLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Piddletown, in the co. of Dorset, 2 miles E. of Dorchester.

DUDDLESTONE, a tythg. in the par. of Pitminster, in the co. of Somerset, 3 miles S. of Taunton.

DUDDO, a tnshp. in the par. of Norham, hund. of Norhamshire, in the co. of Northumberland (formerly in Durham), 7½ miles S.E. of Berwick, and 3 from the railway station at Norham. It is situated under Grindon Rigg, where Bothwell defeated Percy in 1558. Brick and tile making and a colliery give employment to a large number of the inhabitants. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Norham, in the dioc. of Durham. The chapel-of-ease is a neat stone structure. There is a school for boys and girls, supported by the present proprietor, Thomas Friar, Esq., who is lord of the manor. Near the village are some remains of a tower and several druidical stones.

DUDDO, a tnshp. in the par. of Stannington, in the co. of Northumberland, 4½ miles S. of Morpeth.

DUDDON, or DUDDEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Tarvin, second div. of the hund. of Eddisbury, in the co. palatine of Chester, 3 miles N.W. of Tarporley. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Tarvin, in the dioc. of Chester. The chapel-of-ease is a small brick edifice. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel. The principal residences are Duddon Hall, Duddon Grange Hall, and Duddon Lodge.

DUDDON, or DUDDEN, river, rises near the Coniston Stones, on the borders of Cumberland and Lancashire, and runs through some fine scenery, past Duddon bridge, to the sea, by a broad mouth near Dalton.

DUDLESTONE, a chplry. in the par. of Ellesmere, hund. of Pimhill, in the co. of Salop, 3 miles N.W.

illesmere, and 5 S. of Overton. Chirk is its post town. is situated on the river Dee, and contains the hmlts. Coedyralth and Pentrecoed. The living is a perpet. r. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £238, in the patron. the Vicar of Ellesmere. The church, dedicated to t. Mary, is a stone structure in the Gothic style of rchitecture, with tower. In the churchyard are some d yew-trees and a cross. The charities amount to 10 per annum. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, nd Wesleyan Association Methodists have each a apel. There are three schools—two National, and one dowed—for both sexes. Edward Morrall, Esq., is lord the manor.

DUDLEY, a par., market-town, and parliamentary rough in the lower div. of the hund. of Halfshire, in e co. of Worcester, 8 miles to the N.W. of Birmingm, 26 N. of Worcester, and 126 from London by the rth-Western railway. It is situated at the northern tremity of the county, locally in the hundred of Offlow, affordshire. The South Staffordshire and West Midnd Great Western lines. A castle is said to have been ilt here about 740 by a Saxon chief, some traces of which ll remain. At the Norman Conquest the manor was ven to William Fitz Ausculph, and about the middle the 12th century a priory was founded for Cluniac nks. Henry II. destroyed the castle, but it was erwards rebuilt by Roger de Somery, and has dended through successive families to the present proietor, Lord Dudley and Ward. The remains, consisting a gateway, the keep, part of the tower and offices, are considerable antiquarian interest.—The inhabitants Dudley are principally employed in the iron and coal ades, and the manufacture of iron and brass goods, ch as grates, fire-irons, carpenters' tools, &c. There e also extensive glass manufactories, and in the inity of the town are quarries, from which large antities of limestone are obtained and brought to the ns by means of a tunnel under the Castle Hill, one le and three quarters in length.—Dudley sends one presentative to parliament, and has a population, ording to the census of 1861, of 44,975, against 962 in 1851, showing an increase of 7,013 in the cennial period. The borough has never been incorated, and therefore is under the jurisdiction of the unty magistrates, though it has a mayor and bailiff pointed by the lord of the manor.—The appearance the town, which comprises 8,725 inhabited houses, is nt, and the houses generally well built. The streets clean and well paved, and the town is tolerably well hted with gas, from the extensive works at West Bromh, 4 miles distant; but the sanitary arrangements are perfect, notwithstanding its favourable situation for inage. It contains a subscription library, founded in 15, a mechanics' institute, a savings-bank, a dispenry, and various charities.—The living is a vic.* in the . of Worcester, val. £1,000, in the patron. of Lord dley. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas, is a dsome modern structure, with a lofty spire. There also the following district churches:—St. Edmund, perpet. cur., val. £300; St. James, a perpet. cur., £274; St. John, a perpet. cur., val. £266—all of in the patron. of the vicar. Besides these churches school-rooms have been licensed for Divine service. charities amount to about £2,000 per annum. Presbyterians, Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, tarians, and Society of Friends have each places of ship here. There is also a Roman Catholic chapel. re are several schools: a boys' blue-coat school, well wed, a free grammar school, a girls' school of stry, National and British schools for both sexes infants. The building for the National schools erected by the present vicar, and is capable of mmodating 620 children. There is also a school girls supported by the Unitarians.—The ruins of a iac monastery are about half a mile from the town. believed to have been founded in 1161, by Gervase Paganell, as a cell to the abbey of Wenlock. In cutting the new road which passes near the ruins of the castle and abbey, several coffins were dug up, but were again interred. In the lime-quarries many fossils are found, particularly an extinct species of *Monoculus*, called the "Dudley locust," some specimens measuring $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length. In the vicinity of Dudley are several chalybeate springs and a spa-well, famed for their efficacy in the cure of cutaneous diseases.—Saturday is market day, and fairs are held on the first Monday in March, May, August, and October, for the sale of horses, cattle, sheep, and cheese.

DUDLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Andrew, in the co. of Northumberland, 5 miles S.W. of Blyth. It is a station on the North-Eastern railway.

DUDLEY HILL, a vil. in the tnshp. of Bowling, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles S. of Bradford. It is a station on the Gildersome branch of the Great Northern railway. The inhabitants are employed in the worsted mills and in the collieries. The Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans have chapels. Fairs for horses and cattle are held on the 3rd November and 8th March.

DUDLEY-PORT, a vil. in the par. of Tipton, S. div. of the hund. of Offlow, in the co. of Stafford, close to Dudley. Here is the Dudley-Port junction of the Birmingham and Stafford railway.

DUDLICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Stottesden, in the co. of Salop, 5 miles N.W. of Cleobury-Mortimer.

DUDSTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Chirbury, in the co. of Salop, 3 miles N.E. of Montgomery.

DUDSTONE HUNDRED, in the co. of Gloucester, is separated into three divs., upper, middle, and lower. The upper contains the pars. of Badgeworth, Barnwood, Brockworth, Churchdown, Hatherley Up and Down, Norton, Sandhurst, Great Shurdington, Witcombe, and parts of St. Catherine and St. Mary-de-Lode, comprising 20,360 acres. The middle contains the pars. of Brockthrop, Elmore, Harescomb, Hempstead, Littleworth, Matson, Pitchcomb, Prinknash Park, Upton St. Leonard's, Whaddon, and parts of St. Catherine and St. Mary-de-Lode, St. Michael and Quedgeley, comprising 12,100 acres. The lower contains the pars. of Hartbury, Lassington, Maisemore, Preston, and parts of Churcham and Rudford, comprising 9,630 acres.

DUDWELL, a hmlt. in the Cleobury div. of Stottesden hund., in the co. of Salop, 2 miles S.W. of Cleobury-Mortimer.

DUESHILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Holystone, W. div. of the ward of Coquetdale, in the co. of Northumberland, ½ mile S.E. of Holystone, and 6 miles W. of Rothbury. It is situated on the river Coynet, and is chiefly moorland. There are some remains of a strongly-fortified Saxon camp.

DUFFERIN, a bar. in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It is bounded on the N. and W. by Castlereagh, on the S. by Lecale, and on the E. by Lough Strangford. It contains parts of the pars. of Killyleagh and Killinchy, the vils. of Killinchy and Tullyvery, and the town of Killyleagh, comprising 17,208 acres. Its surface is hilly, and diversified with numerous lakes, the principal of which is Lough Clay. The Blackwoods of Claneboy take their title from this barony.

DUFFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Appletree, in the co. of Derby, 3 miles S. of Belper, 4 N. of Derby, and 132 from London by the Midland Counties railway, which has a station here, and proceeds through a tunnel at Milford. It is beautifully situated on the western bank of the river Derwent, and contains the tnshps. and hmlts. of Belper, Bridge Hill, Duffield, Heage, Hazlewood, Holbrooke, Makeney, Postern, and Shottle, besides the market towns of Belper, Turnditch, and Windley. In Domesday it is written *Dunelle*. A castle was built here by Henry de Ferrers at the latter end of the 11th century, which was destroyed by Henry II. in 1325. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in mining, stocking and lace making, and cotton spinning. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £170, in the patron.

of the bishop. The parish church is a handsome structure in the Gothic style. It is dedicated to All Saints, and contains several monuments to the Mynors and Bradshaw families, some of them more than three centuries old. There are also the following district churches:—Belper, a perpet. cur.,* val. £158, in the patron. of the vicar; Bridge Hill, a perpet. cur.,* val. £150, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately; Hazlewood, a perpet. cur.,* val. £100, in the patron. of the bishop; Heage, a perpet. cur.,* val. £150, in the patron. of the vicar; Holbrooke, a perpet. cur., val. £56, in the patron. of T. W. Evans, Esq.; Milford, a perpet. cur.,* val. £150, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately; and Turnditch, a perpet. cur., val. £63, in the patron. of the vicar. The parochial charities produce about £383, of which £124 goes to Gilbert's free schools, and £104 to Webster's Charity. The Wesleyans and Baptists have each a chapel, and there are day, Sunday, and infant schools. There are several handsome residences in the parish. Sir Edward Repps Jodrell, Bart., is lord of the manor. Fairs are held on the Thursday after the 1st January and 1st March for cattle.

DUFFIELD, NORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Skipwith, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles N.E. of Selby. It is situated near the river Derwent.

DUFFIELD, SOUTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Hemingbrough, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 5 miles N.E. of Selby. The Wesleyans have a chapel here.

DUFFRYN, a parcel in the par. of Llangunider, hund. of Crickhowell, in the co. of Brecon, 7 miles S.W. of Crickhowell, and 16 from Llandebie by the Llanelly railway, which has a station here. It is situated at the source of the river Romney. There are some collieries and ironworks.

DUFFRYN, a hmlt. in the par. of Bassaleg, upper div. of the hund. of Wentlooge, in the co. of Monmouth, 3 miles S.W. of Newport.

DUFFTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Mortlach, in the co. of Banff, Scotland. It stands near Mortlach church, 10¾ miles S.W. of Keith by the Keith and Dufftown railway.

DUFFUS, a par. in the co. of Elgin, Scotland. It contains the towns of Burgh-Head, Hopeman, and New Duffus, the vils. of Cummingston, Roseisle, College of Roseisle, and Kaim, and the hmlts. of Kirktown, Buthill, Starwood, Old Roseisle, Inskiel, and Unthank. It extends eastward along the Moray Firth for 5 miles, with a breadth of 3 miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Moray Firth, and on the other sides by the pars. of Drainie, Spynie, and Alves. The surface is flat and richly cultivated, and the soil fertile. The climate is remarkably mild, and there is little rain. The loch of Spynie, previous to being drained, extended a mile into this parish, and washed the mound on which Duffus Castle stood, on its north-western shore. There are freestone quarries on the coast line, which towards the E. is bold. Limestone also occurs, and is burned for manure and other purposes. There are six principal landowners, three of whom, viz. Sir Archibald Dunbar, Bart., of Northfield, Stuart of Inverugie, and Brander of Roseislehaugh, are resident. The vil. of New Duffus stands 5 miles N.W. of Elgin. This par. is in the presb. of Elgin and synod of Moray, and in the patron. of Sir Archibald Dunbar, Bart. The minister has a stipend of £232. There is a royal bounty chapel of the establishment at Burgh-Head, where there are also a Free church and an United Presbyterian church. There is an Episcopalian chapel near Kaim.

DUFTON, a par. in East ward, in the co. of Westmoreland, 3 miles N. of Appleby, its post town, where is a station on the Eden Valley line, and 13 S.E. of Penrith. It is situated on a branch of the river Eden, between Watling Street and Dufton Fells, and contains the tnshps. of Dufton and Keisley, with the hmlt. of Birkdale. The parish is of wide extent, comprising above 20,000 acres, and is very hilly. The lead-mines give employment to a large number of the inhabitants. In this neighbourhood is situated the fine waterfall known by the name of Caldron Snout. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £172, in the patron. of Sir R. Tufton, Bart., who is lord of the manor. The church is a well-built structure, with tower and stained-glass windows. It is dedicated to St. Cuthbert. The parochial charities amount to about £30 per annum. The Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists have each a chapel, and there are National schools for both sexes. Dufton Hall is an ancient building, now used as a farmhouse. At Dufton Pike there is a barrow.

DUGDALE, a hmlt. in the par. of Bramshall, in the co. of Stafford, 2 miles W. of Uttoxeter.

DUGGLEBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirby Grindalyth, wap. of Buckrose, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 1½ mile N.E. of the Wharram station, and 7 miles S.E. of Malton, its post town. The Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. The former is a handsome structure in the Gothic style of architecture. There is also a school with a small endowment.

DUGOED, a tnshp. in the par. of Mallwyd, in the co. of Merioneth, 2 miles S. of Dinas Mowddwy.

DUGORTH, a vil. in the par. of Burrishoole, in the co. of Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 22 miles N.W. of Newport. It is situated under Slievemore near the Achill settlement.

DUHALLOW, a bar. in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It lies on the northern borders of the co., and is bounded by the co. of Limerick on the N., by the bar. of Orrery and Kilmore on the E., by the bar. of Muskerry on the S., and by the co. of Kerry on the W. It contains the pars. of Castlemagner, Cullen, Kilcorcoran, Kilmeen, Clonfert, Roskeen, Drumtariff, Clonmeen, Kilbrin, Kilroe, Kilshanie, Subaltor, and Knocktemple, part of the pars. of Ballyclough, Churchtown, Mallow, Noughaval-Daly, Drishane, and Tullylease, comprising 232,329 acres. The towns and principal vils. are—Newmarket, Kanturk, Glenville, Cecilstown, Freemount, Boherboy, Dernagree, Dromagh, and Lallyscross. The rivers Blackwater and the Awbeg (of Spenser) traverse the northern district, which is hilly and wild, abounding in coal and other minerals. The Boggra mountains are the principal summits.

DUIRINISH, or DURINISH, a par. in the isle of Skye, in the co. of Inverness, Scotland. It is bounded on the N.W. by the sea, and on the E. or landward side, by the pars. of Snizort and Bracadale. It is 10 miles in length, with a breadth of 16 miles. The coast line is so intersected with arms of the sea that it measures 80 miles, irrespective of islets. There are many high headlands. The peninsula of Vaternish, in the N. of the parish, constitutes the *quoad sacra* par. of Halen. The greater and lesser Hallivails are the only considerable mountains. The soil of the arable land, although stony is for the most part fertile. Macleod of Macleod divides the parish with 8 other proprietors. The mansions are Dunvegan Castle, Vaternish, Orbost, and Grieshernish. This par. is in the presb. of Skye and synod of Glenelg, and in the patron. of Macleod of Macleod. The minister has a stipend of £158. There is a government church at Vaternish, and a Free church for Duirinish. An annual fair for black cattle is held at Fairy-Bridge, 3 miles from Dunvegan.

DUKERS HAGG, a tnshp. in the par. of Ovingham, eastern div. of Tindale ward, in the co. of Northumberland, 2½ miles S.E. of the Prudhoe station on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor and sole proprietor.

DUKESWELL, a hmlt. in the par. of Knocktopher, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N. of Mullinavat.

DUKINFIELD, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Stockport, hund. of Macclesfield, in the co. palatine of Chester, 6 miles E. of Manchester, and 6½ N.E. of Stockport. The greater part of the township now forms part of the corporate borough of Staleybridge. The parish church of St. John and the district church of Castle Hall are both within the borough. It is situated on the river Tame, near the Peak Forest canal, and is a station on the Manchester and Staleybridge line. Within the last half century the place has greatly risen in import-

nce, owing to the introduction of the cotton manufac-
ure. From a quiet country village it has been trans-
rmed into an active business town, of above 30,000
habitants. The numerous mills and cotton factories,
gether with extensive iron foundries, collieries, print
orks, and the manufacture of fire-brick, afford employ-
ent to a large proportion of the inhabitants. The
al obtained is superior in quality. The town is lighted
ith gas, and well supplied with water by two companies.
contains a mechanics' institute, with a good library,
ws and reading rooms, a temperance hall, a local
oard of Health office, and a police station. The living
a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £300, in
e patron. of the Rector of Stockport. There are also 2
strict churches—St. Mark's, a perpet. cur.,* of the val.
£160, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alter-
ately; and Castle Hall, a perpet. cur., val. £180, in the
tron. of trustees. The parish church, dedicated to St.
hn, was erected in 1841. It is a handsome edifice in
e early English style of architecture, with tower and
innacles. The Independents, Baptists, Moravians,
esbyterians, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists,
ethodist New Connexion, and Catholics have each
aces of worship. There are several National, British,
d infant schools, also Sunday-schools connected with
l the various places of worship. The charitable en-
wments are small. Francis Dukinfield Palmer Astley,
sq., is lord of the manor and owner of nearly the
hole of the soil. Dukinfield Hall and Dukinfield
dge are the principal residences; the latter, which
cupies the site of the ancient seat of the Duckinfields,
ho held the manor before the Conquest, contains some
intings by the old masters.

DULANE, or DULEEN, a par. in the bar. of Upper
ells, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2
iles N.W. of Kells, its post town, on the road from
at town to Moynalty. The surface is boggy, and
e rivers Blackwater and Moynalty flow through the
rish. It contains the vils. of Curragh, Maperath,
ahonstown, and Curnasase. The living is a rect. in
e dioc. of Meath, val. with Kells, £1,151, in the patron.
the bishop. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to
at of Carnaross. There is a hedge-school. The seats
e Willmount and Williamstown. In Kiern church-
rd are some ancient specimens of crosses.

DULAS, a par. in the hund. of Webtree, in the co. of
ereford, 2 miles N.W. of Pontrilas station on the West
idland railway, and 13 S.W. of Hereford. It is situ-
ed on a branch of the river Monnow, or Dulas Brook,
he living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, val.
5, in the patron. of James Hopton, Esq. The church,
dicated to St. Michael, is an ancient stone structure,
ry plain, with small belfry and one bell. James Hop-
ns, Esq., is lord of the manor and principal owner of
e soil, whose seat is Dulas Court.

DULAS, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanwellwyfo, in the
. of Anglesea, North Wales, 4 miles N.E. of Llaner-
ymedd. It is situated on the river Dulas, near Dulas
ck, on which is a lighthouse.

DULAS, or DULAIS, several rivers of this name;
e joins the Wye at Hay, dividing the cos. of Brecon
d Hereford; another joins the Severn near Llanidloes:
third falls into the Dovey, near Machynlleth; and a
urth joins the Neath, near Neath.

DULCOTT, a tythg. in the hund. of Wells-Forum,
the co. of Somerset, 1 mile S.E. of Wells, of which
y it is a suburb.

DULEEK, a decayed market town and borough, com-
ising the pars. of Duleek and Duleek Abbey, in the
rs. of Lower and Upper Duleek, in the co. of Meath,
ov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles S.W. of Drogheda,
d 22 from Dublin. It is situated on the river Nanny-
ter, and is a station on the Dublin, Drogheda, and
lls railway. The surface consists of a good soil, and
traversed by the road from Ratoath to Drogheda.
Kiernan is said to have founded here the first stone
urch in Ireland, hence the derivation of its name,
House of Stone." It was destroyed by the Danes,
d on its supposed site, in 1182, Hugh de Lacy set up
a cell to Llanthony Priory, of which there are some remains, which, with another religious house founded here by the O'Kellys, was granted to Sir Gerald Moore. The place suffered much in past ages by the ravages of the Danes. Limestone is plentiful. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Meath, val. £232, in the patron. of the Marquis of Drogheda. The church was rebuilt in 1816; it is a handsome edifice in the Gothic style, and has a statue to Judge Trotter, and a stone cross of fine workmanship in the burial-ground. There are two Roman Catholic chapels (united), two National and several other day schools. The town stands on the Nanny-water, and though formerly it gave name to a bishopric (afterwards incorporated with Meath), and sent two members to the Irish parliament before the Union, the place has gradually fallen into insignificance. The market is no longer held, and its fairs are unfrequented. Here are a chief police station, a petty sessions-house, dispensary within the Drogheda Poor-law Union, and oatmeal-mills. At a short distance is the scene of the battle of the Boyne. James II.'s forces passed through this town when retreating before the English cavalry. The surrounding seats are Duleek House, the demesne of the Marquis of Thomond; Somerville, that of Sir W. Somerville, Bart., M.P.; Annesbrook; Athbarne, formerly of the De Bathes; and Platten, of the D'Arcys. Races are run in June at Bellewstown. The fair days are the 25th March, 3rd May, 24th June, and 18th October.

DULEEK, LOWER and UPPER, two bars. in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, bounded on the N. by the bar. of Slane, on the E. by the St. George's Channel, on the S. by the co. of Dublin, and on the W. by the bar. of Skreen. Lower Duleek contains the pars. of Ballymagarvey, Donore, Colpe, Fennor, Kentstown, Knockmoon, Painstown, and part of Danestown, comprising 36,983 acres. Upper Duleek contains the pars. of Ardcath, Clonalvey, Ballycarthy, Duleek Abbey, Stamullen, Moorechurch, and part of Duleek, Kilsharvan, Piercetown, and Julianstown; the other portions of these latter pars. being in Lower Duleek; the bar. comprises 28,502 acres. The river Boyne traverses the northern portion, and the Nannywater passes through the centre.

DULEEN. *See* DULANE, co. Meath.

DULL, a par. in the co. of Perth, Scotland. It contains the vils. of Dull and Amulree, and part of the town of Aberfeldy. It is situated under the Grampians, between the rivers Tay and Tummel, and extends 30 miles from N. to S., with an extreme breadth of 12 miles, which is, however, much intersected by other pars. It is bounded by Blair Athol, Moulin, Logierait, Little Dunkeld, Fowlis Wester, Crieff, Monzie, Kenmore, Weem, and Fortingall. It comprises the five districts of Appin, Grandtully on the S.E., Amulree on the S., Foss on the N.W., and Fincastle on the N.E. The surface is very various, consisting of a range of hills extending from S.W. to N.E., with their intervening valleys, the sides of which are cultivated and wooded, or are intersected by romantic ravines. The scenery is in some places very beautiful. The summit of Farragon, between the districts of Appin and Foss, attains an altitude of 2,500 feet, and the mountain of Schihallion, is on the western boundary. The principal lochs are Loch Tummel, Loch Fraochy, and Loch Ceannard; and the chief rivers are the Tay, the Lyon, the Quaich, the Tummel, and the Garry. The principal landowners are Sir Robert Menzies, Bart., Sir W. D. Stewart, Bart., and the Marquis of Breadalbane. The principal mansions are Grandtully, Foss, Cluny, Moness, and Derculich. The village of Dull stands in the vale of Appin, 19 miles from Dunkeld and 26 from Crieff. This par. is in the presb. of Weem, and synod of Perth and Stirling, and in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £258. The parish church is at the village of Dull, and Foss forms a *quoad sacra* parish, with its own parish. There are chapels of the royal bounty at Amulree and Grandtully. There are a Free church, an Independent chapel, and a Baptist chapel at Aberfeldy. There is also a Free church at Tummel Bridge.

DULLATER, a bog in the par. of Kilsyth, in the co. of Stirling, Scotland. In it General Baillie lost many of his cavalry after the victory gained by Montrose in 1645.

DULLINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Radfield, in the co. of Cambridge, 4 miles S.W. of Newmarket, its post town, and 10 N.E. of Cambridge. It is a railway on the Cambridge and Newmarket branch of the Great Eastern line. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £165, in the patron. of Mrs. Pigott. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice of stone, with tower and clock, and contains an ancient font, and monuments to the Jeaffreson family. The parochial charities amount to about £123 per annum, £100 of which is Leader's for clothing. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel, and there is an endowed school. Christopher William Robinson, Esq., is lord of the manor. Dullingham House and Hare Park are the principal residences.

DULOE, a par. in the hund. of West, in the co. of Cornwall, 4 miles N.W. of Looe, and 5 S.W. of Liskeard, its post town and railway station. Mining operations are carried on, mostly in lead-ore. The par., which is of large extent, contains several small hmlts. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £529, in the patron. of Balliol College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Cuby, is an ancient structure, with castellated tower. It contains an effigy of a knight, and tombs of the Arundels, in slate. There is also a district church at Herodsfoot, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £70, in the gift of the rector. Here is a free school, having a small endowment. The remains of a Roman camp and a Druidical circle are to be seen in the neighbourhood.

DULSIE BRIDGE, a hmlt. in the co. of Nairn, 10 miles S.E. of Nairn. It is situated on the river Findhorn.

DULVERTON, a par. and market town in the hund. of Williton, in the co. of Somerset, 13 miles N.W. of Tiverton railway station, and 25 S.W. of Bridgwater. It is situated in a vale on the river Barle. The manor formerly belonged to the crown, but by Edward I. was bestowed upon the Pyne family, and afterwards possessed by the Babingtons and Sydenhams. The town is small but well built. It is a polling-place, and petty sessions are held monthly. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in husbandry and the manufacture of crape. The neighbourhood is celebrated as the resort of the red deer and for its field sports and fishing. The Devon and Somerset stag-hounds are kennelled in the neighbourhood. There are some chalybeate springs, and lead is obtained. Dulverton is the head of a Poor-law Union embracing 12 parishes. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £375, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Wells. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a stone structure in the early English style of architecture, restored in the year 1853, with tower and clock. It contains monuments of the Sydenham family. The parochial charities produce about £57 per annum. The Independents have a chapel; and there is an endowed school, erected in 1863. The Earl of Carnarvon, whose seat is Pixton Park, is lord of the manor. Saturday is market day. Fairs are held on the 10th July and 8th November for cattle and sheep, and a great market on the last Saturday but one in September. The proposed line of railway from Taunton to Ilfracombe will afford easy access to the neighbourhood.

DULWICH, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Giles, Camberwell, E. div. of the hund. of Brixton, in the co. of Surrey, 4 miles S. of St. Paul's, and about 2 from the Lower Norwood station on the Crystal Palace line. It stands in a valley at an elevation of about 100 feet above the sea-level. The ancient name of the hamlet was *Dylwoys*, or *Dilwisshe*. From 1127 to the suppression of the monasteries, Dulwich belonged to the convent of Bermondsey, to which it was granted by Henry I. In 1545 the manor was granted to Thomas and Mary Calton for a rent of 33s., and in 1606 it was sold by their descendant, Sir Francis Calton, to Edward Alleyne, the actor, for £5,000. It now belongs to the College Dulwich, which was founded by Alleyne under t name of "The College of God's Gift," for the support a master, warden, 4 fellows, 6 poor brethren, 6 p sisters, and 12 scholars; in addition to 6 chanters and assistants, viz. the churchwardens of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate; St. Saviour's, Southwark; and St. G without Cripplegate, in which parishes he had alre founded almshouses. The master and warden w required to be of the same name and blood as t founder, or if that was impossible, of his name on The scholars were received at the age of 6 or 8, a instructed by the fellows till the age of 18, when th were either apprenticed to some "clean" trade, or s to the universities. Pensions were also granted to alm men and almswomen in the almshouses of the t parishes mentioned above, but in 1726 the pensions discontinued by order of the visitor. Owing to th largeness of the revenue, between £11,000 and £12, and the abuses which had crept into the corporate it was dissolved by Act of Parliament, 1st Janu 1858, and re-established under the name of "Alley College of God's Gift at Dulwich." The manage now in the hands of the Archbishop of Canterbury, visitor, 19 governors, 8 of whom are elected by three parishes named by Alleyne, and St. Luke's, M dlesex, and the remaining 11, one of whom must b resident at Dulwich, by the Court of Chancery. T officers of the charity are the master of the College (w is also head-master of the upper school), the und master of the upper school, master of the lower s the chaplain, a receiver, a clerk of the charity, and s assistant masters as are required for the proper wo of the schools. The upper school provides educati the principles of religion, the Scriptures, Latin, Gre English, French, mathematics, arithmetic, drawi writing, and vocal music to 24 foundation scholars, w are selected from the four parishes above, and a boarded and clothed entirely at the expense of t College. Exhibitions, not exceeding eight in numbe or £100 in annual value, are granted to scholars pro ceeding to the universities, or following one of t learned professions or fine arts. Day scholars are al admitted, with a preference to the sons of residents i above-named parishes. The boys are allowed to ent the school at 8 years of age and retained till 18. T lower school receives boys from 8 to 16, sons of re in the four parishes. Day scholars must be above years old, and able to read and write. The foundati scholars must be between 8 and 12 and orphans, a if no orphans are eligible, children of poor residents The pupils are instructed in the same branches of e ucation, with the exception of Greek, as at the upper school, but in a more elementary form. At the annual examinati apprentice gifts, not exceeding £40, and exhibitions, not exceeding £40 for four years are awarded to d serving scholars. The recipients of the alms of the charity consist of men and women over 60 years of age, residents in the four parishes, who have become reduced in circumstances. They reside at the College, and are allowed 4s. per week. When the funds of the charity allow their number to be increased to 24, out-pensioners are also appointed among the resident poor of the four parishes, above 50 years of age, but their number is not permitted to exceed that of the "brethren" and "sisters." The allowance to these pensioners is 10s. a week. The buildings of the College form three sides of a quadrangle. The centre contains the chapel, dining and anteroom, audit and treasury chamber, apartments of the master and warden, the kitchen and other offices. The E. wing contains the apartments for the brethren, the W. wing the schoolroom and the scholar's rooms. The sisters occupy the W. side of the picture gallery. The building is in the Elizabethan style, and was some years ago repaired and altered by Sir Charles Barry. The chapel, a neat simple building, contains a copy of Raphael's, "Transfiguration," by Giulio Romano, and the tomb of the founder. The organ was much injured by a company of soldiers, quartered on the College under Captain

tkinson, in 1647, and they also dug up several leaden ffins, which they cast into bullets. In various apart-ents of the College there are portraits of Alleyne, Bur-ge, Field, Bond, Perkins, the two Cartwrights, ovelace, his "Althea," John Greenhill (a pupil of ely's), and Walpole. The diary and account-book of hilip Henslow is preserved in the charter chest, and ntains much interesting matter, illustrating the pro-ess of the drama during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. he collection of pictures contained in the picture llery was formed by Mr. Noël Desenfans for Stanis-us, King of Poland, for which country Desenfans was nsul-general. On the deposition of Stanislaus the ctures were left in the collector's hands, and he finally queathed them to Sir F. Bourgeois, R.A., and land-ape painter to George III. At his death, in 1811, left the entire collection to the corporation of Dul-ich College, including a few pictures of his own paint-g. He also bequeathed the sum of £11,000 for the ection of a gallery for their reception, with funds fficient to allow £250 for the keeper, and £80 to an ttendant. The building was completed in 1814 from e designs of Sir John Soane, but it is of no architec-ral beauty. The pictures number 366 only, and are iefly of the Dutch school. Cuyp's landscapes and cattle eces, Teniers' interiors, and Wouvermans' landscapes e among the most important. There are three sea-ces by Van de Velde, landscapes by Claude, Berghem, d the Poussins, some portraits by Vandyck and Gains-rough, cattle by Paul Potter, &c. The most interesting ctures in the gallery are Guido Reni's St. Sebastian, urillo's Flower-Girl and Madonnas, Gerard Dow's Old Woman Eating Porridge," Velasquez's portrait of hilip IV., Reynolds's portrait of Mrs. Siddons, Hol-in's portrait of an old man, and Rubens's portrait of is mother. Sir F. Bourgeois and Mr. and Mrs. esenfans are buried beneath a monument close to the llery.—The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, in the patron. of trustees. The church, a lain building, is at East Dulwich. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel in Lordship-lane. Near the ollege is a school for the instruction of poor girls, ounded by James Alleyne, master of the College in 741. The endowment, amounting to £200, is placed in ust of the chairman of the governors, the master, and e chaplain of the College. Hall Place and Dulwich ourt were occupied by Edward Alleyne.

DUMBARROW, a vil. in the par. of Dunnichen, in e co. of Forfar, Scotland, 6 miles S.E. of Forfar. It situated under Dumbarrow Hill.

DUMBARTON, a co. in the W. of Scotland, is ounded on the W. by Loch Long and Argyleshire, on e N. by Perthshire, on the E. by Stirlingshire and anarkshire, and on the S. by the Firth of Clyde and e river Clyde. Its length is about 36 miles, with a readth varying from 2 to 13 miles. A portion is de-ached, forming an island, and includes the pars. of Kir-intilloch and Cumbernauld. Its most western part is miles E. of the main body, and it is bounded on the . and E. by Stirlingshire, and on the S. and W. by anarkshire, and extends in a north-easterly direction 3 miles, with a maximum breadth of 4 miles. The rea of the main body is about 228 square miles, and hat of the detached portion 32 square miles. This ounty contains some of the finest scenery in Scotland. The detached district is entirely lowland. The highest ountains are Benvoirlich, rising to the height of 3,300 et, and Firmart, attaining a height of 2,500 feet. About 0,000 acres are occupied by fresh-water lakes and treams, the chief of the former being Loch Lomond, which belongs partly to the county of Stirling. There s a profusion of streams in the county, the chief being he Clyde, the Leven, and the Endrick. The climate s good, but, as might be expected in a county of uch diversified surface, varies much in different and djoining places as regards heat, moisture, and the irection and force of the winds. The rocks of Dum-artonshire range from the metamorphic to those of he coal measures. The oldest, principally mica and clay-slate, are in the N., and form the highest lands, the more recent are in the S. and S.E. The limestone, coal, and ironstone are poor compared with those of other parts of Scotland. Agriculture in this county, like numerous other branches of industry, has been greatly improved and increased by increased facilities of communication, and by proximity to Glasgow. The pars. in this county are Dumbarton, Cardross, Row, Roseneath, Arrochar, Luss, Bonhill, Kilmaronock, West Kilpatrick, Kirkintilloch, and part of East Kilpatrick. The only royal burgh is Dumbarton, and the towns are Kirkintilloch, Alexandria, Helensburgh, Duntocher, Renton, and Bonhill. The vils. are Bowling-Bay, Dalmuir, Dumbuck, Old Kilpatrick, Little Mill, Milton, Faifley, Hardgate, Cardross, Garelochhead, Roseneath, Kilcreggan, Luss, Dalvault, Jameston, Mill of Halden, Dalsholm, New Kilpatrick, Knightwood, Netherton-Quarry, Cumbernauld, and Condorat. Some of the principal mansions are Roseneath Castle and Ardincaple House, belonging to the Duke of Argyle; Cumbernauld House, Lord Elphinstone; Rossdhu, Sir James Colquhoun, Bart.; Cameron House, Smollett; Arden, Buchanan; Gascube House, Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart.; Tilliechewan Castle, Balloch Castle, Batterich Castle, Camus-Eskan, and Shandon Castle.—This county was, for some time, identical with the ancient district of Lennox. It returns one member to parliament. The sheriff-court for the county and the commissary court are held at Dumbarton every Friday during session. The sheriff's ordinary small debt court is held at Dumbarton every second Thursday during session. The small debt circuit courts are held at Kirkintilloch on the second Tuesday of February, May, August, and November. Quarter sessions are held on the first Tuesday in March, May, and August, and the last Tuesday of October. The population of Dumbartonshire in 1851 was 45,103; in 1861, 52,035. Houses in 1851, 5,097; in 1861, 6,298.

DUMBARTON, a par. in the co. of Dumbarton, Scotland. It contains a royal burgh of its own name, and is bounded for a short distance on the S.W. by the Clyde, and for a space of 2½ miles on the N.E. by the co. of Stirling, and elsewhere by the pars. of Cardross, Bonhill, and West Kilpatrick. Its length north-eastward is nearly 8 miles, with a breadth of between 3 and 4 miles. The surface around the rock of Dumbarton Castle is so flat as to be covered by the tide, but inland it rises into the Lennox hills, and towards the N.E. becomes wildly moorish. The soil varies greatly in quality, the low-lying parts being on the whole good. The parish is traversed by the Dumbartonshire railway. This par. is the seat of a presb. in the synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and in the patron. of the town council of Dumbarton. The minister has a stipend of £233. There are also a Free church, an United Presbyterian church, an Episcopalian and a Roman Catholic chapel. The county buildings have been of late vastly improved, and a subscription amounting to £3,000 has been made for a new public hall and academy. In 1854 the parish church burial-ground was closed, and a new cemetery opened, by order of the sheriff. According to the old spelling of the word, *Dunbriton*, it seems to signify "the fort of the Britons."

DUMBARTON, a seaport and a royal burgh, the capital of the co. of Dumbarton, Scotland, 15¾ miles N.W. of Glasgow by the Caledonian and Dumbartonshire Junction railway, which has a station here. There is also communication by steamboats to Glasgow and Greenock. It stands on the left or E. bank of the Leven, a mile above its junction with the Clyde. A suburb called Bridgend, in the parish of Cardross, stands on the right bank of the river, and is connected with the town by a bridge of five arches. From its standing on a flat level its situation is by no means picturesque, a disadvantage which is not redeemed by the proximity of the vale of Leven or the Castle rock. The principal trade is in the construction of iron ships, for which there are five building-yards, which have turned out some of the finest additions to the British mercantile navy. There are also other employments connected with the foregoing, such as

engine-works, foundries, and rope-works. Large vessels can be moored alongside the quay only during spring tides. This town was erected into a royal burgh by Alexander II. in 1221, and additional charters with extensive privileges were granted by succeeding monarchs. One of these privileges gave the town right to a free port, and power to levy customs and dues on all vessels navigating the Clyde between the Kelvin Water 3 miles below Glasgow, and the head of Loch Long. This right was sold in 1700 to the town council of Glasgow for the sum of 4,500 marks, equal to about £260 sterling, and it was farther agreed that vessels belonging to Glasgow and Port Glasgow should not pay duties in the harbour of Dumbarton, and that on the other hand, vessels belonging to Dumbarton should be exempted from duties in the harbours of Glasgow and Port Glasgow. The burgh of Dumbarton is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, a treasurer, and 11 councillors. The magistrates exercise the usual civil and criminal jurisdiction belonging to royal burghs. The burgh courts are held weekly. There is also a dean-of-guild court which, besides other powers, takes cognisance of the sufficiency of buildings and of weights and measures. Dumbarton joins with Kilmarnock, Port Glasgow, Renfrew, and Rutherglen in sending one member to parliament. Population in 1851, 4,546; in 1861, 8,253. Houses in 1851, 274; in 1861, 566. One newspaper, the *Dumbarton Herald*, is published in the town every Thursday and Saturday. A weekly market is held on Tuesday.

DUMBARTON CASTLE is situated picturesquely on a rock rising abruptly from a flat marshy peninsula between the Clyde and the Leven. The rock, which is trap or basalt, measures 260 feet in height, with a circumference at the base of 1 mile. It is cleft in two at the summit by a deep narrow chasm. The entrance to the castle is on the S., but since cannon have been used in sieges it has been worthless as a fortification, being commanded by the neighbouring elevation of Dumbuck on the N. This rock has been used as a stronghold from very ancient times, and is mentioned by Bede. From its importance as a fortification it very frequently changed hands; and was held by the English in the end of the 13th and beginning of the 14th century. At the union of the kingdoms it was agreed that this should be one of the Scottish fortifications which should be kept in repair in all time coming.

DUMBARTONSHIRE RAILWAY, a line of railway extending 8½ miles from Frisky on the Clyde, near Bowling-Bay to the foot of Loch Lomond at Balloch; and from Dumbarton to Helensburgh. The stations of the former, besides the termini, are Dumbarton, Dalreoch, Renton, and Alexandria. Steamers on the Clyde and on Loch Lomond run in connection with the trains.

DUMBENAN, a par. now united to Huntley, in the co. of Aberdeen, Scotland.

DUMBLANE. *See* DUNBLANE, Perth, Scotland.

DUMBLETON, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Kiftsgate, in the co. of Gloucester, 4 miles N. of Winchcomb, and 6 S.W. of Evesham, its post town and nearest railway station on the Oxford and Wolverhampton line. It is situated on the river Isburn. The village is small; some of the inhabitants are engaged in glove-making for the Worcester houses. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £354, in the patron. of E. Holland, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient stone structure, with tower and clock. It contains monuments of the Cocks family and others. The parochial charities produce about £60 per annum. There is a National school for boys and girls, also an infant school. Dumbleton Hall is the principal residence.

DUMBUCK, a vil. and a hill in the par. of West Kilpatrick, in the co. of Dumbarton, Scotland. The village is pleasantly situated near the Clyde, and the hill, composed of basalt, is one of the Kilpatrick range, and overlooks Dumbarton Castle.

DUMFRIES, a co. in the S. of Scotland. It is bounded on the N. by the cos. of Lanark, Peebles, Selkirk, and Roxburgh; on the E. by Cumberland, or the S. by the Solway Firth, on the S.W., W., and N.W. by the cos. of Kirkcudbright and Ayr. It measures 50 miles in extreme length from E. to W., with a breadth of about 32 miles from N. to S. It contains an area of 1,006 square miles, or 644,385 English acres. The western, northern, and eastern boundaries of the county consist of lofty mountains, from which ranges of lesser altitude branch off into the lowlands. Among the mountains forming the boundary from W. to E. are Black Larg, 2,890 feet above the sea; Lowther, 3,130; Queensberry, 2,140; Hartfell, 3,300; Whitecomb, about the same; Ettrick Pan, 2,220; Wisp-hill, 1,836; and Tinnis-hill, 1,846. Of those in the interior of the county the highest are Cairnkinna, 2,080 feet in height; Glenquhargen, 1,000 feet; Langholm-hill, 1,204; and Brunswark-hill, 740 feet above the sea. These mountains, owing to the nature of the rocks of which they are composed, are mostly rounded or flattened on the summits, while their sides rise steeply and abruptly from a comparatively narrow basis. The central part of the county presents great diversity of hill and valley. The southern part of the county is divided into three great basins by the valleys of the Nith, the Annan, and the Esk, which, however, for some miles before reaching the Solway, are flattened into plains. These three rivers follow a south-easterly course for the most part parallel to one another, at an average distance of 12 miles, and have many small tributaries, chiefly remarkable for the beauty of the dells through which they flow. The county has few lakes, those of Lochmaben and Loch Skene being the most remarkable. The latter is the source of Moffat water, which forms the magnificent waterfall called the "Grey Mare's Tail." Fish abound in the rivers and lakes. Chalybeate and sulphureous springs are found in various places.—The climate is genial, being defended by the mountainous boundary from northerly and easterly blasts, but as the prevailing winds in summer and autumn blow from the W. and S., they bring along with them an abundance of moisture from the Atlantic. In the winter and spring the winds are from the E. and N. Game is plentiful.—In the southern part of the county, a sandstone of various hues from grey to reddish, and of different degrees of compactness, is the chief rock. Limestone is largely worked. Ironstone occurs both associated with limestone and also as bog iron ore, but it has not hitherto been worked. Coal is worked in the parishes of Sanquhar and Canobie. In the parish of Sanquhar at Wanlockhead, at the N.W. extremity of the county, galena, or lead ore, yielding from 74 to 80 per cent. of metal, is worked. These lead mines are the most extensive in Britain. From 6 to 12 ounces of silver per ton is also extracted from the ore. Gold occurs in quartz veins, or in the sands of rivulets, among the mountains around Wanlockhead. The only antimony mine in Scotland occurs at Glendinning, in the parish of Westkirk. The rocks of many of the hills are composed of greywacke, greenstone, trap, and basalt. The soil varies in different parts of the county, being in general light, or consisting of a rich loam in the southern parts. Alluvial soils of greater or lesser depth skirt the streams. Peat moss is abundant.—Estates are held either of the crown or of a subject superior, who may or may not have property in the county. In either of these cases estates may be entailed for an unlimited period. In the neighbourhood of the castle of Lochmaben there are possessions called "kindly tenures," held of the sovereign subject to a small annual payment to an officer appointed by the crown. Similar tenures occur in Orkney. Feu-holding, involving perpetuity of right and power of alienation, but subject to a fair annual rent, is confined chiefly to the burghs. Long leases of small plots of land for building purposes are common. Farms of arable land are let on leases of fifteen, nineteen, or twenty-one years, and sheep pasture farms on leases of nine or thirteen years.—During the past 100 years all the new improvements in agriculture and husbandry have been introduced. Black cattle,

at principally sheep, are pastured in the mountainous vision of the county. Pigs are reared in enormous umbers. The pork is cured and sent as bacon to ngland. The coasting trade is insignificant, compared ith the importance of the productions of the county. he chief exports are oxen, sheep, pigs, corn, wool, and ins. In the parish of Sanquhar, ginghams, Thibets, d tartans are woven, and coarse ginghams at Dum- ies and Annan.—Good roads traverse the county. he western turnpike from Carlisle to Glasgow tra- rses the county from Sarkbridge through Annan, umfries, Thornhill, and Sanquhar, and the eastern rough Ecclefechan, Lockerby, and Beattock. The umfries and Edinburgh turnpike passes northward way of Moffat, the Carlisle and Edinburgh along e vales of the Esk and the Ewes, and the Dum- les and Ayr north-westward through Dunscore and encairn. The Caledonian railway passes down the lley of the Annan, and thence to the head of the lway Firth, with stations at Beattock, Wamphray, nwoodie, Nethercleugh, Lockerby, Ecclefechan, Kir- bridge, Kirkpatrick, and Gretna; and the Glasgow d South-Western railway traverses the county down valley of the Nith to a junction with the Cale- nian railway near Gretna, with stations at Kirk- nnel, Sanquhar, Carronbridge, Thornhill, Closeburn, ldgirth, Holywood, Dumfries, Ruthwell, Cummer- es, Annan, and Dornock.—The royal burghs in umfriesshire are Dumfries, Annan, Lochmaben, and nquhar. The burghs of barony are Moffat, Lockerby, ngholm, Eccle fechan, Thornhill, and Minnihive. his county originally comprehended, in addition to its n territory, the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and in reign of William I. was placed under a sheriff. om the reign of David I. to that of Robert Bruce the nty consisted strictly of the sheriffship of Nithsdale, stewartry of Annandale, and the regality of Eskdale. he present jurisdiction of the county was assumed by Act of Parliament passed in the 20th of George II. he county town is Dumfries. The sheriff court for county and the commissary court are held there ery Tuesday and Friday during session, the sheriff all debt court every Friday during session, and on dinary court days during vacations. The justice of ace small debt court is held every Monday. The erif small debt courts are held at Annan, Langholm, ckerby, Moffat, Thornhill, and Sanquhar. The nty returns one member to parliament. Population 1851, 78,149; in 1861, 75,904.—The synod of Dum- es not only includes the whole county, but extends yond its limits. It includes the presbyteries of umfries, Lochmaben, Annan, Penpont, and Langholm, hich are themselves composed of 46 parishes. The aces of worship in the county are divided between the tablished Church, Free Church, United Presbyterians, formed Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Independents, ptists, Wesleyan Methodists, Evangelical Union, d Roman Catholics.—This county, during the wars Bruce and Baliol, was exposed to the most harassing uggles of those competitors for the crown, the baronial ssessions of Bruce being in Annandale, and those of liol in Nithsdale. From being situated on the border, til the union of the English and Scottish crowns s county was constantly exposed to hostile incursions. he remains of the Romans are numerous, the county ving many vestiges of fortifications and their con- ting roads, which traversed the county in a north- sterly direction. There occur also Druidical and nastic remains in various places. The principal cient castles are those of Caerlaverock, Torthorwald, oseburn, Morton, and Sanquhar, in Nithsdale; Achin- s, Hoddam, Comlongan, and Lochwood, in Annan- e; and Wauchope and Langholm in Eskdale.

DUMFRIES, a par. in the district of Nithsdale, in the of Dumfries, Scotland. It includes the royal burgh Dumfries, the vils. of Georgetown, Gaston, Lochar- ggs, and Lochthorn, and part of the vil. of Kelton. is bounded on the W. by the co. of Kirkcudbright, d on the other sides by the pars. of Caerlaverock, Torthorwald, Tinwald, Kirkmahoe, and Holywood. It extends 8 miles in length in a southward direction, with an extreme breadth of 3 miles. The surface is for the most part flat, the parish being part of a level plain, surrounded on the W., N., and E. by well-wooded and picturesque hills. The Nith constitutes the western boundary, and the Lochar separates the parish from Tinwald and Torthorwald. The soil in the northern and western parts is a reddish earth, in the southern section it is a clay, and the eastern part is a strip of Lochar Moss, much of which is, however, reclaimed. Plantations, gardens, nursery-grounds, and mansions surround the town on all sides. The Black and Sand lochs add to the scenery of the parish, and when frozen are much frequented by curlers. There are several quarries of red sandstone and salmon fisheries of considerable value. A chalybeate spring on the farm of Fountainbleau is much resorted to by invalids. This par. is the seat both of a presb. and of a synod. The present church was built in 1745, when the old church of St. Michael was taken down. A second church, called the New church, was erected in 1727, and a third in 1838. The crown is the pat. both of St. Michael's and of the New Church. The minister of the former has a stipend of £332, and the minister of the latter, £232. There are also a Free church, three United Presbyterian churches, a Reformed Presbyterian church, and chapels belonging to the Episcopalians, the Independents, the Wesleyan Methodists, the Roman Catholics, and the Baptists. There are four endowed schools, under the patronage of the magistrates, which are united under the name of the Dumfries Academy, and in which Greek, Latin, French, English, mathematics, arithmetic, &c., are taught.

DUMFRIES, the county, assize, and sessions town of the co. of Dumfries, Scotland. It is situated on a slight elevation on the E. bank of the Nith, about 9 miles above its junction with the Solway Firth, 33 miles N.W. of Carlisle, 60 S.E. of Ayr, and some 70 miles distant from Edinburgh and Glasgow. It is the metropolis of the S.W. of Scotland, and is a place of great antiquity, elegance, and importance, being a royal burgh, bonding port, and the seat of a presbytery and of a synod. The town is built of a dark-coloured freestone, and pleases the eye by the picturesque manner in which the houses are located along the river. The suburb of Maxwelltown on the W., or Kirkcudbright side of the river, appears to the eye to be part of Dumfries, and adds to the features of the latter town. Two bridges connect these two towns, but only the more northern, built in 1794, is available for carriages. The older, consisting of six arches, was built in the 13th century. The streets are clean, well paved, and lighted with gas. Among the principal buildings are the county gaol, built in 1807; the county court house, which was originally the tabernacle, built by the Haldanes during their missionary operations in Scotland; the town council chamber, in the middle of the High-street, and surmounted by the mid-steeple, built by Inigo Jones. In the middle of Queensberry-square, in which the weekly market is held, there is a Doric column, erected in 1780, to the memory of Charles Duke of Queensberry. Opposite the council chamber is the trades' hall. There are assembly-rooms and a high school. The Crichton Royal Institution is a large and handsome asylum, founded by the bequest of upwards of £100,000 by the late Dr. Crichton of Friars' Carse. The Dumfries and Galloway Royal Infirmary, founded in 1776, and maintained by contributions of various sorts from the counties of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigton, is a commodious structure, and has greatly benefited the district. The Commercial Inn, on the S. side of the High-street, was the head-quarters of Prince Charles Edward Stuart in December, 1745, on his retreat from England. The poet Burns died in a house of two stories in Burns-street, in 1796. It was purchased in 1850 by his son, Lieut.-Col. William Burns. The remains of the poet repose under a splendid mausoleum, erected in 1815 in the cemetery adjoining the old

parish church. That church, dedicated to St. Michael, and surmounted by a lofty spire, was built in 1745, and is situated at the S.E. end of the town. It is the most interesting ecclesiastical structure in Dumfries. The New church, built in 1727, is a fine edifice, surmounted by a spire, and is very conspicuous, as it occupies the northern extremity of the High-street. The *quoad sacra* parish church of St. Mary's is a fine building, with a spire supported by flying buttresses. Among the other ecclesiastical buildings in the burgh may be mentioned the Episcopalian chapel, the United Presbyterian church in Buccleuch-street, the Free church, and also the Reformed Presbyterian, the Independent, and the Roman Catholic places of worship.—There are many social, literary, educational, and religious institutions in the town. There are three weekly newspapers—the *Courier*, published on Tuesday, the *Standard* on Wednesday, and the *Herald* on Friday. Some of the meetings of the Royal Caledonian Hunt are held here, and there are annual races every autumn at Tinwald Downs. The part of Dumfries which extends from Sarkfoot to Kirkandrewsburn was, prior to 1834, greatly improved by the removal of obstructions and the erection of quays at various points, at an expense of about £20,000.—Its trade is chiefly coasting, the principal imports being iron, coal, timber, slate, wire, hemp, and tallow, and its exports live stock, wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, wool, and freestone. There are markets every Wednesday and Friday, the former being by far the larger. Great numbers of cattle and pigs are disposed of weekly, and also large quantities of pork from December to May. Large annual fairs for the sale of black cattle are held at Whitsunday and Martinmas, and in October and February for horses. The chief market is held in September, when great numbers of cattle change hands. During the droving season large sales of cattle for England are privately effected. Some 500 horses are disposed of at each of the horse fairs, and at that held in February some 30,000 or 40,000 hare-skins are sold. Among the manufactures may be mentioned hats, hosiery, shoes and clogs, or wooden-soled shoes, brewing, tanning, and basket making.—The facilities of communication in all directions are great, the Glasgow and South-Western railway affording the chief.—Dumfries is a very ancient royal burgh, and is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 19 councillors. The incorporated trades are the hammermen, squaremen, weavers, tailors, shoemakers, skinners, and butchers, who formerly had great influence in the town council. The yearly revenue of the burgh is about £1,400. It unites with Annan, Lochmaben, Sanquhar, and Kirkcudbright in sending a member to parliament, and Maxwelltown is included in its parliamentary boundaries. Besides its quarter sessions, the circuit justiciary court for the southern districts of Scotland is held here, and also the sheriff and small debt courts. Population of the parliamentary burgh in 1851, 13,166; in 1861, 14,024.—Dumfries appears to have existed as early as the 8th century. Its name, which signifies in Gaelic a hill covered with brushwood, probably points to its originally having been a fortress occupying the site of the castle which formerly stood at the north end of the High-street. In 1305 Robert Bruce slew, before the altar of the chapel of the monastery of Grey Friars of Dumfries, the Red Comyn, who opposed his claims to the throne, which he afterwards made good by the decisive battle of Bannockburn. The castle was taken by Edward I. after he had dethroned John Baliol, and was twice retaken by Bruce. During the troubles of the 17th and 18th centuries this town shared largely in the disasters which overspread the country. In 1745 the Pretender treated this burgh very severely, in consequence of the citizens having cut off part of his baggage at Lockerby.—Dumfries gave, in 1633, the title of Earl in the Scottish peerage to the ancient family of Crichton of Sanquhar. After passing to a member of the family of Dalrymple and son of the first Earl of Stair, it subsequently fell to John Stuart, eldest son of the Marquis of Bute, in which family it still remains, the present proprietor having by royal licence taken the name of Crichton.

DUMGREE, a quondam par. in the district of Annandale, in the co. of Dumfries, Scotland. The greater part of it was joined to Kirkpatrick-Juxta, and the remainder to Johnstone.

DUMMER, a par. in the Basingstoke div. of the lower half of the hund. of Birmondspit, in the co. of Southampton, 5 miles S.W. of Basingstoke, its post-town, and 13 N. of Winchester. The parish is hilly abounding in pleasant scenery. It is situated near the Basingstoke canal and the South-Western railway. There is an iron foundry. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £415, in the patron. of W. Adams, Esq. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, containing some monuments figures in brass and inscriptions. The charities are £1. per annum endowment for the school, and £8 for other purposes. Stephen Terry, Esq., is lord of the manor. Dummer House is the principal residence.

DUMORAN, a harbour in the bar. of Tyreragh, in the co. of Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, near Anghris Head.

DUMPFORD, a hund. in the rape of Chichester western div. of the co. of Sussex. It contains the pars. of Chithurst, Didling, Elsted, Harting, Rogate, Terwick, Treyford, and Trotton, comprising 22,490 acres.

DUMPTON, a hmlt. in the pars. of St. Lawrence and St. Peter, hund. of Ringslowe, lathe of St. Augustine, in the co. of Kent, 1 mile N. of Ramsgate. Hampton House is the principal residence.

DUN, a par. in the N.E. of the co. of Forfar, Scotland. It is bounded on the N. by Strickathrow and Logiepert, on the E. by the par. and basin of Montrose, on the S. by the South Esk, and on the W. by Brechin. Its figure is nearly square, with a length and breadth of about 4 miles. The surface is fertile, and flat towards the S. and E., from which it rises gently northward to the centre of the parish. The bed of Montrose basin has a muddy and disagreeable appearance at low water, and its waters, as well as those of the South Esk, are kept from overflowing the adjacent low lands by embankments. The river has a bridge of three arches, built in 1787, and abounds in salmon, trout, and other fish. The road between Montrose and Brechin, and also the Scottish North-Eastern railway, traverse the parish. There is a railway station at Bridge-of-Dun. The chief landowners are Erskine, of Dun, Carnegy, of Craigo, Cruickshank, of Langley Park, and Sir James Campbell, of Strickathrow. This par. is in the presb. of Brechin and synod of Angus and Mearns, and in the patron. of Erskine, of Dun. The minister has a stipend of £160.

DUN—for names with this prefix, see also Don.

DUNADRY, a post vil. in Nilteen Grange, in the bar. of Upper Antrim, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles E. of Antrim. It is a station on the Belfast and Northern Counties railway.

DUNAFF, a promontory, fishing and coastguard station, in the bar. of Innishowen, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It lies at the mouth of Lough Swilly.

DUNAGHY, a par. in the bar. of Kilconway, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 7 miles N. of Ballymena. It is situated on the river Ravel, at the foot of Carn Cormack. The surface is hilly and boggy. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Connor, val. £260, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built about the middle of last century. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Skerry. There is a Presbyterian meeting-house; also National, three Sunday, and five day schools. Raths and cairns are very numerous.

DUNALLY, a ruined castle in the bar. of Upper Ormond, in the co. of Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, near Silvermines. It stands on the ledge of a precipitous rock; a mountain stream dashing around on either side, and falling into the chasm beneath, forms a picturesque cascade. The Pritty family take the title of baron from Dunally.

DUNAMANAGH, a vil. in the par. of Donaghcady,

ar. of Strabane, in the co. of Tyrone, Ireland, 7 miles N.E. of Strathbane. It is pleasantly situated under the Mounterloney Mountains, and contains the parish church, chapel, and schools.

DUNAMARC and MIALLOCH, confluent streams alling into Bantry Bay, about a mile from that town, n the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. A cascade f 30 feet occurs at the mouth of the Dunamarc.

DUNAMASE-ROCK, in the bar. of Stradbally, in Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles N.E. f Stradbally. Its isolated position renders it a natural ort of great strength. On its summit are remains of a ortress which was a stronghold of O'Moore, Prince of eix. It changed hands several times since that period. n 1641 it was ceded to the royalists under Sir Charles oote, and was ultimately dismantled by Cromwell. The iew from the summit is extremely grand.

DUNAMON, a par. in the bar. of Ballymoe, in the s. of Galway and Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, reland, 5 miles W. of Roscommon. Athleague is its ost town. It is situated on the river Suck. The sur- ace, which is boggy, is traversed by the road from thleague to Ballymoe, and includes the hmlts. of Car- awkeel and Newtown. The living is a vic. in the dioc. f Elphin, val. with Ballinakill and Kilcroan, £157, in he patron. of the bishop. The church is of ancient undation. It was presented to the parish by the aulfields, and there are tombs to that family within it. he Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Kilbe- uet. There are two Sunday and three day schools. Donamon Castle is the manor-house and the seat of the aulfields. Limestone suitable for building is quar- ied here.

DUNANY, a par. in the bar. of Ferrard, in the co. of outh, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles N.E. of Dun- er, its post town. It lies near Dunaney Point on undalk Bay, and is a fishing village and chief coast- uard station. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of rmagh, val. with three others, £116, in the patron. of he Marquis of Drogheda. The church was built in 814, and from its elevated site serves as a landmark for hips. There are two day schools. Dunany House is he seat of the Bellinghams.

DUNAVERTY, a castle in the co. of Argyle, Scot- nd, 6 miles S. of Campbelltown. It is situated on a ock over the sea, and is chiefly celebrated as the strong- old to which Bruce retired with the lords of the isles, nd the scene of the massacre of Colkitto's party by General Leslie during the parliamentary war of the 17th entury.

DUNBAR, a par. and market town in the co. of Haddington, Scotland. The main portion of the par. xtends along the coast, and is bounded on the N. by he Firth of Forth, and on the other sides by the pars. f Innerwick, Spott, Stenton, Prestonkirk, and White- irk. It extends in a south-easterly direction about 8 miles, with a breadth of 4 miles. It includes the town f Dunbar, and the vils. of East and West Barns and elhaven. The interior is pleasing, and rises gradually o about 700 feet towards the Lammermoor hills on the S. The soil is partly clay and partly a light earth, and s eminently fertile. Red sandstone is abundant, and imestone is quarried. The Duke of Roxburgh, the Earl of Haddington, and Sir John Warrender, of ochend, are the most noted of the landed proprietors. The fishing on the coast is good. The North British ailway and the road from Edinburgh to London raverse the parish.—The par. is the seat of a presb. nd is in the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and n the patron. of the Duke of Roxburgh. There re two parish schools, and also a grammar school belonging to the burgh. There is a Free church, two United Presbyterian churches, and chapels belonging o the Baptists, Methodists, and Morrisonians.—The own of Dunbar is pleasantly situated on the coast at he mouth of the Firth of Forth, 28 miles E. of Edin- urgh, and 30 N.W. of Berwick. It is a royal burgh, nd consists of three streets running in a northerly irection, the chief of which is the High-street—a wide thoroughfare lined with modern houses, and terminated at its northern end by Dunbar House, formerly the residence of the Earl of Lauderdale, and now occupied as militia barracks. The harbours are at the N.E. end of the town, and the celebrated castle of Dunbar is situated at the N. end behind Dunbar House.—The parish church is situated on the S.E. environs of the town. It is built of a red stone, and the tower, 108 feet high, with the additional advantage of the elevated position of the building, serves as a landmark to seamen. Behind the pulpit is a magnificent monument of various coloured marbles, 12 feet broad at the base and 26 feet in height, erected in 1611 to George Home, Earl of Dunbar. This statesman was much esteemed by James VI., having successively filled the offices of High Treasurer of Scotland and Chancellor of the Exchequer in England. In 1606 he had sufficient interest with the Scottish parliament to obtain the passing of the Act for the restoration of bishops.—Dunbar Castle, which was demolished in 1567, is even in its ruins an object of great antiquarian interest. From its great strength and its position, situated on trap rocks which project into the sea, it was believed to be impregnable before the use of cannon. Being one of the strongest of the fortresses in the border counties its history is necessarily connected with that of the whole country. The noble family of Dunbar, to which it originally belonged, was founded by Cospatrick, the son of Maldred, the grandson on the mother's side of Uthred, prince of Northumberland. On the conquest of England by William the Conqueror, Cospatrick, along with other nobles, fled into Scotland, where Malcolm Canmore granted him the manor of Dunbar and other lands in the Merse and Lothian, from which he took the title of Earl of March. In 1296 the Castle of Dunbar surrendered to Edward I. after the defeat by the Earl of Warrenne of the Scottish army. On this occasion the Earl of Dunbar took part with the English, but his countess obtained possession of the castle and delivered it to the Scottish leaders. From this castle Edward II. escaped to England after the destruction of his army at Bannockburn. In 1377 the castle was besieged by the English under the Earls of Salisbury and Arundel, and defended by the Countess of Dunbar (commonly called Black Agnes) in the absence of her husband. At the end of the 14th century the Earl of Dunbar and March, from the possessions he inherited, became one of the most powerful of the Scottish nobles. In 1435 George the 11th earl visited the English court along with his son Patrick; this act awakened the jealousies of James I., who seized on the earldom and estates of Dunbar, which thus became vested in the crown. On the marriage of Margaret of England with the king of Scots in 1502 the earldom of Dunbar and lordship of Cockburnspath, with their dependencies, were assigned as the jointure of the Queen, but the Castle of Dunbar was expressly reserved by the king to himself. To this castle Mary Queen of Scots retired after the murder of Rizzio in 1565, and immediately issued a proclamation calling on her friends to meet her at Haddington. On the 19th of April the parliament conferred the captaincy of the Castle of Dunbar on James, Earl of Bothwell, who a few days after, on the Queen's return from Stirling, conducted her to this castle, thereby commencing the intimacy which terminated in his marriage with Mary on the 15th of May, 1567. In the following month Bothwell, after the surrender of the Queen at Musselborough to the associated lords, fled from this fortress by sea to Orkney, with which event the history of Dunbar Castle closes, as it was the same year ordered by parliament to be destroyed.—The town house is ancient. The assembly-rooms were erected in 1822. The old harbour is small. Victoria harbour, begun in 1844, is a fishing-boat harbour for 500 boats. It is intended to take advantage of the numerous rocks off the town for constructing a harbour of refuge, which is much needed on this coast.—In the 16th and 17th centuries Dunbar was much frequented by the Dutch, as well as the Scotch, for the herring fishery. The trade of the

town has fluctuated greatly at different times. At present white and herring fisheries employ a considerable number of the inhabitants. Here are also several breweries; extensive brick and tile works, paper mills, flour mills, and agricultural implement and cement works; there is also an iron foundry. The malt made here has long been celebrated.—A small debt circuit court is held on the third Tuesday of February, April, June, August, October, and December. The municipal government of Dunbar consists of 12 councillors, from whom are elected a provost, 3 bailies, and a treasurer. The jurisdiction of the magistrates extends over the whole royalty, the limits of which, however, are all defined. There are no incorporated trades, and the revenue of the burgh in 1863 was £1,425.—Besides the earldom of Dunbar, created in 1605 for George Home, of Manderstone, a viscountcy of Dunbar was created in 1620 in the family of Constable, and became dormant in 1721 on the decease of the fourth viscount.—Dunbar sends a member to parliament along with Haddington, North Berwick, Lauder, and Jedburgh. Population of the parliamentary burgh in 1851, 3,038; in 1861, 3,511. Houses in 1851, 405; in 1861, 428. Children at school between the ages of five and fifteen in 1861, 582.—The corn market is held every Tuesday, and there are fairs for hiring servants at Whitsunday and Martinmas.

DUNBARNEY, a par. in the co. of Perth, Scotland. It is bounded by the pars. of Perth, Rhynd, Abernethy, Dron, Forgandenny, and Forteirot. It contains the vils. of Kintillo and Bridge of Earn. The par. extends from E. to W. some 4 miles, with an average breadth of 1½ mile. The scenery is of great beauty, to which the river Earn, which intersects the parish, greatly contributes. The Ochil hills approach the southern bounds of the parish. The soil consists of clay and loam, and the surface is well cultivated. Whinstone and sandstone are quarried, and the mineral springs of Pitcaithly are much frequented. The chief landed proprietors are Sir Thomas Moncrieffe, Bart., Grant, of Kilgraston, Craigie, of Dunbarney, and Stoddart, of Ballendrick. The parish is traversed by the high road from Edinburgh to Perth, and also by the Perth branch of the Edinburgh and Northern railway, of which there is a station at Bridge of Earn. This par. is in the presb. of Perth and synod of Stirling and Perth, and in the patron. of Sir Thomas Moncrieffe, Bart. The minister has a stipend of £179. There are also a Free church and school.

DUNBARROW, a hill crowned with the remains of an ancient fort; it is a detached portion of the par. of Dunnichen, in the co. of Forfar, Scotland.

DUNBARTON. *See* DUMBARTON.

DUNBEATH, a vil. in the par. of Latheron, in the co. of Caithness, Scotland. It is situated 20 miles S.W. of Wick, and 7 N.E. of Berriedale. The water of Dunbeath flows into Dunbeath Bay, which is a fishing station. Dunbeath Castle overhangs the sea in the neighbourhood of the village.

DUNBEG. *See* DOONBEG, co. Clare.

DUNBELL, a par. in the bar. of Gowran, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Gowran. Bennett's Bridge is its post town. It lies along the eastern shore of the river Nore. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. with Burnchurch, £709, in the patron. of the crown. In the Roman Catholic arrangement the parish is united to Gowran.

DUNBIN, a par. in the bar. of Upper Dundalk, in the co. of Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Dundalk. Lurgan Green is its post town. The living is a suspended rect.

DUNBLANE, a par. and market town in the co. of Perth, Scotland. It is bounded by the pars. of Kilmadock, Lecropt, Logie, Blackford, Muthil, and Comrie, and extends E. and W. 9 miles, with a breadth of about 6 miles. It includes the town of Dunblane and the vils. of Greenloaning, Buttergask, Rottearn, Kinbuck, and Balhaldie. It is confined between the Ochil hills on the E., the Braes of Doune on the W., and the Grampians on the N., to which it owes the mildness, dryness, and general salubrity of its climate. The Allan flow for the most part in a southerly direction through th parish, and between the town of Dunblane and Brid of Allan presents many features of great beauty. Shee and cattle are pastured on the hills. Among th principal landed proprietors may be mentioned the Ea of Kinnoul, Sir James Campbell, Bart., Stirling Kippendavie, and Stirling of Keir. The principal seat are Kilbride Castle, Kippendavie House, and Keir Hous The battle of Sheriffmuir, to the N.E. of the town, wa fought on the 13th of November, 1715. The road fro Stirling to Crieff traverses the parish, and the Scotti Central railway has stations at Dunblane, Kinbuc and Greenloaning. This par. is the seat of a presb. i the synod of Perth and Stirling, and is in the patro of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £27 The chancel of Dunblane cathedral serves as the par church. Here is a Free church, also two Uni Presbyterian churches, and an Episcopalian chap The town of Dunblane stands on the road from Stirli to Crieff, 2 miles N. of Bridge of Allan, and 5 N. Stirling. It is pleasantly situated close to the rive Allan. The principal street runs parallel to the rive and ascends towards the cathedral, a venerable p rebuilt about 1240, and said to have been founded David I. in 1142. It contains the graves of Lady Ma garet Drummond, the mistress of James IV., and of he sisters Euphemia and Sibylla, who were poisoned i 1502. Dunblane is a burgh of barony in the baron of Cromlix, the superior of which is the Earl of Kinnoul Here the sheriff-substitute of the district of Weste Perth resides, and holds his court every Wedne during session. The Commissary Court is also he every Wednesday during session. The town has neith government nor property. The library, contained in building near the cathedral, originally belonged Robert Leighton, Bishop of Dunblane from 1662 1670, and afterwards Archbishop of Glasgow. Tw miles N. of the town are saline mineral springs, simil to those at Bridge of Allan. A market is held ever Thursday, and cattle fairs are held in March, May August, and November.

DUNBOE, or DRUMBOE, a par. in the bar Coleraine, in the co. of Londonderry, prov. of Ulste Ireland, 4 miles W. of Coleraine. Articlave is its p town. It is situated on the sea-coast and on the bank of the river Bann. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry, val. £690, in the patron. of the bishop. Th church is at Articlave; it was built in 1690 in pla of the old one destroyed by James II. after his def at the Boyne: its foundation, like numberless other of doubtful origin, has been attributed to St. Patrick. Her is a Roman Catholic chapel united to those of Aghadowe and Killowen; also two Presbyterian meeting-house and eight Sunday-schools. The London Hibernia Society aided five day schools, and there are oth National and day schools in the parish. Downh built by the late Earl of Bristol, occupies an eligib site on the beach; the grounds are elegantly laid ou and within them stands a handsome mausoleum. Near this mansion are the ruins of Duncruthin Abbey. A large basaltic mass is known as the Giant's Sconce.

DUNBOG, a par. in the district of Cupar, in the co of Fife, Scotland. It extends 4 miles in length, with an extreme breadth of 1½ mile, and touches the Tay only at one point, the rest of the par. being surrounded by the pars. of Flisk, Abdie, and Monimail. The greater part consists of two ridges of hill, running E. and W., and rising to the height of 500 feet, and of part of the valley lying between them. The chief landowner is the Earl of Zetland. This par. is in the presb. of Cupar and synod of Fife, and in the patron. the crown. The minister has a stipend of £226. The mansion of Dunbog belongs to the Earl of Zetland.

DUNBOY CASTLE, in the bar. of Bere, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, near Castletown. It stands on the shores of Bantry Bay. It belonged to the Sullivans, who placed a Spanish garrison within it. After a severe struggle, in which O'Sullivan was slain,

t was captured and dismantled by the English under Sir G. Carew in 1601.

DUNBOYNE, a bar. in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, bounded on the N. by Ratoath, on the E. by the co. of Dublin, on the S. by that of Kildare, and on the W. by Deece. It contains the pars. of Dunboyne and Kilbride, comprising about 16,782 acres. The general character of the surface is flat, and it is drained on the eastern boundaries by the Tolka rivulet.

DUNBOYNE, a par. in the bar. of Dunboyne, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 10 miles W.N.W. of Dublin by the Dublin and Meath line, on which it is a station. It contains Clonee, its post town, and is situated on the road from Dublin to Navan. This place formerly ranked as a borough, but was destroyed by the insurgents in 1798. Many of the inhabitants are straw plaiters. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Kilbride, £275, in the patron. of the crown. The church, which is ancient, was lately repaired by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Kilbride. There are four day schools. The dispensary is within the Dunshaughlin Poor-law Union. The seats are Courthill, Rusk, and some others. The Butlers, of Dunboyne Castle, now in ruins, take the title of baron from this place. A fair is held on the 9th July.

DUNBRODY AND ST. JAMES, a par. in the bar. of Shelbourne, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N. of Arthurstown. It is situated on Waterford Harbour. A ferry maintains the traffic with Passage on the opposite shore. The living is an impropriate cur. in the dioc. of Ferns, and is united to Rathroe, in the patron. and impropriation of Lord Templemore. In the Roman Catholic arrangement the parish is united to Horeswood. Dunbrody Abbey, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, was founded in 1182 by Hervey de Montmorency. This abbey, with the church, forms one of the finest ruins in the country, the latter is in the early English style, and was partly founded by Herlewen, Bishop of Leighlin, whose remains were deposited there in 1217. Some years ago a large metal seal, supposed to be the abbey seal, was picked up here. Dunbrody Castle, occupying the site of the ancient castle, is the seat of Lord Templemore.

DUNBULLOGE, a par. in the bars. of Cork and Barrymore, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles N. of Cork, its post town. The surface, which is mountainous and boggy, is drained on the S.E. by the river Glanmire. It includes the vil. of Carrignavar. The living is a chapel-of-ease in the dioc. of Cork, val. £346, in the patron. of the archdeacon of the dioc. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Templemichael and Rathcooney. There are three day schools and one Sunday-school. Carrignavar is the seat of the ancient family of M'Carthy, whose name is associated with many improvements in the village. The castle, built in 1616, of which there are few remains, is said to be the last in this province which was reduced by Cromwell. A plentiful supply of turf is obtained from the extensive bogs. Coal is believed to exist, and limestone and slate are quarried.

DUNCANNON, a vil. and post town in the par. of St. James and Dunbrody, bar. of Shelbourne, in the co. of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Fethard, on the road from thence to New Ross. It stands on a small indentation of Waterford Harbour, and has a fort, built by S. Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, commanding the entrance. It was surrendered to the English under General Preston, when held by Lord Edmond. James II. rested here after the battle of the Boyne, when retreating to France. There are two martello towers and two fixed lights. The town, which is rapidly increasing in importance, has an export trade in farm produce. An extensive oyster-bed has been discovered. There is a Roman Catholic chapel and schoolhouse. Duncannon gives title of viscount to Earl Bessborough.

DUNCANSBAY, a tnshp. in the par. of Canisbay, in the co. of Caithness Scotland. It is chiefly noteworthy for the neighbouring promontory of Duncansbay Head with its magnificent view and large number of seafowls. This promontory forms the north-eastern extremity of the mainland of Scotland, and is situated in 58° 38′ N. lat., and 3° 2′ W. long.

DUNCHIDIOCK, a par. in the hund. of Exminster, in the co. of Devon, 4 miles S.W. of Exeter, its post town and nearest railway station, and 7 N.W. of Moreton Hampstead, near the Plymouth road. The living is a rect. with Shillingford annexed, in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £121, in the patron. of Sir L. V. Palk, Bart. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was rebuilt in the latter part of the 17th century, and contains a monument to General L. Lawrence, 1775. There is a school supported by L. Palk, Esq. Dunchidiock House is the principal residence.

DUNCHURCH, a par. in the Rugby div. of the hund. of Knightlow, in the co. of Warwick, 4 miles S. of Rugby. It is situated on high ground near Dunsmoor, commanding an extensive view. It contains the hmlts. of Cawston, Thurlaston, and Toft. Nearly the whole of the parish is in the possession of the Duke of Buccleuch. It is a polling-place for the county, and a meet for the North Warwickshire hounds. The village contains some good houses and several inns. At its northern end is an obelisk, where formerly stood a stone cross. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £320, in the patron. of the Bishop of Lichfield. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure, with square tower and Norman porch. It contains some curious monuments, and anciently belonged to Pipewell Abbey. There are six schools which were founded and endowed in 1707 by Francis Boughton, who also left funds for apprenticing children. Other charities, including endowed almshouses, amount to about £145 per annum. There are nine fairs held in the course of the year.

DUNCLENT, a hmlt. in the par. of Kidderminster Foreign, in the co. of Worcester, close to Kidderminster.

DUNCORMICK, a par. and post town in the bar. of Bargy, in the co of Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles W. of Bridgetown. It is situated near the lough bearing its name, and on the road from Broadway to Fethard. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. £272, in the patron. of the bishop. A new church has lately been erected in the place of the ancient building. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Kilmannon. There are National and three other day schools and a police station. Petty sessions are held every month. Duncormick Castle is an old Roman ruin. Limestone is abundant.

DUNCOTE, a hmlt. in the par. of Greens-Norton, in the co. of Northampton, 2 miles N.W. of Towcester.

DUNCOW, a vil. in the par. of Kirkmahoe, in the co. of Dumfries, Scotland. It is situated on the road from Tinwald to Auldgirth Bridge, 5 miles N. of Dumfries.

DUNCRAGGAN, a hmlt. in the par. of Callander, in the co. of Perth, Scotland. It is situated near Callander and Loch Vennacher.

DUNCRIVIE, a vil. in the par. of Arngask, in the co. of Kinross, Scotland.

DUNCTON, a par. in the hund. of Rotherbridge, rape of Arundel, in the co. of Sussex, 3 miles S.W. of Petworth, its post town, and 11 N.E. of Chichester. The manor formerly belonged to the Percies, from whom it descended to the present owner, Lord Leconfield. There is a considerable tract of common. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £387, in the patron. of Lord Leconfield. The church is a small structure, with a single spire. The register commences in 1680. There is a parochial school. Some Roman remains were discovered a few years back.

DUNDALK, LOWER and UPPER, two bars. in the co. of Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, bounded on the N. by the co. of Armagh, on the N.E. by Carlingford Bay, on the S. by Dundalk Bay, and on the W. by the co. of Monaghan. Lower Dundalk contains the pars. of Ballyboys, Carlingford, and part of the pars. of Ballymascanlan and Castletown, and comprises 38,046 acres.

The towns and vils. are Carlingford, Bellagan, Ballinamaghery, Rathcor, and Whitestown. Upper Dundalk contains the pars. of Barronstown, Ballybarrack, Dundalk, Dunbin, Faughart, Haynestown, Haggardstown, Kane, Roch, Philipstown, and parts of Creggan, Inishkeen, and Louth, comprising 30,360 acres. The barony includes a considerable mountain range, and is traversed by the rivers Fane and Castletown.

DUNDALK, a par., parliamentary borough, and maritime town, locally situated in the hund. of the same name, in the co. of Louth, of which it is the county town. It is situated in 54° 1′ N. lat., and 6° 24′, W. long., at the mouth of the small river of Castletown, in Dundalk Bay. It has stations on the Irish North-Western and Dublin and Belfast Junction railways. The borough contains a population by the census return of 1861, of 10,404, and is governed by a bailiff and 16 burgesses, and returns one member to the imperial parliament.—It is a place of considerable antiquity. The earliest historical notice we possess occurs in 1180, when John de Courcy was defeated here, with great loss, by the Irish. In the reigns of Henry II. and Henry III. an Augustine Priory and Franciscan Friary were founded here; one tower, and some other slight traces, however, are all that now remain. For a short time this town was the residence of Edward Bruce, who was crowned here, and held his court here until the fatal battle in which he was slain. In the reign of Richard II. it was made a free borough, and in that of Henry IV. permission was granted to surround the town with walls. In 1560 it was besieged by the O'Nials, but was so valiantly defended that they abandoned their design. In 1649 it was compelled to surrender to Cromwell.—The town consists of two principal streets, about a mile in length, intersecting each other in the market square, and of several smaller streets; they contain some good shops and houses, but a large portion of the town is poor and wretched in the extreme. The southern entrance has been greatly improved by the erection of several handsome houses; at the northern extremity is a bridge over the Castletown river, connecting it with a small suburb on the opposite side; at the eastern end is a spacious cavalry barrack. The chief public buildings are the county court-house, exchange, infirmary, prison, guildhall, market-house, grammar and National schools, and the barracks. The streets are paved and lighted with gas. A literary society has been established; and there are two subscription newsrooms, and a good assembly-room. A hunt is supported, and races are occasionally held here. Petty sessions are held every Saturday; the assizes for the county and the quarter sessions are also held here. The chief architectural object of any pretension is the court-house, a handsome modern edifice; it is situated in the middle of the town, and contains two spacious and well-arranged courts, a chapel, a school, and a hospital. There are also three new banks, a gaol, and commercial building.—The manufactures of Dundalk are tobacco, soap, leather, and starch; the cambric manufacture was formerly carried on, but has now ceased. Timber, coal, iron, slate, grain, and cattle, which form the chief trade, are exported to Liverpool, and other British ports. The port and harbour have recently been greatly improved by widening and deepening the channel, and removing the bar at the mouth of the river, so that vessels drawing 16 feet of water can come up. A lighthouse, on the screw-pile principle has been erected at the bar.—The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Armagh, and in the gift of the lord primate and the Earl of Roden. The church is an elegant cruciform structure, with a double transept. There are three Roman Catholic chapels, a friary, a convent, a monastery, and also Presbyterian and Methodist meeting-houses. The chief schools are the endowed classical school, the Dundalk Institution, and the school of Erasmus Smith.—Near the town is a spring arched over with ancient masonry, called the Lady Well. On the plains of Ballynahatna are the remains of a Druidical temple partly enclosed by a curved rampart; and near this place is a circular fort, surrounded by a fosse and rampart, supposed to have been thrown up by the early inhabitants.—There are three newspapers in the town, the *Newry Examiner and Louth Advertiser*, the *Democrat*, and the *Dundalk and Newry Express*. Monday is market-day. Fairs are held on the third Wednesday in every month except May, when it is on the 17th.

DUNDEE, a par. in the co. of Forfar, Scotland. It consists of a main body and a detached district. The main portion is bounded on the S. by the Firth of Tay, on the W. by Liff, on the E. by Manifieth, and on the N. by the pars. of Liff, Mains, and Murroes, or Monikie. This portion measures from S.W. to N.E. 6 miles, with a breadth of from 1½ mile to 2 miles. The detached body is situated to the N.E. of the main portion, and is surrounded by the par. of Muirhouse on all sides except the W., which is bounded by Tealing. The surface of the main body rises gently northward from the firth until to the N. of the town, where it attains the height of about 500 feet in the hill called Dundee Law (from which there is a magnificent view in all directions), and the more western and lesser eminence of Balgay Hill. These slopes present a very beautiful appearance from the firth and the opposite shore. The soil in the S. of the parish is for the most part poor, while that in the eastern division is good. Here the estuary of the Tay varies in width from 1 mile to 2½ miles. There are large masses of porphyry on the lands of Balgay, and freestone is abundant in the detached district. The principal estates are Craigie, Claypotts, Pitkerro, Dichope, Clepington, Blackness, Baldovie, Drumgeith, Duntroon, and West-Ferry. There are great facilities of communication in all directions by land and by water. This par. is the seat of a presb. in the synod of Angus and Mearns. There are five parish churches, each with its minister, under the patron. of the town council. The first minister has a stipend of £320, and each of the others £275. There are also three chapels-of-ease—St. Andrew's, Chapelshade, and Wallacetown. The ministers of the two former of these have each a stipend of about £200. There are besides eleven Free churches, six United Presbyterians, four chapels belonging to the Independents, and four to the Baptists. There are also places of worship for the Reformed Presbyterians, the Original Secession, the Evangelicals, the Old Scottish Independents, the Glassites, the Wesleyan Methodists, the Primitive Methodists, the Christian Unionists, the Roman Catholics, and the Latter-Day Saints. The principal educational institutions are the English school, grammar school, and academy, which are united in the Seminary Buildings at the head of Reform-street. In these are taught the chief branches of a liberal education. Besides these there are many other schools, some of which have a deservedly high reputation.

DUNDEE, a royal burgh in the co. of Forfar, Scotland. This town is an extensive seaport and seat of manufacture, and is the third largest town in Scotland. It is situated for the most part in the par. of Dundee, but also partly in the par. of Liff and Benvie, in 56° 27′ N. lat., and 3° 2′ 55″ W. long., on the N. side of the Firth of Tay, 4 miles W. of Broughty Ferry, and 14 S. by W. of Forfar. The ground which Dundee occupies may be described as a strip extending along the Tay and rising gently to the northward towards Dundee Law and Balgay Hill. The town is irregularly built, and the chief streets extend W. and E. nearly 2 miles and are named Perth-road, Nethergate, High-street, Seagate, and the Croft. Nearly parallel to these streets there is another line to the northward of the former, and composed of the streets named Hawk-hill and Overgate, which last, after joining the High-street, passes eastward under the name of Cowgate. There is also a third line with a general north-westerly direction, extending three-quarters of a mile from the shore, and consisting of Castle-street, Murraygate, Wellgate, and Barnet-hill. The town is gradually extending northwards towards the acclivities in its rear. Many of the old streets are picturesque from their narrowness, and the absence

straight lines in their construction. The bustle and life also exhibited on the crowded quays, and the general opulence everywhere visible, add greatly to the interest which the surrounding beautiful landscape confers upon it. The High-street is the most important part of the town, and is a square 360 feet long by 100 broad. The houses are of freestone and lofty; and the townhall, with its spire 140 feet in height, ornaments the S. side of the square, while the trades'-hall is situated at the E. end, and the Luckenbooths closes up the W. end. The Cowgate, in which a large portion of the business of the town is carried on, and which served formerly as an exchange, has at its E. end the gate from which George Wishart preached during the plague in 1544. Some of the streets, such as Reform-street, are not inferior to some of the most admired in Edinburgh. Among the more remarkable of the public buildings may be mentioned the Exchange Coffee-room, at the S.E. corner of Castle-street; the public seminaries, at the N. of Reform-street; the barracks, enclosing the remains of Dudhope Castle, on an elevation at the foot of Dundee Law; the old custom-house, in Green Market-square, with the adjacent Victoria Arch, erected to commemorate the landing of Queen Victoria at Dundee, in September, 1844; the royal exchange, at the N. end of Panmure-street; the county prison and police buildings, at the S.W. angle of the public gardens; the new infirmary, founded in 1852, and stretching its magnificent frontage of 350 feet along the southern side of the heights of Tudhope; the lunatic asylum, about half a mile N. of the town; and the new custom-house, including also the excise-office, at the E. end of Dock-street. In 1863 it was resolved to erect the Albert Institute in Dundee, on ground opposite the Royal Exchange. The institution is intended to comprise a lecture-room, reading-rooms, library, museum, and a free library and museum for the working-classes should the Free Libraries Act be adopted. The cost was estimated at £20,000. The ecclesiastical edifices, however, here as elsewhere, constitute the most prominent architectural features of the town. Foremost among these is the tower, 156 feet in height, which stands at the W. end of the cruciform cathedral-like structure comprising the East, South, and Steeple churches, which were built in their present restored state after the fire which, in January, 1841, consumed the whole more ancient group. The churches are situated W. of the Luckenbooths, between the Overgate and the Nethergate. The original buildings included four churches, and had been subject to many additions and alterations in the course of ages. A magnificent view of the town and harbour is obtained from the top of the tower. All the other ancient ecclesiastical buildings have disappeared, and their successors, the modern edifices, as worthily supply their places as do the churches of any other town in Scotland. Among them may be mentioned St. Andrew's, on the N. side of the Cowgate; St. David's, in North Tay-street; Free St. Peter's, in Hawkhill; Free St. Paul's in the Nethergate; the United Presbyterian churches in Bell-street; Ward chapel, belonging to the Independents; the Episcopal churches of St. Paul's, at the head of the Seagate, and St. Mary Magdalene, in Blinshall-street; and the Roman Catholic church in Nethergate.—Much of the commercial prosperity of Dundee is owing to its magnificent docks, which stretch from Craig Pier on the W. to the shipbuilding yards on the E. They have all been formed, at an expense of more than £500,000, since 1815, when commissioners were first appointed by Act of Parliament for the improvement of the harbour. These improvements have been effected chiefly by deepening and widening the tide harbour, and by the construction of sea-walls and quays. There are four wet docks, one of them, made between 1815 and 1830, being named William IV.'s Dock, occupying a space of 8 acres, and having a graving dock annexed to it; the other, called Earl Grey's Dock, formed 1830 by enclosing a large part of the tide harbour. On the land immediately beside these works, space has also been gained for the erection of warehouses and for ship-building. The Firth of Tay is here about 2 miles broad, and the aforesaid docks, besides their commodiousness, have the additional advantage of being easily accessible from the depth of water at very reduced states of the tide; while the natural obstructions arising from sandbanks have been practically removed by being marked out by buoys.—Dundee has numerous public literary and charitable institutions, and two local banks, named the Dundee Banking Company and the Eastern Banking Company, besides branches of other Scottish banks.—The following newspapers are published: the *Dundee Advertiser* and the *Dundee Courier* daily; the *Northern Warder* on Tuesday and Friday; also the *People's Journal* and *Weekly News* weekly.—The chief manufactures are the working of iron and the construction of machinery; the refining of sugar, the making of kid gloves, hand cards and cards for wool, silk, cotton, and tow; ship-building, and lastly and principally the manufacture of flax-yarns and linen fabrics. The fabrics consist of Osnaburgs, duck, sheeting, and coarse linens. Besides these linen-yarn, canvas, and cordage are largely made. This manufacture, which has sprung up since 1815, has increased in an unprecedented manner, there being about fifty steam spinning-mills and some ten power-loom factories, besides many establishments in which weaving is performed by hand labour. Linen goods to the value of nearly £2,000,000 are made yearly in Dundee. The foreign trade of the port of Dundee in 1853, inwards, comprised 658 vessels of about 130,000 tons, and outwards, of 407 vessels of 70,646 tons. The customs' duties in 1851 amounted to 63,342. The chief imports are flax hemp, timber, iron, tar, lime, coals, ashes, tallow, and whale blubber; and the principal exports are linen fabrics, linen-yarn, machinery, iron and steel, cotton and woollen goods, spirits, coals, fish, &c. By means of the Dundee, Perth, and London Shipping Company, the Tay and Tyne Shipping Company, the Dundee and Perth Steam Packet Company, besides regular traders to Liverpool, Stockton, and Glasgow, abundant communication is had with the S. and W. Steamers ply at frequent intervals daily to Newport, once a day to Newburgh and Perth, and once a week to London. By rail Broughty Ferry, Arbroath, Newtyle, and Perth, and other places beyond, are easily accessible.—Dundee is governed by a provost and 4 bailies, a dean of guild, and a town council of 20 members. The magistrates exercise jurisdiction over the whole of the royalty, and take cognizance of all criminal cases within the burgh, and of debts to any amount. The jurisdiction of the sheriff-substitute is co-extensive with that of the magistrates within the royalty, and also extends over the landward part of the parishes. The magistrates and town council are the police commissioners under the General Police Act for Scotland passed in 1850. There are nine incorporated trades and three united trades, which possess funds chiefly employed in assisting decayed members. The town has endowments amounting to about £60,000 for charitable and educational purposes. The property of the town was estimated in 1853 at about £50,000, and consists of lands, churches, houses, and salmon fishings. The revenue in 1851 was about £5,600. Dundee, together with its suburb, sends one member to parliament. The population of the parliamentary burgh in 1851 was 78,931, and in 1861 90,424. Children at school in 1861, between the ages of 5 and 15, 11,698.—Dundee was anciently surrounded by walls, the names of the gates being still retained in the names of some of the streets. It was twice burned by Edward I., and again by the Duke of Lancaster in 1385. In the 16th century Dundee was the first of all the Scottish towns to renounce Popery, chiefly through the influence of James Haliburton, the Reformer. In the 17th century it was pillaged by General Monk.—Dundee claims many ancient sons and citizens, among whom may be mentioned Alexander Scrymgeour, the first of the hereditary constables of Dundee, and the friend of Wallace; Hector Boethius, the Scottish historian, Robert Pittilock, or Patullo, the first captain of the Scottish Guard under Charles VII. of France; James Halliburton, the

Reformer; Sir John Scrymgeour, slain in the battle of Marston Moor on the side of Charles I.; George Mackenzie, Lord Advocate, and founder of the Advocate's Library, in Edinburgh; George Yeaman, of Murie, who represented Dundee in the last of the Scottish parliaments; Robert Fergusson, the poet; and Admiral Duncan. The title of Viscount Dundee has been conferred on two different occasions, the first by Charles I. in 1641 on Sir John Scrymgeour, hereditary constable of the town and standard-bearer to the king; and the second in 1688 on Graham of Claverhouse.

DUNDERMOT, a grange in the bar. of Kilconway, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 7 miles N. of Ballymena. It is situated between the Ravel Water and the river Altakeeragh. There is a Presbyterian meeting-house. The principal village is Cloughmills. The seat called Springmount is within the grange. Here are remains of a Danish fort and fosse.

DUNDERROW, a par. in the bars. of East Muskerry, Kinalea, and Kinsale, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Kinsale, its post town. It lies along the N. bank of the river Bandon. The surface is boggy and mountainous. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cork, val. £375, in the patron. of J. E. Kearney, Esq. The church, though small, is an elegant structure, built in 1821 by the late Board of First Fruits. There is a marble monument in the churchyard. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Kinsale. There is a day school, and a dispensary within the Kinsale Poor-law Union. Kinsale was occupied by a party of Spanish troops in 1601, and the English forces took up a position on the Doon, from which the parish derives its name, but few traces of it are now visible. A castle formerly stood here belonging to the Roche family. Salmon are caught in the Bandon.

DUNDERRY, a vil. in the bar. of Upper Navan, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N. of Trim.

DUNDON, a tythg. in the par. of Compton Dundon, in the co. of Somerset, 2 miles N. of Somerton. It is situated at the foot of Dundon Hill, which is nearly 400 feet in height.

DUNDONALD, a par. in the bar. of Lower Castlereagh, in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Comber. It is a station on the Belfast and County Down railway. Belfast is its post town. The surface is hilly, but well cultivated. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Down, val. £206, in the patron. of S. Cleland, Esq. The church occupies the site of a more ancient building, and was erected in 1771. Here are a Presbyterian meeting-house and two day-schools. There are several seats, the principal of which is Storemont. Near the village is an extensive linen bleachery, and about a mile distant is a curious upright stone of unknown origin. There are two raths, one of which communicates with a neighbouring stream by means of a subterranean passage.

DUNDONALD, a par. in the district of Kyle, in the co. of Ayr, Scotland. It is a station on the Ayr fork of the Glasgow and South-Western, and on the Troon and Kilmarnock railways. It comprises the vils. of Dundonald, Troon, Old Slome, Thewalton, and Loans. A range of hills called Claven hills separate it into two equal parts. The soil is excellent and in a fine state of cultivation. Coal abounds here, and is greatly exported. Agriculture, mining, handloom weaving, ship-building, and commerce are also carried on. The living is in the presb. of Ayr. The minister's stipend is £257. Besides the parish church there are two chapels-of-ease, respectively at Troon and Fullarton; three Free churches, at Dundonald, Troon, and Fullarton; and an United Presbyterian church at Troon. There are Assembly's schools and a charity school at Fullarton, a female industrial school at Dundonald, two female schools at Troon, two Free Church schools, and four subscription schools. The chief object of attraction, however, is Dundonald Castle, now a magnificent ruin, and formerly the seat of the princes of the house of Stuart. The castle gives the name to the earldom in the family of Cochrane. Not far from this royal residence are the remains of an ancie ecclesiastical foundation, called "Our Lady Kirk Kyle." Here stands the house of Auchans, anciently t residence of the Wallaces of Dundonald. The princip landowners are the Duke of Portland, Sir Charles Fairl Boyle, of Shewalton, &c.

DUNDRAW-WITH-KELSICK, a tnshp. in the p of Bromfield, in the ward and co. of Cumberland, 3 mil N.W. of Wigton. It is situated on the river Weav and contains the hmlts. of Moor Row, Wheyrigg, a Waverbridge. Sir Wastel Brisco, Bart., is lord of th manor.

DUNDRENNAN, a vil. in the par. of Berwick, the co. of Kirkcudbright; Scotland, 2 miles from t Solway Frith, and 5 from Kirkcudbright. It is fin situated with charming views down the valley and acr Solway Frith. The chief and only object of note is famous ruin of the abbey founded in the 12th centu It was here that an asylum was offered to the Qu of Scots after her defeat at Langside.

DUNDRIDGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Bishop Waltham, in the co. of Hants, 1 mile N.E. of Bisho Waltham.

DUNDROICH, or the DRUID'S MOUNTAIN, peak rising above 2,000 feet, in the co. of Peebles, S land, a short distance from Eddlestone. It commands view of the whole country between the Cheviots and th Lothians.

DUNDROM, a hill and old fort in the bar. of Ballyadams, Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. I is the highest summit of the Boly hills. The view o the river Barrow and surrounding country is very fine.

DUNDRUM, a post town in the par. of Taney, bar of Rathdown, in the co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster Ireland, 4 miles S. of Dublin. It is a station on th Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford railway. It is prettily situated on a small stream which falls into the Dodd river, beneath the shelter of the Garrycastle and Threerock hills. It is much resorted to by invalids from th metropolis. Here is a dispensary and a Roman Cath chapel. The principal seat is Wickham, but there are numerous residences and villas. Here are the ruins of Dundrum Castle. Herds of goats browse on the adjacent hills, and supply the town with milk.

DUNDRUM, a vil. and post town, in the par. of Kilmegan, bar. of Upper Lecale, in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 7 miles S.W. of Downpatrick. It stands on Dundrum Bay, and is a coastguard station. The town, which has been much improved by the exertions of the Marquis of Downshire, is one of the principal fishing stations in the United Kingdom, and has become a favourite bathing-place. On the shore stand the ruins of the castle built by Sir John de Courcy, and held by the Knights Templars. After its destruction by Cromwell, the site came into the possession of its present owner, the Marquis of Downshire. Dundrum Bay extends from Dullisk Cove to St. John's Point, which has a lighthouse; the bay is dangerous to get out of, owing to the heavy sea caused by the meeting of the tides, and the sudden gusts from the neighbouring Mourne mountains. Near the Cow and Calf rocks, opposite the Tyrella watch-house, is the spot on which the *Great Britain* went ashore in September, 1846. She was bound for New York with a valuable cargo and near 200 passengers. A contrivance for preventing the sea from breaking over her having been constructed she was got off the following summer, but little injured. Dundrum House is the neighbouring seat. Bishop Smith was born here. Fairs are held on the 12th May and 10th October.

DUNDRUM, a vil. in the par. of Ballintempie, bar. of Lower Kilnamanagh, in the co. of Tipperary, prov of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles N.E. of Tipperary. It is a station on the Great Southern and Western railway. Dundrum House is the seat of Viscount Hawarden.

DUNDRY, a par. in the hund. of Chew, in the co. of Somerset, 5 miles S.W. of Bristol, its post town. It is situated under Dundry Beacon, upwards of 700 feet above the level of the sea, commanding a view of the

untry for many miles, including the Malvern, Welsh, nantock, and Wilts hills. It contains the tythgs. of ast and West Dundry and Littleton. Here are some arries of durable freestone. The living is a perpet. r. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £100, in the t of the Vicar of Chew Magna. The church, dedi- ted to St. Michael, is a stone structure partly modern. he tower is ancient and lofty, and may be seen many les distant. The register commences in 1560. The rochial charities produce about £26 per annum, of hich £7 is for the school. The Baptists have a chapel, d there is a National school for both sexes, and a nday-school. In the neighbourhood is a Druidical cle. The Rev. E. A. Ommanney is lord of the manor. fair is held on the 12th September for cattle and eep.

DUNDYVAN and NEW DUNDYVAN, two large nufacturing vils. in the par. of Old Monkland, in the of Lanark, Scotland. Here is an academy. The n-works, with nine smelting furnaces, form the only ject of importance.

DUNEANE, a par. in the bar. of Upper Toome, in co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 8 miles W. of Antrim. Toomebridge is its post town. It s at the northern extremity of Lough Neagh, between rivers Bann and Maine. It includes part of the igs-rocks range of hills. The living is a vic. in the c. of Connor, val. with Cranfield, £225, in the patron. the Marquis of Donegal. The church is an ancient ilding. Here are two Roman Catholic chapels, a sbyterian meeting-house, and eight Sunday-schools. e London Hibernian Society assisted five daily ools, and the National Board three. Raymond dge is the seat of Viscount O'Neill. In the neigh- rhood are remains of a camp in the form of a circle, led Ballydonnelly Camp.

DUNEANY, a par. in the bar. of West Offaly, in the of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles W. of ldare, its post town. The living is a vic. in the dioc. Kildare, val. with Lackagh, £265, in the patron. of bishop. In the Roman Catholic arrangement the . is united to Monasterevan. Here is a day school. ins of a castle and some traces of a church are seen e.

DUNEARN, a lofty basalt hill in the co. of Stirling, tland, near Burntisland. On the summit are remains a Roman station.

DUNEATON WATER rises in the co. of Lanark, tland, under Cairntable, and after a course of 20 es joins the river Clyde.

DUNFANAGHY, a post and market town in the . of Clondehorkey, bar. of Kilmacrenan, in the co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 15 miles N.W. Kilmacrenan. It is situated on the S. shore of nfanaghy Bay, on an inlet known as Sheephaven, nging to Stewart of Ardes. It is the head of a r-law Union, police station, chief coastguard station, petty sessions town. A bar crosses the mouth of the bour, which is dangerous at low water and during h winds. There is a convenient quay. A market is l once a week, and fairs on Whit Thursday, the 5th gust, 2nd October, and 17th November.

DUNFEENY. *See* DOONFEENY.

DUNFERMLINE, a district in the co. of Fife, Scot- nd, bounded on the S. by the Firth of Forth, E. by erkeithing, Aberdour, and Beath, N. by Kinross- re, and W. by Saline, Carnock, and Torryburn. It ntains an area of about 36 square miles. It is well ltivated, and being studded by gentlemen's seats, th their wooded grounds, enhances greatly the natural uty of the scenery. The coast, 2 miles in extent, is y rocky, with the bay and harbour of Limekilns in centre and those of Charlestown at its western ex- mity. The general surface is flat and uninteresting it approaches the burgh, when it rises in various uresque undulations. The principal hills are Craig- ar and the hill of Beath. The stream called the he, or Spital Burn, is the only one of importance. he various lochs, Town Loch, Black Loch, Lochfitty, and Lochgloe are the largest. Coal is here greatly worked and most abundant. Lord Elgin is the chief proprietor of these coal-fields. Iron, stone, and copper are also obtained. Here is the seat of a presb. in the synod of Fife. The principal landowners are the Earl of Elgin, Sir Peter Halket, Hunt of Pittencrieff, and Durie of Cragluscar.

DUNFERMLINE, a market town and royal borough, having separate jurisdiction, and locally situated in the district of Dunfermline, 16 miles from Edinburgh, in the co. of Fife, Scotland. It is a station on the Stirling and Dunfermline and Edinburgh and Northern railways. It is situated on an eminence of considerable extent, having an elevation of 356 feet above the level of the sea, with the exception of that part of the burgh called the Nethertown, which is on a plain. It unites with Inverkeithing, Culross, South Queensferry, and Stirling in sending a member to parliament. Constituted a royal borough in 1588 by James VI., it is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a guild magistrate, a treasurer, 17 other councillors, and a town clerk. This place was for a long time a burgh of regality holding of the monks. Here, in 1303, Edward I. of England received the submission of many Scottish barons who had opposed his progress through the realm in 1296. In 1385 it was visited by Richard II. In 1581 the first national covenant of Scotland was subscribed here by James VI. It was the birthplace of his eldest daughter, afterwards Queen of Bohemia, and of Charles I. A fire broke out in 1624 which devastated the town, reducing the inhabitants to such poverty as to compel them to supplicate aid of the kingdom. It was here that Charles II. subscribed the famous Dunfermline Declaration. The chief object of interest of which the town boasts are the ruins of the once famous abbey of the Benedictines, founded about 1070, raised to an abbey in 1124, and finally destroyed in 1560. The western principal entrance is by a handsome doorway in Norman style, and above it a fine pointed window, divided by mullions and transoms. The roof is supported by a double row of magnificent Norman pillars, separating the body of the nave from the north and south aisles. The outside is surmounted by two heavy towers, one having a spire. Near the church are the ruins of the refectory, containing one of the finest pointed windows in Scotland. The abbey church was long the place of interment of the Scottish kings and of many of Scotland's great nobles. What was formerly the choir of the ancient is now the site of the new abbey or parish church, under the pulpit of which rests the body of King Robert the Bruce. Of the other churches, may be mentioned, St. Andrew's Church, North Church, Queen Anne-street Church, St. Margaret's, Gillespie, and three Free churches. There are also an Independent chapel, an Irvingite meeting-house, an English Baptist chapel, and an Episcopalian chapel. The Roman Catholics meet in a hall. There is no parochial school, but numerous other schools of high character abound. Of these are the High school, the Rolland or Priory-lane school, the Maclean schools, the Queen Anne Place schools, the Episcopal school, and Free Church schools. The chief public buildings are the guildhall, public offices, prison, poorhouse, two halls for public meetings, libraries, and masonic lodges. Few places possess greater attractions both for antiquarians and lovers of scenery. The view of Pittencrieff Glen, where are the mansion of Pittencrieff and the remains of a tower called Malcolm's Tower, formerly the seat of Malcolm Canmore, king of Scotland, can scarcely be surpassed. Dunfermline is the centre of a great manufacture in table linens and other like fabrics. Here are also weaving factories, a tannery, dye works, iron foundries, breweries, &c. Two miles S.E. from the town is a large stone called St. Margaret's Stone, where Margaret, the sister of Edgar Atheling, is said to have rested on her flight to Scotland. Near the abbey are the ruins of a royal palace. The central pillar of an ancient cross which stood in the market-place is still preserved. Tuesday is market day. Fairs are held eight times a

year. The Rev. Peter Chalmers, of the Abbey Manse, is the author of an excellent and very fully illustrated Historical and Statistical Account of Dunfermline, in 2 vols., 8vo.

DUNFIELD, a hmlt. in the par. of Kempsford, in the co. of Gloucester, 2 miles S. of Fairford.

DUNFIERTH, a par. in the bar. of Carbury, in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles W. of Kilcock. Carbery is its post town. The surface is flat and boggy, and includes a portion of the Bog of Allen. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Kildare, val. with Castle-Carbery, £233, in the patron. of Viscount Haberton and the Hon. G. F. Cooley alternately. There are ruins of a church. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Ardkill, and there is one day school. Dunfierth House is the seat of Sir F. M'Donnell, Bart.

DUNGANNON, a bar. in the co. of Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, bounded on the N. by the co. of Londonderry, on the E. by Lough Neagh, on the S. by the Blackwater, and on the W. by the bars. of Strabane, Clogher, and Omagh. It is divided into three sections — lower, middle, and upper—containing the pars. of Ballyclog, Carnteel, Aghaloo, Clonoe, Donaghenry, Desertcreat, Drumglass, Donaghmore, Killeeshill, Kildress, Pomeroy, Tullyniskan, and parts of Artrea, Arboe, Ballinderry, Clonfeacle, Derryloran, Killyman, Lissan, and Tamlaght. The surface varies much in character. Among its productions are coal and greenstone. Numerous tributaries to the Blackwater intersect the interior.

DUNGANNON, an inland town and parliamentary borough in the par. of Drumglass, bar. of Dungannon, in the co. of Tyrone, province of Ulster, Ireland, 85 miles from Dublin. It is a station on the Portadown, Dungannon, and Omagh Junction railway. It contains, according to the census of 1861, a population of 3,886, inhabiting 728 houses. It is a place of great antiquity, having been the chief seat of the O'Nials, kings of Ulster, and earls of Tyrone from the earliest period of Irish history. Here was the site of an ancient fortress which played a conspicuous part in the wars of the O'Nials, and was finally destroyed by the parliamentary forces in 1641. A Franciscan monastery was founded here in the reign of Henry VII., which flourished till the time of the Reformation. The town is beautifully situated on the slope of a hill, about three miles from the S. shore of Lough Neagh, and is sheltered on the W. by a lofty range of hills. It is spacious and well built, and consists of a square and four principal streets. Among its public buildings are the court-house, bridewell, market-house, savings-bank, union workhouse, temperance hall, fever hospital, and Dungannon Institute. Besides the parish church, a handsome edifice with a lofty octagonal spire, there is a Roman Catholic chapel, two Presbyterian chapels, and Methodist meeting-houses. It possesses an endowed school and a school supported by the Earl and Countess of Ranfurley. The Royal College was founded in 1628, and is well and airily situated, comprising 9 acres, presented by Primate Robinson to the establishment. The borough returns one member to parliament. The manufactures are principally linen and coarse earthenware: some little trade is done in grain and flax. The Drumglass and Coal Island collieries are in the neighbourhood. Here are the head-quarters of a constabulary district. The town gives the title of Viscount to the family of Hill-Trevor. The presbytery of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland has its meetings in Dungannon. Market days are Monday and Thursday. A fair is held on the first Thursday of every month. It is a sessions town and head of a Poor-law Union.

DUNGANSTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Arklow, in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Wicklow, its post-town. It is open to St. George's Channel on its eastern border, and a range of picturesque hills skirt it on the W. The new coast road from Arklow to Wicklow passes through it. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. £606, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church was enlarged by the late Board of First Fruits in 1821. There are two Roman Catholic chapels and seven daily schools. Part of this parish was detached to form Redcross. Dunganstown House is the seat of the Hoey family, and West Acton that of Colonel Acton. Here is an extensive nursery, containing many rare plants. Slate exists, but is not quarried. The place is noted for its butter. A coastguard station is in the vicinity. There are numerous raths, and vestiges of antique buildings.

DUNGARVAN, a par. in the bar. of Gowran, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S. of Gowran. Thomastown is its post town. It is situated on the road from Dublin to Waterford. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. £133, in the patron. of the crown. The church was built in 1812 by the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Gowran, Tascoffin, and Clarah. There are also a parish and two other day schools. Here is a police station. The remains of a castle are seen at Neiglam.

DUNGARVAN, a par., market, and post town in the bar. of Decies-without-Drum, in the co. of Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 28 miles S.W. of Waterford, and 21 from Clonmel, the nearest railway station. It is situated on Dungarvan Bay, and the soil is of good quality. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lismore, val. with Clonea, £437, in the patron. of the Duke of Devonshire. The church was built in 1831 by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits: its situation commands an imposing view of the harbour. There are three Roman Catholic chapels in the parish, a convent, Augustinian friary, and seventeen day schools. The chief seats are Cloncoscoran, Carriglea, Moonroe, Clonea, Bayview, Duckspool, and Hermitage. The town, which is a borough and subport to Waterford returning one member to parliament, stands on the river Colligan, directly opposite to Abbeyside, which is reached by a bridge and causeway built by the late Duke of Devonshire, lord of the manor, whose name is connected with numerous improvements. St. Garvan is said to have founded an abbey here in the 7th century, whence the name of the town. The town was surrendered to Henry II. by King Roderic, and King John threw a wall with towers round the place, of which there are yet some traces; he also built the castle, which with the manor came to the family of Devonshire after having passed through the hands of the Talbots, Desmonds, Thorntons, and Boyles. An Irish Act touching it was passed in 1463, an English Act in the 4th and 26th of Henry VIII.: part of the castle is now used as a barrack. Dungarvan was incorporated by James I., and before the Union sent two members to the Irish parliament: it was governed by a sovereign and twelve burgesses. In 1641, it became the scene of numerous struggles; and was ultimately reduced by Cromwell in 1649, on his giving up the siege of Waterford. The town has a considerable trade and ling fishery, of about 500 boats. Here are constabulary and infantry barracks, bridewell, market-house, Inland Revenue and Stamp offices, two banks, coastguard station, dispensary, and post-office savings-bank. Quarter sessions are held, and a manor and seneschals' court every three weeks; petty sessions every Saturday. It is the head of a Poor-law Union, and has a workhouse. The harbour will admit vessels drawing 15 feet, and at the landing stages the depth is 14 feet. The recent improvements are the introduction of gas; telegraphic communication to Cork and Waterford; town and harbour commissioners; a life-boat station; appliances for Fitzroy signals, and a lighthouse. There is no railroad. On the W. side of the town is Cromwell's Mount, said to have been thrown up by him during his attack upon the place; and at Abbey-side are some ruins of a castle formerly of the McGraths, who founded an abbey in the 13th century in the vicinity; the ruins of which are still remaining, with a tomb to Donald McGrath. There is a chalybeate spring at Two-mile Bridge. Market days are Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs are held 7th February, 22nd June, 22nd August, and 8th November, and the second Wednesday in each month.

DUNGE-MARSH, in the hund. of Langport, lathe of Shepway, in the co. of Kent. It is situated near Dungeness, and contains Lydd, a member of Romney cinque port. Dungeness, a shingly point in the channel, is near the martello tower coastguard station. Here is a light 92 feet high, which may be seen 14 miles; it was erected in 1792.

DUNGIVEN, a par., post, and market town in the bar. of Keenaght, in the co. of Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 16 miles S.E. of Londonderry, and 132 from Dublin. The surface is extremely wild and mountainous, rising 153 feet above sea level at Benbradagh. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Derry, val. £232, in the patron of the Lessee of the Skinners' Company, to which a large portion of the parish belongs. The church is a handsome cruciform structure, built in 1817, chiefly by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There are two (united) Roman Catholic chapels, a Presbyterian meeting-house, four Sunday, and ten daily schools. The town is situated at the point where the Owenreagh and Owenbeg empty themselves into the river Roe, which is here crossed by a well-built stone bridge. It consists of one long street crossed by another, and contains a police station, market-house, dispensary, within the Newtownlimavaddy Poor-law Union. Petty sessions are held monthly, and a manor court every Thursday. Pellipar is the seat of R. Ogilby, Esq. On the summit of a rocky eminence on the river's bank are the picturesque ruins of an Augustinian abbey, founded in 1100, by Domnach O'Cahan. Within the abbey walls is a fine tomb, supposed to cover the remains of O'Cahan. The parish subsequently came into the possession of the Skinners' Company, who built a castle here, remains of which are still visible near the town. There are numerous ancient earthworks throughout the parish, also the basement of a round tower, and a perpendicular stone, said to be commemorative of a religious meeting held here, and attended by St. Columbkill, in 590. Spear heads, coins, &c., have been discovered. A very fine description of crystal is found among some of the mountains. Basaltic rock and good building stone are obtainable. Saturday is market day. Fairs are held on the 25th May and October, and on the second Tuesday in every other month.

DUNGLASS, a hmlt. in the par. of Old Kilpatrick, in the co. of Dumbarton, Scotland. Here are the ruins of an old castle, situated on a small rocky promontory, almost surrounded by the Clyde, and formerly the messuage of the barony of Colquhoun. It was anciently a Roman station, and is supposed to have been the terminus of Antoninus's Wall. On the rock is an obelisk to the memory of Henry Bell, the father of steam navigation.

DUNGLEDDY, a hund. in the co. of Pembroke; contains the pars. of Ambleston, Bletherston, Boulston, Clarbeston, Crinow, Llan-y-cefn, Llanwhaden, Llys-y fran, New Moat, Rudbaxton, Slebeck, Spittal, Uzmaston, East Walton, Wistonborough, and parts of Cilymaenllwyd, Llandewy-Velfry, Llandissilion, Llangan, Llanfallteg, and Prendergast. It gives name to a deanery in the diocese of St. David's.

DUNGLOW, or DUNGLOUR, a postal vil. in the par. of Templecrown, bar. of Boylagh, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 20 miles W. of Letterkenny. It lies at the innermost part of a bay situated on the S.E. of the Isle of Arran. It is a petty sessions town, and contains a police station, dispensary, parish church, Roman Catholic chapel, and market-house.

DUNGOURNEY, a par. in the bars. of Barrymore and Imokilly, co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles N. of Castlemartyr. Middleton is its post town. It stands on the stream which bears its name and flows into Cork harbour. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cloyne, val. £510, in the patron. of the representatives of the late E. Wilson, Esq. The church is a plain building, erected in 1800 by the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Clonmult and Mogeely. There are a National and a pay day school, also an agricultural school at Brookdale.

DUNGREE, formerly a par., now united with Johnston, in the co. of Renfrew, Scotland.

DUNGWORTH, a vil. in the par. of Bradfield, hund. of Theale, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles N.W. of Sheffield.

DUNHAM, or DUNHOLME, a par. in the South Clay div. of the wap. of Bassetlaw, in the co. of Nottingham, 2½ miles E. of the Tuxford station on the Great Northern line, and 15 N. of Newark, its post town. It is situated on the river Trent, across which there is a handsome iron bridge of five arches, built in 1832. Owing to the lowness of its situation it is frequently under water at the spring tides, when the inhabitants communicate by means of boats, almost every house having one. It was once a market town. The tnshp. of Ragnall is in this par. The living is a vic. with the curs. of Darlton and Ragnall annexed, in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £252, in the patron. of the Prebendary in the collegiate church of Southwell. The church is a small structure, with a tower in the Gothic style. The parochial charities produce about £7 per annum. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel, and there is a National school. John Angerstein, Esq., is lord of the manor. A fair is held on the 12th August for cattle.

DUNHAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Thornton, second div. of the hund. of Eddisbury, in the co. palatine of Chester, 5 miles S.W. of Frodsham.

DUNHAM, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Launditch, in the co. of Norfolk, 2 miles S. of Litcham, 5 N.E. of Swaffham, its post town, and 1 mile from the railway station at Little Dunham. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. Some fine Roman urns were discovered during the formation of the new road to Fransham. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £600, in the patron. of R. B. Humfrey, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient structure, considered to be a specimen of early Norman or Saxon architecture. It contains a font and piscina of antique workmanship. The parochial charities produce about £50 per annum. There are Baptist, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist meeting-houses; and also a National school. Dunham Hall is the principal residence.

DUNHAM, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Launditch, in the co. of Norfolk, 4 miles N.E. of Swaffham, its post town, and 9 W. of Dereham. It is a station on the Lynn and Dereham branch of the Great Eastern line. The land is chiefly arable. The subsoil, which is marl, abounds with pyrites and various fossils. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £451, in the patron. of the Rev. J. Nelson. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is an ancient structure in the Gothic style of architecture, with square tower and porch. The register commences in 1562. The parochial charities produce about £70 per annum. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. George Copeman, Esq., is lord of the manor. Dunham Lodge, the principal residence, was built in 1783; it commands extensive views, embracing Norwich Cathedral and the port of Lynn.

DUNHAM MASSEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Bowdon, hund. of Bucklow, in the co. palatine of Chester, 3 miles S.W. of Altrincham, and 10¾ from Manchester by the Manchester and Garston railway, on which it is a station. It is situated on a branch of the river Mersey and the Bridgwater canal, and contains the hmlts. of Dunham Town, Dunham Woodhouse, Oldfield, and Sinderland; the two last being the *Donehan* of Domesday Book. A castle was built here by the Masseys, but there are no remains of it. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £80, in the patron. of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington. The church is built in the form of a cross, with tower containing a peal of ten bells. It is dedicated to St. Margaret. The Baptists and Independents have each a chapel, and there is a National school for both sexes. The seat of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, called Dunham Massey, contains a valuable collection of paintings. The park is of great extent, beautifully laid out, and abounds with deer. In the neighbourhood various ancient remains, such as tumuli, urns, &c., have been found.

DUNHAM-ON-THE-HILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Thornton-le-Moor, second div. of the hund. of Eddisbury, in the co. palatine of Chester, 6 miles N.E. of Chester, and 4 S.W. of Frodsham, its post town. It is situated near the Bridgwater canal. The Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction railway passes through the township, and has a station within a short distance of the village. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The Earl of Shrewsbury is lord of the manor.

DUNHILL, or DONISLE, a par. in the bar. of Middlethird, in the co. of Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles S.E. of Kilmacthomas. Tramore is its post town. The parish lies open to St. George's Channel, and has a bold and imposing coast-line. The surface is boggy, and includes Anneston, a small watering and fishing vil. The living is united to Newcastle and Guilcagh, val. £102, in the patron. of the Marquis of Waterford. The church was built in 1819 by the late Board of First Fruits. There is also a chapel-of-ease in the parish. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Kane's Island. There are two day schools. Ruins exist of a castle, formerly of the La Poer family. In the vicinity are the ruins of the old church, in which was found the tomb of the Countess Donisle; it has since been removed to the Roman Catholic chapel. Clay-slate, slate, pudding-stone, and jaspar are among the geological characteristics of the locality.

DUNHOLM, a par. in the wap. of Lawress, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 3 miles W. of Snelland station on the Great Northern railway, and 6 N.E. of Lincoln, its post town. The village, which is small, is situated on the road from Lincoln to Market Rasen. At the E. end of the parish is a stream which runs from the Ancholine to the river Witham. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £98, in the patron. of the bishop, who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Chad, is an ancient structure, with embattled tower and three bells, and contains some curious monuments. The charities amount to £4 per annum. The register commences in 1582. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a church school.

DUNIE, a vil., coastguard station, and fort in the par. of Clonmany, bar. of Innishowen, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 6 miles N.W. of Buncrana. The inhabitants are chiefly fishermen.

DUNIPACE, a par. in the co. of Stirling, Scotland, 6 miles S. of Stirling. Its name is said to be derived from *dun* and *pax*, alluding to the two downs, or barrows, 60 feet high, on which Severus concluded peace with the Scots in 210. In 1301 Edward I. signed here the warrant for a truce with the Scots. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in the cotton-mills. The living is united with Larbert. The chief seats are Denovan, belonging to the Johnstones; Milton, to the Moreheads; and the ruins of the old castle called Torwood, where is Wallace's oak. In the vicinity is a Danish camp.

DUNIRA, a vil. in the co. of Perth, Scotland, 3 miles N.W. of Comrie. It is situated near Loch Earn.

DUNIRY, or DONEIRA, a par. in the bars. of Leitrim and Longford, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 8 miles N.W. of Portumna. Eyrecourt is its post town. It is situated at the foot of the Slieve Baughty mountains. The surface consists of good soil, which is drained on the E. by the Ballyahruel rivulet. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Clonfert, val. with Tynagh, £228, in the patron. of the Marquis of Clanricarde. There is a Roman Catholic chapel united to that of Ballinakill.

DUNISKY, a par. in the bar. of West Muskerry, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Macroom. Cork is its post town. It lies on the right bank of the river Lea. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cork, val. with St. Peter's, £523, in the patron. of the bishop. In the Roman Catholic arrangement the parish is united to that of Kilmichael. The nearest church is at Cannaway. Ruins of the church are seen on a neighbouring eminence.

DUNKANEELY. *See* DUNKINEELY, co. Donegal.

DUNKELD, a city, royal burgh, and market town, in the district and co. of Eastern Perth, Scotland, 15 miles from Perth by the Perth and Dunkeld branch of the Scottish North-Eastern railway, of which it is the terminus. The town consists of two streets; one opening on to the magnificent bridge which here crosses the river Tay. The great object of interest is the cathedral, standing at the upper end of the old street. It was erected about 1230. Dunkeld is a burgh of barony under the Duke of Athol, and received its charter constituting it a royal borough from Queen Anne in 1704. It is the capital of a judicial district of the county. Its trade and manufactures are unimportant. It is, however, a place of considerable transit, and greatly resorted to by summer visitors. The Duke of Athol is the chief landed proprietor. Dunkeld is famous for its woods, which are dense, and its trees luxuriant. Fairs are held four times a year.

DUNKELD, LITTLE, a par. in the co. of Perth, Scotland, containing upwards of twenty hmlts. or vils. The Tay runs along its margin over a distance of 13 miles, and is met here by the Bran. It is in the presb. of Dunkeld, and synod of Perth and Stirling. There are two churches, and two parochial, and five other schools. The arable and peopled districts are divided into three tracts, namely, Murthly, Bishopric, and Strathbran. Near here is the hill of Birnam. The chief wealth of the parish consists in its oak woods. At the base of Birnam are traces of a rude fortification, and a number of small cairns are in the neighbourhood. The chief landowners are the Duke of Athol. Sir W. Drummond Stewart, Stewart of Dalguise, and Campbell of Kinloch. The principal mansions in the parish are Murthly Castle, Dalguise House, Kinnaird House, Torwood House, and Birnam Lodge.

DUNKELLIN, a bar. in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. The bars. of Clare and Athenry bound it on the N., that of Loughrea on the E., that of Kiltartan on the S., and that of Galway, with the bay, on the W. It contains the pars. of Ballynacourty, Drumacoo, Killeely, Kilcolgan, Killeenavarra, Killeeneen, Killora, and Stradbally, and parts of Athenry, Ardrahan, Claregalway, Kilchreest, Kilconierin, Kilconickny, Killinan, Killegilleen, Lickerrig, and Oranmore, comprising 83,371 acres. The surface is beautifully varied. The Carnmacart is the chief stream. Dunkellin gives title of baron to the Marquis of Clanricarde.

DUNKERRIN, a par. and post town in the bar. of Clonlisk, King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4½ miles S.W. of Roscrea. It is situated on the Tipperary boundary. The surface consists of a good soil, with some mountain and bog. The par. is traversed by the road from Dublin to Limerick, and contains the vil. of Barna. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. with three others, £773, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a fine building, erected in 1818 by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Barna and Moneygall. There are three day schools. The principal seats are Busherstown, Frankfort Castle, Brooklaw, and some others. The castles of Rathmaveoge and Ballinakill are now in ruins.

DUNKERRON, a bar. in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is divided into North and South Dunkerron, and is bounded on the N. by Corkaguiney, on the E. by Glanerought and Magonihy, on the S.W. by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the W. by Iveragh. It contains the pars. of Kilcrohane, Knockane, Templenoe, and part of Killorglin and Aghadoe, comprising 171,155 acres. The surface is mountainous, and the locality is rich in scenery.

DUNKERRY BEACON, a hill in the co. of Somerset, 7 miles S.W. of Dunster. It rises to the height of 1,709 feet, and commands a fine view of the surrounding country.

DUNKERRY CAVE, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It is situated on the coast, a short distance to the W. of the Giant's Causeway. The entrance is between two walls of black basalt; it is 26

feet wide at this point, but gradually diminishes in width so as to prevent the exploration of its entire length. It doubtless penetrates to a considerable distance, as the noise of the water is frequently heard beneath the ground a mile inland. The entrance presents a striking appearance from the green conferva which clothe the side, and above high-water mark is a complete belt of marine plants.

DUNKERTON, a par. in the hund. of Wellow, in the co. of Somerset, 4 miles N.E. of Radstock, and 5 S.W. of Bath, its post town and nearest railway station. It is situated on the Kennet and Avon canal, and contains the hmlts. of Carlingcott and Tunley. The surface is hilly, and the high ground commands some extensive and interesting views. Coal exists, and several mines are worked. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £420, in the patron. of the Rev. F. Soden. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a stone structure, with tower and antique porch. The register commences in 1728. The Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have places of worship. There are a National and Sunday schools.

DUNKESWELL, a par. in the hund. of Hemyock, in the co. of Devon, 6 miles N. of Honiton, its post town, and 9 S.W. of Collumpton station. A Cistercian Abbey was founded here by William de Brewere, or Bruere, at the beginning of the 13th century, extensive remains of the buildings still exist. Its revenue at the Dissolution was estimated at £298 11*s.* 10*d.* The parish is situated among the Blackdown hills, and contains iron. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £42, in the patron. of Mrs. M. Graves. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient stone structure, with tower containing three bells. There is also a district church, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £50, in the patron. of Mrs. E. P. Simcoe. The church is situated at Dunkeswell Abbey, and is a handsome modern stone building, with stained-glass windows, tower, and organ. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There is a National school for both sexes, also a school supported by members of the Wolford family. Wolford Lodge is the principal residence, to which is attached a handsome chapel.

DUNKESWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Harewood, upper div. of the wap. of Claro, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 6 miles W. of Wetherby, and 9 N. of Leeds. It is situated on the river Wharfe, and contains the hmlt. of Harewood Bridge. The Earl of Harewood is lord of the manor.

DUNKETTLE, a hmlt. in the bar. and co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3¼ miles E. of Cork, by the Cork and Youghal and Queenstown direct line, on which it is a station.

DUNKINEELY, a post town in the par. of Killaghtee, bar. of Banagh, in the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles E. of Killybegs. It is situated about half a mile from Macswyne's Bay and Inver Bay. Here is the parish church, a Methodist meeting-house, two schools, and branch dispensary in the Glenties Poor-law Union. Fairs are held on the 1st January, the first Monday in February, March, and April, the 18th May, 3rd June, 1st July, 3rd August, 1st September, 16th October, 3rd November, and 1st December.

DUNKIRK, or DUNKIRK-VILLE, an ext. par. lib. in the hund. of Westgate, lathe of St. Augustine, in the co. of Kent, 4½ miles W. of Canterbury, and 4 S.E. of Faversham, its post town and railway station, on the London and Dover line. It is situated on the borders of Blean Forest, of which it was formerly a part. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £113, in the patron. of the archbishop. Christ Church is a flint structure, with tower, standing on a hill, from which the prospect is very extensive. It was built in 1849. Here is a National school for boys and girls. Lord Sondes is lord of the manor. Dunkirk used to be famous for the smuggling that was carried on there, and here the notorious Thoms, *alias* Sir William Courtenay, met with his death in 1838.

DUNKITT, a par. in the bar. of Ida, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N.E. of Mullinavat. Waterford is its post town. It is situated on the river Suir. The surface is rather hilly, and includes a small portion of Lough Cullen. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. with two others, £436, in the patron. of the crown. The church, situated at Gaulskill, was built in 1800 by the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is at Bigwood, and is united to those of Kilmacow and Mullinavat. There are four day schools in the union. The principal residences are Mullinabro', Dunkitt, and Killashy. Limestone is extensively quarried.

DUNKS-GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Wrotham, lathe of Aylesford, in the co. of Kent, 6 miles N.E. of Maidstone.

DUNLAPPIE, a par. now united with Strickathow, in the co. of Forfar, Scotland.

DUNLAVIN, a par., post and market town, in the bars. of Lower and Upper Talbotstown, in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 22 miles S.W. of Dublin. It lies near the sources of the rivers Liffey and Slaney, and has a good soil and hilly surface. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with four others, £447, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church was built in 1816 by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits, and by subscriptions. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Donard and Donaghmore. There is a Sunday-school and nine day schools. The town is situated on the borders of the cos. of Wicklow, Dublin, and Kildare. It contains a dispensary within the Baltinglass Poor-law Union, chief police station, and market-house, which last is a fine classical building, erected by Robert Tynte, to which family the town belongs. Petty sessions are held fortnightly. In 1798 the market-house was fortified for the protection of the inhabitants, who fled hither on the approach of the insurgents. Dean Swift was rector of this parish for some time. Danish raths exist here and at Milltown, also an ancient burial-place. Stone and slate are quarried. Wednesday is market day. Fairs are held on the 1st March, 19th May, second Friday in July, 21st August, third Tuesday in October, and 1st December.

DUNLEARY. *See* KINGSTOWN, co. Dublin.

DUNLECKNY, a par. in the bar. of East Idrone, in the co. of Carlow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Leighlinbridge. It contains Bagenalstown, its post town. It lies along the western bank of the river Barrow, and on the road from Carlow to Goresbridge, The communication with Waterford is facilitated by the Barrow navigation. There are quarries of limestone and granite, and starch is manufactured. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Leighlin, val. with another, £345, in the patron. of Sir A. Weldon, Bart. The parish has a small church. There is a Roman Catholic chapel included in the Roman Catholic district of Bagenalstown. There are also Wesleyan and Walkerite meeting-houses, and four National schools. The principal residences are Garry-hill House, and Dunleckny House. Here was formerly the seat of the Kavanaghs, kings of Leinster, who founded in 1300 a preceptory of Knights Templars, remains of which are still visible.

DUNLEER, a par. and post town in the bar. of Ferrard, in the co. of Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 38 miles from Dublin, and 5 S. of Castle Bellingham. It is situated on the river White, and is a station on the Dublin and Belfast Junction railway. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. with five others, £374, in the patron. of the crown. The church, which is an old building, has recently been enlarged The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Collin. There is a National school. The town, founded by the Legge family in 1671, was once a borough, and returned two members to the Irish parliament until the Union. It contains a chief police station and dispensary within the Ardee Poor-law Union. Some years ago the horn of a moose-deer was picked up near the town. There is no longer any market. Fairs are held once a month.

DUNLEWY, a lake in the bar. of Kilmacrenan, in

the co. of Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, near Lake Naeung. On its banks is Dunlewy House. Good marble is quarried in the vicinity.

DUNLEY, a hmlt. in the hund. of Mainsbridge, in the co. of Hants, 4 miles N.W. of Whitchurch.

DUNLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of King's Arley, in the co. of Worcester, 2 miles S.W. of Stourport.

DUNLICHTY, a par. now united with Daviot, co. Inverness.

DUNLOE-GAP, in the par. of Knockane, bar. of Dunkerrin, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, a mountain pass of peculiar grandeur lying between the Tomies and Magillicuddy's Reeks mountain, about 4 miles in length. The entrance, which opens between the Bull and Holly mountains, is a mere cleft. The almost perpendicular sides of the mountains cast a sombre hue and darkness over the entire scene, the effect of which is heightened by the inky appearance of a small lake which lies on the side of the approach. A branch of the Loe threads its way through the entire length of the ravine, over which two rustic bridges have been thrown. The farther end opens out into the valley of Commeduff, where is seen a red trout lake and a fine cascade, the waters of which supply neighbouring loughlets. "Kate Kearney" is described as having made this spot her retreat. Dunloe Castle stands near Laune Bridge, and appears to have been erected as a defence to the entrance of the defile. Near this spot is the cave in which the Ogham inscriptions were found in 1838.

DUNLOGHAN, an island off the mainland, between Mannin bay and Slyne head, in the bar. of Ballinahinch, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland.

DUNLOP, a par. in the districts of Cunninghame and Renfrew, upper ward, in the cos. of Ayr and Renfrew, Scotland, 7 miles N. of Kilmarnock. It is celebrated for its cheese, first made by Margaret Gilmour at the beginning of the last century. It is in the presb. of Irvine, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The stipend of the minister is £215. The living is in the patron. of the Earl of Eglinton. The church contains a monument to Hans Hamilton, once minister, and father of the first Earl Clanbrassil (now Lord Roden). There is also a Free church, an endowed and other schools. It was formerly a possession of the monks of Kilwinning. The parish is traversed by the road between Kilmarnock and Paisley, and is a short distance from the Glasgow and South-Western railway. A fair is held on the 12th November.

DUNLOY, a vil. in the par. of Finvoy, bar. of Kilconway, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Ballymoney. It is a station on the Belfast and Northern Counties railway. Fairs are held on the 15th February, May, August, and November.

DUNLUCE, LOWER and UPPER, bars. in the cos. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. The Atlantic bounds them on the N., the bar. of Glenarm on the E., that of Kilconway on the S., and the co. of Londonderry on the W. The area of Lower Dunluce is 30,591 acres, and that of Upper 52,814. The surface is hilly, and the coast bold with basaltic rock. The principal rivers are the Bann and the Bush. Lower Dunluce contains the pars. of Dunluce and Derrykeighan, and part of the pars. of Ballyrashane, Billy, and Ballywillin. Upper Dunluce contains part of Armoy, the pars. of Tullaghgore and Kilraghts, and part of Ballymoney, Killagan, Kildeligh, and Loughguile.

DUNLUCE, a par. in the bar. of Lower Dunluce and prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It adjoins at its north-eastern extremity the town of Bushmills, its post town, which is in the par. of Billy. Bushmills is a market town, situated about 1¼ mile from the Giant's Causeway. There is a spade manufactory in it and a distillery. The river Bush, which separates the pars. of Dunluce and Billy, is famous for its salmon fishery, and is much frequented in the season by anglers. There is also an extensive fishery carried on in the sea, at the mouth of the river, the salmon caught in which are sent chiefly to Liverpool. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Connor, val. £312, in the patron. of the bishop. The church of Dunluce was rebuilt on the site of a very ancient one in 1821, mainly through the exertions of the Rev. Charles Stewart, the then rector of the parish, aided by a gift and loan from the late Board of First Fruits. It is a handsome building, situated at the north-eastern extremity of the parish, and close to the town of Bushmills. On the walls of the interior of the church are several interesting monumental tablets, among which are—one to the memory of Sir William Hay Macnaghten, Bart., formerly envoy and minister at the court of Cabool, who was assassinated by the Affghans in 1841; and one to the memory of Lieutenant Macnaghten, R.A., who was killed in action at Waitara, New Zealand, in 1861. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Ballymoney. The Presbyterians have a meeting-house, and there are several daily schools and two Sunday-schools in the parish. Dunluce Castle is one of the most striking objects on the N. coast of Ireland. The ruins occupy the entire summit of a rock which rises 100 feet out of the sea, perfectly perpendicular on all its sides, and about 20 feet from the mainland, with which it is connected by an arch or wall about 14 inches in width. At the base of the cliff, on which the ruins of the castle stand, is a natural cave of considerable extent, open to the sea and at the land side. It consists of an arched apartment, the walls and roof of which are rude basalt. On the N. side of the castle is a gap in the battlements, caused by the falling of a piece of rock which supported the masonry, during a severe storm in 1639, when nine persons went down with the ruins into the raging surge below. On the E. side is a small chamber, called the Banshee's Tower, said to be the abode of Maw Roe, a fairy, who sweeps the room daily. This castle belonged to the Mac Quillans in the 15th century, from whom it came to the Mac Donalds. In 1585 Sorley Boy, lord of Dunluce, surrendered the castle to the Lord Deputy. In 1642 General Munroe seized this place from its owner, the Earl of Antrim. Dunluce gives title of viscount to the Earl of Antrim. The vil. of Portballintrae is situated in this parish, at the seaside, about a mile from the church. In front of it are a small bay and quay wall. There is a coastguard station at it, and in summer the place is resorted to by sea-bathers. It commands an extensive view both of sea and land. The chief landed proprietors in the parish are—Sir Edmund Workman Macnaghten, Bart., of Dundarave; John Montgomery, Esq., of Benvarden; Mrs. M'Naghten, of Ballyboggy; Henry Leslie, Esq., of Seaport Lodge; and Mrs. Hannay, of Ballylough. The coast scenery along the northern extremity of the parish, on the road from Bushmills to Portrush by the much-admired ruins of Dunluce Castle, is extensive and bold. The terminus of the Belfast and Northern Counties railway at Portrush is about 5 miles from Bushmills.

DUNMAHON, a par. in the bar. of Condons, Clangibbon and Fermoy, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles E. of Castletown-roche. It is situated on the river Funcheon. The living is an impropriate rect. in the dioc. of Cloyne. There is a church at Glantworth, about a mile distant. This parish formerly belonged to Fermoy Abbey. There are ruins of a castle.

DUNMAIL RAISE, or DUN-MEL-WRAYS, a pass under Helvellyn, 756 feet high, on the borders of Cumberland and Westmoreland. In the vicinity is a cairn which tradition points out as the spot where the Saxon king Edmund defeated the Britons.

DUNMALLET, a hill in the co. of Cumberland, commanding a fine view of Ulleswater. On its summit are the traces of a Roman camp.

DUNMANOGE, DUMNANOYSE, or MONMOHENNOCK, a par. in the bars. of Kilkea and Moone, in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles W. of Castledermot, its post town. It lies along the E. bank of the river Barrow. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with Castle-Dermot, £489, in the patron. of the archbishop. There is a Roman Catholic chapel at Levitstown, united to those of Dermot and Timolin, also a National school.

DUNMANUS BAY, in the bar. of W. Carbery, in

the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is 4 miles wide at the entrance, which lies between Sheepshead and Three-castle points. It penetrates about 16 miles inland, and has a depth ranging between 5 and 35 fathoms. There are one or two islands, four shoals, and several rocks. The Four-mile-water empties itself at the head of the bay. It affords good anchorage, but is little frequented, Bantry Bay being so near. Rosmore Castle stands at its head, and Dunmanus Castle, built by the Mahonies, and Dunbeacon Castle, are seen on the shores of the bay. There is a coastguard station near Dunmanus Point.

DUNMANWAY, a post and market town in the par. of Fanlobbus, bar. of E. Carbery, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 32 miles S.W. of Cork. It stands on the river Bandon, and is nearly enclosed by lofty and rugged hills. Here are a police station, bridewell, breweries, mills, and dispensary. There are also the parish church, Roman Catholic chapel, Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house, National and infant school. The town owes its foundation to Sir Richard Cox, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, temp. William III., who built the bridge, established the linen-weaving trade (since declined), and introduced many other improvements. Petty sessions are held occasionally. Dunmanus is the head of a Poor-law Union, and has a poor-house to accommodate 875 persons. Dunmanway House is the seat of the Cox family. In the neighbourhood is a small lake, in which Sir Richard Cox was drowned. There is a chalybeate spa near the Roman Catholic chapel. The Macarthys had formerly a castle here. A car runs to Bandon daily, which is a station on the Cork and Bandon line. There are also conveyances to Skibbereen and Bantry. Tuesday is market day. Fairs are held on the 4th May, first Tuesday in July, 16th September, and 26th November.

DUNMAUL, a rock in the par. of Ardclinis, bar. of Glenarm, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, near Glenarm. It stands on the coast, and presents to the sea a natural fortification of basaltic rock, 300 feet high, and curiously adapted for defence. Its summit is easily reached from the mainland. There are appearances of ramparts having existed at some early time.

DUNMORE, a par. in the bar. of Lower Navan, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Navan. Stackallen is its post town. It is situated on the banks of the Boyne. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Stackallen, £420, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. Dunmore Castle was built by Hugh de Lacy. In 1641 it was gained by the rebels, by virtue of a forged order from the Lords Justices.

DUNMORE, a bar. in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland; the cos. of Mayo and Roscommon bound it on the N., the bars. of Ballymoe and Tyaquin on the E., that of Clare on the S., and the co. of Mayo on the W. The surface is very hilly, containing a part of the Slievedeart mountains. There is a considerable proportion of bog and several minor loughs. The rivers Clare and Moyne effect the drainage. It contains the pars. of Addergoole, Kilconla, Kilbennan, and Liskeevy, and parts of Dunmore, Tuam, and Killererin, comprising 71,011 acres. Two townlands were transferred from this bar. to Ballymoe.

DUNMORE, a par., post, and market town in the bars. of Ballymoe and Dunmore, in the co. of Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 8 miles N.N.E. of Tuam, and 132 from Dublin. The surface is hilly, with some bog, and is drained by the river Clare. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Tuam, val. £511, in the patron. of the crown. Part of the old friary mentioned below has been converted into a church. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel, also a Sunday and nine daily schools. The town stands on the road from Tuam to Castlereagh, and though a market town, is but a place of small importance. Here are a police office, cavalry barracks, market-house, court-house, in which petty sessions are held fortnightly, and a dispensary within the Tuam Poor-law Union. An abbey is said to have flourished here, founded by St. Patrick; on its site an Augustinian friary was founded in 1425 by Walter de Birmingham, Lord Athenry. Birmingham Castle, a fine ruin in the vicinity, is the ancient seat of that family. Dunmore House is the residence of Sir George Shee, Bart. Other seats are Quarry-mount and Carintrilla. Sir W. and Sir G. Ouseley were both natives of this place. Mossop the tragedian was also born here. Monday and Thursday are market days. Fairs are held on the 1st January, 25th March, 29th May, 9th July, 15th August, 10th October, and 11th December.

DUNMORE, a par. in the bar. of Fassadinin, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Kilkenny, its post town. It is situated upon the river Nore, and near the South-Eastern railway. The surface is slightly hilly. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. £179, in the patron. of the crown. The church is about 200 years old, and was repaired by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and four day schools in the union. Dunmore Park is the seat of the Marquis of Ormond. Here is a very fine stalactite cave, containing two or three compartments, which has never been wholly explored. Limestone is quarried.

DUNMORE, a vil. in the par. of Airth, in the co. of Stirling, Scotland, 7 miles N. of Falkirk, and 8 from Stirling. The village is situated on the Firth of Forth, and contains an Episcopalian chapel. Dunmore Park belongs to the Earl of Dunmore, who takes his title from a hill of the same name in Atholl Forest. The Linlithgow and Stirlingshire hounds meet here.

DUNMORE, EAST, a post town in the par. of Killea, bar. of Gualtiere, in the co. of Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 8 miles S.E. of Waterford. It stands on the W. side of the entrance to Waterford Harbour, and is a favourite bathing-place and a subport to Waterford. This town was formerly a fishing hamlet, but has risen in importance, and become the packet station from Milford. A fine pier and basin were constructed here at an expense of £100,000, but the sand has been allowed to accumulate so as to render it almost useless. It is a coastguard station, and exhibits a red light with 11 miles range. Many of the inhabitants are fishermen. During the bathing season the visitors are numerous, and good hotels and residences are displacing the thatched cottages. There are numerous caves in the rocks hollowed out by the action of the sea. Here is a Druidical altar.

DUNMORE HEAD, in the bar. of Corkaquiny, co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is the most westerly part of Ireland, and is situated on the N. side of Dingle Bay, opposite the Blasquet islands. It is sometimes called "Mary Geerane's House.

DUNMOW, a hund. in the northern div. of the co. of Essex, is bounded on the N. by the hund. of Freshwell, on the E. by the hund. of Hinckford, on the S. by the hund. of Ongar, and on the W. by the hunds. of Uttlesford and Harlow. It contains the pars. of Athorp Roothing, Barnston, Berners Roothing, Broxted, Chickney, Good Easter, Great Canfield, Great Dunmow, Great Easton, High Easter, High Roothing, Little Dunmow, Leaden Roothing, Little Canfield, Little Easton, Margaret Roothing, Mashbury, Pleshey, Shellow-Bowells, Thaxted, Tilty, White Roothing, with the hmlts. of Morrell Roothing, Willingale Doe and Willingale Spain, comprising 54,670 acres.

DUNMOW, GREAT, a par. and small town in the hund. of Dunmow, in the co. of Essex, 9 miles W. of Braintree station on the Colchester line, 9 E. of Bishop Stortford station on the Cambridge line, and 36 from London. It is situated on the western bank of the river Chelmer, and is supposed to have been the Roman station *Cæsaromagus*. At the Conquest it was a royal manor, and is mentioned in Domesday survey as having been given to Hamo Dapifer. It was one of the manors given by Henry VIII. to his queen Katharine, as part of her jointure, and afterwards became the property of the Maynards of Easton Lodge. The town, which consists chiefly of two streets, was incorporated by Philip

and Mary, but the municipal institutions have long grown obsolete. There is a handsome market cross in the midst of the town. Formerly baize and blankets were extensively manufactured, but now the poorer inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of coarse cloth and sacking. It is a polling place for the county and a petty sessions town. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £421, in the patron. of the Bishop of Peterborough. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a commodious structure of great antiquity, having a peal of six bells and fine E. window. The arms of the Mortimer, Bohun, and other families are emblazoned on the porch. The Independents, Baptists, Roman Catholics, and Friends have places of worship. There are National and British schools, also a Diocesan Commercial school in connection with the Essex Board of Education. Dunmow Poor-law Union comprises twenty-six parishes, and extends over 116 miles. It is the head of a new County Court district and superintendent registry of like extent. Fairs are held on 6th May, and 8th and 9th November, the last for cattle. Dunmow Highwood is a meet for the Essex hounds.

DUNMOW, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Dunmow, in the co. of Essex, 2½ miles S.E. of Great Dunmow, and 37 from London. At the time of Domesday survey the manor belonged to Ralph Baynard. It is partly held by the tenure of giving a gammon of bacon to any married couple who a year and a day after their marriage would take a prescribed oath that neither had repented their union nor had had a quarrel. Before the Reformation the oath used to be administered and the bacon given by the prior of the convent, and since the ceremony has been occasionally performed at a court-baron before the steward of the manor. Six claimants only are recorded to have received the bacon between 1444 and 1751. They kneel on two sharp-pointed stones in the churchyard, where, after certain other rites, they take a quaint oath. The custom though dormant is not abolished. At Wichnor in Staffordshire there is a similar custom, where bacon and corn are given. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £72, in the patron. of the Rev. W. Toke. The church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, is part of the old priory founded by the sister of Ralph Baynard, in the early part of the 12th century. The windows on the S. side are in good preservation, and the tracings are considered very fine. The church contains effigies of the Fitz-Walters and a fine monument to the Hallet family. The alabaster figure of a lady is said to represent Matilda Fitz-Walter, mistress of Robin Hood. The register commences in 1540.

DUNMOYLAN, a par. in the bar. of Shanid, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 9 miles S.W. of Askeaton. Youghal is its post town. It lies on the road from Limerick to Tarbet. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Limerick, val. with Castlerobert, £141, in the patron. of the Earl of Cork. There are ruins of the old church and of a tower or fort.

DUNMURRAGHILL, a par. in the bars. of Ikeathy and Oughterany, in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Clane. Donadea is its post town. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Kildare, annexed to Cloncurry.

DUNMURRY, a post town in the par. of Drumbeg, bar. of Upper Belfast, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 5 miles S.W. of Belfast. It is a station on the Ulster and Portadown Junction railway. It is beautifully situated on the river Glenwater, at the foot of the Collin Mountain. This place was formerly the par. of Ballygoah. The river is crossed by two bridges. Here are large mills and a bleach green. The village, which is small, contains a Presbyterian meeting-house. Freestone and basalt are quarried. There are remains of an ancient wall, and a cairn is seen on the Collin Mountain.

DUNMURRY, a par. in the bar. of East Offaly, in the co. of Kildare, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N. of Kildare, its post town, on the road from thence to Rathangan. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Kildare, val. with Thomastown, £167, in the patron. of the Duke of Leinster. Dunmurry House is the neighbouring seat.

DUNNAMAGGAN, a par. in the bars. of Kells and Knocktopher, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles N.W. of Knocktopher, its post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. with Knocktopher, £510, in the patron. of the bishop. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel united to that of Kilmaganny, also a Sunday and two day schools.

DUNNAMANAGH, a post town in the par. of Donaghedy, bar. of Lower Strabane, in the co. of Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 7 miles N.E. of Strabane, on the road from thence to Dungiven. It stands at the foot of the Mounterloney mountains. Here are a police station, the parish church, schools, and a chapel. It was founded by the Drummond family.

DUNNERDALE, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkby Ireleth, hund. of Lonsdale North of the Sands, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 3 miles N. of Broughton. Ulverston is its post town. It is situated on the river Duddon, and is united with the township of Seathwaite, forming one chapelry for ecclesiastical purposes. There is a small stone church at Seathwaite. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £80, in the patron. of J. J. Rawlinson, Esq., of Duddon Hall, who is lord of the manor. There is a parochial school for both sexes.

DUNNET, a par. in the co. of Caithness, Scotland. It is in the presb. of Caithness and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. It has a ferry over Pentland Frith to the Orkneys. The village contains the parish church, a Free church, and schools. Near here is a promontory called Dunnet Head, on which is a lighthouse. Markets are held four times a year.

DUNNICHEN, a par. in the district and co. of Forfar, Scotland, 4 miles S.E. of Forfar. It consists of the three estates of Dunnichen, Dunbarrow, and Tulloes, and is watered by the river Finny, or Vinny. The land rises to an elevation of 720 feet at Dunnichen Hill. Here are traces of the British encampment called *Dun-Nechtan*, where Bridie, the Pictish chieftain, defeated Egfrid, King of Northumbria, in 685. In the village are a flax spinning-mil and several corn-mills; linen weaving is the chief occupation. This par. is in the presb. of Forfar, and synod of Angus and Mearns. The minister's stipend is £158, in the patron. of the crown. The church stands on the hill-side. There is an United Presbyterian church, Independent chapel, and non-parochial schools. Fairs are held every Wednesday in March.

DUNNING, a par. and market town, in the co. of Perth, Scotland, 4 miles S. of Perth. It is a station on the Scottish Central railway. The par. is watered by Dunning Water, a branch of the river Earn, and contains Newtown of Pitcairns, at the end of the Ochills. The town was burnt in 1715 by the Earl of Marr, so that most of the houses are modern. The land rises in places to the height of 1,000 feet above the sea, and consists chiefly of moorland and sheep-pasture. The par. is in the presb. of Auchterarder, and synod of Perth and Stirling. The minister's stipend is £240, in the patron. of the Earl of Kinnoul. The town contains the parish church, a Free church, two United Presbyterian churches, and schools. Here are corn-mills and woollen factory. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in weaving for Glasgow. Duneruib is the seat of Lord Rollo, who is the chief landowner. Market day is Wednesday. Fairs are held in May.

DUNNINGLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of West Ardsley, West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles N.E. of Dewsbury.

DUNNINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Salford Priors, Stratford div. of the hund. of Barlichway, in the co. of Warwick, 2 miles N. of Salford, and 2 S.W. of Alcester.

DUNNINGTON, a par. in the wap. of Ouse and Derwent, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles N. of Heslington, and 4½ E. of York, its post town. It is situated to the W. of the river Derwent, and contains

the tnshps. of Dunnington and Grimston. The high road from York to Stamford Bridge here separates the East from the North Riding. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of York, val. £349, in the patron. of Earl Brownlow. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient structure, with tower and stained-glass windows. The charities amount to £75, of which £62 is for church purposes. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and there is a National school for both sexes. Sir Edward Dodsworth, Bart., is lord of the manor.

DUNNINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Beeford, N. div. of the wap. of Holderness, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 4 miles N.W. of Hornsea, and 10 S.E. of Driffield station. Hull is its post town. Thomas R. Pierson is lord of the manor.

DUNNINGWORTH, a hmlt. in the par. of Tunstall, hund. of Plomesgate, in the co. of Suffolk, 6 miles N.E. of Woodbridge. This was formerly a distinct parish, but is now united to Tunstall. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Tunstall, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church is in ruins. A fair is held on the 11th August for horses.

DUNNOCKSHAW, a tnshp. in the par. of Whalley, higher div. of the hund. of Blackburn, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 3 miles S.W. of Burnley.

DUNNOTTAR, a par. on the coast of Kincardine, Scotland, 73½ miles from Perth, by the Perth and Aberdeen railway, which has a station at Stonehaven. This parish is watered by the river Carron, which falls into the North Sea at the village of Crawton. It is in the presb. of Fordoun, and synod of Angus and Mearns. The minister's stipend is £233, in the patron. of the crown. Here is the parish church and schools. The chief antiquity and only object which renders this place of any importance is Dunnottar Castle. It stands on a rock rising 160 feet above the sea, and forms one of the finest ruins in the kingdom. Occupying an extensive area, surrounded by embattled walls, and consisting of numerous towers, it resembles more a ruined town than a decayed fortress. The building now termed the chapel was once the parish church. This castle played an important part in Scotch history. In 1296 it was taken by Sir William Wallace, and in 1336 was fortified by Edward III. In the Civil War it was besieged by the Marquis of Montrose. During the Commonwealth it was selected as the strongest place to protect the regalia from the English army. It was besieged by Cromwell, and surrendered after a protracted resistance. In 1685 it was used as a state prison for Covenanters, who were thrust into a vault, called the "Whig's Vault." It was finally dismantled in 1715.

DUNOON AND KILMUN, a par. in the district of Cowal, in the co. of Argyle, Scotland, 8 miles N.W. of Greenock. It is a bathing-place on the Clyde, and includes the vil. of Kilmuir. It is considered one of the most ancient parishes in Scotland. The village is straggling, and extends at least 4 miles. Here are the ruins of the old Castle of Dunoon, granted by Bruce to the family of Argyle. The par. gives name to a presb. in the synod of Argyle, embracing 9 pars., and a Free Church district of 11 pars. The minister's stipend is £275, in the patron. of the Duke of Argyle. There are two National churches, three Free churches, two chapels-of-ease, an United Presbyterian church, three parochial and other schools. Abundant communication is afforded by the Clyde steamers touching at no less than eight points on its coast.

DUNQUIN, a par. in the bar. of Corkaquiny, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles S.W. of Dingle, its post town. It is situated at the head of a peninsula near Dunmore headland, and includes the Blasquet islands and Eagle Mountain. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. with Marhyn, £56, in the patron. of Lord Ventry. Public worship is held at the coastguard station. This parish is believed to be the most westerly point of Europe, and from its open position is subject to much boisterous weather, the heavy swell of the Atlantic breaking upon the rugged coast with great fury. It was here that part of the Armada was wrecked on its return voyage to Spain.

DUNRAN, a glen in the bar. of Newcastle, in the co. of Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. It is situated near Newtown-mount-Kennedy, and is a mountain pass of great beauty, leading to the Devil's Glen. It is picturesquely wooded, and the granite rocks on either side are most fantastic in their shapes. There are ruins of an ancient castle. Dunran Hill is 1,122 feet high. A mountain stream with two islets adds much to the beauty of this romantic spot.

DUNREGGAN, a vil. in the par. of Glencairn, in the co. of Dumfries, Scotland. It is situated near Minihive.

DUNRIDGE, or DRURIDGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Widdrington, E. div. of the ward of Morpeth, in the co. of Northumberland, 1 mile S.E. of Widdrington, and 8 N.E. of Morpeth. It is situated on the sea-coast.

DUNRIE, a vil. in the bar. of Innishowen, in the co. of Donegal, Ireland, 6 miles N.W. of Buncrana. It is a coastguard station, with a fort.

DUNROD, a par. now joined to that of Kirkcudbright, Scotland.

DUNROSSNESS, a par. in the South Shetland Islands, Scotland, situated near Fitful Head and Sumburgh Head Light. It is in the presb. of Lerwick, and synod of Orkney. The minister's stipend is £208, in the patron. of the Earl of Zetland. The par. comprises besides Dunrossness, Sandwick, Coningsburgh, and Fair Isle in Queendale Bay, where the admiral of the Spanish Armada was wrecked in 1589. There is a parish church, a Free church, Wesleyan and Methodist chapels, and schools. The soil is extremely barren, consisting of sandstone covered with moss. In some places iron-ore, copper, lead, and manganese have been discovered, but are not worked. In winter the lakes are frequented by swans, and eagles find shelter in the rocks. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the fisheries, or in snaring wild-fowl.

DUNSANY, a par. in the bar. of Skreen, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Dunshaughlin, its post town. It is situated on the road from thence to Bective Bridge. The surface consists of good land, and is traversed by a small stream falling into the Boyne. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Taragh, £439, in the patron. of the crown. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Kilmessan. There is a day school connected with the National Board, and another which enjoys the grant of a house and grounds from Lord Dunsany. Dunsany Castle was founded in the 12th century. It passed from the Cusack family to the Plunketts, to whom it gives the title of Baron Dunsany. Within the demesne are the ruins of a church.

DUNSBY, a par. in the wap. of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 4½ miles N.E. of Bourne, its post town and railway station on the Great Northern line, and 6 S.E. of Falkingham. It is situated close to Carr Dyke, which is here navigable. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £189, in the patron. of the Charterhouse, London, the governors of which are the lords of the manor. The church, which is dedicated to All Saints, is a stone structure, with tower containing two bells, and has a very ancient font and handsome stained-glass windows. There is a school with an endowment of £20 from the Charterhouse.

DUNSBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Brauncewell, wap. of Flaxwell, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 2 miles W. of Dorrington, and 5 N.W. of Sleaford. It was formerly a distinct parish, but is now united with Brauncewell. The living is a discharged rect., united, with the vic. of Alnwick, to the rect. of Brauncewell. There is no village, only a few scattered farmhouses.

DUNSCROFT, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Hatfield, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles S.W. of Thorne. There was formerly a small cell here to the abbey of Roche.

DUNSCORE, a par. in the district of Nithsdale, in the co. of Dumfries, Scotland, 4 miles S. of Minihive. It is situated on the river Cairn, between the rivers Urr and Nith. The Glasgow and South-Western railway passes near the E. end of the parish. Communication is also established by the road from Dumfries to Glasgow. The par. is in the presb. and synod of Dumfries. The minister's stipend is £171, in the patron. of the crown. In the village is the parish church, a Free church, United Presbyterian church and parochial schools. Adjoining the village is Ellisland, or Friar's Carse Farm, which belonged to Burns in 1792. He is said to have founded here the first village library established in Scotland.

DUNSDEN, a lib. in the par. of Sonning, hund. of Binfield, in the co. of Oxford, 3 miles S.W. of Henley. It is situated near the Thames, and is united to Eye. The village is considerable.

DUNSE, a par. and burgh of barony belonging to the Hays, in the co. of Berwick, Scotland, 15 miles from Berwick, and 44 from Edinburgh. It is situated on the river Whitadder, under Dunse Law, in Lammermuir, where Leslie encamped in 1639 to resist the introduction of episcopacy by Charles I. A branch of the North British railway commences here. It was anciently the county town, and petty sessions are still held here. The chief buildings are the town-house, parish church, Free church, two United Presbyterian churches, numerous schools, two banks, savings-bank, masonic lodge, and insurance offices. The chief mansions are Dunse Castle, rebuilt on the site of Earl Randolph's, Wedderburn Castle, and Manderston. A little weaving is carried on. Dunse boasts of the name of John Duns Scotus, who was born at Grueldyke's farm in 1274. Markets four times a year for cattle, and ordinary markets every Wednesday.

DUNSEVERICK CASTLE, in the bar. of Carey, in the co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It stands near the Giant's Causeway, and occupies a position on an insulated rock. It was the ancient seat of the O'Cahans and O'Donnels, and is an object of interest on this remarkable coast.

DUNSFOLD, a par. in the first div. of the hund. of Blackheath, in the co. of Surrey, 7 miles S.E. of Godalming, its post town, and 8 N.E. of Haslemere. It is situated near the Arun and Wey canal. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in brick and tile making. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £471, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a fine E. window, and a monumental tablet to the Rev. J. Richardson, for 62 years rector of the parish. There is a school supported by subscription. Lord Grantly is lord of the manor. Dr. Young is said to have composed his "Night Thoughts" in an embowered walk in the gardens of the rectory

DUNSFORD, a par. in the hund. of Wonford, in the co. of Devon, 5 miles N.E. of Moreton Hampstead, and 7 S.W. of Exeter, its post town. It is situated on the river Teign. The village is considerable. The land is chiefly arable and pasture, with 300 acres of coppice and a similar extent of furze. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £297, in the patron. of B. Fulford, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and has a tower containing six bells. The chancel was rebuilt in 1846. It contains monuments to the Fulford family. Here is a school for both sexes. Fulford House is the principal residence. It was garrisoned by the royalists under Colonel Sir F. Fulford in the Civil War, but surrendered to Fairfax after a siege of ten days, during which it was much damaged. A fair is held on the Monday after the 8th September for cattle.

DUNSFORT, a par. in the bar. of Lower Lecale, in the co. of Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 6 miles S.E. of Downpatrick. Ardglass is its post town. It is situated near Lough Strangford, and is open to the Irish Sea on the E. The par. includes Gun's Island, and is crossed by the road from Ardglass. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Down, val. £182, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is small and ancient. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Ardglass. There are two Sunday and two day schools.

DUNSFORTH, LOWER, a tnshp. in the par. of Aldborough, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 2 miles S. of Aldborough, and 3 S.E. of Boroughbridge. It is situated on the river Ure. There is a district church. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £61, in the patron. of the Vicar of Aldborough. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school.

DUNSFORTH, UPPER, a tnshp. with the hmlt. of Branton Green, in the par. of Aldborough, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 1 mile S. of Lower Dunsforth.

DUNSHAUGHLIN, a par., post and market town, in the bar. of Ratoath, in the co. of Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 12 miles S.E. of Navan, and 17 from Dublin. It is crossed by the road from Dublin to Navan, and the surface consists of a fair soil. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with another, £333, in the patron. of the crown. The church, which has a handsome tower, was built in 1813 by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There are two Roman Catholic chapels in the parish, that in Dunshaughlin is united to that of Culmullen, and that in Batterstown to those of Raddonstown and Kilcloon. Here is a National school. The town was formerly incorporated and a place of some importance, but has degenerated into a mere village. It contains the sessions-house, police station, and dispensary. Petty sessions are held fortnightly, and general sessions every half year. The parish is the head of a Poor-law Union, and has a poorhouse to accommodate 400 persons. St. Seachlin, a nephew of St. Patrick, is said to have founded an abbey here in the 5th century. It was destroyed in 1152 by the Sept Henry Bruin. Here beneath a large mound in the Black bog of Lagore was discovered a great collection of rare ancient implements, warlike, agricultural, and domestic; and also many cart-loads of animal remains. Fairs are held on the 13th May and 14th October.

DUNSHILT, 2 miles N. of Falkland, in the co. of Fife, Scotland. It is situated on the river Eden.

DUNSINANE HILL, in the par. of Collace, co. of Perth, 9 miles N.E. of Perth, near the Sidlaw range, 1,114 or 1,084 feet high, with traces of Macbeth's castle on the top, looking towards Birnam Wood, 12 miles N.W. Near it is the Witches' Stone.

DUNSINK, a vil. in the bar. of Castleknock, in the co. of Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles N.W. of Dublin. It is pleasantly situated on the N. side of the Ballybough river. Dunsink Hill is 210 feet above sea-level, and commands a fine view of the metropolis. Upon its summit is stationed the Trinity College observatory, built by Provost Andrews in 1798. It is a handsome building.

DUNSLEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Whitby, lib. of Whitby Strand, in the North Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles W. of Whitby. It is united with Newholm. A Roman road, now known as Wade's Causeway, extends for several miles from Dunsley over the moors to York. It is paved with flints, and appears to have been 12 feet wide by 3 high, with a defaced milestone.

DUNSMORE, a hmlt. in the par. of Ellesborough, in the co. of Bucks, 2 miles S.W. of Wendover.

DUNSTABLE, a par. and market town in the hund. of Manshead, in the co. of Bedford, 18 miles S.W. of Bedford, 5 miles W. of Luton, and 47 miles by the North-Western railway from London, being connected with that line by a branch of 7 miles from Leighton Buzzard. The town is situated on the Chiltern hills, near the old Roman highways Watling and Iknield Street, and is supposed to have been the *Magiovinium* of Antoninus, afterwards called by the Britons *Maes Gwyn*. A synod was held here in the early part of the 13th century, about which time was founded a monastery of Black Friars by Henry I., who erected a royal residence at Kingsbury Farm, rebuilt the town of Dunstable, which had been devastated by the Danes two centuries before, and constituted it a borough, with privilege to hold two markets weekly, Sunday and Wednesday, and a fair on St. Peter's day. A cross to Queen Eleanor formerly existed in the town, but was destroyed during the civil wars of

Charles I. Stephen and his successor, Henry II., met at this place in 1154. Tournaments frequently took place here, and theatricals were performed in this town as early as 1110, the subject being "The Miracles of St. Catherine," by Abbot Geoffrey, of St. Alban's. In the reign of Henry V., Tillsworth and other Lollards suffered martyrdom here. The place has long been famous for the manufacture of straw-plait, besides which lace, basket-making, and the whiting-works afford employment to many of the inhabitants. The town, which chiefly consists of four streets, corresponding with the four cardinal points of the compass, contains a bank, the union poorhouse, and Chew's free school. It is situated under the Chiltern hills, and is very imperfectly lighted and paved. The water is supplied from artesian wells, sunk in the chalk stratum on which the town stands. The neighbourhood is celebrated for larks, great numbers of which are annually sent to London for sale. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £150, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is an ancient structure in the Norman and early English styles, originally built in the form of a cross. It has a beautifully carved oak roof, and contains some monumental brasses of the 14th century, and monuments of the Chew and other families; likewise a funeral pall, richly worked, a gift of the Fayreys. In this church was read the sentence of divorce against Queen Catherine by Archbishop Cranmer. The charities amount to over £2,000 per annum, of which £331 is for Chew's free school, about £100 is given to the poor, and the remainder is the endowment of Ashton's and Caste's almshouses; Marsh's almshouses, for unmarried gentlewomen in straitened circumstances has an income from endowment of £133. Dunstable gives name to a deanery, in the archdeac. of Bedford and dioc. of Ely. Here the Baptists have two and the Wesleyans one chapel. There are National and British schools for both sexes. The remains of immense ramparts of earth mark the site of the Roman fortifications of *Magiovinium*, and at Maiden Bower are traces of a British camp of 9 acres, supposed by some to be the ancient *Magintum*. The Queen is lady of the manor. Wednesday is market day. Fairs are held on Ash Wednesday, the 22nd May, 12th August, and 12th November, which last is the largest fair in the county for sheep.

DUNSTAFFNAGE CASTLE, in the co. of Argyle, Scotland. It is situated on Loch Ective, 3 miles N. of Oban. It was held of the crown by the Macdougalls of Lorn, and was taken by Bruce in 1305. It was here that Argyle landed in 1685. Near this spot was a palace of the early kings of Scotland. The famous coronation stone, brought by Fergus from Ireland in 503, is said to have been deposited here before its removal to Scone in 834.

DUNSTALL, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Corringham, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 4 miles N.E. of Gainsborough.

DUNSTALL, a lib. in the par. of Tamworth, S. div. of the hund. of Offlow, in the co. of Stafford, 2 miles W. of Tamworth, its post town.

DUNSTALL, a tnshp. and district par. in the par. of Tatenhill, N. div. of the hund. of Offlow, in the co. of Stafford, 4 miles S.W. of Burton-on-Trent, its post town, and 2 N.W. of the Burton station. It is situated near the Grand Trunk canal. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £120, in the patron. of John Hardy, Esq. The church was erected and endowed by the late Charles Arkwright, Esq. Here is a school for both sexes. The chief seat is Dunstall Lodge.

DUNSTALL-GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Dalham, in the co. of Suffolk, 6 miles S.E. of Newmarket.

DUNSTAN, or DUNSTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Chesterfield, hund. of Scarsdale, in the co. of Derby. 2 miles N.E. of Chesterfield. It is joined to Newbold.

DUNSTANBURGH CASTLE, *See* DUNSTON, co. Northumberland.

DUNSTAN, ST., a par. in the hund. of Westgate, lathe of St. Augustine, in the co. of Kent, half a mile W. of Canterbury, of which it forms a suburb, part of the parish being included within the limits of the borough. It is situated on the river Stour. The living is a discharged vic. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £107, in the patron. of the archbishop. There are several schools, which together have an endowment of £124 per annum, chiefly accruing from the interest of £6,000 in the Three per Cent. Consols, bequeathed by Mrs. Tillard.

DUNSTER, a par., market, and post town, in the hund. of Carhampton, in the co. of Somerset, 2½ miles S. of Minehead, and 22 N.W. of Taunton. It is situated in a beautiful spot near the Bristol Channel, and contains the hmlts. of Alcombe, Aville, Bondington, Frackford, Kitswall, and Staunton. In the Domesday Survey it is called *Torre*, and was subsequently a borough returning members to parliament, but afterwards united with Minehead, and was disfranchised by the Reform Bill. In Saxon times there was a stronghold here, upon the site of which William de Mohun, Earl of Somerset, built a castle. There was also a small priory of Benedictines belonging to Bath Abbey. The town, which consists principally of two streets, contains a court-house, where petty sessions are held weekly; a new police station, a market-house, and bank. The old shambles, which formerly stood in the centre of the town, have been removed; but it is still a place of little importance, never having recovered the loss of its wool trade. It is a polling-place for the western division of the county. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £130, in the patron. of H. F. Luttrell, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The church, a handsome edifice in the form of a cross, is in the Gothic style of architecture, and is believed to have been built by Henry VII. after the battle of Bosworth. It is dedicated to St. George, has a lofty tower with a fine peal of eight bells, and contains monuments of the Mohun, Luttrell, and other families; several inscriptions, and a brass of 1497. There is a very handsome screen, also an ancient font. The parochial charities produce about £17 per annum. The register commences in 1560. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Dunster Castle, the seat of Henry Fownes Luttrell, Esq., is a building of the latter part of the 16th century, with a gateway of more ancient date. It was much injured during the parliamentary war; General Blake took possession of it for Cromwell. Prynne was confined in it for a short time. In the neighbourhood are some remains of an ancient camp. This and the adjoining town of Minehead are supposed to be the only two places where the ancient custom still exists of two grotesque figures, the "Hobby-horse" and "Gulliver," going about with a drum to collect money on the first three days in May. Friday is market day, and there is a fair on Whit-Monday.

DUNSTEW, a par. in the hund. of Wootton, in the co. of Oxford, 2 miles from Deddington, and 7 N. of Woodstock, its post town. It is pleasantly situated in a healthy spot, near the rivers Glyme and Evenlode. Stone of good quality for building is quarried, and some of the inhabitants are engaged in glove-making for the Woodstock market. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £237, in the patron. of Sir George Dashwood, Bart., who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with a square tower. The charities amount to £13 per annum.

DUNSTON, a vil. in the tnshp. of Lowhand, in the co. palatine of Durham, 2 miles S.W. of Gateshead. Most of the male population are employed as keelmen. Dunston Hall is a lunatic asylum.

DUNSTON, a par. in the second div. of the wap. of Langoe, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 7¼ miles S.E. of Lincoln, and 10 N.W. of Sleaford, its post town and railway station. It is situated on a branch of the river Witham, and was anciently barren and unfrequented. In 1751 F. Dashwood, Esq., erected the Dunston pillar, a pyramidal shaft 92 feet high, crowned with a gallery and lantern, as a landmark to guide travellers over the then surrounding waste. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £151, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a well-built structure. The Wesleyan Metho-

dists have a chapel. The Earl De Grey and Ripon is lord of the manor.

DUNSTON, a par. in the hund. of Humbleyard, in the co. of Norfolk, 4 miles S. of Norwich, its post town. It is situated on the river Yare, about half a mile N.E. of the Swainthorpe station on the Eastern Union section of the Great Eastern line. The parish is of small extent, comprising only 624 acres 2 roods 19 poles. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £30, in the patron. of R. K. Long, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Remigius, is a small structure, with a square tower, and contains a brass and several effigies. There is a small school.

DUNSTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Embleton, S. div. of the ward of Bamborough, in the co. of Northumberland, 6½ miles N.E. of Alnwick. It is situated near the sea-coast. Here are the ruins of Dunstanbrough Castle, standing upon a bold basaltic rock, 30 feet above the sea-level. In this rock is an immense chasm, called Rumble Churn, into which the sea rushes with much violence. The castle was built by the Lancaster family in 1315, and destroyed by the Yorkists after the battle of Hexham. This is said to be the birthplace of the celebrated Duns Scotus, the "Subtle Doctor," and belongs to Merton College, of which he was a fellow.

DUNSTON, a chplry. in the par. of Penkridge, E. div. of the hund. of Cuttlestone, in the co. of Stafford, 2½ miles N.E. of Penkridge station, and 3¼ S. of Stafford. Penkridge is its post town. It is situated near the Stafford and Worcester canal, and the London and North-Western railway passes through the parish. There is an extraordinary echo in a field near the chapel. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £67, in the patron. of Lord Hatherton. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a small brick structure, with a stone tower. The Earl of Lichfield is lord of the manor.

DUNSUP, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of High Bowland Forest, in the West Riding of the co. of York, 10 miles S.W. of Settle.

DUNSWELL, a hmlt. in the par. of Cottingham, in the East Riding of the co. of York, 3 miles S.E. of Beverley. It is situated near the river Hull.

DUNSYRE, a par. in Upper Ward, in the co. of Lanark, 11 miles E. of Lanark, Scotland. It is watered by the river Medwin, which parts at the mill, one branch pursuing its course to the Clyde, the other to the Tweed. The parish formerly belonged to Kelso Abbey. It is in the presb. of Biggar and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The minister's stipend is £157, in the patron. of the crown. The northern border is traversed by the road from Carnwarth to Edinburgh. The village, which is very small, is not far from a station on the Edinburgh branch of the Caledonian railway. Here was a refuge for the Covenanters in the time of the persecution. The land consists of hilly pasture, rising at Dun Soir to the height of 1,250 feet. The road by which Agricola led his army to Cleghorn can be traced through the parish. Several cairns have been discovered along the line.

DUNTERTON, a par. in the hund. of Lifton, in the co. of Devon, 5 miles S.E. of Launceston, and 7 N.W. of Tavistock. Milton Abbot is its post town. It is situated on the river Tamar, which bounds it on the S. and W. Green feldspar and freestone are quarried. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Exeter, in the patron. of the Rev. N. T. Royse. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a small stone structure of about the time of Henry VI.; it has a handsome pinnacled tower, containing three bells. A chantry formerly stood in the neighbourhood.

DUNTHORP, a hmlt. in the par. of Heythorp, in the co. of Oxford, 3 miles N.E. of Chipping Norton.

DUNTISBORNE ABBOTTS, a par. in the hund. of Crowthorne, in the co. of Gloucester, 6 miles N.W. of Cirencester, its post town, and 12 S.E. of Gloucester. It is situated near the ancient Ermine Street, and contains the tythg. of Duntisborne Leer. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £300, in the patron. of the Rev. R. R. Suckling. The church, dedicated to St Peter, is of stone structure, with tower. The charities are about £2 per annum. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel, and there is a National school for both sexes. William Baillie, Esq., is lord of the manor. Duntisborne House is the principal residence.

DUNTISBORNE LEER, a tythg. in the par. of Duntisborne, hund. of Rapsgate, in the co. of Gloucester, 6 miles N.W. of Cirencester.

DUNTISBORNE ROUSE, a par. in the hund. of Crowthorne, in the co. of Gloucester, 1 mile S.E. of Duntisborne Abbotts, and 4 N.W. of Cirencester, its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £243, in the patron. of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Michael, and contains an ancient font. There is a small charity of £2 per annum. In the neighbourhood are some Roman remains. Lord Bathurst is lord of the manor.

DUNTISH, a tythg. in the par. of Buckland Newton, Cerne subdivision of the hund. of Buckland Newton, in the co. of Dorset, 3 miles N.E. of Cerne Abbas. Here are remains of a Roman camp, where some antiquities have been found.

DUNTOCHER, a *quoad sacra* par. in Old Kilpatrick, in the co. of Dumbarton, Scotland, 7 miles S.E. of Dumbarton, and 9 from Glasgow. It stands on a stream, over which is the oldest bridge in Scotland. The buildings are a savings-bank, chapel-of-ease, Free church, two United Presbyterian churches, a Roman Catholic church, and a public library. It is a seat of great manufacture in spinning and weaving cotton, and also for agricultural implements. On an adjacent hill are the ruins of a Roman fort, supposed to be a part of the Antonine wall, 150 feet long by 25 feet high. This place is assigned by tradition as the birthplace of St. Patrick, who was carried hence into Ireland.

DUNTON, a par. in the hund. of Biggleswade, in the co. of Bedford, 3 miles E.S.E. of Biggleswade, its post town. It contains the hamlets of Millo and Newtown. Nearly the whole of the land is arable. The tithes have been commuted for land and a corn-rent, under an Enclosure Act, obtained in 1797. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £120, in the patron. of Earl Brownlow. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, and has a monumental brass to J. Chishull, bearing date 1648. The charities amount to £5 per annum.

DUNTON, a par. in the hund. of Cottesloe, in the co. of Bucks, 4 miles S.E. of Winslow, its post town. It is watered by the river Thame, which has its source in the rectory garden. The land is principally meadow and pasture. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £270, in the patron. of A. Smith, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a neat structure, though small, and has a square tower with three bells. Lord Carrington is lord of the manor.

DUNTON BASSETT, a par. in the hund. of Guthlaxton, in the co. of Leicester, 1¼ mile S.E. of Broughton Astley station, on the Midland Counties railway, and 4 N. of Lutterworth, its post town. A large proportion of the inhabitants are employed in stocking knitting. There is a chalybeate spring. The parish occupies some of the highest land in the county, and was selected as one of the telegraphic stations during the threatened invasion of the first Napoleon. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £80, in the patron. of the Rev. J. Longhurst. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a fine structure, with tower and spire. The Independents have a chapel. There is an endowed school for both sexes. Thomas Stokes, Esq., is lord of the manor.

DUNTON-CUM-DOUGHTON, a par. in the hund. of Gallow, in the co. of Norfolk, 3½ miles W. of Fakenham, its post town and nearest railway station, and 5 S.W. of Walsingham. It is situated near the river Wensum. The land is chiefly arable. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £161, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

DUNTON, or WAYLETT, a par. in the hund. of Barstable, in the co. of Essex, 5 miles S.W. of Billericay, and 5 N.W. of Stanford-le-Hope station, on the London and Southend line. Brentwood is its post town. It is situated on the Langdon hills, and is mentioned as far back as the reign of Edward the Confessor, at which time it belonged to Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, by whom it was given to the Abbey of Bec, in Normandy. On the suppression of alien priories it was granted to King's College, Cambridge. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £442, in the patron. of King's College, Cambridge. The church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, is situated on a hill, and has a wooden tower and spire. There is a National school.

DUNURLIN, a par. in the bar. of Corkaquiny, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles N.W. of Dingle, its post town. It is situated on Smerwick Bay, near Dunurlin Head, and includes part of the Sugar-loaf Mountain and the village of Glenfinna. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. £112, in the patron. of the bishop. Public worship is held at the coastguard station. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Kilmechedor. There are two schools. There are remains of Fort Del'Or, built in 1579 by a party of Spaniards, who were beaten off by Captain Courtney.

DUNVEGAN, a vil. in the par. of Kilmuir, in the co. of Inverness, Scotland. It is situated on Loch Follart, near Dunvegan. Here is Dunvegan Castle, the seat of the Macleods, which is supposed to be one of the oldest fortresses in Scotland, having been begun in the 10th century. Many curious relics of ancient times are preserved in the castle, including the famous horn of Rorie More, the oaken cup of Nial Glundubh, and the fairy flag.

DUNWEAR, a hmlt. in the par. of Bridgwater, in the co. of Somerset, close to Bridgwater.

DUNWICH, a par. and seaport, having separate jurisdiction, but locally situated in the hund. of Blything, in the co. of Suffolk, 4 miles S.W. of Southwold, and 4 S.E. of Blythburg. Yoxford is its post town. It is situated on the cliffs overlooking the North Sea, and was formerly a market town and borough, returning two members to parliament, but was disfranchised by the passing of the Reform Bill. It is believed to have been a Roman station, and was the *Dumoc* or *Dunmoc* of the Saxons, the capital of East Anglia, and a bishop's see. At the Domesday survey it was in possession of the Malets, at which time it contained three churches, and continued to increase in importance till at one time there were within its limits above fifty churches and chapels, a preceptory of Knights Templars, founded in the 13th century, monasteries of black and grey friars, and a hospital for lepers. In the reign of Henry II. there was a mint. King John incorporated the town. It was also a place of considerable trade, and furnished eleven ships of war to Edward I. It is now merely a fishing village, the encroachments of the sea having swept away a large portion of the cliffs, and nearly all the old houses and buildings. A few ruins of a monastery and hospital remain; and the tower and ruins of the ancient church of All Saints are still standing. It is a borough, with a recorder, two bailiffs, aldermen, common councilmen, and two magistrates. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £52, in the patron. of F. Barne, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a handsome modern structure. The parochial charities produce about £170 per annum, a very small portion of which goes towards the support of the church. There is both a day and Sunday school. Roman antiquities, consisting of coins, urns, &c., have been found. It gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Stradbroke.

DUNWOOD, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Thorngate, Romsey div., in the co. of Southampton, 3 miles S.W. of Romsey, and 5 N.E. of Bramshaw.

DUNWOOD, a hmlt. in the co. of Stafford, 3 miles S.W. of Leek.

DUNWOODIE, a par. joined to Applegarth, in the co. of Dumfries, Scotland.

DUNWOODY-BAY, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 6 miles S.E. of Clonakilty. It is situated near Seven Heads and the ruins of Dunwoody Castle.

DUNWORTH HUNDRED, in the co. of Wilts, contains the pars. of Anstey, St. Leonard Berwick, Chicklade, Chilmark, Donhead St. Andrew and St. Mary, Fonthill-Gifford, Sedghill, Swallowcliffe, Evias Teffont, East and West Tisbury, and Wardour, comprising 26,650 acres.

DUPPLIN, a par. now joined to Aberdalgie, in the co. of Perth, Scotland. Dupplin Castle was burnt down in 1827, but has since been rebuilt by Earl Kinnoul, who takes from Dupplin the title of Viscount. There is a rich library in the castle.

DURAS. *See* KINVARRADOORAS, co. Galway, Ireland.

DURHAM, a maritime co. in the N. of England, lying between 54° 27′ and 55° 1′ N. lat., and 1° 8′ and 2° 20′ W. long., bounded on the N. by Northumberland, on the E. by the German Ocean, on the S. by Yorkshire, and on the W. by Cumberland and Westmoreland. Its greatest length from E. to W. is 48 miles, its greatest breadth from N. to S. 39 miles, and its area 973 square miles, or 622,476 statute acres, with a coast line of 32 miles, defended by cliffs of magnesian limestone. The population of Durham in 1861 was 508,666, viz. North Durham, 338,254, South Durham, 170,412, of whom 258,297 were males, and 250,369 females, having increased since 1851, when it was 390,997, by 117,669, or at the rate of 30 per cent. during the ten years, and since 1801, when it was 149,384 by 359,282, or at the rate of 241 per cent. during the sixty years. The number of inhabited houses in 1861 was 84,807, and of uninhabited, 4,240. The county of Durham formerly included several districts lying within the boundaries of Northumberland and Yorkshire, but in 1844 Norhamshire, Islandshire, Bedlingtonshire, and the parish of Craike, were by Stat. 7 and 8, Vict. c. 8, incorporated with the counties in which they are respectively situated. When the Romans invaded Britain, Durham formed part of the territory of the Brigantes, or "hill people," who held all the country between the Mersey and the Tyne. Upon the subjugation of the Brigantes by the Romans under Cerealis and Agricola, Durham was included in the division *Maxima Cæsariensis*, remaining in the possession of the Romans till their final departure from the island. The principal Roman stations within the county were *Vindomara* at Ebchester, *Vinovium* at Binchester, *Epiacum* at Lanchester, *Ad Tisam* at Pierce Bridge, and *Gabrosentum* at Gateshead. Roman antiquities have been found at Old Durham, Chester-le-Street, South Shields, Pierce Bridge, Lanchester, Stanhope, and Thornton. The Tees was known to the Romans as *Tisa*, the Tyne as *Tina*, and the Wear as *Vedra*. During the Saxon period Durham was comprehended in the kingdom of Deira, and was afterwards incorporated with Northumbria by Oswald. About 634 a bishopric was established in Holy Island, but was shortly afterwards removed to York. In 678 Northumbria was divided into two dioceses, and Holy Island again became the seat of a bishopric. The bishop and clergy, in order to escape the ravages of the Danes, subsequently removed, about 875, to Chester-le-Street, in 995 to Ripon, and finally to Durham, which has ever since been the seat of the bishopric. Durham was made a county palatine by Egfrid in 685, having the power to hold parliaments, coin money, raise taxes, and levy soldiers. During the reign of William the Conqueror, Durham suffered grievously. In 1069 Robert Comyn, who had been sent by William to reduce the northern counties to submission, having entered the city of Durham with 700 men, was there attacked and defeated: in consequence of this reverse William marched northward, destroying everything in his progress. For sixty miles N. of York the country was entirely devastated, the churches and monasteries were plundered, and the inhabitants left without the means of subsistence. In the desolate condition in which it was then left it remained for nine years. Shortly afterwards

Durham was invaded by the Scots, under Malcolm, who routed the inhabitants assembled to oppose him at Egglestone on the Tees, and burned Hartlepool and Wearmouth Monastery. In 1080 Walcher, Bishop of Durham, having provoked the people into insurrection, was killed while endeavouring to escape from a church in which he had taken refuge. To revenge this outrage the country was again laid waste by Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, half-brother to the Conqueror. During the two or three centuries subsequent to the reign of William I. Durham suffered greatly from the incursions of the Scots; in 1312 they invaded the country and burned Hartlepool and part of the city of Durham. Other invasions occurred in 1316 and 1317; in the latter, Lewis Beaumont, the bishop-elect, while on his road to Durham to be installed, was taken prisoner and carried off. Early in the reign of Edward III., and again in 1342 and 1346, the Scots invaded Durham. On the last occasion, however, they were attacked at Nevill's Cross, and completely routed by an army collected by the northern nobles during the absence of Edward in France, and David their king was taken prisoner. No event of importance occurred in Durham during the Wars of the Roses. In the reign of Elizabeth the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland rose in rebellion, entered the city of Durham, destroyed everything connected with Protestantism, and celebrated mass in the cathedral; they afterwards retreated before the Earl of Sussex, commander of the royal army, laid siege to Barnard Castle, and forced it to surrender; subsequently they dispersed and escaped into Scotland. In the latter part of the reign of Elizabeth, Durham, with the other northern counties, was annually visited by pestilences. In 1640 the Scottish army entered Durham, and the county was heavily taxed for the defence of the kingdom. At the commencement of the Civil War in 1642, the Duke of Newcastle united the northern counties for the king's service. Durham was not the scene of any important event during the war. The see of Durham was dissolved by Cromwell, but re-established after the Restoration.—Durham is a hilly county, the western part being occupied by branches of the Pennine chain. The principal elevations are Kilhope Low, 2,196 feet, Collier Low, 1,678 feet, Bolts Low, 1,678 feet, Baron Hope, 1,678 feet, Pontip Pike, 1,018 feet. These hills are covered with heath or ling, and are for the most part bleak and barren. The principal rivers of Durham are the Tyne, draining the northern part, the Wear, draining the middle, and the Tees, the southern part of the county. The Tyne forms the boundary between Durham and Northumberland for 18 miles of its course. Its principal Durham tributaries are the Derwent and the Team. The Derwent rises in Northumberland, and after flowing 3 miles, skirts the border of Durham till it joins the Tyne, 3 miles above Newcastle: the length of its course is about 30 miles. The Team rises in Pontip Pike and joins the Tyne about a mile above Newcastle. The Wear rises in the extreme W. of the county, near Kilhope Low, and flows E. and S.E. through the beautiful district of Weardale to Bishop Auckland, receiving in this part of its course the Bedburn River, and many small streams called "burns." From Bishop Auckland it flows N. and N.E. to Durham, receiving the Shunkly and Browney rivers; thence in a very circuitous course past Chester-le-Street, falling into the German Ocean at Sunderland: its entire course is about 65 miles, 20 of which (as far as Durham) are navigable. An iron bridge of one arch, with a span of 236 feet, crosses the Wear at Sunderland. The Wear is a very important river, being the principal outlet for the produce of the Durham coal-fields. The Tees rises in Cumberland, and during the first few miles of its course separates first Westmoreland from Cumberland, and afterwards Durham from Westmoreland; during the remainder of its course it forms the boundary between Durham and Yorkshire: its principal tributaries are the Greta, Staindrop Beck, which flows through Raby Park, the Skerne, and the Leven. From Croft the course of the river winds very much. It enters the sea by a wide estuary a few miles below Stockton, and is navigable for a short distance above that town: the length of its course is between 80 and 90 miles. To shorten the navigation of the river a canal has been cut, being the only one which Durham possesses. The Tees abounds with salmon; above Newbiggin it has two fine falls—High Force, 70 feet, and Cauldron Snout. Several small streams called "denes" flow into the sea between the Wear and the Tees.—Durham is well provided with railways. The North-Eastern, from York to Berwick, which, with its branches, connects the principal towns of this county with York and London, with Newcastle and Edinburgh, enters Durham near Croft, and runs past Darlington to Gateshead, where it crosses the Tyne and enters Northumberland. Branches of this line run to Barnard Castle, Hartlepool, Bishop Auckland, Durham, and Sunderland. The Stockton and Darlington railway runs along the S. of the county from Darlington to Redcar, and was one of the earliest in operation. Besides the passenger railways, numerous lines have been formed for the conveyance of minerals. The principal lines of road intersecting the county are from Durham to Chester-le-Street, Birtley, and Newcastle; to Belmont, Sunderland, and Shields; to Castle Eden and Hartlepool; to Garmondsway, Wynyard, and Stockton; to Sunderland Bridge, Aycliffe, and Darlington; to Sunderland Bridge, Bishop Auckland, Streatham, and Barnard Castle; or by a different route, up the Tees to Middleton, and thence to Cauldron Snout, to Brancepeth Park, up the Wear to Wolsingham, Stanhope, and Alston Moor; to Lanchester, Ubchester, and Hexham: besides which there are numerous branch roads in almost every direction, amounting in all to 1,704 miles of road, of which 350 are turnpike roads.—Within the county are thirteen market towns, besides the city of Durham, which is the county town—viz. Sunderland, South Shields, Gateshead, Stockton, Bishop Auckland, Darlington, Hartlepool, Barnard Castle, Wolsingham, Staindrop, Stanhope, Sedgefield, and Middleton-in-Teesdale; also 300 villages and hamlets.—The climate of Durham is milder than that of the other northern counties. The soil is loamy, and, except in the western part of the county, tolerably fertile. The most highly productive districts lie on the eastern side, between the mouth of the Tees and Hartlepool, and W. of the barren tract which extends from Hartlepool to near Sunderland. Good crops of wheat, oats, barley, &c., are raised in the valleys of the Tees, Wear, Skerne, and their tributaries. Agriculture is good and progressing, the Durham farmers readily adopting improvements. The farms are generally small, ranging from 150 to 200 acres. Durham oxen and horses are very celebrated; of the former the Teesdale, or Holderness breed, ranks among the most esteemed of the short horns, and being speedily fattened, very profitable to the farmer. The cows yield a large quantity of milk, and are very docile in the stall; for which reasons they are in great request with London dairymen. The horses—especially the Cleveland Bays—are well adapted both for harness and the saddle, and, when crossed with blood-horses, produce good hunters. The breeding of horses forms a considerable part of the business of a Durham farmer. The sheep are principally of the Leicester breed, but a hardier kind are met with on the barren mountains in the W. The county is tolerably well-wooded; oak and ash are plentiful, but there are very few fruit trees.—The Durham coal-measures, which belong to the Great Northern coal-field, occupy a district in extent about 20 miles by 10 miles in the northern and middle parts of the county. The centres of the principal coal-mining districts are Lanchester, Wotton Gilbert, Bishop Wearmouth, Bishop Middleham, Brancepeth, Castle Eden, and Monk Hesleton; and the chief ports for shipping coal are Sunderland and South Shields. Lead is found in the valleys of the Wear and the Tees, ironstone at Chester-le-Street, and spotted marble for chimney-pieces, &c., at Frosterley. The south-eastern part of the county be-

longs to the New Red sandstone formation. Separated from this by a line drawn from Hartlepool to Darlington, is the magnesian limestone, which occupies the eastern and southern parts of the county: the western side is occupied by millstone grit and carboniferous limestone.—The greater portion of the population of Durham is occupied in mining, manufactures, and shipping. The principal manufactures are carpets, glass, anchors, rope, sail-cloth, paper, flax, and linen. Ship-building, brewing, tanning, and timber-sawing, are largely carried on.—Durham is a county palatine, and was formerly under the jurisdiction of the bishop, who possessed, however, very little real power. By an Act of Parliament passed 6 and 7 William IV., the palatine jurisdiction was transferred to the crown. The county is divided into four wards—Chester, Darlington, Easington, and Stockton, and is governed by a lord-lieutenant, high sheriff, 19 deputy-lieutenants, and about 200 magistrates. It is in the northern military district, and is included within the northern circuit, the assizes being held at Durham. The county gives name to the diocese of Durham, and constitutes an archdeaconry, which is subdivided into the four deaneries of Chester-le-Street, Darlington, Easington, and Stockton. Previous to the Reform Act, Durham returned four members to parliament—two for the county, and two for the city of Durham. It now returns ten—two for the northern division, the election town of which is Durham, and the principal polling towns, Sunderland, Lanchester, Gateshead, South Shields, and Chester-le-Street; two for the southern division, the election town of which is Darlington, and the principal polling towns, Stockton, Bishop Auckland, Barnard Castle, and Stanhope. The city of Durham returns two members, Sunderland two, and Gateshead and South Shields each one. Durham is divided into fourteen Poor-law Unions—Durham, Bishop Auckland, Darlington, Stockton, Gateshead, Sunderland, South Shields, Chester-le-Street, Easington, Sedgefield, Houghton-le-Spring, Teesdale, Weardale, and Lanchester. All of these, except the two last named, are superintendent registries; the first seven, with Hartlepool, Barnard Castle, Wolsingham, and Shotley Bridge, new County Court districts.—The principal antiquities are the ruins of Jarrow and Finchale priories, the former founded in 681; Barnard Castle; Nesham Nunnery; and the Roman stations at Lanchester (anciently *Epiacum*), Maiden Castle, Ebchester (anciently *Vindomara*), Pierce Bridge (anciently *ad Tisam*), Binchester (anciently *Vinovium*), and Brandon Camp. Roman coins have been found at Chester-le-Street, Old Durham, Pierce Bridge, Thornton, Whitborn, Lizard, and Monk Wearmouth.—The chief seats of the nobility and gentry are—Raby Castle, belonging to the Duke of Cleveland; Sumley Castle, to Earl Scarborough; Lambton Castle, to Earl Durham; Bishop Auckland, to the bishop; Wynyard, to the Marquis of Londonderry; Ravensworth Castle, to Lord Ravensworth; Gibside, to Lord Strathmore; Oxwell Park, to Clavering, Bart.; Whitburn, to Sir H. Williamson; Wilton Castle, to the Chayters; Hilton Castle, to the Bowes; Salvin, of Croxdale; and Surtees, of Redworth.

DURHAM, a city, municipal and parliamentary borough and market town in the ward of Easington, in the co. palatine of Durham, of which it is the county town, 258 miles N.W. of London, and 132 S.W. of Edinburgh, being situated in 54° 47′ N. lat., and 1° 34′ W. long. It can be approached by the North-Eastern, Great Northern, and Midland railways, but has only two stations, both on the North-Eastern line, one for the Durham and Consett branch, the other for the Durham and Bishop Auckland branch; contiguous to the latter is a fine viaduct of eleven arches. Its name is evidently derived from the Saxon words *dun*, a "hill," and *holme*, a "river island," indicative of its situation on a steep peninsular hill almost surrounded by the river Wear, the banks of which are now occupied by sloping gardens and public walks, overlooked by the cathedral and castle, which crown the summit of the hill. In the Saxon times the city occupied a site three-quarters of a mile E. of the present town, opposite a Roman encampment called Maiden Castle, where altars and other antiquities have been found. This spot is still known as Old Durham, and was probably the site of the city till the devastation of the northern counties by William the Conqueror, who built the castle in 1072, and in 1093 the cathedral was commenced by Malcolm, King of Scotland, and Bishop Carileph. From that time Durham became a place of importance, and was frequently occupied by the English kings and commanders in the subsequent wars with Scotland. In the rebellion of the Earl of Northumberland in 1569 it was taken by the insurgents, and in 1650 was occupied by Cromwell after the defeat of the Scots, 3,000 of whom were imprisoned in the cathedral.—The city, which is about 1 mile in length and the same in breadth, contains, according to the census of 1861, 14,088 inhabitants, against 13,188 in 1851, showing an increase of 900 in the decennial period. The greater part of the town is enclosed within the remains of the old city walls, which are environed by the river Wear, in the form of a horse-shoe, the approaches to the town being by several bridges, some of which are very ancient. Framwellgate bridge, at the northern extremity of the city, was erected by Bishop Flambard in 1120; it consists of one pier and two elliptic arches of 90 feet span. Elvet bridge was built by Bishop Pudsey in 1170, and repaired by Bishop Fox, who granted an indulgence to all contributors; it is a singular structure of eight arches, and was widened to twice its original breadth in 1806. Besides these there is a modern bridge of three semi-circular arches, which crosses the river nearly opposite the only remaining city gate, at the extremity of the street called South Bailey. From this point is a fine view of the cathedral, which is one of the most ancient and magnificent in the kingdom. It is situated on the N. side of the Palace, or Palace-green, and is built in the form of a Latin cross. The larger portion is Norman, of a very bold style, with insertions in all the English styles, three elaborately ornamented towers springing up from the body of the building, which is 502 feet in length, with nave 205 feet by 81 feet. The height of the central tower, built in the 13th century, is 212 feet; the W. door was a fine Norman arch, which is now concealed by the Galilee chapel, built by Bishop Pudsey. This chapel is 50 feet long by 80 feet, and contains the tomb of Bede. The chapel of the Nine Altars, at the eastern end, containing the remains of St. Cuthbert, which were discovered the 7th May, 1847, is a beautiful specimen of early English architecture. In the window at the eastern end is an immense circular light of stained glass; at the western end are two richly stained windows; the N. and S. transepts have each a fine window. The pillars in the interior and the screen-work contain some remarkably fine specimens of carving. The cathedral underwent considerable repairs and alterations at the end of the last century, which by no means improved its general effect. Within the precincts are the cloisters, forming a square of 147 feet, principally built in the latter part of the 14th century; they comprise the dormitory, treasury, muniment-room, and frater-house, or library, where the old sacerdotal vestments, antique coins, and MSS. are kept; amongst the last are the psalter of Bede, his Ecclesiastical History, and the original charters of Henry I., with their seals, including the first and second Charta de Foresta, and the famous "Bolden Buke," or county survey, which last is kept in the priory, now called the deanery, a curious old building, with octagonal kitchen like Glastonbury Abbey, a refectory, the floor of which was discovered in 1844, and a capacious reservoir supplied from Elvet Moor. The castle, which occupies the S. side of Palace-green, was erected by William the Conqueror, but many additions have been made to the original structure in later times. It is in the Norman style, and has a keep, a fine Norman archway, a Norman chapel, and Bishop Hatfield's hall, originally 132 feet by 36 feet. In this hall the bishops of Durham were accustomed to entertain their guests, amongst whom were at different

times Henry III., Princess Margaret, Charles I., &c. The Duke of Wellington, Sir Walter Scott, and other distinguished personages were entertained here by Bishop Van Mildert in 1827. The Norman chapel is the most ancient part of the castle. The whole of the castle buildings are now in the possession of the University of Durham. The W. side of Palace-green is occupied by the old exchequer and other offices of the palatinate. The townhall is a commodious building situated in the market-place; below this is the market-place for butter, eggs, fruit, poultry, &c. Durham possesses a theatre, erected in 1791, a newsroom, a library, and assembly rooms. The court-house and county gaol, erected at a cost of £140,000, is a handsome building, situated at the end of Old Elvet.—The principal churches in Durham are St. Mary-le-Bows, in the North Bailey, built in 1685, on the site of a much older one; the living is a rect., val. £280, in the gift of the Archdeacon of Northumberland. St. Giles's, a small structure, with a square tower; the living, a perpet. cur., val. £180, in the gift of the Marchioness of Londonderry. St. Mary the Less, situated in the South Bailey; the living, a rect., val. £119, in the gift of the lord chancellor. St. Nicholas, in the market-place, is a handsome structure, rebuilt in 1858; the living is a perpet. cur., val. £240, in the gift of the Marchioness of Londonderry. St. Oswald's is an ancient building, considerably altered some years ago; it is a vic., val. £402, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of Durham. St. Margaret's, Crossgate; the living, a perpet. cur., val. £120, is in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean and chapter. The Roman Catholics, Wesleyans, Independents, Society of Friends, Primitive and New Connexion Methodists have places of worship here. The University of Durham, although only recently established, may be regarded as having risen from a college, which, at a very remote period, existed there. In later times Cromwell instituted a college on the model of those at Oxford and Cambridge, but this was abolished at the Restoration. The present University was founded by Bishop Van Mildert, and promoted by Bishop Maltby. An Act of Parliament was obtained in 1832 authorising the endowment of an university, and in 1837 it was incorporated by royal charter under the title of the "warden, masters, and scholars of the University of Durham." It has 24 fellowships, which may be held by clergymen for ten years and by laymen for eight years; 20 scholarships of the annual value of £30, tenable for three years, and numerous other exhibitions. The Bishop of Durham is visitor, and the Dean of Durham warden of the University; the latter being also Master of University College. Bishop Hatfield's Hall was instituted in 1846 for the study of divinity; and another college, on similar terms, was opened in October, 1851. The Durham grammar school was founded by Henry VIII.; the present school-house was erected on a site near to the river in 1844. Durham has a National school, Wesleyan schools, a Roman Catholic school, a blue-coat school, a ragged school, training schools for the education of school-masters and mistresses, and a school of art. The infirmary is a handsome building, erected in 1849. There are numerous other charities for the relief of the poor of the city and its vicinity.—The most remarkable old buildings in Durham are the Magdalene Chapel and the dormitory of the monastery of Durham, one of the finest buildings of the kind in the kingdom; the latter has recently been restored. The guildhall, in the market-place, was built by Bishop Tunstall in 1555. The diocese of Durham is in the province of York, and is divided into the three archdeaconries of Durham, Northumberland, and Lindisfarne. The city of Durham is governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, one of whom is mayor, and returns two members to parliament. Durham is the head of a Poor-law Union, containing 24 parishes, of a superintendent registry, and of County Court and excise districts. The assizes for the county are held here. The trade of Durham has decreased of late years; its principal manufactures are carpets, worsteds, paper, nails, hats, and mustard. There are several coal-mines in the neighbourhood of the town.—Durham has two newspapers, the *Durham Advertiser* and the *Durham Chronicle*, both published weekly.—Bishop Horn, J. Hall; Hegge, a divine; Smith, editor of Bede; Grey, author of "Memoria Technica;" Granville Sharp; the first Lord Auckland; Surtees, the antiquary; Morton, the dramatist; Sir A. Carlisle, the surgeon, and Sir R. K. Porter, were natives of the town.—The market is held on Saturday, and is well attended. Six fairs are held annually for the sale of horses, sheep, and cattle, viz. on the 31st March and two following days, principally for horses; Saturday before the 15th May, Whit-Tuesday, Saturday before the 2nd August, 15th September, and Saturday before the 23rd November. The races take place in May.

DURINISH. *See* DUNVEGAN.

DURISDEAR, a par. in the district of Nithsdale, in the co. of Dumfries, Scotland, 6 miles N. of Penpont. The road from Dumfries to Glasgow crosses the parish, as also does the Glasgow and South-Western railway. It is situated on the river Nith, under the Lowthers, and includes Carronbridge. The land chiefly consists of hilly pasture, interspersed with stone and traces of coal. The par. is in the presb. of Penpont, and synod of Dumfries and Galloway. The minister's stipend is £221, in the patron. of the Duke of Buccleuch. The village contains the parish church, Free church, and two schools. Vestiges of a Roman camp are found N. of the church. The Duke of Buccleuch is the principal landowner, and possessor of Drumlanrig Castle, which was the seat of the late Duke of Queensberry, whose monument, by Roubillinc, is in the church. On the bank of the Carron is Enoch Linn's Cave.

DURLEIGH, a par. in the hund. of Andersfield, in the co. of Somerset, 2 miles S.W. of Bridgwater, its post town. It is situated on a branch of the river Parret. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £229 13s., and the glebe contains 1½ acre. The living is a don. cur. in the dio. of Bath and Wells, val. £25, in the patron. of G. R. Harding, Esq. The church is an ancient stone edifice, with a tower. There is a Sunday-school.

DURLEY, a par. in the hund. of Lower Bishop's Waltham, in the co. of Hants, 3½ miles S.W. of Bishop's Waltham, and 4 E. of Bishopstoke railway station. Upham is its post town. A small stream runs on the E. of the village. It contains the hmlt. of Moorgreen. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £119, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a very ancient structure, with steeple and three bells.

DURLEY, a tythg. in the par. of Eling, in the co. of Hants, 5 miles W. of Southampton.

DURNDALE, or DERNDALE, UPPER and LOWER, hmlts. in the hund. of Grimsdale, in the co. of Hereford, 6 miles N.W. of Hereford.

DURNESS, a par. in the co. of Sutherland, Scotland, 13 miles N.W. of Grubmore. The parish extends along the sea-coast, between Whitenhead and Cape Wrath Light, including Strathmore and Far-out Head. The coast is extremely rocky, and off the shore are the Stags Rock and Nun Shoal. In the streams salmon abound, and in Loch Borley are red trout. In 1724 the districts of Tongue and Eddrachillis were detached from this parish. It is in the presb. of Tongue, and synod of Sutherland and Caithness. The minister's stipend is £168, in the patron. of the crown. The village contains the parish church, two Free churches, and several schools. In the church is an old monument to McKay of Davsk. A mile from the village there is a remarkable cavern, 100 feet wide, and 180 to 300 feet in height, which repeats a curious echo. The Duke of Sutherland is the only landowner. Doun, the Gaelic poet, was a native of this place.

DURNFORD, a par. in the hund. of Amesbury, in the co. of Wilts, 2½ miles S.W. of Amesbury, and 6 N. of Salisbury, its post town and nearest railway station. It is situated on the river Avon, and contains the hmlts. of Little Durnford, Netton, Newtown, Salterton, and Normanton. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £131, in the patron. of the bishop. The

church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient edifice, with tower. It contains a curiously carved Saxon font, and tombs of the Yonges. The register commences in 1574. James Harris, the author of "Hermes," formerly occupied the rectory. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There is a National school at Netton. In the neighbourhood is a large earth-work called Ogbury Camp, and several barrows. Durnford House and Little Durnford House are the principal residences. The Earl of Malmesbury is lord of the manor of Great Durnford; Sir Edmund Antrobus, of the manor of Normanton; John Swayne, Esq., of Netton; John Davis, Esq., of Salterton and Newtown; and Edmund Hinxman, Esq., of Little Durnford.

DUROR, a *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of Appin and Lismore, in the co. of Argyle, Scotland, 8 miles W.S.W. of Glencoe. It is situated on Duror Water, which falls into Loch Linnhe. The par. is in the presb. of Lorn. The minister's stipend is £120, in the patron. of the crown.

DURRINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Brightford, rape of Bramber, in the co. of Sussex, 2 miles N.W. of Worthing. It contains the hmlt. of Coate. The church has fallen to decay.

DURRINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Amesbury, in the co. of Wilts, 2 miles N.W. of Amesbury, its post town, and 10 N. of Salisbury. It is situated on the river Avon. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £100, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a modern structure, built on the site of the old one, of which the Norman arcade has been preserved. The register commences in 1591. The Independents have a chapel, and there is a parochial school. In the neighbourhood are remains of a British town called *Durrington Walls*, or *Long Walls*, and several barrows.

DURRIS, a par. in the co. of Kincardine, Scotland, 7 miles N.W. of Stonehaven. It is situated on the river Dee, under the Grampians. The parish is traversed by the road from Aberdeen to Banchory, and is near the Deeside railway. At Cairnmonearn the land rises 1,020 feet above sea-level. The par. is in the presb. and synod of Aberdeen. The minister's stipend is £158, in the patron. of A. Mactier, Esq., of Durris House. The village contains the parish church, a Free church, and a non-parochial school. On Castle Hill are the remains of an ancient fortification, and at Red Beard is a chalybeate spring. Three annual cattle fairs are held here.

DURROW, a par., post and market town, partly in the bar. of Galmoy, in the co. of Killkenny, and partly in the bar. of Clarmallagh, in Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 12 miles S.E. of Maryborough. It is situated on the road from Athy to Cashel. The surface has some woodland and bog. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. £330, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of St. Canice Cathedral. The church was erected in 1793. The Roman Catholic chapel is an elegant building, and is united to that of Aughmacart. The Wesleyans have a meeting-house, and there are National and Sunday schools. The town, which is pleasantly situated on the river Erkin, is neatly built, consisting of one principal street and a square. It contains the market-house, a malt-house, police station, barracks, mills, and a dispensary within the Abbeyleix Poor-law Union. Petty sessions are held fortnightly. Though the town is locally situated in Queen's County, it is civilly returned as belonging to Kilkenny, to which county it was transferred by an Act procured by the Earl of Ormond, in order to avoid the attacks of the Fitzpatricks. Castle Durrow is the seat of Viscount Ashbrooke, to whom the place gives the title of baron. Other seats are Dunmore, Moyne, &c. There are ruins of castles. Friday is market day. Fairs are held on the 2nd January, 4th March, 22nd May, 21st August, and 20th November.

DURROW, a par. partly in the bar. of Moycashel, in the co. of Meath, and partly in the bar. of Ballycowan, in King's County, Ireland, 3 miles N. of Tullamore. It was anciently the site of a monastery, believed to have been founded by St. Columb in 546, and of an Austin Priory, built by the McBrenans, which latter was given by Queen Elizabeth to the Herberts. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Meath, val. £76, in the patron. of the Earl of Norbury, of Durrow Abbey. The church is an ancient structure, containing tombs of the Herberts. In the vicinity are St. Columb's cross and well.

DURRUS, a par. in the bars. of Bantry and West Carbery, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 5 miles S.W. of Bantry. Barrickbue is its post town. It is situated on the S. shore of Bantry Bay. The surface is hilly, with a large portion of waste land. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Cork, val. £398, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, which stands near Fourmile-water, was erected in 1792, and subsequently enlarged. There are two Roman Catholic chapels in the parish, which are united, and a Methodist meeting-house. There are several day schools and a Sunday-school. Petty sessions are held here. The principal seat is O'Donovan's Cove. Here are the ruins of Rossmore Castle and of an ancient cross. There are chalybeate waters near Friendly Cove.

DURSEY, an island in the par. of Kilnamanagh, bar. of Bere, in the co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It lies between the bays of Kenmare and Bantry, 10 miles W. of Castletown, and belongs to the Earl of Bantry. It was used as a stronghold during the Rebellion, but was reduced by Captain Rostock. A party of French landed here in 1790. Near the island are the rocks called the Bull, Cow, and Calf.

DURSLEY, a par. and market town in the upper div. of the hund. of Berkeley, in the co. of Gloucester, 14 miles S.W. of Gloucester, and 110 from London. It is a station on the Dursley branch of the Midland railway. It is situated on the river Carn, under the Cotswold hills, which are here clothed with beech woods. The town derives its name from *dwr* and *ley*, signifying "water meadow," from the Broadwell spring in the vicinity. It was one of the five boroughs returning members to parliament in the reign of Edward I., and is still an election town and polling-place for the county. The town is governed by a bailiff and 12 aldermen. It contains the market-house, two banks, fulling-mills, and several breweries. County and manor courts are held, and a board of guardians meet regularly for the Dursley Poor-law Union, which embraces 11 parishes. Woollen cloth used to be manufactured in large quantities, but the trade has much declined. The living is a rect.* with the cur. of Woodmancote annexed, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £228, annexed to the archdeac. of Gloucester. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a handsome modern structure. The chapel-of-ease of Woodmancote is a neat stone edifice. The parochial charities produce nearly £180 per annum, about £25 of which is for Sunday-schools. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a chapel, and there is an endowed as well as a National school. Two miles to the N.E. of Dursley, on Nibley Knoll, is a memorial to Tyndale, the martyr, and translator of the Bible. The Knoll belongs to Lord Fitzhardinge and the freeholders of North Nibley, in which village Tyndale was born. The first stone was laid on the 28th May, 1863, and when completed the memorial will consist of a tower 111 feet high, exclusive of the terminal, which is to be a reflector. The cardinals will be ornamented with sculpture, representing the chief events in Tyndale's life. Inside the entrance door will be a book-tray, upon which a Bible will be chained. A great many fossils have been found in the neighbourhood. Thomas H. S. Sotherton, Esq., is lord of the manor. Thursday and Saturday are market days. Fairs are held on the 6th May and 4th December for horses and cattle.

DURSTON, a par. in the hund. of North Petherton, in the co. of Somerset, 5 miles N.E. of Taunton, its post town, and 6 S. of Bridgwater. It is a station on the Bristol and Exeter railway. The priory of Buckland Sororum was founded here about 1167, but was suppressed, and the estates given to the Knights Hospitallers. Subsequently there was a priory of Canonesses of St.

Augustine, and a preceptory of Knights Hospitallers. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £170, in the patron. of the Rev. A. Gray. The church, recently rebuilt, is dedicated to St. John. There are a National and Sunday schools. Henry Danby Seymour, Esq., is lord of the manor.

DURWESTON, a par. in the hund. of Pimperne, North Blandford div. of the co. of Dorset, 3 miles N.W. of Blandford, its post town. Its is situated on the river Stour, over which there is a bridge, to the E. of the village. It contains the tythg. of Knighton, which was anciently a distinct par. The living is a rect.,* with that of Bryanston annexed, in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £538, in the patron. of Lord Portman, who is lord of the manor. The church, which is dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a neat modern structure, with square embattled tower. A mutilated monument to St. Eloi, the patron saint of blacksmiths, was recently discovered here.

DUSTON, a par. in the hund. of Nobottle Grove, in the co. of Northampton, 2 miles N.W. of Northampton, its post town and nearest railway. It is situated on a branch of the river Nen. An abbey for Black Canons was founded here in the beginning of the 12th century by William Peverel, natural son of the Conqueror, the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, amounted to £175 8s. 2d. A few remains are still to be seen in a secluded spot. The village is pleasantly situated on the slope of a hill. There are several quarries of valuable building stone. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £159, in the patron. of Viscount Palmerston, who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Luke, is a handsome stone structure, with tower containing three bells. The charities amount to £30 per annum. The Baptists and Independents have each a chapel.

DUTCHMAN'S CAP, or BACK ISLAND, one of the Trehinish, W. of Mull, Argyle.

DUTHEL, a par. in the district of East Inverness, in the cos. of Elgin and Inverness, Scotland, 21 miles S. of Nairn. It is situated on the rivers Dulnan and Spey, and includes Rothiemurchus, near Cairngorm. The par. is in the presb. of Abernethy, and Synod of Moray. The minister's stipend is £230, in the patron. of the Earl of Seafield, the sole landowner. The village contains the parish church, a Free church, and schools. The military road from Dalnacardoch to Inverness passes through the parish, which is mountainous, and comprises much grand scenery and woods replete with game. In the vicinity is the ruin of Muckerath.

DUTHIES, a vil. in the par. of Glenbervie, in the co. of Kincardine, Scotland, 6 miles W. of Stonehaven.

DUTTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Great Budworth, hund. of Bucklow, in the co. palatine of Chester, 5 miles N.W. of Northwich, and 5 E. of Frodsham. It is situated near the river Weaver and the Grand Trunk canal. The Grand Junction railway passes over Dutton-Bottom upon a viaduct of twenty arches, each being 63 feet span. This is the *Duntune* of Domesday Survey, when it belonged to the Duttons, who still exercise peculiar authority over the strolling musicians and minstrels of the county. It gives the title of baron to the Duke of Hamilton. The trustees of the late Sir J. A. Aston are lords of the manor and sole proprietors.

DUTTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Ribchester, lower div. of the hund. of Blackburn, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 4 miles N.W. of the Longridge station on the Fleetwood and Preston railway, and 7 N.W. of Blackburn, its post town. It is situated on the river Ribble. John and James Fenton, Esqs., are lords of the manor. Dutton Hall is half a mile from the village.

DUTTON-Y-BRAN, DUTTON CACCA and DUTTON DIFFRITH, tnshps. in the par. of Holt, hund. of Bromfield, in the co. of Denbigh, near Holt.

DUXBURY, a tnshp. in the par. of Standish, hund. of Leyland, in the co. palatine of Lancaster, 2 miles S. of Chorley. It is situated near the railway and canal. Duxbury Hall is the principal residence.

DUXFORD, a hmlt. in the par. of Hinton-Waldridge, in the co. of Berks, 6 miles N.E. of Farringdon. It is situated on the river Isis, near the Ferry.

DUXFORD, a par. in the hund. of Whittlesford, in the co. of Cambridge, 7 miles W. of Linton, 9 S. of Cambridge, its post town, and 1½ mile from the Whittlesford station on the Cambridge line. It is situated on the river Cam, which occasionally overflows its banks and inundates the surrounding meadows. It comprises the two ancient pars. of St. Peter and St. John. The impropriate tithes of St. John's parish have been commuted for a rent-charge of £351, and the vicarial for £146; the impropriate glebe contains 9½ acres, and the vicarial 39 acres. The living of the former is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £129, in the patron. of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; that of St. John is a discharged vic.,* val. £169, in the patron. of the Fellows of Clare Hall, Cambridge, who are impropriators. The church of St. Peter, supposed to have been built about the end of the 13th century, is principally Norman. St. John's is in a similar style, with Norman tower. The parochial charities produce about £30 per annum, of which £25 belongs to King's school. The register commences in 1684. There is a National school for both sexes. A priory once stood in this parish, a part of which is now the "Red Lion" inn. It is an object of great attraction, possessing some remains of antique carving. A barn is pointed out as standing on the site of the old chapel.

DWY-AFON, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangerniew, in the co. of Denbigh, 6 miles N.E. of Llanrwst.

DWYFFRWD, a tnshp. in the par. of Pennant, in the co. of Montgomery, 8 miles N.W. of Llanfyllin.

DWY-GYFYLCHI, a par. in the hund. of Uchat, in the co. of Carnarvon, 2 miles W. of Conway. It is a pleasant little vil., situated on the coast. The Holyhead railway passes through the par. The hmlts. of Isa-pen and Ucha-pen are within its boundary. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the copper works. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £125, in the patron. of H. and L. Eyton, Esqs. The church is dedicated to St. Gwynin. In this neighbourhood are a great number of antiquities, consisting of cromlechs and single upright stones, the remains of a British camp, with ditches and ramparts, &c.

DWYRIEW, a tnshp. in the par. of Manafon, in the co. of Montgomery, 2 miles S.E. of Llanfair.

DYAN, a vil. in the bar. of Dungannon, in the co. of Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles N. of Caledon.

DYCE, a par. in the district and co. of Aberdeen, Scotland, 7 miles N. of Aberdeen. It is a station on the Great North of Scotland railway. The par. is in the presb. and synod of Aberdeen. The minister's stipend is £151, in the patron. of Gordon Skene, of Dyce House. The church is an old building, situated on a rocky promontory overlooking the river Don. Agriculture is in a flourishing state, though the soil rests on a substratum of igneous rocks. Granite is much worked for paving stones. At Tyrebeggar Hill is a Druidical temple of 10 stones placed in a circular form, also several cairns.

DYER'S HILL, a vil. in Hallamshire, wap. of Strafforth, in the West Riding of the co. of York, in the vicinity of Sheffield. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £130, in the patron. of the crown and archbishop alternately.

DYFFRIN, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanthetty, hund. of Penkelly, in the co. of Brecon, 6 miles N.W. of Crickhowel. It is situated near the canal and the river Usk. Its name, Dyffrin, or Dyffryn, is derived from *dyffr hant*, a water-course in a wide vale.

DYFFRIN, a hmlt. in the par. of Vainor, in the co. of Brecon, 3 miles N. of Merthyr-Tydvil. It is situated on the Taf-vawr river.

DYFFRIN-LLANFAIR, a tnshp. in the par. of Newton, in the co. of Montgomery, 2 miles from the village of Newton.

DYFFRUN-CIDRICH, a hmlt. in the par. of Llangadock, hund. of Perfedd, in the co. of Carmarthen, 3 miles E. of Llangadock. It is situated on the river Towy, under Trichrug.

DYFFRYDAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Dolgelly, in the co. of Merioneth.

DYFFRYN, a vil. in the par. of St. Lythan, in the co. of Glamorgan, 5 miles S.W. of Llandaff. It is situated near Dyffryn House, the ancient family seat of the Prices. Here are several cromlechs, the one at St. Nicholas being considered the largest in Britain. The upper stone measures 24 feet by 17.

DYFFRYN, a tnshp. in the par. of Meifod, in the co. of Montgomery, 4 miles S. of Llanfyllen. It is situated on the river Einion.

DYFFRYN-CLYDACH, a hmlt. in the par. of Cadoxton, hund. of Neath, in the co. of Glamorgan, 2 miles N.W. of Neath. Here are the ruins of Neath Abbey, a monastery of the Cistercian order, founded about the end of the 11th or beginning of the 12th century. The walls are much blackened by the smoke from the surrounding fires and smelting works. The neighbourhood abounds with coal, iron, and copper, in which works the inhabitants are chiefly employed. A tram-road passes through to the river Neath. Dyffryn-Clydach House is the principal residence.

DYFFRYN-ELLAN and DYFFRYN-GWY, tnshps. in the par. of Cwm-Toyddwr, hund. of Rhayader, in the co. of Radnor, 2 miles N.W. of Rhayader, and 4 S.W. of Radnor. They are situated in the vicinity of the rivers Ellan and Wye.

DYFFRYN-HONDDÛ, a chplry. comprising the hmlts. of Upper and Lower Dyffryn, in the par. of Merthyr-Cynog, hund. of Merthyr, in the co. of Brecon, 8 miles N.W. of Brecknock. It is situated in the Vale of Honddû. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £66, in the gift of the vicar of the parish.

DYFNANT, a vil. in the parcel of Garth, in the co. of Brecon, 8 miles N.E. of Neath.

DYKE AND MOY, a par. in the co. of Elgin and Nairn, Scotland, 3 miles W. of Forres. It is situated on the river Findhorn, near the coast. The road from Inverness to Aberdeen traverses the parish, which contains Kintessack and Whitemyre. It is in the presb. of Forres and synod of Moray. The minister's stipend is £250, in the patron. of the crown and Grant of Moy. The village contains the parish church, a free church and schools. Near here is the heath of Hardmoor, celebrated as the spot where Macbeth met the weird sisters on his journey to the castle of Forres. The principal mansions are—Darnaway Castle, the seat of the Earl of Moray, with its extensive plantations, and the old hall of the regent Randolph; Brodie House, Dalvey House, Moy, and Kincorth.

DYKE, DYKE-FEN, and DYKE-HIGH, hmlts. in the par. of Bourne, wap. of Aveland, parts of Kesteven, in the co. of Lincoln, 2 miles N.E. of the Bourn station. It is situated on the river Drove. The Baptists have a small chapel, and there is a school, in which divine service is held.

DYKESFIELD, a vil. in the tnshp. of Longburgh, in the co. of Cumberland, 6 miles N.W. of Carlisle.

DYLAIS, UPPER and LOWER, tnshps. in the par. of Cadoxton, in the co. of Glamorgan, 2 miles N.E. of Neath, and 6 from Glamorgan. They contain the hmlts. of Crinant, on the river Dylais, and Sarn Helen. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the iron and tin works. Fairs are held on Whit Monday, the 29th September, and 20th November.

DYMCHURCH, a par. in the lib. of Romney Marsh, lathe of Shepway, in the co. of Kent, 4 miles N.E. of Romney, and 6 S. of Westhanger station on the South-Eastern line. It is situated near the coast, on the high road from Dover to New Romney, and had a charter granted to it by Henry II. Along the sea-shore is a massive artificial wall called Dymchurch Wall, which prevents the encroachment of the sea, and drains the land, which is marshy, but fertile. This wall extends about 3 miles, and is furnished with three sluice gates. The expenses attending its maintenance are defrayed by a rate levied on the district, which usually amounts to about £5,000 per annum. The bailiff and jurates of Romney Marsh, whose chief duty is the charge of the embankment, hold a court of session monthly in the New Hall. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £125, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, an ancient structure with a spire, is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. The register commences in the year 1637. The Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship, and there is a National school. The charities produce about £20 per annum, exclusive of the bequest of £111 per annum for educational purposes by Timothy Bedingfield. Market day is every alternate Monday. A fair is held on Thursday in Whitsun week.

DYMEIRCHION, or TREMEIRCHION, a par. in the hund. of Rhuddlan, in the co. of Flint, 3 miles S.E. of St. Asaph. It is situated in the Vale of Clwyd, and contains the hmlts. of Bachygraig, Bryngwyn, Graig, Llan, and Maenefa. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £240, in the patron. of the bishop.

DYMOCK, a par. in the hund. of Botloe, in the co. of Gloucester, 4 miles N.W. of Newent, and 4 S. of Ledbury, said to have derived its name from *dim* and *ack*, the "dark oak," for which it was in early times famous. It is situated on the river Leadon, and is intersected by the Gloucester and Hereford canal. It is now only a straggling village, but in the reign of Henry III. was a place of considerable importance, having a weekly market and three annual fairs, all long since disused. In the time of Edward III. the Dymokes, champions of England, had possession of the manor, and a seat known as the Old Grange formed part of the demesne of Flaxley-Abbey. "Castle Tump," an eminence in the neighbourhood, is said to have been raised by Cromwell as a post of observation, near to which is the seat of the Wyntours, an old moated building, which was garrisoned for Charles I. The White House is celebrated as the birthplace of John Kyle, the Man of Ross, immortalised by Pope. Roger Dimoc, a Dominican friar, who lived in the 14th century, is also said to have been born in this parish. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £104, in the patron. of General Drummond. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a cruciform structure, said to be of the 11th or 12th century. A chantry was maintained here, *temp.* Henry VIII. It has a strong, heavy-looking tower, with a spire, and nave of large dimensions. The charities produce about £125 per annum, £91 of which is for Mrs. Ann Cam's Charity school, for 100 children of both sexes. The school-house was built in 1825 out of the same fund. Earl Beauchamp and Reginald Wynniatt, Esq., are lords of the manors. Wilton Place, Hill Ash, the Old Grange, and Boyce Court, are the principal residences.

DYNHAM, a par. united with Hinton, in the hund. of Lower Grumbald's Ash, in the co. of Gloucester, 4 miles S.E. of Chipping Sodbury. It is situated on a tributary of the river Avon. This place is mentioned as the scene of a contest between the Britons and Saxons at the close of the 6th century. There are some remains of a camp at Hinton Hill. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £501, in the patron. of W. Blathwayte, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Peter, and contains two monumental brasses. The parochial charities produce about £100 per annum, the principal of which is for Langton's schools. This is a meet for the Beaufort hounds.

DYNHYLLE, ISSA and UCHA, tnshps. in the par. of Ruabon, hund. of Bromfield, in the co. of Denbigh, 2 miles S. of Ruabon. They are situated near Offa's Dyke. Collieries and iron mines give employment to the people. Wynnstay Park is the seat of Sir Watkin W. Wynne, Bart.

DYSART, a par. in the district of Kirkcaldy, in the co. of Fife, Scotland, 14 miles S. of Cupar, and 10 from Edinburgh. It is a station on the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway. The par., which is watered by the river Orr, includes Boreland, Dunikier, Sinclairton, and Thornton, stretching along the coast of the Frith of Forth. It is a royal burgh, and unites with Kirkcaldy, Kinghorn, and Burntisland, in sending one member to parliament. It was incorporated by James V., and

under the new Act is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, and 9 councillors. The town strongly resembles a Flemish town. It comprises three principal streets, containing antique but substantial houses, and a council-house, with a fine tower. The living consists of two charges, in the presb. of Kirkcaldy and synod of Fife. The first minister receives £226, the second £208, both in the patron. of Earl Rosslyn. There are also a parish church, three Free churches, a chapel-of-ease, an United Presbyterian church, and many schools. Dysart possesses good coal-fields, which have been often on fire; also ironstone, limestone, and freestone quarries. The chief manufactures are checks and ticks; but there are also two power-loom linen factories, a mill for spinning flax, and a stoneware pottery. Its trade was very considerable in the 16th century, but has greatly decayed. It has an extensive dockyard and a new wet dock, with a patent slip for repairs. Near the harbour is a rock called the Fort, said to have been fortified by Cromwell. Part of the old wall of the chapel of St. Denis still remains, and has been long used as a smithy. On a lofty rock in the parish are the ruins of Ravenscraig Castle, celebrated by Sir Walter Scott in the "Lay of the Last Minstrel." A mile from the town stands a large memorial stone, said to mark the place where a battle was fought with the Danes; and a little farther lies the farm of Carberry, where the Romans had a station. The chief landowners are the Earls of Rosslyn, and Rothes, Oswald of Dunniker, and Prentice of Strathore. Dysart gives the title of earl to the Tollemaches of Buckminster Park. Fairs are held on the 6th May, third Tuesday in June, fourth Wednesday in August, and on the 8th November, but are now nearly obsolete.

DYSART, a par. in the bar. of Fassadinin in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 1 mile S. of Castlecomer. Leighlin Bridge is its post town. It is situated on the river Dinin. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. £75, in the patron. of the vicars-choral of St. Canice. There are three Roman Catholic chapels in the parish, which are united to those of Ballyfoyle and Lisnafunchin, and six day schools.

DYSART, a par. in the bar. of Ferrard, in the co. of Louth, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 1 mile E. of Dunleer, its post town. The soil is good, with a small proportion of bog. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. with Dunleer, £374, in the patron. of the crown. Some ruins of the old church remain. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of High Lane and Wyanstown. There is a day school, partly supported by the National Board.

DYSART, a par. in the bars. of Moycashel and Magheradernon, Moycashel, and Rathconrath, in the co. of Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles S.W. of Mullingar, its post town. This parish occupies the S. and W. sides of Lough Ennel. The surface consists of a good soil, with large tracts of bog. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Churchtown, £346, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Conragh. There is a day school and a police station. An abbey is supposed to have been founded here by St. Colman. One of the islands belonging to the parish was fortified by the Irish in 1641, but was ultimately reduced by the English. There are ruins of the ancient church burial-ground, and of Dysart House, once the seat of the Nugent family. Lilliput is another seat here. Limestone is very abundant.

DYSART, a par. in the bar. of Athlone, in the co. of Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 8 miles S.S.E. of Mount Talbot, its post town. It lies near the river Suck. The surface is rocky and boggy, and includes a portion of Lough Cullen. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Elphin, val. with Tessaragh, £111, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a large Roman Catholic chapel, also a parish school. Limestone is quarried.

DYSARTLENOS, a par. in the bars. of East Maryborough and Stradbally, in Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Stradbally, its post town, on the road from thence to Maryborough. The surface is very hilly. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Leighlin, val. £157, in the patron. of Lord Carew. The church, which stands on the summit of one of the Dysart hills, was built about 1742, and has recently been put under repair. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Maryborough. There are two schools. This parish was the ancient seat of Dermod McMurrough, King of Leinster, and of the O'Mores, who built Dunamase Castle. After being the scene of numerous struggles, the castle was surrendered to the English in 1650, when it was dismantled. There are traces of a monastery founded by Angus, Abbot of Clonenagh. A fair is held on Whit-Monday and on the 12th October.

DYSARTGALLEN, a par. in the bar. of Cullenagh, in Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S.E. of Abbeyleix. It includes the post town of Ballinakill. The surface is rather hilly, with some bog, and is traversed by the Owenbeg river. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Leighlin, val. £350, in the patron. of Earl Stanhope. The church, which is at Ballinakill, is a handsome building, erected in 1821. There are two Roman Catholic chapels (united), and nine day schools. Good building stone is quarried. Church ruins are seen at Dysart and Kileronan. There is a chalybeate spa at Heywood.

DYSARTMOON, a par. in the bar. of Ida, in the co. of Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S. of Innistioge; New Ross is its post town. It is situated on the river Noro, and has a hilly surface. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. with Rosbercon, £238, in the patron. of — Bessonet, Esq. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Rosbercon and Lesterlin. There are three schools.

DYSERT. *See* also DESERT, Ireland.

DYSERT, or DYSERT O'DEA, a par. in the bar. of Inchiquin, in the co. of Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Corrofin, its post town. It is situated on the river Fergus. The surface is broken and mountainous, and subject to the overflowings of several minor streams and loughs. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. with Kilnaboy, £432, in the patron. of the bishop. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and three day schools. There are two police stations, and a manor court is occasionally held. This parish formerly belonged to the sept Dysert O'Dea, and was divided into Inach and Ruan. There are ruins of churches said to have been built during the time of Turlough O'Connor; that of Dysert has a remarkably fine doorway: near it are the remains of a round tower, with traces of windows and doors. A stone cross, bearing a supposed effigy of St. Monalagh, may also be seen. The ruins of Dysert Castle, the ancient seat of the O'Deas, are particularly interesting.

DYSERT, a par. in the bars. of Cannaurice and Iraghticonnor, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Listowel, its post town. It is situated on the river Brick. The surface consists of good soil, alternating with bog and moor. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. with Listowel, £335, in the patron. of Thomas Stoughton, Esq. There are ruins of the church and burial-ground. In the Roman Catholic arrangement the parish is partly included in the Lixnaw and partly in the Listowel union. Here is a hedge school. Ennismore and Ballingar are the principal seats in this parish.

DYSERT, a par. in the bar. of Trughanacmy, in the co. of Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Castleisland, its post town, on the road from thence to Killarney. The surface is hilly, boggy, and barren. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ardfert and Aghadoe, val. with Killentierna, £354, in the patron. of H. Herbert, Esq., and six others. The church is in ruins. There are two hedge schools. In the Roman Catholic arrangement, the parish is included in the Killentierna union. Limestone is plentiful.

DYSERT, or CARRIGEEN, a par. in the bar. of Coshma, in the co. of Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Adare. It lies on the river Maigue, and has a good soil. The living is a rect. in

the dioc. of Limerick, val. £54, in the patron. of the bishop. There are ruins of the old church, and of a round tower 50 feet high, which has an arched doorway and pointed windows.

DYSERT, a par. in the bar. of Upperthird, in the co. of Waterford, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles S.W. of Clonmel. Carrick-on-Suir is its post town. It is situated on the river Suir, and contains the vil. of Churchtown. The living is a vic. and prebend in Lismore cathedral, in the dioc. of Lismore, val. with Kilmoleran, £120, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is at Churchtown, and was built in 1786; near it stand the ruins of the old one, containing tombs of the Butlers and Everards, who had a castle here in the 18th century. The Roman Catholic chapels at Dysert and Kilmoleran are united to that of Kilsheelan. There is a parish school, which was established by Sir Moore Disney. Churchtown and Coolnamuck are the principal seats.

DYSERTH, a par. in the hund. of Prestatyn, in the co. of Flint, 4 miles N.E. of St. Asaph. It is situated near the sea-coast. A castle formerly stood here, but was destroyed in the 13th century; there are now very few remains. Lead is obtained in the neighbourhood. The living is a perpet. cur.,* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £113, in the patron. of the bishop, who holds the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Bridget, stands in a small vale, surrounded and overshadowed by yew-trees. It has two handsome stained-glass windows. In the churchyard are some ancient monuments and a cross. There is a district church at Dylife, the living of which is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £200, in the patron. of the Bishop of Llandaff. In a neighbouring wood is a very large cromlech, quite perfect. The charities are about £2 per annum.

DYSSERTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Pool, in the co. of Montgomery, 2 miles S.W. of Welshpool.

E

EA, a lough in the bar. of Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 5 miles E. of Glenties.

EACH, a hmlt. in the par. of Woodnesborough, hund. of Eastry, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 2 miles to the W. of Sandwich.

EACHAIG, a river flowing from the S. end of Loch Eck, co. Argyll, Scotland, and falling into the Firth of Clyde at Holy Loch.

EACHWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Heddon-on-the-Wall, partly in the W. div. of Castle Ward, but chiefly in the E div. of Tindale Ward, co. Northumberland, 9 miles to the N.W. of Newcastle. It is situated on the river Pont, and was formerly a place of importance. A few years back some ancient flint implements and a sacrificial knife were found in cutting a road through an old entrenchment near the village.

EAGLE, a par. in the wap. of Boothby-Graffo, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 8 miles S.W. of Lincoln by road, and 5½ by rail. Collingham is its post town. It contains the hmlt. of Eagle Barnsdale. A preceptory of the Knights Templars was founded here, and afterwards transferred to the Hospitallers. At the Dissolution its revenues were estimated at £144 18*s.* 10*d.* The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £100, in the patron. of Sir W. A. Ingilby. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a small structure, with tower and two bells. The Wesleyans have two chapels, and there is a school, with an endowment of £5 per annum.

EAGLE HALL, an ext. par. place in the higher div. of the wap. of Boothby-Graffo, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 1 mile to the S.W. of Eagle village, and 9 S.W. of Lincoln.

EAGLE-ISLAND, in the bar. of Erris, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It lies about 5 furlongs off the Mullet coast, and 3 miles W.S.W. of Erris Head. There are two lighthouses on the island, one of which can be seen 20 miles off.

EAGLE MOUNTAIN, in the bar. of Corkaquiney, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is a lofty peak at the entrance of Dingle Bay.

EAGLE MOUNTAIN, a principal summit of the Mourne range, co. Down, Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Hilltown. It rises 2,084 feet above sea-level, and has one of the springs of the river Bann falling from its side.

EAGLESCLIFFE, a par. in the S.W. div. of the ward of Stockton, co. palatine Durham, 4 miles to the S.W. of Stockton, and 10 N.E. of Darlington. It is situated on the river Tees, opposite the town of Yarm, with which it is connected by a stone bridge, and where the North-Eastern railway has a station. It contains the tnshps. of Aislaby, Eaglescliffe, and Newsham, with the hmlt. of Uxlay Nook. The Stockton and Darlington railway passes through the parish, and there is a coal and lime depôt. The manufacture of lime is carried on in the village. In the church are preserved an old edition in black letter of Bishop Jewel's Apology, and a copy of the works of Charles I. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £1,049, in the patron. of the Bishop of Manchester. The church is an ancient structure, and was restored in the reign of Charles II. The parochial charities amount to about £6 per annum. The register commences in 1539. There is a National school for both sexes.

EAGLESFIELD, a tnshp. in the par. of Brigham, ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 3 miles to the S.W. of Cockermouth, within which borough it is situated. A Roman pavement was discovered here. The manor was possessed by the Confessor of Queen Philippa. There is a small chapel belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists, and a parochial school at Blindbothel for the education of the children of both townships. The great chemist, Dalton, was born here. General Wyndham is lord of the manor. The commons of Eaglesfield and Blindbothel were enclosed in 1814.

EAGLESFIELD ABBEY, an ext. par. place in the city of Carlisle, co. Cumberland.

EAGLESFIELD, a vil. in the par. of Middlebie, co. Dumfries, Scotland, 7 miles N.E. of Annan.

EAGLESHAM, a par., post and market town, in the Upper Ward of co. Renfrew, Scotland, 10 miles S.E. of Paisley, and 54 from Edinburgh. The surface is hilly, Balagich and Dunwar being 1,000 feet above sea level. The parish consists of good arable land, pasture, and a considerable tract of moorland. The river White Cart traverses the parish. Mearns lies to the N.W., and Fenwick and Loudoun on the S. and S.W. This par. is in the presb. of Glasgow, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, in the patron. of the Earl of Eglinton. The minister has a stipend of £284. The church, which stands in the village, was rebuilt in 1790 by the Earl of Eglinton, and is an octagonal structure. Here are also United and Reformed Presbyterian, and Free churches, and three private schools. The village stands about 1 mile W. of the White Cart. It was constituted a market town in the reign of Charles II., and was entirely rebuilt in 1796. It consists of one wide street with a stream coursing through its entire length, which gives it a very picturesque appearance. It contains a friendly society, bank, and public library. Eaglesham House is the seat of the Gilmours. Robert Pollock, the author, was born here in 1798, at the North Moorhouse. Eaglesham was granted to Walter Stuart by David I. about the middle of the 12th century, from whom it descended into the hands of the Montgomeries. Sir John Montgomery, who captured Hotspur in 1388 at Otterburn, built Polnoon Castle by means of the "poind money," or the sum received for his ransom; ruins of this castle are yet to be seen. Many of the inhabitants are cotton weavers. Osmond fire-stone is found here. There are medicinal springs, and indications of the existence of metal. Fairs are held on the 24th April (old style), and on the last Thursday in August. There is a conveyance to Glasgow every day.

EAGLESHAY, or EGILSHAY, one of the Shetland Islands, lying on the E. of St. Magnus Bay, in Iselsburgh Cove. It is about 1½ mile square. Here are extensive rabbit warrens. This island is included in the par. of Northmaven.

EAGLE'S NEST, a peak rising between the Upper

and Lower Lakes of Killarney, in the bar. of Dunkerrin, co. Kerry, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is a craggy rock of great beauty, situated 4 miles S.W. of Killarney, well wooded, and famous for its echo. Its height is about 1,300 feet.

EAGLE WOODHOUSE, an ext. par. place in the lower div. of the wap. of Boothby Graffo, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 8 miles S.W. of Lincoln. It adjoins the par. of Eagle.

EAGLEY-BANK, a vil. in the chplry. of Little Bolton, co. palatine Lancaster, 1 mile N. of Bolton.

EAGROVE, a hmlt. in the par. of Decuman, co. Somerset, near Watchet.

EAKLEY-LANES, a hmlt. in the par. of Stoke-Goldington, co. Bucks, 4 miles N.W. of Newport-Pagnel. It was formerly a parish, but the church is now demolished.

EAKRING, a par. in the South Clay div. of the wap. of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham, 4 miles S. of Ollerton, and 6 N. of the Southwell station on the Midland Counties railway. Newark is it post town. Hops are cultivated to some extent, the soil being a clayey loam. The village, which is pleasantly situated, contains many neat and well-built houses. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £480, in the patron. of Earl Manvers and the Earl of Scarborough alternately, who are the joint lords of the manor. The church is an old building in the Gothic style of architecture.

EALAND, a hmlt. in the par. of Crowle, co. Lincoln, 1 mile S.E. of the vil. of Crowle.

EALING, a par. in the Kensington div. of the hund. of Ossulstone, co. Middlesex, 1½ mile N. of Brentford, 6½ miles W. of London by road, or 5½ by the Great Western railway. It contains the hmlt. of Little Ealing and chplry. of Old Brentford, which together contain above 10,000 inhabitants. It has recently become a favourite suburb of the metropolis, and contains many handsome villas and well-wooded seats. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of London, val. £679, in the patron. of the bishop. The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a plain brick structure, and contains a brass of R. Aunsham, dated 1490, also monuments of the Gulstons, Serjeant Maynard, the eminent lawyer, Robert Orme, the Indian historian, Oldmixon, the dramatist, Horne Tooke, and Mrs. Trimmer. There are also two district churches—St. George's, Old Brentford, a perpet. cur., val. £168, in the gift of the vicar; and Christ Church, a perpet. cur., in the patron. of Miss R. F. Lewis, by whom it was erected. The principal charities are Lady Capel's school for boys, with an income from endowment of £149; Lady Rawlinson's for girls, with an income of £144; besides others, producing altogether about £560 a year. The Independents have a large chapel, and there are National, British, and infant schools. Within this parish are several handsome seats, as Gunnersbury Park, belonging to Baron Rothschild; Ealing Park, once the residence of Bishop Pearse, where is a rare species of plant, called the *Asiaticus variotes*; and Castle Beare Hill. Among those who once lived here were Spencer Percival, Fielding, Dr. Owen, and Peter le Courager. The Bishop of London is lord of the manor. Little Ealing is situated a quarter of a mile to the S.W., and Drayton Green 1 mile to the W. A fair is held on the 24th June.

EAMONT BRIDGE, a hmlt. and tnshp. with Yanwath, in the par. of Barton, West ward, co. Westmoreland, 2 miles S.E. of Penrith. It is situated on the river Eamont. There is a charity of £1 per annum to the poor, and a bequest of £100 for education. Lord Lonsdale is lord of the manor. On the southern bank of the Eamont, but within the limits of the township, is an ancient entrenchment called King Arthur's Round Table, supposed to have been used as an amphitheatre and tilting ground; adjoining it, to the N., is another entrenchment, named Mayburgh, and supposed to have been a gymnasium for athletic sports.

EAMONT BRIDGE, a div. of the par. of Penrith, co. Cumberland, near Penrith. It is situated on the river Eamont, a branch of Eden.

EARBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Thornton-in-Craven, West Riding of co. York, 5 miles S.W. of Skipton. The North Midland railway has a station here. The village is situated in a valley, and contains a large cotton-mill, erected in 1839. The Wesleyans and Baptists have chapels, and there is a school with an endowment of £20 per annum.

EARDINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Quatford, hund. of Stottesden, co. Salop, 1 mile S.E. of Bridgnorth. It is situated near the river Severn. Iron works are carried on here.

EARDISLAND, a par. in the hund. of Stratford, co. Hereford, 5 miles W. of Leominster station on the Shrewsbury and Hereford line, and 9 to the E. of Kington. Pembridge is its post town. It is situated on the river Arrow, near Watling Street, which is believed to have passed through the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £198, in the patron. of the Bishop of Worcester. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure, with a tower. The charities, including the endowment of the free school, amount to £51 per annum. James Kinnersley Smythies, Esq., is lord of the manor of Eardisland; and the Rev. William Edward Evans is lord of the manor of Burton, situated in this parish.

EARDISLEY, a par. in the hund. of Huntington, co. Hereford, 5 miles S. of Kington, and 14 N.W. of Hereford. It is situated on the Kington and Brecon tramroad, near the river Wye. It contains the hmlts. of Upper Spond, Lower Welson, and Woodeaves. The parish, which is well wooded, is mountainous towards the S., and is interspersed with rich plantations. There is a considerable tract of common. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £255, in the patron. of W. P. Herrick, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, is a stone structure of the 14th century, with tower and five bells. It contains a stone font of ancient date, richly carved. There is also at Bollingham a chapel-of-ease, a plain stone structure. The charities amount to £10 per annum. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel, and there is a National school. An oak tree, believed to be one of the largest in this country, stands on Hurstway Common. There are remains of a Roman fortified camp. A fair is held on the 15th May for live stock and hiring of servants, and one on the 18th October for live stock and cheese.

EARDISTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Ruyton-of-the-Eleven-Towns, co. Salop, 8 miles N.W. of Shrewsbury.

EARDLEY-END, a tnshp. in the par. of Audley, N. div. of the hund. of Pirehill, co. Stafford, 1 mile N. of Audley, and 2 miles S. of Harecastle station.

EARESBY, a chplry. in the par. of Spilsby, soke of Bolingbroke, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 1½ mile W. of Spilsby.

EARITH, a chplry. in the par. of Bluntisham, hund. of Hurstingstone, co. Huntingdon, 6 miles N.E. of St. Ives, its post town, and 3 S.E. from Somersham. The village is situated on the navigable river Ouse, near the border of the county, and is a place of considerable trade. The chapel-of-ease, dedicated to St. James, has been demolished. The Baptists and Wesleyans have each a chapel, and the Friends a meeting-house. There is a school for boys, founded in 1703 by John Skeeles, with an endowment of £50 per annum. An industrial school for girls has an endowment of £16 per annum. The town lands produce a rental of £50, which is applied to the repair of a bridge and other public works. To the E. of the village is a rectangular encampment called Earith Bulwarks, with bastions at each corner. Fairs are held on the 4th May, 25th July, and 1st November, chiefly for cattle.

EARL and EARLS, prefixes attached to many names of places, some of which follow. Others will be found under their distinctive names.

EARL, or YEARLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Doddington, E. div. of the ward of Glendale, co. Northumberland, 1 mile S.W. of Wooler. The village is small. On a neighbouring hill were recently found an ancient sepulchral urn and a flint knife.

EARLAS, a tnshp. in the par. of Gresford, hund. of Bromfield, co. Denbigh, 4 miles N. of Wrexham.

EARLDOMS, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Frustfield, co. Wilts, 7 miles S.E. of Salisbury.

EARL FRAMINGHAM. *See* FRAMINGHAM, EARL, co. Norfolk.

EARLHAM, a par. in the city of Norwich, co. Norfolk, 2 miles to the W. of Norwich, and 2½ from the railway station. It is situated on the river Yare, over which there is an ancient stone bridge. The living is a vic. annexed to that of Bowthorpe, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small ancient structure with square embattled tower, and contains a monument to the Bacon family. The register commences in 1621. Earlham Hall is the principal residence.

EARL'S BARTON, a par. in the hund. of Hamfordshoe, co. Northampton, 6 miles N.E. of Northampton, and 1 N. of Billing Road station. It is situated on the river Nen. The shoe trade gives employment to the greater part of the inhabitants. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £195, in the gift of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure. The Baptists and Wesleyans have each a chapel, and there are National and British schools. M. W. Phipps, Esq., is lord of the manor.

EARL'S COLNE. *See* COLNE EARL'S, co. Essex.

EARL'S COURT, a hmlt. in the par. of Kensington, Kensington div. of the hund. of Ossulstone, co. Middlesex, half a mile S. of Kensington. It was once the seat of Sir R. Blackmore, and of the celebrated surgeon, John Hunter. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of London, in the gift of the Rev. J. D. Claxton.

EARLSFERRY, a town in the district of St. Andrew's, par. of Kilconquhar, co. Fife, Scotland. It is a coast-guard station, situated ½ a mile E. of Kincraig, and 6 S.E. of Largo, on the Frith of Forth. It contains the old town-house, townhall, formerly used as a gaol, and an old decayed harbour. It is governed by 3 bailies and 16 councillors, &c. Earlsferry is said to have been a market and fair town of some importance, and was made a borough by Malcolm III. Near the harbour is Macduff's Cave, in which tradition tells us Macduff concealed himself from the pursuit of Macbeth, and was ferried across to Dunbar. A curious privilege is still claimed here, that no person in pursuit of another can leave the shore of the Frith until the fugitive be half way across.

EARLSHALL, a mansion and estate situated on the S. of the par. of Leuchars, co. Fife, Scotland. The great hall of the mansion is extremely fine, with the arms of William Bruce, who is supposed to have built the greater part of it. Earlshall is said to have been so called from having been a seat of the earls of Fife.

EARLSHAUGH, a vil. in the par. of Tweedsmuir, co. Peebles, 6 miles S. of Tweedsmuir.

EARL SHELTON, a tnshp. and ecclesiastical district in the par. of Kirkby-Mallory, hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 4 miles N.E. of Hinckley, its post town, and 6 N.W. of Broughton Astley station on the Midland Counties railway. A castle formerly stood here, of which there are a few remains. Courts leet and baron are held. Frame knitting gives employment to a large number of the inhabitants. The living is a perpet. cur., val. £200. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is said to have been built of the stones of the old castle. There are parochial charities producing about £70 per annum. The Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, have each a chapel, and there are free and National schools. Lady Noel Byron is lady of the manor.

EARL'S HILL, a spur of the Kylsyth hills, and part of the Lennox range, in the W. of the par. of St. Ninian's, co. Stirling. Its altitude is about 1,000 feet.

EARL STERNDALE, a hmlt. in the par. of Hartington, hund. of Wirksworth, co. Derby, 6 miles S. of Buxton, and 8 W. of Bakewell. It is situated near the river Dove, and, together with Hartington Middle Quarter, forms a chapelry. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £130, in the patron. of the Vicar of Hartington.

EARL STOKE, a chplry. and par. in the hund. of Melksham, co. Wilts, 3 miles W. of Market Lavington, and 6 N.E. of Westbury, its post town and nearest railway station. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Melksham, in the dioc. of Salisbury. The chapel-of-ease is a small ancient structure of stone. Earl Stoke Park is the principal residence. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act obtained in 1777.

EARLSTON, or ERCILDON, a par. and post town, co. Berwick, Scotland. The par. is about 6 miles in length, and 4½ wide. It contains the vils. of Fans, Mellerstain, and Redpath. It has Legerwood and Gordon on the N., Hume and Nenthorn on the E., and Roxburgh and Merton on the S. The river Leader divides it from the co. of Roxburgh, and the Eden takes its rise in the interior. The parish is traversed by the road from Edinburgh to Kelso. The surface is undulating, and one hill, on which is a supposed Roman encampment, rises 1,000 feet above sea-level. The soil is rich in some parts, and fairly cultivated. This par. is in the presb. of Lauder, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale, in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £218. The church was built in 1736; within it is the burial-place of the Learmont family, and a stone with an inscription to Thomas Learmont, the rhymer, is built in the church wall. Here are also two United Presbyterian and a Free church, with its school, four other schools, friendly society library, and teetotal association. The village, an improving place, is situated in a valley on the banks of the Leader, 7 miles S.E. of Lauder. Here was born Thomas Learmont, called the rhymer, an author and prophet of great repute, who lived towards the close of the 13th century; part of his dwelling or tower is still remaining. Earlston, anciently called *Ercildoune, i.e.*, the "prospect hill," was a seat of the earls of March, and sometimes of David I. The church was granted to the monks of Kelso in the 12th century, and from them it passed into the possession of the monks of Coldingham; at the same period the manor belonged to the Lindsay family, and from them it came to the earls of Dunbar. The residences of note are Cowdenknowes, Carolside, and Mellerstain, one of the principal seats of the Earl of Haddington. There are two manufactories in the place—one for merinos, shawls, and furniture-stripes, the other for plaidings, blankets, and flannels. A railroad has been recently opened between Dunse and Earlston. Fairs for cattle are held on the 29th June and the third Thursday in October, and every alternate Saturday.

EARLSTONE, a tythg. in the par. of Burghclere, co. Hants, 3 miles N.W. of Kingsclere.

EARLSTOWN, a par. in the bar. of Shillelogher, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 1 mile E. of Callan. Thomastown is its post town. It is situated on King's river, which is crossed here by a stone bridge. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. with Kells, £551, in the patron. of the Bishop of Ossory and the Marquis of Ormond. There is a Roman Catholic chapel at Newtown united to those of Callan and Coolagh. There are ruins of two old castles and of a church within this parish.

EARLY, a lib. in the par. of Sonning, hund. of Charlton, co. Berks, 2 miles S. of Sonning, and 2 E. of Reading. It is situated on the river Loddon. The village is considerable. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £100, in the gift of the Vicar of Sonning. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, was built some few years back. There is also a school, and several good residences.

EARN, a loch and river, co. Perth, Scotland, 3 miles W. of Comrie. It stretches from the base of Glen-Ogle about 7 miles into the par. of Comrie; its width varies between 1 mile to 1½ mile, and its greatest depth is 100 fathoms. Earn derives its name from Erinn, "west," and though small, is one of the most attractive lochs of Scotland. Ben Voirlich rises 3,048 feet above the sea-level. Near the village of Lochearnhead lies the island of Neish, so called from the family who once occupied it, and

who, after a long series of skirmishes, were exterminated to a man by their neighbouring enemies, the McNabs. The ruins of a castle are still standing on the island. Among the residences are Ardveirlich, near the Ben; 2 miles distant is Edinample, belonging to Lord Breadalbane, with ruins of a chapel in the vicinity. Opposite to Ardveirlich is a limestone quarry of some extent. About 1½ mile from St. Fillian's is the Glentarkin stone, a huge mass of rock, curiously balanced by nature upon a pedestal, which, in comparison with the bulk of the rock, may be called slender. The most imposing views are obtained at either end of the loch, and from the S. road.—The river Earn commences at the foot of the loch, and empties itself into the Tay, near Abernethy, at a distance of 40 miles from its source. In its course it passes through Strathearn (which see) and Dunbarney; on its banks stand Monivaird, Crieff, where it accepts the tributary of the Turret; at Comrie of the Ruchil and Lednach; at Gask the Pefflay and Machany; at Aberruthven the Ruthven; at Dunning the Dunning Water; and at Forteviot the May. Other places on its banks are Aberdalgie, Rhynd, Strowan, Muthill, Blackford, Forgandenny, and Aucterarder. Near the source of the river is the scene of Hogg's "Kilmeny." The Earn abounds with fish.

EARN, BRIDGE OF, a post vil. in the par. of Dunbarney, co. Perth, Scotland, 6 miles S.E. of Perth. It is situated on the river Earn, and on the road between Perth and Edinburgh. It is a watering-place and a station on the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway. In the neighbourhood is Pitcaithley Spa, and an old pass. The old part of the village was built in 1769, and the modern part in 1832. The ancient bridge has been removed, and is replaced by one of three arches. Here are good hotels, ball-room, library, &c.

EARNLEY, a par. in the hund. of Manhood, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 6 miles S.W. of Chichester, its post town. It is situated near the coast, and contains the tythg. of Almodington. The soil is generally a rich loam, and the greater part of the land arable. The living is a rect. with that of Almodington annexed, in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £440, in the patron. of the bishop for two turns, and the Duke of Norfolk for one. The church is an ancient stone structure, with a tower. The Independents have a chapel.

EARNSFORD, a lib. in the par. of Binley, hund. of Knightlow, co. Warwick, 3 miles S.E. of Coventry.

EARNSHILL, a par. in the hund. of Abdick, co. Somerset, 4 miles S.W. of Langport, its post town and nearest railway station on the Bristol and Exeter line. It is situated on the river Isle, at a short distance from the Parret navigation. The parish is of small extent, and there is no village. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £30, in the patron. of R. T. Combe, Esq., who is lord of the manor and owner of the whole of the soil. There is no church.

EARNSTREY PARK, a tnshp. in the par. of Diddlebury, co. Salop, 9 miles S.W. of Bridgnorth. It is situated at the foot of Brown Clee Hill.

EARNWOOD, a tnshp. in the par. of Kinlet, co. Salop, 8 miles S. of Bridgnorth.

EARSAY, or IORSA, a lake and stream in the Isle of Arran, par. of Kilmorie, Scotland. The lake is about 1 mile long, and lies 2 miles above the embouchure of the river, which rises in the N. of the island at Earsay Glen, and falls into Manchray Bay, after a course of 7 miles. There is good trout and salmon fishing in the lake.

EARSDON, a par. in the E. div. of Castle Ward, co. Northumberland, 4 miles N.W. of North Shields. It contains the tnshps. of Backworth, Blyth, Burradon, Earsdon, Hartley, Hollywell, Newsham, Seaton-Delaval, and Seghill. The inhabitants of this district are chiefly employed in the collieries, which are extensive; there are also stone quarries. The village of Earsdon is large and well built. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £412, in the patron of the proprietors of land. There are also the following district churches:—Blyth, a don. cur., val. £95 in the patron. of Sir M. W. Ridley; Seaton-Delaval, a cur., val. £60, in the patron. of Lord Hastings; and Seghill, a perpet. cur.,* val. £150, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The parish church, rebuilt in 1850, is dedicated to St. Alban. It is a stone edifice, erected near the site of the old one, which formed part of Tynemouth Priory. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel in the village, and there are several Dissenting places of worship in the townships. There is a National school for both sexes. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor and the principal landowner.

EARSDON and EARSDON FOREST, tnshps. in the Hebburn, W. div. of the ward of Morpeth, co. Northumberland, 5 miles N. of Morpeth.

EARSHAM, a par. in the hund. of Earsham, co. Norfolk, 1 mile W. of Bungay, its post town and railway station on the Great Eastern line. It is situated on the river Waveney, which separates it from the co. of Suffolk. It is the *Hersam* of Domesday Book, and was anciently in the possession of the Bigods, earls of Norfolk. The parish, which is pleasantly undulating, is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £605, in the patron. of W. W. Dalling. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, with square embattled tower, surmounted with a spire. It has several handsome stained-glass windows, and contains brasses to the Buxtons, Gooches, and others, and an elaborately carved font of Caen stone. The parochial charities produce about £57 per annum. The Duke of Norfolk is lord of the manor. Earsham House is the principal residence. Adjoining the church are traces of ancient fortifications and earthworks.

EARSHAM HUNDRED, in the co. Norfolk, contains the pars. of Alburgh, Billingford, Brockdish, Denton, Earsham, Needham, Pulham, St. Mary Magdalene, St. Mary the Virgin, Redenhall, Rushall, Starston, Thorpe-Abbots, Wortwell, and part of Mendham, containing 24,560 acres.

EARSWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Huntington, wap. of Bulmer, North Riding of co. York, 4 miles N.E. of York. It is situated on the river Foss. Earl de Grey is lord of the manor. The tithes were commuted under the Enclosure Act of 1770.

EARTHAM, a par. in the hund. of Box, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 5 miles to the N.E. of Chichester, its post town, and 6 N.W. of Arundel. It contains the hmlt. of Seabeach. The soil is a mixture of chalk, marl, and sand. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £186, in the gift of the Prebendary of Chichester. The church is a neat structure, with shingle spire containing three bells. There is a marble monument, by Flaxman, to the memory of the Right Hon. William Huskisson, who was killed on the Liverpool and Manchester railway in 1832. Eartham Hall is the principal residence.

EASBURN, a tnshp. united with Steeton, in the par. of Kildwick, West Riding of co. York, 4 miles N.W. of Keighley. It is situated on the river Aire.

EASBY, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Stokesley, W. div. of the lib. of Langbaurgh, North Riding of co. York, 2 miles S.E. of Great Ayton, and 4 E. of Stokesley, its post town and railway station. On the top of a hill in this neighbourhood is a monument to Captain Cook, the great navigator. The church is a handsome modern building. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

EASBY, a par. in the wap. of West Gilling, North Riding of co. York, 1 mile E. of Richmond, its post town and railway station, and 4 W. of Catterick. It is situated on the river Swale, and contains the tnshps. of Aske, Brompton-upon-Swale, Easby, and Skeeby. The parish comprises about 5,690 acres, tithe-free. The village is small. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. with the cur. of Brompton-on-Swale annexed, £100, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, which stands at a considerable distance from the village, is dedicated to St. Agatha. It is a stone structure of the 11th century and contains an ancient font of fine workmanship. There are chapels-of-ease at Skeeby and Brompton-upon-Swale.

Here is a hospital for four poor persons, and other charities amounting to £14 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel at Brompton-upon-Swale. There are National schools for both sexes. In the neighbourhood are extensive ruins of an abbey, founded for Premonstratensian Canons, about the middle of the 12th century. The ruins are in excellent preservation. The parish has several fine seats, the principal of which are Aske Hall, belonging to the Earl of Zetland, and Easby Abbey.

EASBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Brampton, ward of Eskdale, co. Cumberland, 1½ mile N.E. of Brampton. It contains the hmlt. of Crooked Holme. There is a mineral spring at Coathill, and a stone bridge of two arches at Cambeck.

EASDALE, an island and post vil. in the par. of Kilbrandon, district of Lorn, co. Argyle, Scotland. It lies half a mile E. of Seil, and 10 S.S.W. of Oban. Its form is nearly that of a circle, the greatest diameter of which is about 1 mile. The island is entirely composed of slate, which has been quarried for upwards of 150 years. The Marquis of Breadalbane is the owner. The village has a neat appearance. Numerous vessels put into the harbour.

EASEBOURNE, a hund. in the rape of Chichester, W. div. co. Sussex, contains the borough of Midhurst, and the pars. of Bepton, Cocking, Easebourne, Farnhurst, Graffham, Heyshott, Iping, Linch, Linchmere, Lodsworth, Selham, Stedham, and Woolbeding, containing 28,430 acres.

EASEBOURNE, a par. in the hund. of the same name, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 1 mile E. of Midhurst, its post town, and 5 W. of Petworth. The par. is situated on the river Rother, and contains the vil. of Easebourne, and the hmlt. of South Ambersham. At the Conquest this manor was given, with the rest of the rape, to Earl Montgomery. In the reign of Henry III. a nunnery was founded here by John Bohun, Baron of Midhurst, who held the manor. At the Dissolution the house and site were granted by Henry VIII. to the Montague family. There are still remains of the monastic buildings, now converted into a modern residence. The village of Easebourne was once a market town, and is still a considerable place. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £130, in the patron. of the Earl of Egmont. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is an ancient structure, with tower. It contains a handsome monument and an effigy to Sir David Owen. The register commences in 1538. Cowdray Lodge is the seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of Egmont, who is lord of the manors of Easebourne and South Ambersham; the latter, until recently, formed part of the county of Hants, but was transferred to Sussex by the Act 7 and 8 Vict., cap. 61.

EASENHALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Monk's Kirby, Kirby div. hund. of Knightlow, co. Warwick, 3 miles S. of Monk's Kirby, and 2 S.E. of Stretton station.

EASHING, HIGH and LOW, tythgs. in the par. of Godalming, co. Surrey, 1 mile W. of Godalming. This is supposed to be the *Aescing* mentioned in the will of King Alfred. The river Wey passes through the place. Eashing House is the principal residence.

EASINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Ewelme, co. Oxford, 3 miles N.W. of Watlington, its post town, and 4½ S.W. of Tetsworth. The parish is of small extent, comprising only 200 acres and a few scattered farmhouses. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £80, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a small stone structure, with two bells. Thomas Greenwood, Esq., is lord of the manor. Hart's charity produces about £5 per annum.

EASINGTON, a ward in the co. Durham. The N. div. contains the borough of Sunderland, and the pars. of Bishop Wearmouth, Dalton-le-Dale, Houghton-le-Spring, Seaham, and part of Chester-le-Street. In the S. div. are the pars. of Castle Eden, Easington, Kelloe, Monk Hesleton, Pittington, Sherburn Hospital, Trimdon, Whitwell, and parts of Hart and St. Oswald.

EASINGTON, a par. in the S. div. of the ward of Easington, co. palatine of Durham, 10 miles E. of Durham, and 10 S. of Sunderland. There are two railway stations in this parish, one at South Hetton, the other at Haswell, both on the Hartlepool and Sunderland branch of the North-Eastern line. It is situated near the eastern coast, and contains the tnshps. of Easington, Haswell, South Hetton, Hawthorn, and Shotton, with the hmlt. of Little Thorp. The three large collieries of South Hetton, Haswell, and Shotton afford employment to the principal portion of the population. Magnesian limestone is also abundant, and is quarried for building and for agricultural purposes. The village of Easington is of considerable extent, and was anciently the head of the ward, deanery, and parish to which it has given its name. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Durham, of the val. with the curs. of Shotton and South Hetton annexed, of £1,311, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an ancient stone structure, with a lofty square tower, and, from its situation on an eminence, forms a conspicuous landmark for mariners. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and has some handsome stained-glass windows. The parochial charities amount to £51 per annum, £40 of which are for Forster's and Walton's schools. The register commences in 1572. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel, and there is a National school for both sexes, also a Sunday-school. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners are lords of the manor.

EASINGTON, a par. in the E. div. of the lib. of Langbaurgh, North Riding co. York, 10 miles N.E. of Guisborough station, and 11 E. of Redcar. It is situated near the German Ocean, and contains the tnshps. of Easington and Liverton, and the hmlts. of Boulby and Scaling Down, with part of the vil. of Staithes. There are alum works here, which give employment to a number of the people. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. with the cur. of Liverton annexed, £436. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a plain edifice, with tower containing two bells. There is a chapel-of-ease at Liverton, and a National school for both sexes at the village of Easington.

EASINGTON, a par. in the S. div. of the wap. of Holderness, East Riding co. York, 6 miles S.E. of Patrington station, and 6 N. of Spurn Head. It is situated on the coast, about 1 mile from the German Ocean, and contains the tnshps. of Easington and Out Newton, and the hmlt. of Dimlington. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of York, val. £51, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient stone structure, with embattled tower, containing three bells. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and there is a parochial school, with a small endowment. Sir T. A. Clifford Constable is lord of the manor. The tithes were commuted under an Enclosure Act in 1770.

EASINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Slaidburn, W. div. of the wap. of Staincliffe, West Riding co. York, 7 miles N. of Clitheroe, its post town. It is situated on the river Hodder, and constitutes a hilly moorland district, affording tolerable pasturage for cattle and sheep. There is a district church, dedicated to St. James. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £57, in the patron. of the Rector of Slaidburn. There is an endowed school for the children of the place.

EASINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Chilton and hund. of Ashendon, co. Bucks, 3 miles N.W. of Thame.

EASINGTON and EASINGTON GRANGE, tnshps. in the par. of Belford, N. div. of Bambrough ward, co. Northumberland, 1 mile N.E. of Belford. James Grieve, Esq., is lord of the manor.

EASINGTON. *See* AMPNEY ST. PETER, co. Gloucester.

EASINGWOLD, a par. and market town in the wap. of Bulmer, North Riding co. York, 3½ miles N.E. of the Alne station on the North-Eastern railway, and 13 N. of York. It is situated in the Vale of York, on the western side of the Howardian hills, and contains the tnshps. of Easingwold and Raskelf. The town, which is irregularly built, is lighted with gas, and well supplied with pure water. It has a convenient market-place, and good library with reading-room. The corn and mustard mills, iron foundry, brewery, rope walks, tannery, and

brick kilns give employment to many of the inhabitants. The chief trade is in bacon and butter, which are sent to York, and from thence to London. Petty sessions are held in the town, and the Board of Guardians meets regularly for the Easingwold Poor-law Union, which comprises 29 parishes. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £205, in the patron. of the Bishop of Chester. The parish church, dedicated to St. John, or, as others say, to All Saints, is an ancient stone structure, with fine tower, containing five bells and a clock. It is situated on an eminence above the town, commanding an extensive view to the forest of Galtres, and of the Vale of Mowbray. There is also a district church at Raskelf, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £216, in the gift of the bishop. The charities produce about £163 per annum, of which £75 belongs to the free school founded in 1781 by Mrs. E. Westerman. The Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Roman Catholics have each a chapel, with Sunday schools attached. A tesselated pavement and other Roman antiquities have been found here. In the neighbourhood are several chalybeate springs, and coal and ironstone abound. Sir George O. Wombwell, Bart., is lord of the manor. Friday is market day. Fairs are held on the 2nd April, 6th July, and 26th September, for horses and cattle.

EASKY, a par. and post town in the bar. of Tireragh, co. Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 4 miles W. of Dromore, and 147 from Dublin. It is situated on the Easky river, and is intersected by the rivers Awinbeg and Finned. The old coast road from Sligo to Ballina passes through the village. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Killala, val. £233, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1821, by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. It is a neat edifice. The Roman Catholics and Baptists have each a chapel. There are National schools, and two other day schools, assisted by the Baptist and London Hibernian Societies. Easky is the seat of a chief police station, and petty sessions are held in the village. The salmon fishery is very considerable, and gives employment to many of the inhabitants. The ruins of the old parish church stand in the village, and at a short distance is a cromlech. At Alternan is a well, dedicated to St. Ernanus, and much resorted to by pilgrims. Fairs are held on the 3rd June and 18th November.

EASKY, or ESK, a lake lying between the bars. of Leney and Tyreragh, co. Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. Its area is about 340 acres. It is screened on the W. by the Largan hills, and from it issues the river Easky, which is a fine salmon stream.

EASOLE. *See* Eswell, co. Kent.

EASSIE AND NEVAY, a par. in the district and co. Forfar, Scotland, 7 miles S.W. of Forfar. It is a station on the Scottish Midland railway. The parish is bounded by Perthshire and the pars. of Airlie Glammis and Newtyle, and extends over 5,100 acres. The parish is situated along the bank of the river Deane, and at the foot of the Sidlaw hills. Glammis is the post town for the Eassie division, and Meigle for the Nevay. The surface consists generally of good arable land, and is traversed by the road from Perth to Forfar, and by three small rivulets, abounding in trout. This par. is in the presb. of Meigle and synod of Angus and Mearns, in the patron. of Lord Wharncliffe. The minister has a stipend of £161. The new church, an elegant structure, was erected in place of the two old churches of Eassie and Nevay, now gone to ruin. There is a new manse and a library. Dunkenny is the seat of J. L'Amy, Esq., and Nevay of the Mackenzies. Eassie was united to Nevay about the middle of the 17th century. Good building stone is obtained here. A vein of silver was discovered a few years ago.

EAST. Besides the following, see the various names which are distinguished with this prefix.

EAST, a hund., co Cornwall, separated into three divs., Middle, North, and South. The Middle div. contains the pars. of Callington, Calstock, St. Dominick, St. Ive, St. Mellion Menheniot Pillaton, Quethiock, and South Hill. The North div. contains the borough of Launceston and the pars. of Egloskerry, Lanteast, Lawhitton, Lewannick, Lezant, Linkinhorn, North-hill, South Petherwin, St. Stephen's, Stoke-Climsland, St. Thomas, Tremayne, Tresmeer, and Trewen. The South div. contains the pars. of St. Anthony Jacob, Botus Fleming, St. Budeaux, St. Germain's, St. John, Landrake, with St. Erney, Landulph, Rame, Sheviock, St. Stephen's, and part of Maker, together comprising 124,040 acres. It gives name to East deanery, in the archdeac. of Cornwall and dioc. of Exeter.

EAST, a hund. in the N.E. div. co. Rutland, contains the pars. of Great and Little Casterton, Empingham, Essendine, Ketton, Pickworth, Ryhall, Tickencote, and Tinwell, comprising 20,300 acres, held in fee of the crown.

EAST, a ward in the co. Westmoreland, contains the pars. of Appleby, Ashby, Brough, Crosby-Garrett, Dufton, Kirkby-Stephen, Kirkby-Thore, Long Marton, Great Musgrave, Newbiggin, Ormside, Orton, Ravenstonedale, and Warcop, comprising 182,080 acres. It gives name to a Poor-law Union and a superintendent registry district, but belongs to the Appleby new County Court district.

EAST, a hmlt. in the par. of Stanton Lacy, co. Salop, 2 miles N.W. of Ludlow.

EAST, a *quoad sacra* par. in the par. of Westray, Orkney, Scotland, 4 miles S.W. of Papa Westray. Its length is about 6 miles, its breadth 3¼.

EASTBARNS, a vil. in the par. of Dunbar, co. Haddington, Scotland, 3 miles S.E. of Dunbar.

EASTBOURNE, a par. in the hund. of the same name, rape of Pevensey, in the co. Sussex, 3½ miles to the E. of Beachy Head, 18½ to the S.W. of Hastings, and 65 from London. It is a post town and railway station on the Eastbourne branch of the London, Brighton, and South Coast line. The parish is situated on the eastern side of the South Downs, and contains the hmlts. of Southborne and Meads, besides New and Old Eastbourne, which last was once a market town. It appears, from discoveries made in the last century, to have been a Roman station. The New Town, which used to be called the Sea Houses, is now much frequented by visitors as a fashionable watering-place, and, during the last fifteen years, has increased from a single row of old-fashioned houses, now called the Marine Parade, to a thriving town, which bids fair in a few years to rival Hastings. It is lighted with gas and well supplied with pure water. It contains a coastguard station, military depôt, a theatre, ball-room, bank, and library, also a chalybeate spring. Two local newspapers, the *Eastbourne Chronicle* and *Eastbourne Gazette*, are published in the town. It is the head of a Poor-law Union and of a superintendent registry, but belongs to the Lewes New County Court district. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £428, in the patron. of the Treasurer of the Cathedral. The church is an ancient structure in the early Gothic style of architecture, with a square tower containing a peal of eight bells. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains a curious old font and monuments of several families, one to Dr. Brodie, formerly vicar; and in the churchyard is an antique sun-dial of singular construction. There are also the district church of Holy Trinity (a perpet. cur.* in the gift of the vicar), a modern building of stone and shingle, situated in the New Town, and Christ Church, a chapel-of-ease, near the Fort. Both these churches were built by subscription, greatly assisted by the Duke of Devonshire and the Hon. Mrs. Gilbert. The Baptists, Wesleyans, Calvinists, and Congregationalists, have each places of worship, and there are National and infant schools for both sexes. Antiquities, consisting of a Roman bath, tesselated pavement, and various coins, ancient British, Roman, and Saxonenic, have been found in the neighbourhood. The ruins of an ancient priory are still to be seen. Fairs are held on the 12th March and 10th October, the latter for cattle.

EASTBRIDGE, a par. in the lib. of Romney Marsh, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, 5 miles N. of Romney.

The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £73, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is in ruins, and the inhabitants attend Divine service at Dymchurch. The charities amount to about £20 per annum. A school for girls was endowed by an ordinance of the late Archbishop of Canterbury.

EAST BRIDGE HOSPITAL, a lib. within the city of Canterbury, co. Kent, the ancient site of St. Thomas's hospital for pilgrims.

EASTBURN, a tnshp. in the par. of Kirkburn, Bainton-Beacon div. of the wap. of Harthill, co. York, 4 miles S.W. of Great Driffield, its post town and railway station.

EASTBURN-WITH-STEETON, a tnshp. in the par. of Kildwick, E. div. of the wap. of Staincliffe, co. York, 4 miles N.W. of Keighley.

EASTBURY, a chplry. in the par. and hund. of Lambourn, co. Berks, 2 miles S.E. of Lambourn, and 6 N. of Hungerford station. Here was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. James, but it has been demolished. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a school with an endowment of £10 per annum.

EASTBURY, a tythg. in the par. of Tarrant Gunville, co. Dorset, 5 miles N.E. of Blandford. It formed part of the domain of the dukes of Buckingham, and was once a place of great magnificence, the original mansion pulled down by Earl Temple having cost Lord Melcomb above £140,000 in building.

EASTBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Skipton, E. div. of the wap. of Staincliff, West Riding, co. York, 3 miles N.E. of Skipton. Together with Embsay, it forms a township. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

EASTCHURCH, a par. in the hund of the Isle of Sheppey, lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 6 miles to the E. of Sheerness and Queensborough. It is situated near the centre of the island, on rising ground, and derives the affix to its name from its situation with reference to the church of Minster, which lies to the W. The parish is of considerable extent, and in parts marshy, but rises gradually towards the N. in gentle undulations. The living is a rect. and vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £1,724, in the patron. of M. Barton, Esq. The church, which formerly belonged to Boxley Abbey, is dedicated to All Saints. It is a large ancient structure, with lofty square tower at the W. end. There are some handsome monuments in the interior. The Baptists and Wesleyans have each a chapel; and there is a National school for both sexes. In the neighbourhood is Shurland House, so called after an old family of that name, to whom the property belonged, and of whom there are many traditions. Messrs. Francis and White are the lords of the manor. A fair is held on Holy Thursday for toys.

EASTCOTE, a hmlt. in the par. of Pattishal, co. Northampton, 3 miles N. of Towcester.

EASTCOTT, a tythg. in the par. of Urchfont, hund. of Swanborough, co. Wilts, 1½ mile N.E. of Market Lavington.

EASTCOTT, a tythg. in the par. of Swindon, co. Wilts, 1 mile N.W. of Swindon. It is situated on the Wilts and Berks canal, near the Great Western railway.

EASTCOTT, a hmlt. in the par. of Ruislip, co. Middlesex, 3 miles N.W. of Harrow. Eastcott House is the principal residence.

EAST-COTTS, a tnshp. in the par. of Cardington, hund. of Wixamtree, co. Bedford, 7 miles W. of Biggleswade.

EASTCOURT, a hmlt. in the par. of Crudwell, co. Wilts, 4 miles N.E. of Malmesbury. It is situated on Swill Brook. The church of Crudwell, which is situated in this tything, is an ancient structure, and contains monuments of the Earles' family. Eastcourt House is the principal residence.

EAST-DEAN, a tnshp. (and par. for all ecclesiastical purposes) in the hund. of St. Briavel's, co. Gloucester. It is an extensive district in the Forest of Dean, called Holy Trinity; its length from N. to S. is about 10 miles. It contains within its limits the several hmlts. and vils. of Cinderford, in which is the district post-office, Drybrook, the Hawthorns, Ruerdean Woodside, and Ruerdean Hill. Its principal church, Holy Trinity, is 3½ miles S.W. of Mitcheldean Road station on the Hereford, Ross, and Gloucester branch of the Great Western railway, and 5 N.W. of Newnham. The inhabitants are for the most part employed in the coal and iron mines, which abound in this neighbourhood. There are also iron smelting works and stone-quarries. The living of Holy Trinity is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £150, in the patron. of the crown. There is also the district church of St. John, at Cinderford. The Baptists and Wesleyans have chapels, and there are National schools, with endowments. The manor is held by the crown.

EASTER FERNIE, a vil. in the par. of Monimail, co. Fife, Scotland, 3 miles W. of Cupar.

EASTERGATE, a par. in the hund. of Avisford, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex, 5 miles S.W. of Arundel, and 6 S.E. of Chichester, its post town. It is situated near the Arundel canal and Brighton railway. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £370, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is a small stone edifice, dedicated to St. George. There is a National school.

EASTER, GOOD, a par. in the hund. of Dunmow, co. Essex, 6½ miles N.W. of Chelmsford. This place at the time of the Domesday Survey belonged to Eustace, Earl of Boulogne, by whom it was given to the collegiate church of St. Martin-le-Grand, in London. The greater part of the land is arable. The surface is undulating, and is watered by a brook, which occasionally overflows its banks. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. with that of High Easter annexed, £169, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient edifice, with a stone tower surmounted by a tall wooden spire; in the chancel are several arched recesses in the wall, supposed to have been cells or chapels. The charities produce about £7 per annum. There is a strong chalybeate spring.

EASTER, HIGH, a par. and post town in the hund. of Dunmow, co. Essex, 2 miles N. of the above, and 5 S.W. of Great Dunmow. This parish is so called from its elevated situation with respect to the parish of Good Easter, which it adjoins. The surface is undulating, and the land chiefly arable. The living is a vic. annexed to Good Easter. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a spacious and lofty structure, with a stone tower surmounted by a spire. Here is a meet for the Essex hounds.

EASTERTON, a tythg. in the par. of Market Lavington, hund. of Swanborough, co. Wilts, 1 mile N.E. of Market Lavington, and 6 S. of Devizes.

EASTERTOWN, a hmlt. in the par. of Lympsham, co. Somerset, 6 miles W. of Axbridge.

EASTFIELD, a hmlt. in the par. of St. John the Baptist, lib. of Peterborough, co. Northampton, 1½ mile N.E. of Peterborough.

EASTGATE, a hmlt. in the par. of Stanhope, N.W. div. of Darlington ward, co. palatine of Durham, 8 miles N.W. of Wolsingham. There is a National school, in which Divine service is performed every Sunday afternoon. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

EASTGRANGE, a hmlt. in the par. of Dunfermline, co. Fife, Scotland, 4½ miles from Oakley, and 6 from Dunfermline. It is a station on the Stirling and Dunfermline branch of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway.

EASTHAM, a par. in the higher div. of the hund. of Wirrall, co. palatine of Chester, 5 miles N.E. of Great Neston, and 9 N.W. of Chester. It is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Mersey, near the Birkenhead railway, and is a ferry station, from which boats cross to Liverpool several times daily. The par. contains the tnshps. of Ellesmere Port, Eastham, Hooton, Nether and Over Pool, Great and Little Sutton, Thornton-Childer, and Whitby. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £240, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is a commodious edifice, with tower and spire, built by Inigo Jones. It is dedicated to St.

Mary, and contains some handsome monuments of the Stanleys and others. There is also a district church at Ellesmere-Port, the living of which is a perpet. cur. in the patron. of the bishop. The parochial charities produce about £30 per annum, £7 of which are for the free school. There is a National school for boys and girls. Richard C. Naylor, Esq., is lord of the manor.

EASTHAM, a par. in the hund. of Doddingtree, co. Worcester, 4 miles N.E. of Tenbury, its post town, and 18 N.W. of Worcester. It is situated on the river Tame, and contains the chplrys. of Orleton, Hanley-Child, and Hanley-William. Hops are cultivated. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. with that of Hanley-William, and the curs. of Hanley-Child and Orleton annexed, £920, in the patron. of the Rev. H. Browne. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is a neat stone and brick structure, with tower containing four bells. There are chapels-of-ease at Child-Hanley and Orleton. Sir Thomas Winington and Sir Edward Blount are joint lords of the manor.

EASTHAMPNET, a hmlt. in the par. of Boxgrove, hund. of Box, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex.

EASTHAMPSTEAD, a par. chiefly in the hund. of Ripplesmere, but partly in that of Cookham, co. Berks, 5 miles S.E. of Wokingham. It comprises the postal vil. of Bracknell, where is a station on the London and South-Western railway. Here was anciently a royal hunting-seat, frequently visited by Richard II. The surface is undulating, and nearly half the parish is covered with heath, with about 400 acres of wood and plantations. The soil is partly clay and partly a rich loam. There are several chalybeate springs. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £588, in the patron. of Christ Church College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a stone structure of the 12th century, with a square tower. The oak pulpit is beautifully carved, and there are tombs of the Downshire family. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there are two schools for poor children. Easthampstead Park is the seat of the Marquis of Downshire (who is lord of the manor), and South Hill Park of the Earl of Limerick. Easthampstead is the head of a Poor-law Union, embracing five parishes. Near the village is an ancient earthwork called Cæsar's Camp, in which many Roman coins have been found.

EASTHAMS, a tythg. in the par. of Crowkerne, co. Somerset, 19 miles S.E. of Bridgwater. It is situated near the river Parrett.

EASTHAVEN, a vil. in the par. of Panbride, co. Forfar, Scotland, 4 miles S.W. of Arbroath. It is a fishing village and a station on the Dundee and Aberdeen railway. This village, with Westhaven, about a mile distant, sends into the markets large quantities of haddocks, cod, and lobsters.

EASTHOPE, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Munslow, co. Salop, 5 miles S. of Much Wenlock, and 8½ E. of Church Stretton, its post town and railway station. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £133, in the patron. of M. G. Benson, Esq. The church is an ancient stone structure, with wooden tower. It is dedicated to St. Peter, and contains an antique Saxon font. In the neighbourhood are the remains of a British camp. Lutwyche Hall is the principal residence.

EASTHORPE, a par. in the Colchester div. of the hund. of Lexden, co. Essex, 2 miles S.E. of the Mark's Tey station, 4 N.E. of Helvedon, its post town, and 7 S.W. of Colchester. It is situated near the old Roman highway and modern road from London to Colchester. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £211, in the patron. of the Hon. Colonel Onslow, who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small edifice, with a fine E. window. There is a National school.

EASTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Bottesford, hund. of Framland, co. Leicester, 13 miles N.E. of Melton Mowbray. It is situated near the river Devon.

EASTHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. and lib. of Southwell, co. Nottingham. It forms part of the town of Southwell, containing some irregularly built but handsome houses, with spacious gardens. In the vicinity is a mineral spring.

EAST HOUSES, a vil. in the par. of Newbattle, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 2 miles S.E. of Dalkeith. The villagers are chiefly employed in the collieries.

EASTINGTON, a hmlt. or chplry. in the par. of Northleach, hund. of Bradley, co. Gloucester, 1 mile S.E. of Northleach. It is situated on the river Leach. In the neighbourhood are some remains of Norbury Camp. Here was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, but which has long since gone to decay.

EASTINGTON, a vil. in the par. of Worth Matravers, co. Dorset, 4 miles S.E. of Corfe Castle. It is situated near the sea-coast.

EASTINGTON, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Whitstone, co. Gloucester, 1¼ mile S.W. of Stonehouse, its post town, and nearest railway station on the Great Western line, and 8 miles S.W. of Gloucester. It is situated on the Stroudwater canal, near the river Severn, and contains the hmlts. of Alkerton and Nupend. The woollen cloth manufacture is carried on here, which gives employment to a large number of people. Near the village are several country seats; and at Mill End a market is held every Saturday. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £551, in the patron. of the Rev. T. Peters. The church is an ancient structure, with Gothic tower. It is dedicated to St. Matthew, and contains a Norman font, and a brass to Lady Knevet, 1518. The parochial charities produce about £30 per annum, £17 of which are for the schools. The Baptists and Wesleyans have each a chapel, and there is a National school for 200 children of both sexes, also an infant school. Mrs. Phillimore Hicks is lady of the manor. Eastington House and the Leaze are the principal residences. In the immediate vicinity are the richly-wooded hills enclosing the vales of Rodborough, Chalford, and Avening.

EASTINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Longdon, co. Worcester, 3 miles S.W. of Upton-on-Severn.

EASTLEY, a tythg. in the par. of South Stoneham, hund. of Mainsbridge, Southampton div. co. Hants, 3 miles N.E. of Southampton. It is united with Bartun.

EASTLING, a par. in the hund. of Faversham, lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 4 miles S.W. of Faversham, its post town, and 6 N.E. of Lanham. It is situated on the road between these two places, at the former of which there is a station, on the South-Eastern line. The surface is hilly, and the larger portion of the parish arable, with some woodland. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £500, in the patron. of the Earl of Winchilsea. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has been restored and beautified. It has a tower, with a peal of six bells. The parochial charities amount to about £7 per annum. Lord Harris and Benjamin Leese, Esq., are the lords of the manor and principal owners of the soil. A fair is held on the 14th of September.

EASTLOUND, a hmlt. in the par. of Haxey, W. div. of the hund. of Manley, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, ½ mile E. of Haxey, and 3 miles S.E. of Epworth.

EASTMEAD STREET, a tythg. in the par. of Calne, co. Wilts, 2 miles from the town of Calne, and 27 N.W. of Salisbury. It is situated near the river Marlan and the Great Western railway.

EAST MOORS, a hmlt. in the par. of Helmsley, wap. of Ryedale, North Riding, co. York, 5 miles N. of the Gilling station, and 4 from Helmsley.

EASTMORE, a hmlt. in the par. of Barton-Bendish, hund. of Clackclose, co. Norfolk, 3 miles N.E. of Stoke-Ferry. The common was enclosed in 1777. Here was anciently a chapel dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

EASTNOR, a par. in the hund. of Radlow, co. Hereford, 1 mile E. of Ledbury, its post town, and 8 miles N. of Newent. It is situated on the W. side of the Malvern hills, on the road from Cheltenham to Hereford. The parish is well wooded, and diversified with hill and dale. The substratum is a grey limestone, abounding in marine shells. This stone is susceptible of a high polish, and is much used for chimney-pieces. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £430,

in the patron. of Earl Somers, who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, has recently been rebuilt in the Gothic style of architecture, at the joint expense of the patron and rector. The old church was Norman, some portions of which have been preserved. The tombs of the family of Earl Somers are within the church; and the place gives the title of viscount to that family. Eastnor Castle, the residence of Earl Somers, has been recently rebuilt. There are some ancient earthworks, supposed to be of Roman origin; and to the E. of the village are the ruins of an ancient castle, surrounded by a moat.

EASTOFT, a tnshp. in the par. of Adlingfleet, in the lower div. of the wap. of Osgoldcross, West Riding, co. York, 7 miles N.E. of Thorne, and 10 S.E. of Howden. In conjunction with Eastoft, in co. York, it forms an ecclesiastical district. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1774.

EASTOFT, a tnshp. in the par. of Crowle, W. div. of the wap. of Manley, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 9 miles S.E. of Goole, its post town, and 4 N.E. of Crowle wharf station. It is situated on the river Don, which separates it from the township of the same name in Yorkshire; but both townships are now included in one district, a handsome church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, having been built in 1855 by Lady Strickland, who endowed the living with £150 per annum. The Primitive Methodists and the Kilhamites have each a chapel, and there is a National school for both sexes.

EASTON, a par. in the lower half of the hund. of Fawley, Winchester div. co. Hants, 3 miles N.E. of Winchester, its post town and railway station, and 6 W. of Aylesford. It is situated on the river Itchin. There are some extensive downs, affording good pasture for sheep. It is described in Domesday Survey as part of the possessions of the see of Winchester, which still holds lands in the parish. Previous to the Reformation, the monks of Hyde Abbey had a cell here, subsequently converted into the parsonage house. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £514, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, in the early English and Norman styles of architecture, particularly worthy of notice from the apse of its chancel, examples of the horse-shoe arch, and an ornamental Norman doorway. It contains a mural monument, and a curiously carved font. There is a school with a small endowment. The Wesleyans have a chapel. John Shelley, Esq., is lord of the manor. The tithes have been commuted.

EASTON, a tythg. in the par. of Freshwater, Isle of Wight, co. Hants, 9 miles W. of Newport.

EASTON, a par. in the hund. of Leightonstone, co. Huntingdon, 7 miles W. of Huntingdon, and 4 N.E. of Kimbolton, its post town. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £68, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The charities amount to about £90 per annum, and are distributed to the poor three times in the year. The Wesleyans have a chapel. The Duke of Manchester is lord of the manor.

EASTON, a tnshp. in the par. of South Stoke, soke of Grantham, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 2 miles S. of Great Ponton railway station, and 4 N.W. of Corby. It contains Easton Hall, the seat of Sir John Montague Cholmeley. There was formerly a chapel, now in ruins. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1806. There is a school with a small endowment.

EASTON, a par. in the hund. of Forehoe, co. Norfolk, 6 miles N.W. of Norwich, its post town, and 9 S.E. of East Dereham. It is situated on a branch of the river Wensum. The Dereham road passes through the village. This is said to be the birthplace of Cardinal Easton, *temp.* Richard II. The land is chiefly arable, with 250 acres of wood. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, in the patron. of E. R. Fellows, Esq. The church is a small ancient structure, dedicated to St. Peter. The register commences in 1679. The Baptists and Wesleyans have each a chapel, and there is a school for both sexes. Easton Lodge is the principal residence.

EASTON, a par. in the hund. of Willybrook, co. Northampton, 2½ miles S.W. of Stamford, its post town and railway station. It is situated on high ground near the river Welland, and contains several quarries of building stone and slate. The tithes were commuted for land and a corn-rent under an Enclosure Act in 1817. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £440, in the patron. of the Marquis of Exeter, who is lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient stone structure, with tower and four bells. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel, and there is an endowed school for fourteen boys and six girls. The parochial charities produce about £150 per annum, of which £82 belong to Gonford's school. The principal residence is Easton Hall.

EASTON, a par. in the hund. of Loes, co. Suffolk, 1 mile N.W. of Marlesford station on the Framlingham branch of the Great Eastern line, and 2 N.W. of Wickham Market, its post town. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £242, in the patron. of the Duke of Hamilton. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a handsome structure, with square embattled tower, surmounted by an octagonal turret. The chancel contains monuments of the Wingfields and Nassaus, and three brasses, dating from 1584. The register commences in 1561. Easton Park is the seat of the Dowager Duchess of Hamilton.

EASTON, or EASTON ROYAL, a par. in the hund. of Kinwardstone, co. Wilts, 3 miles E. of Pewsey, its post town, and 7 S. of Marlborough. It is situated near the river Avon. In the reign of Henry III. a priory was founded here by Stephen, Archdeacon of Salisbury, for Canons of the Trinitarian order for the redemption of poor captives. At the Dissolution its revenues were estimated at £55 14*s.* 4*d.*, and the site was then given to the Seymours. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Salisbury, in the gift of the Marquis of Ailesbury, who is lord of the manor. The church is a plain edifice of the latter part of the 16th century, built by Edward, Earl of Hereford. It is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The parochial charities amount to about £25 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is an endowed school for boys and girls. In the neighbourhood there are several barrows.

EASTON, a tythg. in the par. of Bishop's Canning, co. Wilts, 3 miles N.E. of Devizes. It is united with Bourton.

EASTON, a tythg. in the par. of Corsham, co. Wilts, 1 mile E. of the vil. of Corsham.

EASTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Bridlington, wap. of Dickering, East Riding, co. York, 1 mile N.W. of Bridlington.

EASTON, a small place in the par. of Batheaston, co. Somerset, 2 miles N.E. of Bath.

EASTON, a tythg. and chplry. in the hund. of Wells-Forum, co. Somerset, 2 miles N.W. of the city of Wells. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells.

EASTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Alvington, co. Devon, near Kingsbridge.

EASTON, a tythg. in the par. of Welford, co. Berks, 4 miles N.W. of Newbury. It is situated on the river Kennet.

EASTON, a vil. in the par. and Isle of Portland, co. Dorset, 4 miles S. of Weymouth.

EASTON BAVENTS, a par. in the hund. of Blything, co. Suffolk, 1 mile N. of Southwold. It is situated on the coast, and was once a market town, but owing to the inroads made by the sea it has almost disappeared, and the parish, now comprising only 300 acres, is nearly without inhabitants. Before the promontory called Easton Ness was washed away the parish was considered the most eastern point of land in the kingdom. It formerly belonged to Thomas de Bavent, from whom it takes its suffix. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Benacre, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church has long been in ruins, and the greater part of the stones have been washed away by the waves. The scenery along the coast is picturesque, and on the N. side of the parish is a fine sheet of water called Easton Broad.

EASTON, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Dunmow, co. Essex, 3 miles N. of Great Dunmow, its post town, and 6 S.E. of Elsenham station on the Great Eastern railway. It is situated on the river Chelmer, and contains the hmlt. of Dutton Hill. The village, which is situated near the eastern bank of the river, is very ancient, dating back to the time of Edward the Confessor. The land is chiefly arable, and is in a high state of cultivation. There is a small proportion of woodland, and some rich meadows along the river. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £596, in the patron. of Viscount Maynard. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. John, and built for the most part of flint, with a square wooden tower containing a clock and five bells. The parochial charities produce about £73 per annum, £61 of which are an endowment for Meade's school. There are also charity schools for both sexes, supported by Viscount Maynard, and a free school. Here is a meet for the Essex hounds.

EASTON GREY, a par. in the hund. of Chippenham, co. Wilts, 4 miles N.W. of Malmesbury, its post town, and 5 S. of Tetbury. The village, which is small, is situated on the road from Bristol to Malmesbury. The river Avon flows through the parish, which is flat, and the soil strong. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £300, in the patron. of the Rev. W. S. Birch. The church, with the exception of the tower, is a modern edifice, built in 1838. There are remains of several Roman stations in the neighbourhood. There is an almshouse for six old women, with an income from endowment of £60 per annum.

EASTON-IN-GORDANO, a par. in the hund. of Portbury, co. Somerset, 5 miles N.E. of Clevedon station, and 7 N.W. of Bristol, its post town. It is situated at the mouth of the river Avon, and commands an extensive view over the Bristol Channel. There is a pilot station here, but the number of persons employed has much diminished since the introduction of steam-power. Building-stone is quarried. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £160, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a modern stone edifice. There is also a district church at Pill, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £100, in the gift of the Rev. T. H. Mirehouse. The register commences in 1559. The parochial charities amount to about £13 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, also infant and Sunday schools.

EASTON, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Dunmow, co. Essex, 2 miles N.W. of Great Dunmow, its post town, and 5 S.E. of Elsenham station on the Great Eastern railway. It is situated on the S. side of the river Chelmer, over which is a wooden bridge. The manor was granted by Queen Elizabeth to the ancestor of Viscount Maynard, the present proprietor. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £305, in the patron. of Viscount Maynard. The church is an ancient structure, with square tower containing four bells. There are two brasses, one of H. Bourchier, bearing date 1483, the other of a priest. On the S. side of the church is a chapel, with stained-glass windows, formerly belonging to the Bourchier family, but now used as a place of interment for the Maynards, to whom there are several monuments. The charities produce £20 per annum. There are National and infant schools. Easton Lodge, the seat of Viscount Maynard, was a mansion of some antiquity in the Elizabethan style of architecture, and contained some rare fossils from the Bartlow hills; but a very large portion of the edifice was burnt in 1847. It has since been restored.

EASTON MAGNA, a tnshp. in the par. of Bringhurst, hund. of Gartree, co. Leicester, 1 mile N.W. of Rockingham. It is situated near the river Welland, which separates it from Northamptonshire. Until recently it formed a separate parish. The living is a cur. annexed to Bringhurst. The church is dedicated to St Andrew. There are charities amounting to £25 per annum, of which £6 are for education. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a chapel.

EASTON MAUDIT, a par. in the hund. of Higham Ferrers, co. Northampton, 9 miles E. of Northampton, its post town, and 3 S.E. of Billing Road station. Bishop Percy, of Dromore, author of the "Reliques of Ancient Poetry," was once minister of this parish. The village is situated near the navigable river Nen. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £144, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, has a spire with flying buttresses, and contains monuments of Bishop Morton, and of the Longueville and Yelverton families, who formerly held the manor and resided at Easton Park. The parochial charities produce about £3 per annum. The Marquis of Northampton is lord of the manor.

EASTON NESS. *See* EASTON BAVENTS, co. Suffolk.

EASTON NESTON, a par. in the hund. of Cleley, co. Northampton, 1¼ mile N.E. of Towcester, its post town, and 3½ miles S. of the Blisworth station. It contains the tnshps. of Hulcote and Showsley, and is situated on the river Tove. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £151, in the patron. of the Earl of Pomfret, who is also lord of the manor, and has a noble mansion here. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with tower containing six bells and a clock; and contains monuments of the Fermor family. The charities, principally derived from the Hulcote Estate, produce about £150 a year, applied chiefly to the support of the free school for boys and girls. The chief seat is Easton Neston House, built by Wren and Hawksmoor, in which the collection of marbles, afterwards presented by the Countess of Pomfret to the University of Oxford, was originally formed.

EASTON PIERCY, a tythg. in the par. of Kington St. Michael, N. div. of the hund. of Damerham, co. Wilts, 2½ miles N.W. of Chippenham.

EASTOVER, a vil. in the vicinity of Bridgwater, co. Somerset. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £150, in the patron. of the crown and bishop. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

EASTREA, a vil. in co. Cambridge, 2 miles E. of Whittlesea. There is a station here on the Peterborough and Ely branch of the Great Eastern railway.

EASTRIDGE, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Ramsbury, co. Wilts, 4 miles N.W. of Hungerford.

EASTRINGTON, a par. and tnshp. in the wap. of Howdenshire, East Riding, co. York, 3 miles N.E. of Howden, its post town, and 19 W. of Hull. It is a railway station on the Selby and Hull line. The par. contains the tnshps. of Bellasize and Gilberdyke, with the hmlts. of Bennet Land, Greenoak, Newland, Portington, and other small places. The soil is a strong clay, and the greater part of the land is arable. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York, val. £202, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is in the Gothic style of architecture, with tower and three bells. The charities amount to £41 per annum, £28 of which are for Hewley's school. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school for both sexes, also a Sunday-school.

EASTRIP, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Bruton, co. Somerset, 5 miles N.E. of Bruton. Brownlow Lodge is the principal residence.

EASTROP, a par. in the upper half of the hund. of Basingstoke, co. Hants, half a mile N. of Basingstoke, of which it forms a suburb. It is situated about 1 mile from the South-Western railway station, and close to the canal. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £73, in the patron. of W. R. Workman, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure. Lord Bolton is lord of the manor. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge.

EASTROP, a tythg. in the par. and hund. of Highworth, co. Wilts, 1 mile E. of Highworth. The village is considerable.

EASTRY, a hund. in the lathe of St. Augustine, E. div. co. Kent, contains the pars. of Barfreston, Bettshanger, Chillenden, Denton, Eastry, Eythorn, Ham, Knowlton, Tilmanstone, Waldershare, Woodnesborough, and Worth, comprising 14,690 acres.

EASTRY, a par. chiefly in the hund. of the same name, but partly in that of Downhamford, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 2½ miles S.W. of Sandwich, its post town, and 4½ N.W. of Deal. It is situated on the road from the former town to Dover, and near the ancient Roman highway. Several of the Saxon kings held their court here; and it was a market town, forming part of the demesne of the priory of Christ Church, Canterbury. The South-Eastern railway has a station at Sandwich, about 2½ miles distant. Heronden is a hamlet in this parish. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £310, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a commodious structure, with a Norman porch, and contains monuments of the families of Boteler, Paramor, Harvey, and Bargrave. The parochial charities amount to about £109 per annum, £88 of which are Goddard's, for educational purposes. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school for boys and girls. In the neighbourhood there have been found some relics of Roman origin. There are also some curious labyrinths cut through the chalk. It is said that Thomas-à-Becket was secreted at Court Lodge for eight days before his flight to France in 1164. Part of this mansion still remains, and has traces of a chapel attached. Eastry is the head of a Poor-law Union of 30 parishes, the house of industry being situated at a short distance from the village. It is also the seat of a superintendent registry, but is included within the Deal New County Court District. A fair is held on the 2nd October for cattle, toys, &c.

EAST-VILLE, a parochial tnshp. in the parts of Lindsey, soke of Bolingbroke, co. Lincoln, 5 miles S. of Spilsby, and 12 N.E. of Boston. It is a railway station on the Boston and Great Grimsby branch of the Great Northern railway. The tnshp. of East-Ville is situated in the East Fen, and, on occasion of a very extensive drainage of fen lands, was, with six other townships, formed into a chapelry, not dependent on any parish. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln. The church is a modern structure, to which is attached a National school.

EASTWELL, a par. in the hund. of Wye, lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 3 miles N.W. of Ashford, its post town, and 1½ mile E. of the Wye station on the South-Eastern line. The neighbourhood abounds with springs, one of which retains the name of Plantagenet's Well, after Richard Plantagenet, who is said to have worked here as a bricklayer, after the defeat and death of his father at Bosworth. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £145, in the patron of the Earl of Winchilsea. The church is an ancient structure, with embattled tower containing six bells. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains monuments of the Finche family, and one of curious design, thought to be that of Richard Plantagenet. The register commences in 1538. There are some small charities. The principal residence is Eastwell Place, the seat of the Earl of Winchilsea. In the grounds is a spring, the source of a stream which flows into the river Stour.

EASTWELL, a par. in the hund. of Framland, co. Leicester, 7 miles N.E. of Melton Mowbray, its post town and nearest railway station. It is situated on the western Wolds, about 3½ miles from the Nottingham and Grantham canal. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £372, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The glebe consists of about 250 acres. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, with a school attached. The Earl of Dysart is lord of the manor. Eastwell Hall is the principal residence.

EASTWICK, a par. in the hund. of Braughin, co. Herts, 3 miles W. of Harlow, its post town, and 5 S.E. of Ware. It is situated on the river Stort, and the Burnt Mill station on the Great Eastern railway is about 1 mile S.E. of the village. Petty sessions are held in the village, which was anciently a market town, but is now an inconsiderable hamlet. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £210, in the patron. of R. P. Ward, Esq. The church is an ancient Norman structure, dedicated to St. Botolph. It contains monuments of the Ward family, also a brass (1564). The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum.

EASTWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Ellesmere, co. Salop, 1 mile from Ellesmere.

EASTWOOD, a par. in the S. div. of the hund. of Broxtow, co. Nottingham, 8 miles N.W. of Nottingham, its post town. Langley Mill station on the Erewash Valley branch of the Midland Counties railway is about 1 mile distant. This village, which is well built, is situated on the river Erewash, near the Nottingham and Cromford canals, which pass through the parish. Coal is abundant, and extensively worked. The chief employments of the people are in the manufacture of ropes, chains, boilers, needles, tiles, and bricks; also some in stocking weaving. Half a mile to the W. of the village is Langley bridge, over the river Erewash, erected in 1830, and which gives name to a large village partly in the county of Derby. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £360, in the patron. of J. P. Plumptre, Esq. The church, which was rebuilt in 1760, is a plain edifice, dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school for both sexes, also one for infants. George Walker, Esq., is lord of the manor. Eastwood Hall is the principal residence.

EASTWOOD, a par. in the hund. of Rochford, co. Essex, 1 mile S.W. of Rochford, its post town, and 4 N.W. of Southend. The Leigh station, on the London and Southend railway, is about 3 miles S.W. of the village. A part of Wallisea Island is included in the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £219, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is an ancient structure, with tower and spire, dedicated to All Saints. There are a few small charities. The principal residences are the manor house, called Eastwood Bury, and Eastwood Lodge.

EASTWOOD, a tnshp. in the par. of Keighley, West Riding co. York, near Keighley. The Lancashire and Yorkshire railway has a station here. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £150, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately.

EASTWOOD, or POLLOCK, a par. in the upper ward, Renfrew, Scotland. It contains the post towns of Pollockshaws and Thornliebank, and is surrounded by the pars. of Mearns, Cathcart, Neilston, and Paisley. Its length is about 4 miles, and its breadth 3. The surface is undulating, and the soil generally good. The river White Cart, and two rivulets, Aldhouse burn and Brock burn, pass through the parish. It is also traversed by the Glasgow and Barrhead railway, which has a station in the village. This par. is in the presb. of Paisley, and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, in the patron. of Sir John Maxwell, Bart. The minister has a stipend of £268. At Pollockshaws is the church, built in 1781, two Free churches, United Presbyterian church, Original Secession church, Roman Catholic chapel, a religious tract society, and several charitable institutions. Here is a borough school. Crawford and Woodrow, who wrote histories of the Scottish Church, once held the living. Eastwood was anciently called Pollock. In the middle of the 10th century the church was granted by Peter Pollock to the monastery of Paisley. The surrounding country was formerly covered with forest. The trunk of a large oak was found recently in the bed of the river, and is preserved in the grounds of Pollock House, which is the seat of Sir J. Maxwell, whose family have lived here for five centuries past. At the mansion are preserved some original correspondence of the Regent, Queen Mary, and the league of 1587. In the grounds is a very handsome group of wych-elms, widely celebrated for their size and symmetry. Ironstone, coal, sandstone, and limestone are all extensively worked within the limits of the parish. Fossils are very frequently met with. The greater portion of the inhabitants are muslin weavers and bleachers.

EASWRITH, EAST, a hund. in Bramber rape, co. Sussex. It is situated about the middle of the co., and contains the pars. of Itchingfield, Sullington, Take-

ham, Warminghurst, and parts of West Chiltington and Shipfold, comprising about 8,000 acres.

EASWRITH, WEST, a hund. in the rape of Arundel, co. Sussex, contains the pars. of Amberley, Billingshurst, West Chiltington, Greatham, Parham, Pulborough, Rudgwick, Slinfold, Storrington, and Wiggonholt, comprising about 132,000 acres.

EATHROPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Wappenbury, Southam div. of the hund. of Knightlow, co. Warwick, 1 mile S.E. of Wappenbury, and 5 N.W. of Southam. The Independents have a chapel. Eathorpe Hall, a handsome seat, is the principal residence.

EATINGTON, UPPER and LOWER, a par. in the Kington div. of the hund. of Kington, co. Warwick, 5 miles S.E. of Stratford-on-Avon, its post town, and 6 N. of Shipston-on-Stour. It is situated on the river Stour, and contains the hmlts. of Fulready, Lambcote, and Thornton. There are several quarries of blue limestone. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £154, in the patron of E. J. Shirley, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket, stands in Lower Eatington, and was erected in 1802. There are charities producing about £30 per annum, and several societies, under the auspices of the vicar, for the benefit of the labouring classes. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a chapel, and the Friends a meeting-house. Fox, the founder of that society, first preached in this place. There is a free school, and Sunday-schools belonging to the various places of worship. Eatington Park is the seat of E. J. Shirley, Esq., M.P., whose family have resided here since the Norman Conquest.

EATON, a tnshp. in the par. of Davenham, hund. of Northwich, co. palatine Chester, 2 miles S.W. of Northwich. It is situated on the Grand Junction railway. Lord Delamere is lord of the manor.

EATON, a tnshp. in the par. of Eccleston, lower div. of the hund. of Broxton, co. palatine Chester, 4 miles S. of Chester. It is situated on the river Dee. Eaton Hall, the seat of the Marquis of Westminster, is a fine building in the early English style of architecture. It has been recently considerably enlarged, and contains a most valuable collection of paintings and other works of art.

EATON, a tnshp. in the par. of Prestbury, hund. of Macclesfield, co. palatine Chester, 2 miles N.E. of Congleton. It is situated on the river Dane. Here is a corn mill and a silk-throwing mill. The manufacture of cigars is carried on in the neighbourhood. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, in the patron. of Gibbs Crawford Antrobus, Esq. Christ Church, a handsome stone structure, was consecrated in 1857. There is a parochial school for boys and girls. Eaton Hall, the seat of G. C. Antrobus, Esq., is the principal residence.

EATON, a tnshp. in the par. of Tarporley, in the first div. of the hund. of Eddisbury, co. palatine Chester, 1½ mile N.E. of Tarporley. There is a free school, with an endowment of £12 per annum. Near the village are several good residences, the principal of which are Eaton House and Eaton Bank House.

EATON, or IDLETON, a par. in the South Clay div. of the wap. of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham, 2 miles S. of East Retford, its post town and railway station, and 12 S.W. of Gainsborough. It is situated on the river Idle, over which is a bridge. The Great North Road passes through the village, which was a place of some importance prior to the Norman Conquest. The soil is generally a strong clay, and there is some fine oak timber. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £80, in the patron. of the Bishop of Manchester. The church is a plain ancient structure, dedicated to All Saints. H. B. Simpson, Esq., is lord of the manor. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1809.

EATON, a par. in the hund. of Framland, co. Leicester, 8 miles N.E. of Melton Mowbray. Grantham is its post town. It is situated among the Wold hills on the river Devon. The land is chiefly arable. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £83, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is a plain structure, with embattled tower and spire. It is dedicated to St. Denis. There are charities producing about £30 per annum. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel, and there is a National school. The Duke of Rutland is lord of the manor. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1769.

EATON, a chplry. in the par. of Ashborne, hund. of Wirksworth, co. Derby, 6 miles N.W. of Ashborne.

EATON, a tnshp. in the par. of Appleton, hund. of Ock, co. Berks, 4 miles S.W. of Oxford, and 6 N.W. of Abingdon.

EATON, a tnshp. in the par. of Stoke-upon-Tern, Drayton div. of the hund. of North Bradford, co. Salop, 3½ miles S. of Stoke-upon-Tern, and 8 S.W. of Market Drayton. It is situated on the river Tern. Bricks and tiles are made in this neighbourhood.

EATON, or EATON-UNDER-HAYWOOD, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Munslow, co. Salop, 5 miles S.E. of Church Stretton, its post town and railway station. This parish formed part of the domains of Wenlock Abbey. It is situated on Eaton Brook, a tributary of the river Onny, and contains the hmlts of Hatton, Hungerford, Lushcott-Longville, Upper Millichope, and Tickleton. The surface is hilly, and partially covered with heath, the rest is pasture. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £280, in the patron. of H. Sandford, Esq. The church, which is dedicated to St. Edith, is very ancient; the roof of the chancel is of oak, richly embellished. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge, and the glebe comprises about 150 acres.

EATON, a hmlt. in the par. of Doveridge, co. Derby, 2 miles N.E. of Uttoxeter. It is situated near the river Dove, and includes the small hmlt. of Ledsall.

EATON, a tnshp. in the par. of Leominster, co. Hereford, 1 mile S.E. of Leominster. A tributary of the river Wye passes through the place. The residence of Hackluyt, who collected and published the voyages of several of the early navigators, is near the village.

EATON, a tnshp. in the par. of North Lydbury, co. Salop, 3 miles N.E. of Bishop's Castle. The river Onny passes through the township.

EATON BISHOP, a par. in the hund. of Webtree, co. Hereford, 4 miles W. of Hereford, its post town and railway station, and 10 S. of Weobley. It is situated near the river Wye, which runs through the parish. The surface is undulating, and the scenery in many parts highly picturesque. Sugwas, an ancient episcopal residence of the bishops of Hereford, is situated near the village. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £444, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Michael, and has an ancient font. The charities are Goff's, for education, £450, and others, producing together about £480 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. William Goland, Esq., is lord of the manor, whose seat is Cagebrook, which with Eaton Bishop House are the principal residences.

EATON BRAY, a par. in the hund. of Manshead, co. Bedford, 3 miles W. of Dunstable, its post town, and 4 S.E. of Leighton Buzzard. A castle formerly stood here, supposed to have been built about the 13th century. The chief employment of the people is in the manufacture of straw-plait. The village is considerable. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £189, in the patron. of Trinity College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin. The Baptists and Wesleyans have each a chapel, and there is a National school for boys and girls. Mrs. Ann Macnamara is lady of the manor.

EATON CHURCH. *See* CHURCH EATON, co. Stafford.

EATON CONSTANTINE, a par. in the Wellington div. of the hund. of South Bradford, co. Salop, 5 miles N.W. of Much Wenlock, and 5 S.W. of Wellington, its post town and railway station on the Shrewsbury and Birmingham line. It is situated on the river Severn, which bounds it on the S.W. Coal is wrought to a small extent, and stone is quarried for building purposes. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val.

£192, in the patron. of the Duke of Cleveland, who is lord of the manor. The church is a stone building, dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. There is a National school for boys and girls.

EATON GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Church Eaton, co. Stafford, 5 miles N.W. of Penkridge.

EATON HASTINGS, a par. in the hund. of Shrivenham, co. Berks, 3 miles N.W. of Faringdon. Lechlade is its post town. The river Isis passes through the parish. The village is small, and the land chiefly in pasture and wood. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £378, in the patron. of the Rev. R. Rice. The church is a small ancient edifice dedicated to St. Michael. The register commences in 1500.

EATON, LITTLE. *See* EATON PARVA, co. Derby.

EATON, LONG, a tnshp. and district par. in the par. of Sawley, hund. of Morleston, co. Derby, 7½ miles S.W. of Nottingham, and 10 S.E. of Derby, its post town. It is a station on the Midland Counties railway. The village is situated near the Erwash canal. Owing to the greatly increased amount of railway traffic this place has recently much improved, and the village is now lighted with gas. There is a manufactory for railway carriages, and fancy net-making is carried on. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Sawley, in the dioc. of Lichfield, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. There are three Dissenting chapels, of which the Wesleyan is the largest. There is a National school for both sexes.

EATON PARVA, a chplry. in the par. of St. Alkmund, hund. of Morleston, co. Derby, 3 miles N. of Derby, its post town. The Derby and Ripley branch of the Midland railway has a station here. It is situated on a branch of the Derby canal, near the river Derwent. There are some stone quarries, and the manufacture of paper is carried on. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £110, in the patron. of the Vicar of St. Alkmund's. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a chapel, and there is a National school.

EATON SOCON, a par. in the hund. of Barford, co. Bedford, 1 mile S.W. of St. Neot's, its post town and railway station, and 11 N.E. of Bedford. It is situated to the W. of the river Ouse, and includes a number of small hmlts., the principal of which are Bushmead, Eatonford, and Wyboston. There was formerly a castle, belonging to the Beauchamps, and a priory for Augustine Monks, founded by Sir Oliver Beauchamp, the only remaining portion of which, the refectory, is now converted into stables. The workhouse of the St. Neot's Union is at Eatonford, in this parish. The land is chiefly pasture and meadow. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £439, in the patron. of J. G. Atkinson, Esq. The church is a handsome structure, with a fine tower containing six bells. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains two monumental brasses. The charities produce about £20 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. John H. Day, Esq., is lord of the manor. Bushmead Priory is the principal residence.

EATON, ST. ANDREW, a par. in the lib. of the city of Norwich, co. Norfolk, 2 miles S.W. of Norwich, of which it is a suburb. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £87, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The register commences in 1568.

EATON-TREGOZE, a tnshp. in the par. of Foy, co. Hereford, 3 miles N. of Ross. It is situated on the river Wye.

EAUDYKE, a hmlt. in the par. of Quadring, co. Lincoln, 1 mile S.E. of Donington.

EAUGATE, a hmlt. in the par. of Moulton, co. Lincoln, 3 miles E. of Spalding.

EAVES, a tnshp. in the par. of Bucknall, N. div. of the hund. of Pirehill, co. Stafford, 2 miles N. of Stoke-upon-Trent, and 5 N.E. of Newcastle-under-Lyme.

EAVESTONE, a tnshp. in the par. of Ripon, West Riding, co. York, 6 miles S.W. of Ripon. Lord Grantley is lord of the manor.

EBBERSTON, a par. in the wap. of Pickering lythe, North Riding co. York, 6 miles E. of Pickering, its post town, and 11 W. of Scarborough. It is situated near the river Derwent, and contains the hmlt. of Bickley. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. with the cur. of Allerston annexed, £135, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, a stone structure, with embattled tower, is dedicated to St. Mary. Here is the tomb of King Alfred of Northumbria, who died in the early part of the 8th century. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Digby Cayley, Esq., is lord of the manor. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1768.

EBBESBORNE WAKE, a par. in the hund. of Chalk, co. Wilts, 8 miles E. of Shaftesbury, and 12 S.W. of Salisbury, its post town. It is situated on the Salisbury Downs, near the banks of the river Ebell. Where not occupied by the downs, the land is chiefly arable, and produces good crops, being a mixture of clay and chalk. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £130, in the patron. of the Succentor in Salisbury Cathedral. The church is an ancient Norman structure, dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The Independents have a place of worship, and there is a National school for both sexes. Lord Pembroke is lord of the manor.

EBBS FLEET, a hmlt. in the par. of Minster, Isle of Thanet, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 3½ miles S.W. of Ramsgate. It was called by the Saxons *Hypwinesfleote*, and is traditionally asserted to have been the landing-place of Hengst and Horsa, with their forces, about 449, and of St. Augustine in 596.

EBCHESTER, a chplry. in the par. of Lanchester, W. div. Chester ward, co. palatine of Durham, 12 miles S.W. of Newcastle, and 10 N.W. of Durham. It is situated on the river Derwent, and the old Roman road Watling Street passes near the chapel, which occupies the site of a considerable Roman station, 200 yards square, with extensive earthworks, supposed to be the *Vindomara* of Antoninus, or the *Epiacum* of Ptolemy. Many Roman remains have been built up in the walls of the houses adjoining, and others have been deposited in the library at Durham. The high road from Newcastle to Shotley Bridge passes through the village, which is situated on the edge of a declivity on the S. side of the Derwent. A monastery was founded here in the 7th century. Coals are obtained, and most of the people are employed in the mines and quarries. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £85, in the patron. of the Master and Brethren of Sherburn Hospital. The church is an old stone building, dedicated to St. Ebba. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. In the neighbourhood several Roman remains have been discovered, consisting of altars, urns, inscriptions, &c.

EBDIE. *See* ABDIE.

EBENEZER, a vil. in the par. of Llan-ddeiniolen, co. Carnarvon, 4 miles N.E. of Carnarvon.

EBLEY, a vil. in the par. of Stonehouse, hund. of Whitstone, co. Gloucester, 2 miles E. of Stroud, its post town. Woollen cloth is manufactured here, and there is a saw-mill, with steam-power. The Independents have a chapel, and there is a British school.

EBNALL, a tnshp. in the par. of Whittington, co. Salop, 3 miles N.E. of Oswestry. The Ellesmere canal passes in the neighbourhood.

EBONY, a par. chiefly in the hund. of Oxney, lathe of Shepway, but also partly in the hund. of Tenterden, lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 2 miles W. of Appledore, the nearest railway station on the South-Eastern line, and 4 S.E. of Tenterden, its post town. It is situated on the river Rother, and the Grand Military canal passes through that part of it which is in the lathe of Scray. The village is small, and the land chiefly in pasture. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Appledore, in the dioc. of Canterbury, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church, a small structure, dedicated to St. Mary, is situated just within the border of Romney Marsh, on a mound, supposed to be artificial.

EBRINGTON, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Kiftsgate, co. Gloucester, 2 miles N.E. of Chipping

Campden, its post town, and 1 mile from the Campden station on the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton railway. It is situated on the Cotswold hills, and includes the hmlts. of Charingworth and Hidcote Boyce. Stone is quarried for building purposes. The living is a vic.* annexed to the vic.* of Mickleton, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, a spacious stone edifice, dedicated to St. Edburgh, has a fine E. window of stained-glass. It contains monuments of the Fortescue family. There are some small charities. Earl Fortescue is lord of the manor, from which he takes the title of viscount. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1813.

EBWY, a river rising on the borders of Brecon, in two heads, which unite at Crumlin Bridge. After receiving the waters of the Sirhowy, it joins the Usk, and falls into the sea about 2 miles to the S. of Newport. Along its banks are numerous iron-works, including the Ebwy Vale, Beaufort, and other furnaces, which have communication by rail and canal.

ECCHINSWELL, or ITCHINSWELL, a chplry. in the par. of Kingsclere, hund. of Evingar (Lower half), co. Hants, 5 miles S.E. of Newbury. The village is considerable. The chapel-of-ease is dedicated to St. Lawrence.

ECCLES, a par. in co. Berwick, Scotland, 5 miles N.W. of Coldstream. It contains the post vils. of Leitholm and Birnham, and is situated along the N. bank of the river Tweed. It is bounded by Fogo on the N., by Swinton and Coldstream on the E., and by Hume, Greenlaw, and the river Leet on the W. The roads from Carlisle and from Kelso to Berwick pass through the interior. It is 8 miles long, and about 6 wide. The surface is flat, the soil very productive, and in a high state of cultivation. This par. is in the presb. of Dunse, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale, in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £246. The church stands in the vil. of Eccles; it is a neat edifice, built in 1774, and dedicated to St. Andrew. It stands on the site of the ancient church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert. There are also a Free church, United Presbyterian church, and four schools in the parish. A Cistercian nunnery was founded here by Earl Cospatrick in 1154; two years later it became united to Eccles church, with other religious houses that existed here. Remains of this nunnery are seen at Eccles House, the seat of J. Greig, Esq. At Dendriggs stands an ancient stone pillar, said to indicate the spot where one of the Percys fell. A brief distance from the river Leet are seen the remains of an old border fortification. Eccles was the birthplace of Lord Kames, to whose family the nunnery was granted by Queen Mary. The Duke of Albany made the convent his halting place for a short time, when retiring from Warwick in 1523. In 1565 it was destroyed by the Earl of Hertford.

ECCLES, a par. and extensive suburb of Manchester, in the hund. of Salford, co. palatine of Lancaster, 4 miles W. of Manchester. It is a station on the London and North-Western railway. The par., which is very extensive, is situated near the river Irwell, and contains the tnshps. of Barton-upon-Irwell, Clifton, Pendleton, Pendlebury, and Worsley, besides a large number of hmlts. Chat Moss is partly in this parish. Coal is obtained in large quantities, and silk and cotton weaving are extensively carried on. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £500, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is an ancient stone structure, in the early English style of architecture. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and anciently belonged to Whalley Abbey, but at the Dissolution was made parochial. It contains a brass, and monuments of the Brereton and Booth families. The register is very old. There are also district churches in the several townships. The parochial charities produce about £80 per annum, of which between £30 to £40 is for the schools. The Wesleyans, Roman Catholics, and New Connexion Methodists have each a chapel. There is a grammar school with a small endowment, also National and infant schools, besides Sunday-schools attached to each of the places of worship. This was the birthplace of Ainsworth, the lexicographer. Sir Humphrey de Trafford is lord of the manor, and owner of most of the soil. Races are held here in August.

ECCLES, a par. in the hund. of Happing, co. Norfolk, 4 miles N.E. of Statham, and 8 S.E. of Walsham. It is situated on the coast, and for the most part submerged by the encroachments of the sea, though formerly a fishing town of importance. The first great inundation of the sea took place in 1605, when sixty-six houses were swept away, and several hundred acres of land; the church was also swallowed up, the tower being the only part now visible, quite surrounded by sand. A similar catastrophe occurred in the reign of Charles I., but further encroachment has been stayed by the sand-hills subsequently thrown up by the wind and surge. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £75. The parish is united, for ecclesiastical purposes, with the parish of Hempstead, to which church the inhabitants resort.

ECCLES, a par. in the hund. of Shropham, co. Norfolk, 2 miles N.E. of East Harling, its post town. The Eccles Road station is about half a mile to the N. of the village. The parish is situated on the N. side of the river Thet. The surface is varied, and the greater part of the land arable or heath, with 80 acres of young plantations. Here was anciently the episcopal residence of the bishops of Norwich. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £290. The church, an ancient edifice, with a small round tower, is dedicated to St. Mary. Eccles Hall is the principal residence. The common was enclosed in 1812, but there are still some sheepwalks in the parish. Sir T. Beevor is lord of the manor.

ECCLESALL BIERLOW, a tnshp. in the par. of Sheffield, S. div. of the wap. of Strafforth, West Riding co. York. It is situated on the S.W. of the town of Sheffield, of which it is a suburb, and is included in the parliamentary borough, but is a separate ecclesiastical district, and contains between twenty and thirty hamlets. The inhabitants are mostly employed in the numerous hardware and cutlery establishments and ironworks. It is the head of a Poor-law Union and of a superintendent registry, but belongs to Sheffield new County Court district. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of York, in the patron. of the Vicar of Sheffield. The church, a stone structure, occupying the site of one which belonged to Beauchief Abbey, is situated near Banner Cross, about 3 miles from Sheffield. There is a National school for both sexes, and one for infants. Ecclesall College, a fine stone edifice, was erected a few years back. There are several handsome residences, of which Holmwood and Banner Cross House are the principal. Earl Fitzwilliam is lord of the manor.

ECCLESFECHAN, a quondam par., post and market vil. in the par. of Hoddam, Annandale, co. Dumfries, Scotland, 13 miles E. of Dumfries, and 73 from Edinburgh. It is a station on the Caledonian railway. The village is situated near the Mein Water and Hoddam. Here are a Free and an United Presbyterian church, a chapel, market-house, and a distillery. Monthly and weekly markets are held. Gingham weaving is carried on.

ECCLESFIELD, a par. in the N. div. of the wap. of Strafforth, West Riding co. York, 5 miles N. of Sheffield, its post town, and 10 S. of Barnsley. It is situated on the London and Leeds road, and includes several tnshps. and hmlts., the principal of which are Aldwark, Bradfield, Bolsterstone, Ecclesfield, Chapel Town, Malthpe, Stannington, Oughtibridge, and Wadsley. In the Domesday Survey this place is called *Ecclesfelt*. A priory of St. Wandrille once flourished here, and was afterwards annexed to the monastery of St. Anne, a Carthusian community, near Coventry. The district abounds in coal, iron, and brick clay, which are extensively worked, and the manufacture of forks, nails, files, brace-bits, &c., affords employment to a large portion of the people. There are also an iron foundry, corn-mill, and flax-mill. Ecclesfield is the head of a superintendent registry,

but is included within the Barnsley new County Court district. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £573. The parish church is an old edifice in the perpendicular style of architecture, containing several monumental tablets and tombs. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and was formerly called the "Minster," or "Chapel of the Moors," and formed part of the ancient priory. There are also the following district churches, viz. Bradfield, perpet. cur., val. £200, in the patron. of the Vicar of Ecclesfield; Bolsterstone, perpet. cur., val. £119; Midhope, perpet. cur., val. £70; Chapel Town, perpet. cur., val. £150, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately; Stannington, perpet. cur.,* val. £150, in the patron. of the vicar; Wadsley, perpet. cur.,* val. £230; Oughtibridge, perpet. cur., in the patron. of the Incumbent of Wadsley. The charitable endowments of the parish produce between £400 and £500 per annum, of which sum £104 is for Sylvester Hospital, and about £100 to the schools. The Independents, Wesleyans, and New Connexion Methodists have each a chapel; and there are National schools for both sexes, also an infant school, all partaking of the endowments. In the neighbourhood are vestiges of a camp, and other Roman remains. The Duke of Norfolk is lord of the manor. Some handsome residences are situated in this parish, the principal of which are Barnes Hall, Page Hall, Cowley Manor, and Cliff House.

ECCLESGREIG, a quondam par. now united to St. Cyrus, co. Kincardine, Scotland.

ECCLESHALL, a par. and market town in the N. div. of the hund. of Pirehill, co. Stafford, 7 miles N.W. of Stafford, 6 S.W. of Stone, and 136 N.W. of London. The Norton Bridge station on the North Staffordshire line is about 2½ miles to the E. of the town. The par., which is very extensive, is situated near the river Sow, and contains upwards of twenty tnshps., the principal of which are Cotes, Chorlton, Broughton, and Croxton. The town, which is ancient, is a polling-place for the N. division of the county, and is a petty sessions town. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £254, in the patron. of the bishop. The parish church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is in the early English style of architecture. In it Queen Margaret took sanctuary after her defeat by Neville, on Blore Heath. There are also the following district churches:—Croxton, perpet. cur.,* val. £56, in the patron. of the bishop; Cotes Heath, perpet. cur., val. £100, in the patron. of the vicar; Chapel Chorlton, perpet. cur.,* val. £105, in the patron. of the bishop; Broughton, cur., val. £129. The parochial charities produce about £100 per annum, in addition to the endowment of the grammar school. The Independents have a chapel, and there is a National school for boys and girls. The Bishop of Lichfield is lord of the manor, whose seat is Eccleshall Castle, an ancient edifice, but now much modernised by various alterations and improvements. This and nearly the whole of the landed property of the parish have been in the possession of the bishops for several centuries. Friday is the market day, and four fairs are held during the year—on Thursday before Mid-Lent, Holy Thursday, the 16th August, and the first Friday in November, for cattle, &c.

ECCLESHILL, a tnshp. in the par. and hund. of Blackburn, co. palatine of Lancaster, 1½ mile from Over Darwen, its post town and railway station, and 3 miles S.E. of Blackburn. It is situated on the old Roman road, and the Bolton, Blackburn, and Clitheroe railway passes through it. A colliery and cotton-mill afford employment to most of the people. There is a chapel-of-ease, dedicated to St. James, and a National school for boys and girls.

ECCLESHILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Bradford, wap. of Morley, West Riding co. York, 3 miles N.E. of Bradford, and 10 W. of Leeds, its post town. The Apperley station on the Leeds and Bradford line is 1½ mile distant. It is situated near the river Aire, and includes the hmlts. of Apperley Bridge, Eccleshill Moor, Green Gates, and Fagley. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £100, in the patron. of the Vicar of Bradford. The church is a modern stone structure, dedicated to St. Luke. There are some small charities for the poor. The Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, Wesleyan Association, Primitive Methodists, and Moravians have each a chapel. There are National and British schools for both sexes, and Sunday-schools in connection with the various places of worship. The principal business of the place is in the manufacture of woollen stuffs. The collieries, quarries, and tile and brick making also give employment to many of the inhabitants. There is a mechanics' institute, with an excellent library.

ECCLESMACHAN, a par. in co. Linlithgow, Scotland, near the post town Uphall. It is situated on the East Burn, a tributary of the Almond. It contains Three-mile-Town and Waterston. The parish is divided into two equal parts, distant about 1 mile from each other. It is 4 miles long by 1 mile broad. The surface is flat, and the soil good. This par. is in the presb. of Linlithgow, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The minister has a stipend of £257. Freestone and coal exists. A sulphur spring, called the Bullion Well, is near the manse. The nearest railway station is at Houston, half a mile distant.

ECCLESTON, a par. and tnshp. in the lower div. of the hund. of Broxton, co. palatine of Chester, 2 miles S. of Chester, its post town. It is situated on the river Dee, in a pleasant spot under Eccleston Hill. The old Roman highway Watling Street passes through the par., and the tnshps. of Eaton and Eccleston are included in it. During the siege of Chester in the reign of Charles I., Eccleston was the head-quarters of Sir William Brereton. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £403. The church is a handsome stone structure, with lofty towers surmounted by pinnacles, and containing a peal of six bells. It is dedicated to St. Mary, has some fine paintings from Scripture subjects, and contains tombs of the Grosvenor family. The register dates a long way back, but is in a very imperfect state. The charities produce about £14 per annum. There is a free school, supported by the Marquis of Westminster, to whom the parish belongs.

ECCLESTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Prescot, hund. of West Derby, co. palatine of Lancaster, half a mile N.E. of Prescot, its post town, and 1½ mile N. of the St. Helen's station on the London and North-Western railway. It contains the vils. and hmlts. of Lane End, Thattow Heath, and Giller's Green. There are several collieries and quarries. The principal manufactures are glass and earthenware, also watch movements, tools, frames, and tobacco-pipes. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £110. Christ Church is a modern stone edifice, with spire and porch. It has two stained-glass windows, and two monumental marble tablets. The Roman Catholics and Wesleyans have each a chapel. There is a National school for both sexes, also a Wesleyan day school, and Sunday-schools. The principal residence is Eccleston Hall. S. Taylor, Esq., is lord of the manor.

ECCLESTON, a par. in the hund. of Leyland, co. palatine of Lancaster, 5 miles W. of Chorley, its post town, 2 S.E. of the Croston station on the East Lancashire line, and 3 S.W. of Euxton station on the London and North-Western railway. It is situated on the river Yarrow, and the Leeds canal passes through the parish. The tnshps. of Heskin, Parbold, and Wrightington, and the hmlts. of Highmoor, Fairhurst, Mossey Lee, and Dangerous Corner are included in it. The collieries and quarries, which are extensively worked, give employment to many of the people. There is also a cotton factory, and some hands are employed in the hand-loom weaving. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £965. The parish church is an ancient stone structure, with a handsome stained-glass window. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains an effigy in brass, a Gothic altar tomb, and many interesting monuments. There are also the following district churches:—Douglas, perpet. cur.,* val. £134, in the patron. of the rector; Wrightington, perpet. cur. in the patron. of the rector. The parochial charities produce

about £50 per annum. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. There is a free grammar school, and a National school for both sexes. Charles Scarisbrick, Esq., is lord of the manor.

ECCLESTON, GREAT, a tnshp. and ecclesiastical district in the par. of St. Michael-on-Wyre, hund. of Amounderness, co. palatine of Lancaster, 6 miles S.W. of Garstang, its post town, and 1 6½ N.E. of Poulton. It is situated on the river Wyre. The abundance of rushes growing in this neighbourhood affords employment to a great many of the inhabitants in preparing them for market. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £130, in the patron. of the vicar. The church is an ancient brick structure, called Cop Chapel. The Roman Catholics, Wesleyans, and Methodists have each a chapel. There is an endowed parochial school for boys and girls, also a Catholic day school. Fairs are held on the 14th April, Trinity Monday, and the 4th November.

ECCLESTON, LITTLE, a tnshp., with Larbrick, in the par. of Kirkham, hund. of Amounderness, co. palatine of Lancaster. It is included in the ecclesiastical district of Great Eccleston, as above. This township is agricultural.

ECCLESWALL, a small place in the co. Hereford, 3 miles S.E. of Ross.

ECCUP, a tnshp. in the par. of Addle, West Riding co. York, 6 miles N. of Leeds. In the middle of the last century a large quantity of Roman coins were found in this neighbourhood.

ECH, a loch in the pars. of Strachur and Dunoon, in the district of Cowal, co. Argyle, Scotland. It issues from Holy Loch in the Firth of Clyde, by the Eachaig Water. Its length is about 7 miles from N. to S., and its width seldom more than half a mile. Its greatest depth is about 60 fathoms. The shores afford a pleasing variety of mountain scenery. The road from Ardintenny to Strachur threads its way along the greatest part of one of the shores. There is a small hill at the head of the loch, where, we are told, a King of Denmark was slain and entombed; others tell us the Norwegians were defeated here at a spot called the "Field of Shells," from the quantity of shells found, similar to those used by the Norwegians as drinking-cups.

ECHT, a par. and post vil. in the district of Kincardine O'Neill, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 11 miles W. of Aberdeen. It is situated on Lochar Burn, and on the road from Aberdeen to Alford. It is bounded by Cluny and Skene on the N., by Skene and Peterculter on the E., by Drumoak on the S., and by Midmar on the W. It is nearly 4 miles square. The surface is hilly, rising 1,794 feet above the sea level on Fare Hill. The soil is clayey, but well cultivated. This par. is in the presb. of Kincardine O'Neill, and synod of Aberdeen. The minister has a stipend of £183. The church was built in 1804. Here are also a Free church, two endowed schools, and a girls' school. Loch Skene lies to the N.E. of the parish. Echt House is the seat of Lord Lindsay. There is a very large circular fort, consisting of three ditches, situated on the summit of Barmekin Hill. Here are some Druidical remains, cairns, &c. Fairs are held on the first Tuesday of every month, excepting July and October, in which months they are held on the Monday before St. Sairs and the Tuesday before Kinkell.

ECKFORD, a par in the co. Roxburgh, Scotland, about 50 miles S.E. of Edinburgh. It is nearly of a triangular form, with its base towards the E., and is about 6½ miles at its greatest length, and 4½ at its greatest breadth. On the N. it is bounded by Roxburgh and projecting portions of Kelso and Sprouston; on the E. by Linton, Morebattle, and Hownam; on the S. by Jedburgh; and on the W. by Crailing. It contains several small villages, but of these the most important is Eckford. The nearest market towns are Kelso and Jedburgh; the former being about 5 miles, and the latter about 6, from the parish church. Kelso is its post town. Throughout it presents an undulating appearance, gradually rising as it extends towards the S. and occasionally swelling into elevations, which command an extensive view of the surrounding country. It is traversed by two rivers, the Teviot and the Kale. The former, immediately on entering the parish, proceeds in a northerly direction, and leaves the ancient barony of Ormiston, consisting of 680 acres, on its northern extremity. The latter, which is a much smaller stream, runs through it in a north-westerly direction, and divides it nearly into two equal parts. After a rapid course it discharges its waters into the Teviot, somewhat to the N. of Eckford church. Eckford village is about a quarter of a mile distant from the Teviot. This river is crossed near its confluence with the Kale by an elegant chain-bridge, which is 150 feet in length, and 16 in breadth, and is intended both for carriages and foot passengers. The Kale is spanned by three substantial stone bridges, namely, at Kale Mouth, Eckford Mill, and Caverton Mill. In former days this parish, from its proximity to the borders, was oft the scene of much rapine and devastation. Within its bounds were, of old, several strengths, or strongholds, such as Ormiston-tower, Wooden-tower, Eckford-tower, and Moss-tower, but of these the last mentioned was by far the most important. It is reported to have been once a residence of Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell. On the 6th September, 1544, it was burnt along with the tower and church of Eckford by an army under Sir Ralph Eure. But the most famous fortress in this parish was Cessford Castle, the ancient manorial residence of Sir Robert Ker, Warden of the Scottish Middle Marches, from whom the dukes of Roxburgh are descended. It is now merely a ruin, though still, in the massiveness of its walls, bearing traces of its former greatness. Close by Grahamslaw farmhouse are to be seen several artificial caves of various dimensions, whither the Covenanters used to flee for refuge in times of danger. At Caverton there is an old graveyard. Near it once stood a chapel, founded by Walter Ker, of Cessford, and confirmed by charter under the Great Seal in 1500. The North British railway runs from N. to S. to the extent of nearly 2 miles through the barony of Ormiston. There is one station on this part of the line which is called "Old Ormiston Station," and which is about 1¼ mile from the church. The church, which is in the gift of the crown, anciently belonged to the abbey of Jedburgh. It was built in 1662, and is in the presb. of Jedburgh, and synod of Merce and Teviotdale. The stipend of Eckford is 17 chalders, half meal and half barley, with £8 6s. 8d. for communion expenses; and 63 lbs. of cheese, half ewe milk, and half cow milk, imperial weight, from the farm of Cessford, in the way of vicarage tithes. The extent of the glebe is about 7 acres. The rental of the parish is nearly £11,000 sterling per annum. In Eckford there are two parochial schools, with a small library. The Duke of Roxburghe and the Duke of Buccleuch are by far the largest proprietors; and to them upwards of four-fifths of the parish belong.

ECKFORDNESS, a vil. in the par. of Eckford, co. Roxburgh, Scotland, 6 miles N.E. of Jedburgh.

ECKINGTON, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Pershore, co. Worcester, 3 miles S.W. of Pershore, its post town, and 9 S. of Worcester. It is situated on the river Avon, and has a railway station on the Birmingham and Gloucester line. The river is here crossed by a stone bridge of ancient date. Lime is obtained in the parish. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £210, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The church is a stone structure, with a square embattled tower. It is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and has monuments of the Hansford family, and others, some very old. The register commences in 1621. The charities consist of the church and bridge lands, producing nearly £60 per annum. The Baptists have a chapel, and there is a National school. John Compton Hanford, Esq., is lord of the manor, whose seat is Wollershill Hall, the principal residence here.

ECKINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Scarsdale, co. Derby, 6 miles N.E. of Chesterfield, its post town, and 8 S.E. of Sheffield. It is a station on the Midland

Counties line. The par. is situated near the river Rother, and includes the tnshps. of Mosborough, Ridgway, Renishaw, and Troway. Coal and stone are extensively worked. A large portion of the inhabitants are employed in the potteries and iron foundry, and in the manufacture of hardware goods, such as penknives, shovels, nails, and implements of husbandry. Petty sessions are held here monthly. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £774, in the patron. of the crown. The parish church is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. There is a district church at Ridgway, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £300, in the patron. of the rector. The parochial charities produce about £140 per annum, £63 of which are appropriated to the schools. The Wesleyans and Methodists have each a chapel, and the Roman Catholics have a church and college at Spink Hill, in this parish. There is an endowed free school, also National and infant schools. Here are some traces of old Roman roads. Sir Sitwell Rearsby Sitwell, Bart., is lord of the manor. Friday is the market day for provisions, and cattle fairs are held on the third Wednesday in April and October.

ECKLANDS, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Thurlstone, West Riding co. York, 2 miles W. of Peniston. The village is considerable; and the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the woollen and hair cloth manufacture, and in the fulling mills.

ECLING, or ETCHLING, STREET, a vil. in co. Kent, about 6 miles N.E. of Hythe. It is situated near the source of the river Nailsbourne. The old Roman road to Canterbury passes through this place.

ECTON, a par. in the hund. of Hamfordshoe, co. Northampton, 5 miles S.W. of Wellingborough, and 5 N.E. of Northampton, its post town. It is situated on the N. bank of the river Nen. The Billing Road station on the London and North-Western railway is about 1½ mile S.W. of the village, which is small. Franklin's ancestors were settled in this village for near 300 years, and carried on the trade of blacksmiths. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £570. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. There are charitable bequests producing about £30 per annum. The Baptists and Wesleyans have each a chapel, and there are National and infant schools. Ambrose Isted, Esq., is lord of the manor, and resides at Ecton Hall, near which is a summer-house, erected by Inigo Jones.

EDALE, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Castleton, hund. of High Peak, co. Derby, 2 miles N.W. of Castleton. It is situated on a small tributary of the river Noe, which rises in the Peak, near Edale rocks, and from which the place derives its name. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of lace, thread, and cotton. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £126, in the patron. of trustees. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. There are charities producing about £33 per annum, £14 of which is an endowment for Turie's school.

EDARDRUM. *See* DRUM, Ireland.

EDAY, one of the North Orkney Islands, Scotland. The quondam parish of Ead includes the island of Fairay, and several small islands, among which are the Holm of Fairay, the Red Holm, the Calf of Eday, the Little Green Holm, and the Muckle Green Holm. The island of Eday is situated between Sanday and Westray, and is about 5 miles long by 1½ wide. Its surface, like that of the surrounding islets, is chiefly devoted to pasture. There are good harbours on the W. and on the N.E. sides of the island. This par. is in the presb. of the North Isles, and synod of Orkney. Further ecclesiastical particulars will be given under Stronsay, with which Eday is united. Here is a parish church, built in 1816, also an United Presbyterian church and a Baptist meeting-house, two private and an Assembly school. This parish belonged to Earl Kinclaven in the 17th century; but he dying without issue, his title of Earl Carrick became extinct. The Great Seter, an upright stone standing here, is about 16 feet high. There are remains of Picts' dwellings and tumuli. Good building stone is quarried.

EDBURTON, a par. partly in the hund. of Burbeach, Bramber rape, and partly in the hund. of Poynings, Lewes rape, co. Sussex, 3 miles E. of Steyning, its post town, and 4 S.E. of Henfield. It is situated on the South Downs, and contains the hmlt. of Fulking. The village is very small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £379, in the patron. of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a small ancient edifice, and has a very old lead font, supposed to be Norman. There is a free school.

EDDERNISH, an island in the bar. of Boylagh, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It lies between Rutland Island and the mainland. Upon it is an unfinished salt work. It has a convenient landing-stage.

EDDERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Forden, co. Montgomery, 2 miles N. of Montgomery.

EDDERTON, a par. in the district of Easter Ross. cos. Ross and Cromarty, Scotland, 4 miles N.W. of Tain, its post town. It lies along the S. shore of Dornoch Frith, and is otherwise bounded by the pars. of Tain, Logie-Easter, Kilmuir-Easter, Rosskeen, and Kincardine. It is 10 miles in length and 7 wide. The parish is screened in by four hills, the highest of which is 1,300 feet. The surface assumes the form of three steps, each differing in the nature of its soil, which is drained by four rivulets falling into the frith; one of these burns (Grugag) has a very fine fall. This par. is in the presb. of Tain, and synod of Ross. The minister has a stipend of £204. The church was built in 1842. Here is a school, attached to the Free church, which was the old parish church, built in 1743. Balnagowan is the seat of Sir C. Ross, Bart.; other seats are Cadboll and Ardmore. A battle was fought here, on Carriblair plain, with the Danes; and a pillar, and some other rude monuments, are said to denote the graves of a Danish prince and his retinue. There are also several round towers or dunes and Druidical remains in the parish.

EDDISBURY, a hund. in co. palatine of Chester; one of the seven hunds. into which the co. is divided. It is bounded on the N. by the river Mersey and hund. of Wirral, on the E. by the hunds. of Bucklow and Northwich, S. by the hund. of Nantwich, and W. by the hund. of Broxton. It is in two divs.; the first contains the pars. of Little Budworth, Delamere, Over, Tarporley, Whitegate, and parts of Bunbury, Middlewich, St. Oswald, and 21 tnshps. The second div. contains the pars. of Barrow, Frodsham, Ince, Thornton-le-Moors, Weaverham, Willington, and parts of Great Budworth, Plemonstall, Tarvin, and 28 tnshps. The whole area is 83,021 acres.

EDDISBURY, a tnshp. in the par. of Delamere, first div. of the hund. of Eddisbury, co. palatine of Chester, 7 miles S.W. of Northwich, and 10 N.E. of Chester. It is situated in the Forest of Delamere, and was the *Eadersbyrig* of the Saxons. Here are some remains of earthworks, supposed to be the site of Ethelfleda's camp. A beacon was erected on the hill here at the time of the threatened French invasion. The Stanleys of Alderley take from this place the title of baron.

EDDLESBOROUGH, a par. and small town in the hund. of Cottesloe, co. Bucks, 3 miles S.W. of Dunstable, its post town, and 5 S.E. of Leighton Buzzard. It is situated near the Roman Icknield Street, and includes the hmlts. of Dagnall, Hudnall, and Northall. The chief employment of the people is in straw-plait. Part of the land is common. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Oxford. The church is a mediæval building, and is said to have been part of an ancient monastery. Its wooden spire was destroyed by lightning in 1828. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains several monumental brasses and tombs, some very old, and the inscriptions nearly obliterated. The parochial endowments produce nearly £50 per annum. There is an endowed school for both sexes.

EDDLESTONE, a par. and post vil., co. Peebles, Scotland. It has Edinburgh on the N. and Peebles on the S. Its greatest length is 10 miles, its width over 5 miles. The surface is hilly, the highest summit being

in the E. of the parish, which has an altitude of 2,100 feet above sea-level. It is traversed N. to S. by the Eddlestone Water, which has its source in the N., takes a leap of 35 feet at Cowey's Linn, and finally falls into the Tweed at Peebles. Loch Eddlestone, in the E., is well stocked with fish; from it flows the South Esk, which takes a course towards the head of the Eddlestone Water. This par. is in the presb. of Peebles, and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The minister has a stipend of £249. The church was erected in 1829. Lord Elibank and Mackenzie of Portmore are the chief proprietors. The village is situated 17 miles on the road from Edinburgh to Peebles.

EDDLETHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Westow, wap. of Buckrose, East Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of Malton. It is situated near the river Derwent, and the Scarborough railway passes in the neighbourhood.

EDDRACHILLIS, a par. in co. Sutherland, Scotland. Scourie is its post town. It lies open to the Atlantic on the W. coast; its inland boundaries being the pars. of Farr, Durness, Lairg, Creech, and Assynt. Its greatest length is 27 miles, its width 17 miles. The parochial limits include several islands in the vicinity. This par. is in the presb. of Tongue, and synod of Sutherland and Caithness, in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £158. The church, built in 1829, stands near the opening of Loch Inchard. Here are two Free churches, a Society school, and some private schools. This parish, once a part of Durness, is almost wholly a trackless wilderness. The Duke of Sutherland's deer forest occupies a considerable portion. Two sea-lochs indent the parish, and divide it into three districts. It was bought back into the Sutherland family in 1829 from the Mackays, who held it from the Kinnairds of Kinnaird in 1515, into which family it had passed by the Morays in 1440, Richard Moray having it from his brother, the Duke of Sutherland, the original landowner, at the end of the 12th century.

EDDY ISLAND, or ISLANDEDDY, in the bar. of Dunkellin, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It lies between Kilcolgan and Kinvarra harbours. It is about 1½ mile long, and is inhabited by about eighty persons. Upon it is an old castle, used as a sea-mark. Eddy Island is a prebend in the dioc. of Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh, val. £6, in the patron. of the bishop.

EDDYSTONE, a granite reef, 10 miles S.S.W. of the breakwater at Plymouth. It is situated in N. lat. 50° 11′, and W. long. 4° 16′, being above 100 fathoms in length, with reefs to the E. and S., but deep water on the N. and W. The first lighthouse erected here at the close of the 17th century, by Winstanley, was washed away a few years afterwards. The next, built by Rudyard, was burnt in 1755. The present was rebuilt by Smeaton in 1758, entirely of stone. It is near 100 feet high, and has a fixed light, visible for 13 miles. In 1760 the *Ramilies* was lost on these reefs, when 600 men perished.

EDEN, a town in the par. and bar. of Carrickfergus, co. Antrim, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles N.E. of Carrickfergus. It is situated on the road to Larne. There are several seats of this name—one near Naran, co. Donegal, another near Newry, co. Down.

EDEN—1. A river in co. Fife, Scotland. It springs from the Ochil hills, about 4 miles N. of Kinross. After receiving strength from its several headwaters and tributaries from the Lomonds, it passes through the parish of Strathmiglo. On its left bank lie the pars. of Auchtermuchty, Collessie, and Monimail; on its right those of Falkland, Kettle, and Cults. After a slow course of upwards of 24 miles, it falls into St. Andrew's Bay. Its valley is denominated Stratheden and the How of Fife. The introduction of machinery upon its banks has rendered its fisheries of little worth. Large quantities of shell-fish lie in the river's mouth. This river is only navigable for about 4 miles, though without any great outlay it might be made serviceable up to Cupar. *Eden* is Celtic for a "gliding stream."—2. A river rising in the par. of Gordon, co Berwick, Scotland. It joins the Tweed near Kelso, in Roxburghshire.—3. A river rising on the borders of Westmoreland and Yorkshire. After a course of about 35 miles through Cumberland, it falls into the Solway Firth, at Port Carlisle.—4. A stream rising in co. Kent, and joining the Medway.

EDENBRIDGE, a par., small market and post town, in the hund. of Westerham, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 6 miles S. of Westerham, and 10 N.W. of Tonbridge Wells. It is situated on the Eden, a tributary of the river Medway, and is a station on the South-Eastern railway. Hops are extensively cultivated in this neighbourhood. Iron-ore was formerly obtained here. Mineral springs are abundant, and the town is well lighted with gas. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £330. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. It contains an antique stone font, also tombs and brasses of the Selyards and other families. There are a few small charities. The Independents and Baptists have each a chapel. There are National and British schools. Tuesday is market day for corn; the third Tuesday in each month for cattle. A fair is held on the 6th May for cattle, toys, &c.

EDENDERRY, a post and market town, in the par. of Monasteroris, bar. of Coolestown, King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 9 miles N.E. of Philipstown, and 37 from Dublin. It stands near the Grand canal, on the N.E. confines of the great bog of Alan, with the river Boyne passing in its vicinity. It is the head of a Poor-law Union, containing 37 electoral divisions, with 22 guardians, and poorhouse accommodation for 840 persons. There are police and petty sessions stations. The town contains a townhall, market-house, brewery, Roman Catholic chapel, Quaker's meeting-house, and parish church; the last, standing on a neighbouring eminence, contains tombs of Lady Blundell and a statue to the Marquis of Downshire. A branch from the Grand canal, brought into the town by the Marquis of Downshire, has considerably increased the trade, which consists chiefly in grain. Edenderry was formerly called Coolestown, from the Cooley family, its ancient possessors, remains of whose castle are still visible. Half a mile from the town are seen the ruins of the abbey of Monasteroris. Silver is said to exist in the ground round the church. Saturday is market day. Fairs are held on Shrove Tuesday, Thursday in Whitsun week, and 4th November.

EDENDON WATER, a stream rising in Athol Forest, co. Perth, Scotland. It joins the Garry near Dalmacardoch.

EDENFIELD, or ENFIELD, a chplry. in the par. of Bury, hund. of Salford, co. palatine of Lancaster, 3 miles S. of Haslingden, and 6 N. of Bury, its post town. The Rosendale railway passes through the place. There are several stone-quarries, and cotton and woollen goods are extensively manufactured. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £150, in the patron. of the Rector of Bury. The church was rebuilt at the close of the last century, and is a commodious edifice, lighted with gas. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and there are endowed National and Sunday-schools. In the vicinity are several handsome residences.

EDENHALL, a par. in Leath Ward, co. Cumberland, 3 miles N.E. of Penrith, its post town and railway station on the Lancaster and Carlisle railway. It is situated on the rivers Eamont and Eden, whence it takes its name, and is within the limits of Inglewood Forest. The Newcastle and Penrith road passes through the vil., which is small, and wholly agricultural. It is the property of the Musgrave family, who have held the manor since the reign of Henry VI., having inherited it from the Stapletons. About one-third of the land is arable, the remainder meadow and woodland. The soil is light and fertile. Freestone is quarried for building purposes. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. with the perpet. cur. of Langwathby annexed, £178, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, a handsome stone structure, with tower and stained-glass windows, was repaired in 1834, at an expense of £2,500, by Sir G. Musgrave, Bart. It is dedicated to St. Cuthbert, and has

monuments of the Musgrave family, and a brass. The parochial charities produce about £45 per annum, £5 of which go to the school. In the neighbourhood, by the river Eamont, is a cavern called the Giant's Cave. Sir George Musgrave, Bart., of Eden Hall, is lord of the manor. Within the park is a rookery of 100 acres, and a heronry of large extent.

EDENHAM, a par. in the wap. of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 2 miles N.W. of Bourn, its post town, and 4½ N.E. of Little Bytham, to which there is a branch line of railway joining the Great Northern. It is situated on the river Glen, near the high-road from Bourn to Grantham, and contains the hmlts. of Elsthorpe, Grimsthorpe, and Scottlethorpe. There are several quarries of good building stone, and two mineral springs, one of which has properties nearly resembling those of Tonbridge Wells. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £52. The church is an ancient structure, with a square tower, containing a clock and five bells. It is dedicated to St. Michael, and has monuments of the Bertie family and others, also a font of Norman workmanship. In a vault beneath the church are the remains of the Earl of Lindsay, who commanded the king's forces and fell at the battle of Edgehill. The parochial charities produce about £17 per annum. A school, library, and reading-room are supported by the lord of the manor, Lord Willoughby D'Eresby. Grimsthorpe House, the seat of Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, is surrounded by a park of 2,000 acres, stocked with deer. Within the domain are the picturesque ruins of the Cistercian abbey of Vaudey, founded in the reign of Stephen.

EDENOPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Mainstone, co. Salop, 3 miles W. of Bishop's Castle. The river Chen passes through the township.

EDEN-OWEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Whitford, co. Flint, 3 miles N.W. of Holywell.

EDENSHEAD, or GATESIDE, a vil. in the par. of Strathmiglo, co. Fife, Scotland. It contains an United Presbyterian church.

EDENSOR, a par. in the hund. of High Peak, co. Derby, 2 miles N.E. of Bakewell. It is situated on the river Derwent, and includes the tnshps. of Pilsley and Edensor with Chatsworth. The village is beautifully situated within the park of Chatsworth. Three-fourths of the parish are included in the park, the remainder is chiefly pasture. There are several quarries of gritstone. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £300. The church is dedicated to St. Peter, and contains monuments of the family of the dukes of Devonshire. There are charities of about £14 per annum, a part of which is for apprenticing youths. There is a parish school, with a small endowment.

EDENSOR, a hmlt. in the par. of Stoke-upon-Trent, hund. of Pirehill, co. Stafford, 2 miles from Stoke-upon-Trent, within which borough it is included, and 15 N. of Stafford. It is situated near the river Trent and Grand Junction canal. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the Wedgwood potteries.

EDENSTON, a vil. in the par. of Collessie, co. Fife, Scotland.

EDERLIN, a loch in the par. of Glassary, co. Argyle, Scotland. It lies among the mountains near Loch Awe.

EDERMINE, a par. in the bar. of Ballaghkeen, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Enniscorthy, its post town. It is situated on the banks of the Slaney, near the road from Enniscorthy to Wexford. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ferns, val. with another, £285, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built by gift and loan of the late Board of First Fruits in 1810. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Glenbrian and Ballyhuskard. There are three day schools in the parish. Blue and red marl are very abundant. There is a holy well, much resorted to by the peasantry.

EDERNEY, a postal vil. in the par. of Magheraculmoney, bar. of Lurg, co. Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It stands on the river Kesh, 3 miles E.N.E. of Kesh. Fairs are held on the 6th January, 1st March, 15th May, 17th July, 6th October, and 28th November.

EDERNION, a hund. in the N.E. of Merionethshire, North Wales, contains the pars. of Bettws-Gwerfyl-Goch, Bottegir-bach, Corwen, Gwyddelwern, Llandrillo, Llangar, Llansantffraid-Glyn-Dyfrdwy, and part of Llanfihangel-Glyn-y-Myfyr.

EDEYRN, a par. in the hund. of Dinlaen, co. Carnarvon, 2 miles W. of Nevin. The hmlts. of Din-llyn, Porth, and Garswylld are included in this par. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bangor, val. with the curs. of Carngiwch and Pistill annexed, £362, in the patron. of the bishop.

EDGARLEY, a tythg. in the par. of Glastonbury, co. Somerset, 1 mile S.E. of Glastonbury. King Edgar held his court here, and a handsome mansion now occupies the site of the former St. Dunstan's Hall.

EDGBASTON, a suburb of Birmingham, distant from it 1 mile S.W. It is a distinct par., but within the parliamentary borough. Lord Calthorpe is the principal landowner; and on his estate (which is let on building leases for villas) no manufactories or shops are allowed to be erected. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £542. There are three churches—the ancient parish church, which was considerably enlarged and beautified in 1857; and the two district churches of St. George's and St. James's. The reservoir of the Birmingham canal, an extensive sheet of water covering 19 acres, and having the appearance of a small lake, its banks being planted with trees, is in this parish; and also the Botanic Gardens, the Deaf and Dumb Institution, and the Blind Asylum. Edgbaston Hall, an old residence of the lords of Edgbaston, *temp.* Henry II., was garrisoned for the parliament in the reign of Charles I., and in 1688 was burned down by the populace of Birmingham, who feared that it might be made a place of refuge for Papists. It was rebuilt on the same site in 1717 by Sir Richard Gough, knight, who had recently purchased the estate. The scenery of the surrounding country is beautifully varied.

EDGBOLD, a tnshp. united with Newton, in the par. of Meole Brace, co. Salop, 3 miles S. of Shrewsbury.

EDGBOLTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Shawbury, Wem div. of the hund. of North Bradford, co. Salop, 6 miles S.E. of Wem. It is situated near the river Roden. There is a chapel here belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists.

EDGCOTT, a par. in the hund. of Chipping-Warden, co. Northampton, 7 miles N.E. of Banbury, its post town, and 9 N.W. of Brackley. The river Cherwell passes through the parish, the greater part of which is in pasture. In a vale, called Danesmoor, a little to the S. of the village, a battle was fought between the Saxons and Danes. In the reign of Edward IV. a conflict took place in this neighbourhood, in the year 1469, between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which the former being defeated, the Earl of Pembroke and his two brothers were taken prisoners and executed at Banbury. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £300. The church is an ancient stone edifice, partly covered with ivy, and has a handsome E. window, It is dedicated to St. James. Mrs. Cartwright is lady of the manor. Edgcott House is the principal residence, and in it is preserved the bed in which Charles I. slept the night after the battle of Edgehill.

EDGE, a tythg. in the par. of Painswick, hund. of Bisley, co. Gloucester, about 6 miles S.E. of Gloucester.

EDGE, a tnshp. in the par. of Pontesbury, co. Salop, 7 miles S.W. of Shrewsbury.

EDGE, a tnshp. in the par. of Malpas, higher div. of the hund. of Broxton, co. palatine of Chester, 2 miles N. of Malpas. Edge Hall, an ancient and extensive mansion, has for many generations been the seat of the Dod family; the present occupier and owner is the Rev. Joseph Yates Dod, who is lord of the manor. A part of the Hall has been licensed for divine service. The Higher Hall is a modern built residence.

EDGECOTT, a par. in the hund. and co. of Buckingham, 7 miles S. of Buckingham, and 7 E. of Bicester, its post town. The Launton station on the London and North-Western line is about 2 miles N. of the village,

which is very small, and situated on a cross-road between Buckingham and Thame. Lace is manufactured to a limited extent. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £210. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Michael. There are charities of about £6 per annum. The Independents have a chapel here. The Warden of Merton College, Oxford, is lord of the manor. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act.

EDGEFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Holt, co. Norfolk, 3 miles S. of Holt, and 11 N.E. of the railway station at Ryburgh. Thetford is its post town. The surface is undulating, and nearly two-thirds arable. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £574. The church, an ancient structure, with octagonal tower, is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. The register commences in 1711. The charities produce about £3 per annum. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel, and there is a National school for both sexes. There is also a parochial library and clothing club. George Edward Frere and J. Marcon, Esqs., are the lords of the manor.

EDGE HIGH, or HEAGE, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Duffield, hund. of Appletree, co. Derby, 2½ miles N.E. of Belper, its post town. The Ambergate station on the Midland Counties line is 1 mile N.W. of the village. Here are extensive iron-works, and large warehouses for goods brought by canal, also marble-works, and a manufactory for edge-tools. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £150, in the gift of the Vicar of Duffield. The chapel-of-ease is a large old edifice. The charities produce about £6 per annum. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Independents have each a chapel. There is an endowed free school, and National and infant schools. Francis Hurt, Esq., is lord of the manor.

EDGEHILL, or EDIAL, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Michael, Lichfield, S. div. of the hund. of Offlow, co. Stafford, 2 miles W. of Lichfield. Edgehill Hall is the principal residence.

EDGE HILL, a chplry. in the par. of Walton-on-the-Hill, hund. of West Derby, co. palatine of Lancaster. It is within the limits of the borough of Liverpool, about 1 mile to the S.E., and forms a pleasant suburb, including the Liverpool Botanic Garden. At this point the Manchester railway branches off into two long tunnels, which lead to different stations in the town. One of these tunnels, at Lime-street, is 2,000 yards long; another, passing under Crown-street, 2,216 yards in length. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, val. £250. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a modern building. The Baptists have a chapel, and there is a National school.

EDGEHILL, a small place in co. Warwick, 3 miles S.E. of Kineton, where the first engagement between the royalist and parliamentary troops took place in the reign of Charles I.

EDGELEY, a tnshp. in the par. of, and vicinity of the town of, Whitchurch, co. Salop.

EDGE, NETHER and UPPER, hmlts. in the tnshp. of Ecclesall-Bierlow, West Riding co. York, 3 miles S.W. of Sheffield.

EDGERLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Aldford, lower div. of the hund. of Broxton, co. palatine of Chester, 6 miles S.E. of Chester.

EDGERLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Kinnerley, co. Salop, 8 miles S.E. of Oswestry. It is situated near the river Severn.

EDGERSTON, a residence, estate, and the site of an old border stronghold, in the par. of Jedburgh, co. Roxburgh, Scotland, 7½ miles S.E. of Jedburgh. Here is a chapel-of-ease.

EDGEWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Bisley, co. Gloucester, 5 miles N.W. of Cirencester, its post town and nearest railway station, and 6 E. of Stroud. The surface is hilly, and the soil a light clay, alternated with stone brash. The village, which is small, is situated within 1½ mile of the Thames and Severn canal. Stone is quarried for building purposes. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £321. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum. Edmund Hopkinson, Esq., is lord of the manor. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £265, and the glebe comprises 42 acres.

EDGEWORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Bolton, hund. of Salford, co. palatine of Lancaster, 7 miles N.W. of Bolton. The Entwistle station on the Yorkshire and Lancashire railway is near the village. It is situated on the old Roman road, and was, till recently, only a common. The people are mostly employed in cotton spinning and in the quarries. There is a place licensed for Divine service. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a chapel, and there is a Church school.

EDGEWORTHSTOWN, a post town in the par. of Mostrim, bar. of Ardagh, co. Longford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 8 miles E.S.E. of Longford, and 66 from Dublin. It is a station on the Sligo branch of the Midland Great Western of Ireland railway. This place was formerly called Mostrim, but took its present name from the Edgeworth family, its present proprietors. It is celebrated as being the residence of Maria Edgeworth, the novelist, who died here in 1849. In the parish church is a tablet to Miss Edgeworth and Richard Lovell Edgeworth, whose family vault is in the churchyard. Here are a police station, school, Roman Catholic chapel, market-house, and dispensary within the Longford Poor-law Union. The mansion of the Edgeworths is a fine old-fashioned building. It was entered by a party of insurgents in 1798; and the circumstance is related by Miss Edgeworth in her "Memoirs" of her father. Petty sessions are held fortnightly. Tuesday is market day. Fairs are held on Shrove Tuesday, 5th May, 2nd July, 12th September, 5th November, and the Wednesday before Christmas Day.

EDGLEY, a ward in the par. of Stockport, hund. of Macclesfield, co. palatine of Chester, 1 mile S.W. of Stockport, of which it is a suburb.

EDGMOND, a par. in the Newport div. of the hund. of South Bradford, co. Salop, 2 miles N.W. of Newport, its post town and railway station on the Shropshire Union line, and 8 N.E. of Wellington. The village, which is considerable, is situated near the Union canal, on the road between Newport and Shrewsbury. The par. is of large extent, and contains the tnshps. of Adney, Buttery, Calvington, Cayton, Charmarden, Chetwynd-Aston, Church-Aston, Edgmond, Pickstock, Standford, and Tibberton. Limestone is extensively quarried and burnt into lime, and there are quarries of good red sandstone. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £2,600. The parish church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient stone structure, in the Gothic style of architecture, with tower and stained-glass windows. There are also the following district churches, viz. Aston and Tibberton, both of which are perpet. curs., and in the patronage of the rector, the latter being val. £100. The parochial charities produce nearly £80 per annum, £10 of which is for Pigott's school. There is a National school for both sexes. J. B. Borough and R. M. Locke, Esqs., are the lords of the manor.

EDGTON, a par. in the Stow div. of the hund. of Purslow, co. Salop, 4 miles W. of the Craven Arms station on the Shrewsbury and Hereford railway, and 5 S.E. of Bishop's Castle, its post town. The tnshp. of Bransbow is included in the par., and the ext. par. lib. of Hendorly is on the E. The road from Marsh Brook to Lydbury passes through this place. The land is nearly evenly divided between arable and pasture, with a considerable proportion of woodland. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford. The church is an ancient stone structure. It is dedicated to St. Michael, and contains a font and some old monuments. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. H. Sandford, Esq., is lord of the manor.

EDGWARE, a par. in the hund. of Gore, co. Middlesex, 8 miles N.W. of London. It is situated on the St. Alban's road, about 3 miles N.W. of the railway station at Harrow, and includes Little Stanmore, Edgware Brys, and part of Elstree. The Roman Watling Street,

leading to the ancient city of *Verulam*, passes over a bridge near the entrance to the village, which consists of one principal street, of which the W. side is in the parish of Little Stanmore, or Whitchurch. By the Saxons it was called *Eggeswere*, and after the Conquest was possessed by the Longspées and Lacys. The religious order of St. John of Jerusalem had an establishment here, with a refectory for the refreshment of monks on their way from Westminster to St. Alban's. In the Augmentation Office is preserved an inventory of the goods, plate, &c. of the monastery and church of Edgware at the time of the dissolution of religious houses. In the early part of the 18th century, James Duke of Chandos, at an expense of £250,000, erected the magnificent palace of Canons. The walls of this edifice were 12 feet in thickness at the base, and 9 feet thick in the upper part. The pillars of the hall, and the steps of the grand staircase were of polished marble; and the locks and hinges of the doors were silver. The chapel was richly embellished with paintings of the Italian school. After the death of the duke this noble mansion was taken down, and sold piecemeal: the columns were removed to Wanstead House, of which they formed the portico; and the marble staircase was put up in the Earl of Chesterfield's residence, in May-fair. A market was formerly held here; and it is a petty sessions town, and a polling place for the county elections. The land is chiefly meadow and pasture. In the vicinity are many modern villas, with well-planted grounds. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of London, val. £493. The church is a modern structure, rebuilt in 1845 on the site of the old one, and is dedicated to St. Margaret. There are also two other churches in the parish, St. John's and St. Lawrence's. The parochial charities produce about £130 per annum, the principal of which is for Day's and Atkinson's almshouses. The Independents have a chapel. There are endowed and National schools for both sexes. A fair is held on the first Wednesday in August, and races take place in the same month.

EDICLIFF, a tnshp. in the par. of Clun, co. Salop, 5 miles S.W. of Bishop's Castle.

EDINBURGH, a city, royal and parliamentary borough, sheriffdom, and metropolis of Scotland, exercising separate jurisdiction, but locally situated in the co. of Mid-Lothian, Scotland, in N. lat. 55° 57′ 23″, and W. long. 3° 10′ 30″. It is distant about 2 miles from the S. shore of the Frith of Forth, and 337 miles N.N.W. of London in a straight line, or 399½ by railway from King's Cross. It is the centre of a system of railways communicating with all the chief towns of England and Scotland, by means of the Edinburgh and Glasgow, North British and Edinburgh, Perth and Dundee lines, which are brought in by tunnels to a general railway terminus at North Bridge, in the valley between the old and new towns; and by the Caledonian railway, which has its station at the W. end of the city: the Dalkeith branch of the North British line has a station at the E. end, in St. Leonard's-street. The Union canal goes out from Port Hopetoun basin, W. of the city, and after a course of 31½ miles, in which it passes 11 locks, joins the Forth and Clyde canal near Camelon. Although not a seaport, Edinburgh carries on a considerable traffic through the ports of Leith and Granton; the former having been united to it by charter of James VI., in 1603. From Leith, steamers sail to Hull (24 hours), London (36 hours), and Newcastle (10 hours); besides occasionally to Anstruther, Dunkirk, Hamburgh, Dantzig, Copenhagen, Rotterdam, Pillau, and Stettin; from Granton to Aberdeen (7 to 9 hours), Inverness and the Moray Frith, Kirkwall (24 hours), Lerwick and Shetland (36 hours), London (36 hours), Thurso (24 hours), and Wick (20 hours); and from Silloth to Dublin. Sailing packets to all the above places, with Glasgow, Liverpool, Banff, &c.—Like London, Edinburgh has recently extended far beyond its original limits, taking in several distinct places subject to different jurisdictions, though united under the Reform Act for parliamentary purposes, so that it now includes Edinburgh, Canongate, Portsburgh, and Calton. Of these Edinburgh proper is the oldest, occupying, as its name implies, the site of the castle built by Edwin, the Saxon king of Northumbria, in the 7th century. Previous to this, its Gaelic name was *Dunmonaidh*, "hill of the moor," which, after the building of the castle, was changed to *Magh-dun*, or *Maidyn*, "fort of the plain;" this last being mistaken for maiden, gave rise to the monkish name of *Castrum Puellarum*. Its Saxon name *Edinburc*, however, prevailed, and was translated into Gaelic as *Dun-Edin*, and into Latin by Buchanan as *Edina*. This was the more appropriate, as, previous to 1020, Edinburgh formed no part of Scotland, but was entirely a Saxon town, in which the kings of Northumbria frequently held their court. In 1093 the castle was the scene of Queen Margaret's death, and in 1128 David I. raised it into a burgh, and founded Holyrood, the monks of which soon began to build Canongate. In 1174, it was given up to the English crown, but was restored in 1186. In 1215 Alexander II. held his first parliament here, and in 1239 it was the seat of a Church council. Alexander III. selected the castle as the repository for the regalia and archives, and occasionally held his court in it. During the wars of independence, under Bruce and Baliol, it was frequently occupied by the English, but was retaken by the Black Douglas in 1341. Previous to its being burnt by Richard II. in 1385, it was visited by Froissart, who describes it as containing 4,000 houses, but these of so mean a sort that it could not accommodate a company of French knights who had arrived on a visit to the Scotch court. It was shortly after rebuilt, but did not extend beyond the central range of hills, consisting at this time of little more than the High-street, from the castle to the Canongate. It had, however, become the seat of the court, and was walled and fortified by James II., who celebrated his marriage with Mary of Gueldres here in 1449. It now began to increase rapidly in population, and upon the draining of the South marsh, many wealthy families took up their residence in the Grass Market and Cowgate, which for several centuries continued the fashionable quarter of the town. James III. celebrated here his marriage with Margaret of Denmark in 1469, and erected the city into a sheriffdom of itself, with special privileges to the guilds or trades unions, symbolised by a banner called the "blue blanket," which is still preserved. His successor James IV. held his first parliament here in 1488, and five years afterwards celebrated his marriage with the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Henry VII. of England, with great magnificence. During his reign, the city was terribly visited by the plague, and after the fatal battle of Flodden underwent an entire renovation, the southern valley being drained and built over, and the new suburb of Cowgate enclosed within walls, having previously been entirely defenceless. James V. organised the town guard, and made Edinburgh the seat of the royal palace, of the parliament, and of the superior courts of justice, which had previously been held at Scone, where the Scottish kings were crowned. In 1548 the city and castle were occupied by a French garrison, to prevent their falling into the hands of the English, as had happened four years previously, when the city was fired by order of the Earl of Hertford, afterwards Protector Somerset. In 1558 the city was first lighted with lamps across the street, and the houses were rebuilt after a more substantial fashion, having previously been constructed of mud and wattles. During the latter half of the century, many interesting events took place connected with the tragic fate of Queen Mary, and the early history of the Reformation. It was here that the first covenant was signed on the 3rd of December, 1557, and the house from which John Knox used to preach is still standing, near the upper end of Canongate. The following year the town was occupied by the "lords of the congregation," and in 1560 the first assembly of the Reformed Kirk met here. It was successively the scene of numerous tragic events, as the murder of Darnley, the assassination of the Regent Murray, and the execution of Morton by the "maiden" which he had himself introduced. In 1586 it was ravaged by the plague, and again in 1645. In 1603 James VI. took his departure from Holyrood to ascend the English

throne by the title of James I., after having granted the golden charter. Charles I., on his visit to Scotland in 1633, was crowned here. In 1635, the first post went out to London. On the introduction of episcopacy in 1637, Edinburgh sided with the General Assembly, and in 1640 Leslie, the popular general, took possession of the castle. In the following year it was again visited by Charles I., and in 1643 the Solemn League and Covenant was here confirmed by the Estates and General Assembly, who bound themselves to aid the English parliament for the defence of religion. After the king's death, Charles II. was proclaimed here, and the town was taken by Cromwell in 1650, after his victory at Dunbar. The castle was then occupied by an English garrison, which kept possession of it till the Restoration. At this time episcopacy was restored, and the Grass Market became a spot of thrilling interest, from the number of Presbyterian Protestants who there suffered martyrdom. On the triumph of the liberal party at the Revolution, Presbyterianism was finally established, and the chapel of Holyrood was destroyed, though the castle held out under the Duke of Gordon till 1690. After the union of Scotland with England in 1707, and the transference of the parliament and privy council to London, many of the nobility removed thither, leaving Canongate almost deserted. The national sympathy for the dethroned Stuarts also tended to confine the nobility to their estates, and in 1715 the Jacobites thought themselves sufficiently strong to attempt a surprise of Edinburgh Castle, but unsuccessfully. In 1736 an alarming riot took place, occasioned by the reprieve of John Porteous, Captain of the City Guard, whose history is told in "The Heart of Mid Lothian." On the receipt of the warrant for his reprieve from Queen Caroline, then regent, the popular indignation could not be restrained, and the captain was forcibly carried from prison and hanged on a dyer's pole in the Grass Market. Nine years afterwards, in 1745, the city was taken possession of by the rebels, and Prince Charles Edward Stuart was lodged in the palace of Holyrood. After the defeat of the Pretender's forces, and the re-establishment of order, the prospects of the city brightened, and many of the nobility and gentry who were not called on to attend the parliament in London, resorted to Edinburgh for the enjoyment of the luxuries and gaieties of the Scottish capital. This caused a demand for suitable accommodation, and in 1753 an Act of Parliament was obtained for the entire renovation of the city. Many of the old houses were pulled down, and lines of handsome streets erected in their stead. The Royal Exchange, in the High-street, was amongst the first of the new buildings, followed shortly by the North Bridge, across that valley which was constructed with the design of erecting a new town on the opposite eminence, beyond the North Loch. For this project an Act was obtained in 1767, and St. Andrew's-square formed the nucleus of the new town. A similar extension took place on the S. side, where George-square, Brown-square, and many handsome streets rose in rapid succession. The following century was a period of political tranquillity, marked chiefly by the social improvements which were effected, as the introduction of the first penny post by P. Williamson, in 1776, and the establishment of a regular line of mail-coaches in 1789, whereas previously communication had been maintained by a monthly coach, which took from twelve to sixteen days to accomplish the journey between Edinburgh and London. In 1843, the general calm was disturbed by a great religious excitement, when 203 members of the General Assembly seceded from the Established Church of Scotland, and quitting St. Andrew's church, where the annual meeting of the Assembly was held, retired to Tanfield Hall, in Canon Mills, thus founding the Free Church of Scotland.—The municipal affairs are regulated by the lord-provost, who is admiral, and lord-lieutenant of the city, assisted by a town-clerk, 31 councillors, lord dean of guild, and 6 city magistrates. Previous to the passing of the Burgh Reform Act, Edinburgh was a close corporation, the revenue from various sources amounting to £27,524; when the accompts were drawn up in 1833, under the authority of the magistrates and reformed council, the debts and obligations of the city amounted to £425,194, exclusive of the engagements on account of the Leith docks. Under these circumstances the city became insolvent, and an Act was passed in August, 1833, conveying certain properties and revenues to trustees for its creditors, which in 1860, under the improved management, produced £37,937. By charter of George III., granted in 1794, the lord-provost, who was previously sheriff and coroner, was constituted lord-lieutenant of the county of the city, which dignity was confirmed by the Edinburgh Municipality Extension Act of 1856. This Act increased the number of councillors from 33 to 42, and the number of wards from 5 to 13, but left unchanged the municipal boundaries, which coincide with the parliamentary, as fixed by the Act 2 and 3 William IV., cap. 65. Edinburgh sends two members to parliament. In 1861, the parliamentary and municipal constituency was 8,680, out of a total population of 168,098, exclusive of Leith, which numbered 33,530. In 1851 the population of Edinburgh was 120,573, and that of Leith 20,302, showing an increase for the decennial period, in the former of 47,525, and in the latter of 13,228. Since the commencement of the present century the population has more than doubled, the census of 1801 giving only 66,544 for the city and suburbs. Although not half so populous as Glasgow, Edinburgh is not only the nominal, but the virtual capital of Scotland, being the centre of political and national life. Its inhabitants are composed, to a great extent, of persons of independent property, bankers, annuitants, and the liberally educated classes, excelling in this respect every other town in the United Kingdom. This circumstance, taken in connection with the abundance and cheapness of the necessaries and luxuries of life, the facilities it enjoys for education, and the picturesque grandeur of its environs, has obtained for it the names of "Modern Athens," and "Athens of the North," a similarity which modern travellers assert equally applies to its physical aspect. Mr. Williams, adopting the words of Stuart, says, "The distant view of Athens from the Ægean Sea is extremely like that of Edinburgh from the Firth of Forth, except that the latter is more imposing." The ranges of houses are certainly magnificent, surpassing anything that London or Dublin can boast of, and being built of stone, have a solidity and vastness which gives them the appearance of palaces in the eye of a stranger. The stone, which is as cheap as brick, and capable of receiving a high polish, is procured from the neighbouring quarries of Craigleith, where some of the pits are 250 feet deep. The circumstance of the whole of the new town of Edinburgh having been built within the present century, in accordance with a regular and well-considered plan, gives it the advantage of unity of design; its streets are spacious and well-arranged, its public buildings and monuments artistically grouped, and the most made of its admirable site, so that it is no exaggeration to say that this portion, at least, of Edinburgh remains unsurpassed for simple elegance and unique grandeur.—The city, as seen from the Castle batteries, consists of the Old and New town, built on four or five hills, and covering a space of about 2 square miles, being in form a decagon of 8 miles in circumference. To the S.E. is the Old Town, occupying the summit of a wedge-shaped hill, extending from the castle to Holyrood, a length of 5,578 feet, the whole length of which is traversed by one long street, with numerous small streets and closes branching off on either side. This street is designated Canongate towards the E., High-street in the centre, and the Lawn Market to the W. After emerging from the lower or Canongate end, this street widens out into a spacious thoroughfare, lined on either side by lofty houses, with antique gables, interspersed with numerous public edifices, and marked at intervals by massive ornamental architecture, of an age long gone by. After passing by St. Giles's Cathedral, and the Victoria Hall, the street again contracts, and under the name of Castle Hill finally emerges on the esplanade or open area before the gate of the castle, at

the distance of 900 yards from the commencement of the Canongate. Between these two points several important streets branch off, as Bank-street, Blair-street, the West Bow, and George IV.'s Bridge; this last, though really a bridge consisting of three open double arches, with seven concealed arches at the ends, wears every appearance of a street, being lined on either side with houses and public buildings. Immediately E. from this bridge High-street commences, with its busy traffic and handsome shops, crossed by the great thoroughfare from North Bridge to Newington. The houses in the High Street and Canongate are from ten to thirteen stories high, let out in flats after the French style, and sometimes inhabited by as many as 100 or 150 individuals. Behind this line of street, and nearly parallel to it, is a long narrow street, extending from Holyrood to the Grass Market, and designated at its lower end "the South Back of Canongate;" and towards the West Cowgate, in the rear of these streets, to the right and left, are lofty ranges of buildings, separated only by dark narrow closes or wynds. Although the traveller's greatest enthusiasm cannot now gild the misery that too obviously dwells in this portion of the town, there was a time, only one or two centuries back, when this and the adjoining district of Canongate were the abode of aristocracy; and many of the ancient houses, built in the reigns of Mary and James VI., still testify, by their richness of internal decoration, to the luxury of their former occupiers. Continuous with Cowgate, but suddenly expanding into a spacious rectangular area, is the Grass Market, famous in Scottish history as the scene of the sufferings of so many fervent Presbyterians, who, under the Stuarts, here sealed their faith with their blood, but now, as in ancient times, the rendezvous of farmers, graziers, and corn-dealers, who resort to the new Corn Exchange, which stands on the S. side of the rectangle. Besides the ancient portion of the city surrounding the High-street, the Old Town now includes many spacious streets, lined with commodious and elegant shops, leading to the extensive suburbs of Newington and Lauriestón; of these the principal are Montague-street, St. Leonard's-street (near which is the Edinburgh and Dalkeith railway for goods traffic,) the Pleasance, Minto-street, Clerk-street, Nicholson-street, South Bridge-street, in which the college is situated, and North Bridge-street, which last, forming the commencement of the lofty roadway of the North Bridge, is built for half its length upon vaults or closed arches, supported by strong buttresses and counter forts. These arches, as they approach the centre of the North Loch Valley, gradually expand into regular arches, the three central ones measuring 72 feet wide by 68 in height, from the bottom of the ravine to the top of the parapet. The road-way they support is 40 feet wide, by 310 feet long, and running into Prince's-street at right angles, thus unites the Old and New Towns. Beside the North Bridge, the Waverley Bridge also spans the intervening ravine which separates the Old from the New Town. It is a low bridge of recent construction, with descending approaches serving chiefly for the traffic connected with the railway termini, which centre at this point, occupying part of the North Loch Valley to the W. of the North Bridge. Other parts of this valley, formerly covered with water, but now drained, are occupied by the meat and vegetable markets, and by spacious public gardens, tastefully planted. But the grandest ornament of this lovely valley is the huge causeway called the Mound, consisting of a mass of earth, 300 feet broad by 100 high, connecting the Old and New Towns, and bearing aloft on its summit the Royal Institution and National Gallery. On the northern side of this ravine, and occupying the summit of the most northerly of the three longitudinal and parallel hills on which Edinburgh is built, is the vast expanse of the New Town, stretching away as far as the eye can reach beyond the W. face of the Castle Hill, and extending towards the picturesque shores of the Forth, which is visible in the distance.—For the greater facility of description we must divide the New Town into four sections, viz. South, North, West, and East; of these the South occupies the heights facing the Old Town, and consists chiefly of the principal parallel lines of street, viz. Queen-street on the N., George-street in the centre, and Prince's-street on the S. The first of these streets still retains its original construction, the houses all being of one figure and elevation, and looking down upon the tastefully laid out public gardens, with the northern New Town beyond, and the shores of the Forth in the distance. The second, George-street, is extremely spacious, being 115 feet broad, and lined on either side with handsome and well-built houses, including, towards the eastern end, some of the finest public buildings of the city, interspersed with its most ambitious shops and warehouses. At either end of this street, which runs as straight as an arrow from W. to E., are the superb squares called Charlotte-square and St. Andrew's-square, with the lofty fluted column of Lord Melville rising from the centre of the latter. This square, which has recently been transmuted from its original character of a place of opulent dwelling-houses to a place of commercial stir, contains some of the first banks, insurance-offices, hotels, and warehouses in the city. The third-named street, Prince's-street, is the principal thoroughfare of the New Town, by means of the North Bridge conducting the commerce from the old city to the opulent neighbourhoods of the New Town and Calton Hill. Its architectural appearance has undergone a complete transmutation in the last thirty years—from a street of elegant and commodious dwelling-houses, built with remarkable uniformity and regularity, to a bustling thoroughfare, lined with hotels, club-rooms, public offices, warehouses, and shops, each distinguished by separate devices or architectural adornments, irrespective of the neighbouring edifices, and often grotesquely characterising the picturesque irregularities of the Old Town, which faces the houses on the N. side of the street, the S. side remaining unbuilt. Intersecting these principal longitudinal streets are several cross streets, as St. Andrew's-street on the E., St. David's, Hanover, Frederick, Castle, Charlotte, and Hope streets, the last forming the extreme W. Beyond this southern portion of the New Town, and separated by the area of the Queen-street Gardens, is the magnificent range of streets constituting the North New Town. These streets, like those of the S. part, run in longitudinal and parallel lines, and are named Great King-street, Northumberland-street, and Cumberland-street, with the magnificently edificed areas of Drummond-place on the E., and the Royal Circus on the W. Further to the N., and lying in the valley of the Water of Leith, is the large suburb of Stockbridge, with the adjoining districts of Canonmills, Tanfield, and Inverleith; joining on the E. the old suburb of Canonmills, with its mean-looking streets and houses in strange contrast to the palatial edifices crowning the heights above. Adjoining the N. and S. towns on the W. are the magnificent streets and squares forming the West New Town, built upon the lands of Coates, and surpassing in superbness of their architecture all other parts of the New city. Commencing from the W. end of Heriot-row, Darnaway-street leads direct into Moray-place, the glory of Edinburgh, with its magnificent conglomeration of Doric palaces, arranged in the form of a dodecagon. These were constructed after designs by Gillespie Graham, and exhibit probably the finest specimens of domestic architecture in Europe. From this centre of attraction to all visitors, Great Stuart-street branches off to the S.W., extending over a distance of 320 yards, and expanding in the centre into a double crescent called Ainslie-place; farther on it cuts Randolph-crescent, and sends off Queensferry-street to the S.E., connecting the W. end of Prince's-street, and by another line of street to the N.W., called Lynedoch-place, approaches Dean Bridge, which here spans the romantic ravine of the Water of Leith, forming the great thoroughfare to Perth and the North by way of Queensferry. The view from this bridge is extremely pleasing, embracing the rustic village of the Water of Leith, with its mills and picturesque houses at the bottom of the dell; while sur-

mounting the rocky steps of the ravine to the E., rise in striking contrast the lofty symmetrical edifices of Randolph-cliff, Dean-terrace, and the back of Moray-place, sustained on a series of arches that give its hanging gardens and sloping lawns an altogether Babylonish aspect. Returning again to Randolph-place, the lines of street still run in a S.W. direction, Melville-street being the most spacious and elegant, but Maitland-street the most important, forming the continuation of Prince's-street, which it connects with the Glasgow-road at a point called the Hay Market, where the Glasgow and Edinburgh railway has a station. Having reached the extreme S.W. limit of the city, we must again return eastward by the castle and Lawn Market, already described, to the North Bridge, crossing which we come immediately upon the East New Town, with Waterloo-place to the right, forming the eastern continuation of Prince's-street. At the W. end, adjoining Prince's-street, the houses are four stories high, having a peliment and pillars above the lower story; but as they proceed eastward they increase in magnificence; and on the S. side of the street, which is here built upon, are several public edifices, as the General Post-office and the Inland Revenue Office. A new post-office is being built at the W. end of Waterloo Place, on the S. side of Prince's-street, on the site of the old Theatre Royal. The principal feature of this part of the town, however, is the Regent's Bridge, spanning the ravine at the foot of Calton Hill, which it strikes about half-way up, and adorned with beautiful statues and arches for about 50 feet of its length. On ascending Calton Hill, which rises 345 feet above the sea, we have a magnificent view of the city and surrounding country, dotted over for miles with handsome villas and suburban residences, and a distant view of the important suburb of Leith, with its quays and shipping on the shores of the Forth, and long lines of houses stretching along the road all the way from Leith, forming one continuous street of 2 miles called Leith-walk. On the hill itself is the antique-looking colonnade of the National monument, with its thirteen granite columns, rising 356 feet high, and only too closely resembling, in its unfinished state, the ruins of the Parthenon, which it was designed to imitate, but was abruptly left off for want of funds. At a short distance is Nelson's monument, consisting of a lofty shaft springing from an octagonal base; also an observatory, and monuments to Dugald Stewart and Professor Playfair. Around the eastern slope of the hill are a series of handsome private mansions, forming the Royal-terrace, Carlton-terrace, and Regent-terrace. On the S. side of the hill, near the middle of the esplanade, stands the new High School, a noble Grecian structure, 270 feet long, consisting of a centre and two wings, built of fine white stone, and containing a bust of the Prince of Wales, presented by the lord-provost, on the 9th November, 1862, the day on which the Prince attained his majority. Nearly opposite this building, and overhanging the S. side of the precipitous acclivity, is the classic monument of Burns. Westward from this spot, and occupying a considerable area, are the castellated edifices known as the gaol and bridewell, but now forming one prison, under the management of the Prison Board. Lying immediately below this hill, to the N.W., is the extensive portion of the East New Town, comprising several handsome streets, as London-street, on a line with Great King-street, which it vies with in the elegance of its buildings; Barony-street, the continuation of Northumberland-street; Albany-street, of Abercromby-place; and York-place, of Queen-street, thus forming a compact union with the northern and southern new towns. At right angles to these, and commencing near the western base of Calton Hill, winds Leith-street, branching off after a short distance into the two spacious streets called Broughton-street and Leith-walk. The former of these, before the introduction of railways, was the grand thoroughfare to Fife, Dundee, and the North, by way of Newhaven Ferry, and the latter is still the direct route to the port of Leith, with houses and streets along the greater part of its length till it passes into Leith, at the distance of about 2 miles. [*See* LEITH].—Besides the public buildings already noticed in the general description of the city, Edinburgh contains several important structures requiring separate mention; among these the Castle stands out pre-eminent, with its antique bastions, visible for 40 miles, and occupying an area of 6 acres, inclusive of the esplanade. The rock on which it stands is a huge mass of columnar trap, of the variety called basaltic clinkstone, towering aloft nearly 300 feet above the vale below, and 380 feet above the sea-level. On all its sides, except the E., the face of the rock is precipitous, and in parts almost perpendicular. On the E. side it joins the wedge-shaped sandstone rock, on which the old city stands, and slopes down gradually to the esplanade at the head of Castle-street, where stands the bronze statue of the Duke of York and Albany, erected in 1839. To recount the historical associations of this ancient edifice would be to go over the greater part of the history of Scotland; but as it has altered so much in appearance, both internally and externally, since the times when it figured in history, the description given in the Memoirs of Kirkaldy of Grange, as it appeared in 1572, before the modern alterations commenced, cannot fail to be of interest. "On the highest part of the rock stood, and yet stands, the square tower where Mary of Guise died, James VI. was born, and where the regalia have been kept for ages. On the N., a massive pile called David's Tower, built by the second monarch of that name, and containing a spacious hall, rose to the height of more than 40 feet above the precipice which threw its shadows on the loch 200 feet below. Another, named from Wallace, stood nearer to the city; and where now the formidable half-moon battery rears up its time-worn front, two high embattled walls, bristling with double tiers of ordnance, flanked on the N. by the round tower of the constable, 50 feet high, and on the S. by a square gigantic peel, opposed their faces to the city. The soldiers of the garrison occupied the peel, the foundations of which are yet visible. Below it lay the entrance, with its portcullis and gates, to which a flight of forty steps ascended. The other towers were St. Margaret's, closed by a ponderous gate of iron, the kitchen tower, the larch munition-house, the armourer's forge, the bakehouse, brewery, and gun-house, at the gable of which swung a sonorous copper bell, for calling the watchers and alarming the garrison. Between the fortress and the city a strong round rampart, called the Spur, and another named the Well-house Tower, defended a narrow path which led to St. Cuthbert's Well. The castle then contained a great hall, a palace, the regalia, a church and an oratory, endowed by St. Margaret, who, 500 years before, expired in a room which tradition still names the Blessed Margaret's Chamber." In its present form the castle appears exceedingly ill-adapted for the purposes of a fort, except on the eastern side, where is situated the half-moon battery, overlooking the Old Town, and entirely commanding the approach along Castle-street and Castle Hill. A little further to the N., and crowning the highest point of the rock, is the bomb battery, bearing aloft the celebrated piece of ordnance called Mons Meg, employed by James IV. in 1497 at the siege of Norham Castle, and believed, according to an inscription on its frame, to have been forged at Mons in 1486. This marvellous piece of ordnance is composed of strips of wrought iron, bound together by iron hoops, and remained perfect till 1682, when it was rent whilst firing a salute to James, Duke of York, on his visit to Scotland. A little to the S.E. is the royal flagstaff, from behind which George IV. and Queen Victoria surveyed the city, and on the W. side is the Argyle battery, mounting 10 guns of 12 and 18 pounders, which are pointed towards the New Town, and from which in general the salutes are fired. On all other sides the castle presents a confused mass of wall, projecting rock, and lofty houses, having little pretension to regular fortifications. Within the outer palisaded barrier of the fort, and occupying the space towards the W., are the arsenal, adapted for storing 30,000 stand of arms, the houses of the governor and other functionaries, and

the state prison, approached through an arched gateway protected by strong iron gates. Nearly in the centre of the castle, and occupying the more elevated portion of the rock, are the ancient erections of the old castle alluded to above, including the palace of Queen Mary, built in 1565; the crown-room, containing Bruce's gold crown, the sceptre, sword of state, presented by Pope Julius II., and other portions of the regalia of Scotland, formerly supposed to have been secretly conveyed to London, but found in 1818 stored away in a strong chest. Here is also the room in which James VI. was born (1566). Below these buildings, and perched on the slope of the rock, are the new barracks, a huge unsightly pile, erected in 1796, and resting in the rear upon piazzas. Another range of buildings called the North Barracks are now being reconstructed, the order for which was given by the War Office in 1863. These, according to the designs of Mr. R. W. Billings, to whom the contract is entrusted, will include the parallelogram of the original building, which had been dismantled some years ago to make room for improvements never accomplished, with E. and W. wings, protected by projecting facets crossing the opposing outer angles. The building is three stories high, and on each story will be two large well-aired barrack-rooms; the sergeants' quarters being formed in the wings. The walls will be topped by a bold outline of turret and battlement, which will give effect to the building in the distant view, and especially on the N. side, where the back outline, in the centre of which is to be a tower, terminating in a carved thistle-top, is conspicuously seen from Prince's-street. The tender also includes a smaller building in the upper quadrangle, giving additional barrack accommodation, and the amount of the estimate is £4,100, exclusive of the fittings for heating and ventilating, which will be supplied by the War Department.—Next in antiquity is the venerable abbey of Holyrood, by prescription a sanctuary for debtors. It was originally founded by David I. in 1128, solely as a religious house for Austin Canons, who had Canongate assigned to them, but like other abbeys of the time it was furnished with apartments for hospitably entertaining strangers, both rich and poor, who might seek the shelter of its roof. Among its early visitors were several of the Scottish monarchs, who came to visit the castle, being one of the strongest fortresses of the kingdom. Bruce and Baliol held their parliaments in the abbey, and James I. frequently resided here with his family. In 1543 this then venerable pile was destroyed by the English under the Earl of Hertford, who burnt the abbey and gutted the church, but it was shortly after restored, and James V. added apartments solely for the use of the royal household, portions of which buildings are still standing, and go by the name of James V.'s Towers. At this time the palace and abbey consisted of five courts, covering an area much more extensive than the present building, but inferior in architectural display. The most imposing part of the structure was that which now forms the N. wing of the present W. front, including the apartments of the unfortunate Queen Mary, whose furniture and embroidery still remain undisturbed. It was here she married Darnley, and in one of the chambers they show the marks of Rizzio's blood. In the garden is still preserved her dial, a solid of twenty sides on a pedestal and six-sided base of three steps; the remaining portion of the old building consists of the picture gallery, 150 feet long, hung with 106 pretended likenesses of Scottish kings. It was in this apartment that Prince Charles Edward Stuart (the young Pretender) held his receptions in 1745, and in it the representative peers are chosen. The other three sides of the quadrangle were rebuilt at the Restoration by Sir W. Bruce, and enclose an open court in the centre. The E. and S. fronts have been recently faced with polished stone, and the state apartments entirely refitted for the reception of Queen Victoria, who, since 1850, has passed several days at Holyrood every year, on her way to and from Balmoral. Near the N. side of the palace stands the ruin of the Abbey Church, eloquent in its desolation, and containing the dust of many members of the royal line. Its fate seems to have been sealed at the Revolution, when the mob, maddened by the performance of the mass within its walls by James II. of England, better known in Scotland as James VII., gutted it more completely than the English had done in 1543, and left it a permanent ruin, part of the royal chapel, the W. door and towers, with the bare walls alone remaining. But what is more to be regretted is the disafforesting of the royal demesne, which was accomplished in the time of Cromwell, who suffered the tastefully laid out gardens to be ploughed up, and the park converted into meadow land. Some portion of the ancient park, including Salisbury Crags, David Dean's House, near St. Leonard's, Arthur's Seat, rising 820 feet above the sea level, covered with a great variety of herbage, and St. Anthony's Well and ruined chapel, have been reclaimed for the public.—The Old Town is also the seat of the College of Justice, founded by James V. in 1532. It includes the supreme court, called the Court of Session, the courts of admiralty, jury, exchequer, &c., under 13 judges, who combine the highest civil and criminal jurisdictions. The first of these courts consists of an inner and outer house; the former composed of two divisions, severally presided over by the Lord Justice General, who is head over the whole court, and by the Lord Justice Clerk; while the outer house forms a kind of subordinate court, composed of the five lords ordinary, who are called to the inner house as vacancies occur. The judgment of either division is final in Scotland, but may be appealed from to the House of Lords, as the supreme court of judicature for the whole empire. In 1859 the number of appeals was twenty-five, of which ten were in matters of real property, thirteen in matters of personal property, one real and personal, and one in a matter of divorce. The winter session commences on the 12th November, and terminates on the 20th March; the summer session extends from the 12th May to the 20th July. The Court of Justiciary, or supreme criminal court, the admiralty, the exchequer, and the teind courts are also composed of members of the Court of Session, who are chosen according to seniority or ancient usage. The inferior courts consist of the sheriff's court, the justices of peace, and the small debts courts, each differing in material respects from the similar courts in England, and having their special privileges guaranteed by the Act of Union, which secures to Scotland its separate national and legal organisation. The entrance to these courts is by a magnificent hall, 122 feet long by 49 feet broad, with an oak roof. The hall contains a statue of Henry Dundas, first Lord Melville, by Chantrey. The inner court occupies part of the old parliament house, built in 1632-40, where is a statue of President Blair, by Chantrey; while the outer court adjoins it, with a statue of President Forbes, by Roubilliac. Next this hall is the Advocates' Library, founded in 1682, and containing the largest and most valuable collection of MSS. and books in Scotland: the former amount to 1,700 volumes, including a Vulgate Bible of the 4th century from Dunfermline Abbey, and the original Solemn League and Covenant; the latter amount to above 150,000 volumes, including one of the earliest printed Bibles, by Faust. The Signet Library adjoins Parliament House on the N., and forms a handsome Grecian building, containing two spacious apartments on different stories. The upper one, 139 feet long by 39 broad, is said to be the most elegant room in Scotland, supported on each side by a range of twelve Corinthian pillars, and in the centre a cupola. It was used by George IV. as his reception room on the occasion of the banquet given in the parliament house, and is at present appropriated to the library, which numbers 60,000 volumes. These libraries are respectively the property of the Faculty of Advocates and of the writers to the Signet, who have their separate incorporations and privileges, but are managed with such liberality that any respectable person is admitted to study in the apartments, and even strangers are permitted to survey the library stores

and works of art.—Next in antiquity comes the university, originally founded by Robert Reid, Bishop of Orkney, before the Reformation, and actually opened for studies in 1583, after a sharp contest between the prelates of St. Andrew's and Aberdeen. It was not, however, till after the Revolution that this institution attained its high standing among the educational seminaries of Europe; but now no college can probably boast of a longer or more brilliant array of eminent men, whether as professors or alumni. Among the former have been Cullen, Black, Munro, the Gregorys, Maclaurin, Blair, Ferguson, Robertson, Robinson, Playfair, Brown, Monro, Dugald Stewart, Leslie, and Chalmers. In 1720 the faculty of medicine was added; and at present the university numbers considerably above 2,000 students, of whom nearly half have entered for literature, two-thirds of the remaining half for medicine, and the rest for law and divinity. The number of matriculated students for 1860 was 1,550; of members of the general council, 1,788; and of graduates of that year, 102, viz.—in arts 45 (22 M.A., 23 B.A.), in medicine 57. The winter session opens in the beginning of November, and closes in the end of April; the summer session opens in the beginning of May, and closes in the end of July. The general council meets twice a year—on the first Tuesday after the 14th of April, and on the last Friday of October. The university court consists of the rector, the principal, the Lord-Provost of Edinburgh, and the five assessors. The Senatus Academicus consists of the principal and professors. The foundation bursaries number eighty, of the aggregate value of £1,172. The site of the present building was purchased in 1583, and includes the whole space between South Bridge-street, North, West, and South College streets. The edifice itself is a magnificent Grecian structure, forming a parallelogram 358 feet long by 255 wide. Its main front is to South Bridge-street, and is pierced by three lofty archways forming the principal entrance, and adorned by a Doric portico, composed of six columns 26 feet high, each formed of a single block of stone. The university buildings surround the inner court, and include the library, the museum, the hall of the Senatus Academicus, and the several class-rooms. The building was commenced in 1786 by the town council, but soon came to a stand for want of funds to carry out so magnificent an undertaking, and continued in this unfinished state till 1815, when the government resolved to expend £10,000 annually towards its completion, which was effected in 1834. The original design was by Robert Adams, but was subsequently modified by W. Playfair, to whom the completion of the building was intrusted.—The county hall, near Parliament-square, was erected in 1817, after designs by Eliot, in imitation of the temple of Erectheus at Athens. It has a fine Ionic portico, modelled after the Choragic monument of Thrasyllus, and contains several spacious apartments, as the court-room, 43 feet by 29, the room in which the county meetings are held, 50 feet by 26, besides other apartments for the sheriff's court. The General Register House for Records, &c., was also built from designs by Adams. It is situated at the E. end of Prince's-street, and stands 40 feet back from the roadway, being screened on either side by an elegant curtain wall, with a double flight of steps in the centre, much improved by the alterations made in 1850. The front of the edifice is 200 feet long, and two stories high, with a basement floor, and flanked by round corner turrets. The central court is surmounted by a dome 50 feet in diameter; and opposite the building is the statue of the Duke of Wellington. The town and county gaol, which adjoins the E. end of Waterloo-place, is situated on the slope of the Calton Hill, extending along the Regent-road, and presents a castellated front of considerable extent, comprising three separate buildings, viz. the original gaol, built in 1815-7, in place of the old Tolbooth, or "Heart of Midlothian," which stood near the Luckenbooths till 1817, when the gate was given to Sir Walter Scott, and removed to Abbotsford; the original bridewell, built by Robert Adams, 1791, and united to the gaol in 1840; and the new extension gaol, contiguous to the bridewell, and completed in 1847: this last is a strong castellated edifice of four stories, terminated towards the E. by massive towers and a grand gate, in keeping with the original gaol on the W., and appearing in the distance more like a sumptuous baronial hall than a convict prison. The new corn exchange, situated on the S. side of the Grass Market, is a handsome Italian building, 152 feet long, erected in 1849, after designs by D. Cousin. The observatory, situated on Calton Hill, consists of two buildings—the original one, instituted in 1776, with a fine camera obscura; and the new one, called St. George's Cross, 62 feet by 62, with a dome, transit, and other instruments, and a monument to Playfair. This latter building is situated in lat. 55° 57′ 23·2″ N., and long. 3° 10′ 54″ W. of Greenwich, with which it is connected by electric wires. The instant of one o'clock, Greenwich time, is simultaneously indicated by the drop of the time-ball on the summit of Nelson's monument, and by the clock of the observatory, which latter, by a simple piece of mechanism, fires a gun from one of the batteries of the castle, so that the flash of the gun and the fall of the time-ball communicate the exact second, at whatever distance the state of the atmosphere may render them visible; but allowance has to be made, according to distance, for the report of the time-gun, sound taking longer to travel than light. On the top of Arthur's Seat it is heard 7 seconds after the discharge, and at the ports of Leith and Granton not till 11 or 12 seconds.—The Adelphi Theatre stood at the intersection of Broughton-street and Leith-walk; it was burnt down in 1853, but has since been rebuilt, and is now the Theatre Royal. The Assembly Rooms are situated on the S. side of George-street, and present a plain front, relieved chiefly by four Doric columns. They comprise a ball-room 92 feet long by 42 wide, and 40 high; and a handsome music hall, 108 feet in length by 91 feet in breadth: the latter was built in 1843, at the cost of £10,000, and forms a great addition to the original building. The Royal Institution, situated on the N. end of the Mound, was founded in 1823, and completed at a cost of £40,000. It is a handsome oblong edifice, surrounded on all its four fronts by fluted Doric columns, resting on flights of steps, and surmounted by an uniform entablature. On the N. side the building is crowned by a colossal statue of Queen Victoria, executed by Steell in 1844, and surrounded by sphynxes. Besides the apartments of the Royal Institution, which also administers the Spalding fund, the building accommodates the Royal Society of Edinburgh, with its library, museum, and galleries. On the S. side of the Mound stands the new building devoted to the Art Galleries, in design somewhat similar to the Royal Institution, but surpassing it in extent. The N. and S. fronts are adorned by a handsome Ionic portico, formed of two projecting wings, with a centre. It was founded by the late lamented Prince Consort in 1850, with great pomp, but was only completed a few years before his demise. Besides affording a home for the newly-formed National Gallery, it is used for the annual exhibition of the Scottish Royal Academy, and for a museum of art, comprising Sir J. Erskine's collection of pictures and bronzes. The hall of the Royal College of Physicians stands in Queen-street, and was erected in 1845 from designs by Hamilton. It is a purely Grecian building, with a Corinthian portico of unique character. The hall of the College of Surgeons stands in Nicholson-street. It is a large modern Ionic building, and contains a collection of 10,000 preparations, wax models, &c. The Royal Medical Society is in Surgeons'-square, and has a good library and museum. There are two veterinary colleges, one in Clyde-street, and the other in the Lothian-road. The Highland and Agricultural Society's museum is a handsome massive edifice at the S. corner of Victoria-street and George IV.'s Bridge. The museum of the Society of Antiquaries is now accommodated in the Royal Institution. It is rich in curiosities connected with Scottish history, as the "maiden" or guillotine, Knox's pulpit, an old bridle for taming the tongues of railers,

and the stool which Janet Geddes hurled at the Bishop of Edinburgh, whilst preaching in St. Giles's church. In August, 1860, an Act was passed to confer powers on the Public Works Commissioners to acquire certain property in Edinburgh for an industrial museum for Scotland, the laying the foundation-stone of which was one of the last public acts of the late Prince Consort. Besides the above, there are numerous other public edifices of less pretension, as the old mint, in Gray's-close; the bailie court, with the council chamber and city offices, in the Royal Exchange-buildings; the stock exchange, erected in 1845; the Chamber of Commerce, established in 1786; the Merchants' Company, founded in 1681; the new police buildings, erected in 1849; the curious old structure called the Canongate, or Debtors' Tolbooth; and the old Linen Hall, once Earl Murray's house. Scarcely interior in extent, and certainly not in architectural display, are some of the numerous banking establishments and insurance offices. The elegant office of the Union Bank is situated in Parliament-square; the still more pretentious office of the Bank of Scotland, at the S. end of the Mound, facing High-street, with a back front towards the New Town. This building is surmounted by a dome, and was erected at the cost of £75,000. The Edinburgh and Glasgow Bank is a handsome Grecian edifice at the E. corner of George-street. The Commercial Bank, situated on the S. side of George-street, occupies the site of the former Physicians' Hall. It was erected in 1847, after designs by David Rhind, at the cost of £60,000. Its façade is 95 feet in length, and exhibits the finest portico in the city, consisting of six fluted Corinthian pillars 35 feet high. The office of the Scottish Widows' Fund, formerly that of the Western Bank, is situated on the W. side of St. Andrew's-square. It was erected in 1848 in the Italian style. The British Linen Company Bank, erected in 1852, occupies an admirable site on the E. side of the square, and has a Corinthian façade 60 feet in height. Its interior is arranged with almost regal splendour, the telling-room being 74 feet by 69, lit from the top by a cupola 30 feet in diameter. In the same square are the National and Royal Banks, both spacious buildings. Besides these private establishments, there are several savings-banks, and about fourteen insurance companies, the principal of which are—the Friendly Insurance office, established in 1720; the Caledonian (fire); Hercules (fire); North British (fire); Edinburgh (life); Scottish Union (sea assurance); Forth Assurance; Insurance Company of Scotland; and Scottish Clergy Widows' Fund, founded by Dr. Webster in 1742; Scottish Equitable (life); and branches of most English offices. The friendly societies, as ministers' widows, sons and daughters of the clergy, medical men, school-masters, booksellers, &c., are too numerous to individualise.—The water companies of Edinburgh date as far back as 1674, when the first reservoir was constructed on the N.E. verge of the castle esplanade, to retain the water brought in pipes from Comiston on the acclivities of the Pentland hills. This was only 5 feet deep, 40 long, by 30 broad, but was considered one of the wonders of Edinburgh, and served to supply the city till 1849, when, the supply of water proving inadequate, its capacity was enlarged to 30 feet deep, 110 long, by 90 broad, containing about 297,000 cubic feet of water, a considerable proportion of which was brought from Crawley, 9 miles from Edinburgh, at the expense of above £200,000. Two other reservoirs were also subsequently formed, one in the green of Heriot's Hospital, the other in the shot-yard of the castle. This latter, constructed in 1850, is designed to supply the garrison of the castle and the houses in the upper part of High-street, which occupy a higher level than the original reservoir. The total supply of the city is now above 522 cubic feet per minute, with an additional supply of 126 cubic feet of burn water. The premises of the Edinburgh Gas-light company, formed in 1817, occupy a large space in Canongate, and at the S. foot of Calton Hill, where the furnace is situated, the chimney of which rises above 340 feet from the ground. A new company was formed in 1839 called the Edinburgh and Leith Gas company, and has its works at Leith. The new abbatoirs, opened in 1852, are situated at the south-western extremity of the city, near Fountain bridge, and extend over an area of 4 acres, approached by a grand Egyptian façade.—Rivalling the civil edifices in number, if not in architectural display, are the ecclesiastical structures, including churches, chapels, and places of worship belonging to the various religious denominations, viz. the Church of Scotland, Free Church of Scotland, United Presbyterian Synod, Synod of United Original Seceders, Reformed Presbyterian Church, Scottish Episcopal Church, Episcopal chapels, Baptist, Congregationalist, Evangelical Union, Wesleyan Methodist, Wesleyan Reformers, Roman Catholic, Glassite, Catholic Apostolic Church, Society of Friends, Unitarian, Jew's synagogue, Latter-day Saints, and New Jerusalemites. Edinburgh is divided into 15 parishes, viz. the Tolbooth, High Church, Trinity College, Old Church, Tron Church, New North, St. John's, Wester or New Greyfriars', Easter or Old Greyfriars', and Lady Yester, within the ancient royalty; and St. Andrew's, St. George's, St. Mary's, St. Stephen's, and Greenside, within the extended royalty. The stipends of the ministers of these several parishes are fixed at £600 each, and the seat-rents go to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Five of these churches are collegiate, or have two ministers each. St. Giles's stands on the N. side of Parliament-square. It is an ancient cruciform building 206 feet long by 110 broad, built before 1359 on the site of a still more ancient structure erected by one of the Northumbrian kings in 854. It was made collegiate in 1446, and had thirty-six altars dedicated to the Virgin and different saints. After the Reformation it was partitioned into four churches, and in 1633 was made the cathedral of the brief bishopric of Edinburgh. In 1830 it underwent an entire renovation, under the direction of Mr. Burn, and is now divided into three parts for the parishes of High Church, Old Church, and New North Church, the first being attended by all the civic functionaries in their robes of office, which circumstance causes it to be regarded as the metropolitan church of Scotland, though exercising no ecclesiastical superiority. Near the middle of the S. side are the tombs of the Regent Moray and of the great Marquis of Montrose; and under a window near the N.E. corner is the monument of Napier of Merchistoun, the inventor of logarithms. It also contains a handsome monument by Steele, erected in 1845 to the memory of 600 of the 78th Highlanders who died by disease in India. The Victoria Hall is a modern structure, erected in 1844 after designs by Gillespie Graham. It is situated on high ground at the junction of Castle Hill, and the new western approach, and serves for the meeting-hall of the General Assembly, consisting of the 370 divines, which meets in May, under the presidency of the queen's lord high commissioner. Trinity College church, at the foot of Leith-wynd, was founded in 1462 by Mary of Gueldres, but was taken down in 1848, being in the way of the works of the North British railway. On the site of the Greyfriars' monastery, near the S. end of George IV.'s bridge, stand the Old and New Greyfriars' churches, recently rebuilt after having been consumed by fire in 1845. In the burial-ground are the tombs of George Buchanan, Henderson, the composer of the Assembly's Catechism, Sir G. Mackenzie, A. Ramsay, Dr. Black, R. Adams, the architect, Robertson, Blair, and other eminent men. Canongate church, built in 1688, has neither tower nor spire, but on the pinnacle of the gable a horned deer's head, surmounted by a cross, alluding to the legend of David I. and the miraculous cross. It contains the tombs of Ferguson the poet, Adam Smith, and Dugald Stewart. The Tron church, so named from an ancient weighing beam which stood near its site, is situated at the N. end of South Bridge-street. It is an ancient structure, with a spire added by Dicksons in 1828. The Gaelic church, formerly a chapel-of-ease, was erected into a *quoad sacra* parish in 1850.

It is a plain, unpretending building at the corner of Argyle-square. St. Cuthbert's, or West Kirk, is a huge massive structure with double galleries, rebuilt in 1770 on the site of a very ancient church of the 11th century, situated under the N.W. face of the Castle Rock, at the corner of Prince's-street. It has belonging to it several chapels-of-ease, as Buccleuch, Dean, St. David's, Morningside, Roxburgh, Hope Park, and Lady Glenorchy's. There are, besides, Lady Yester's, rebuilt in 1803; Newington, built in 1823, with a steeple 110 feet high; and St. John's parish church, built in 1838. Within the extended royalty of the city are St. George's, a massive pile erected in 1814 at the cost of £33,000. It stands on the W. side of Charlotte-square, and has a Grecian portico 112 feet wide, with a large central dome crowned by a cylostyle, lantern, cupola, and cross. St. Andrew's, built in 1785, is reckoned one of the handsomest churches in Edinburgh, with its elegant octagonal spire rising to the height of 158 feet, and visible from all parts of the New Town. St. Stephen's was erected in 1828 at the cost of £21,000, and has a massive tower 163 feet high, but is situated in a hollow at the W. end of Fettes-row. St. Mary's occupies a commanding position in the centre of Bellevue-crescent. It was built in 1824, and has an elegant tower of three stages, crowned by an open cylostyle. Greenside church was built in 1838, and has been subsequently enlarged by the addition of a tower, which was completed in 1851. The Free Church has 31 places of worship, some of them elegant structures, but two only requiring particular notice—the High church, situated at the head of the Mound, and Canongate, or John Knox's church. The former is one of the most prominent buildings in the city, and includes the Free Church college. The joint structure is in the Elizabethan style, with a buttressed and pinnacled tower, erected after designs by Playfair, and was completed in 1850, at the cost of £30,000. The college contains a senate hall, library, in which is a bust of Chalmers by Steele, and a suit of class-rooms, the lectures being confined to natural science, logic, metaphysics, and theology. John Knox's church, situated at Netherbow in Canongate, immediately E. of Knox's house, from which he used to preach, and where his clogy stands, is a remarkably elegant Gothic structure, recently completed, with richly crocketted pinnacles and a pediment surmounted by a cross. The United Presbyterian edifices, including the Synod Hall, are comparatively uninviting structures, though some of them very commodious. The Episcopalian edifices display both elegance and richness of architectural design. The three principal are St. Paul's Episcopal church, in York-place; St. John's, in Prince's-street, erected in 1818 after designs by Burn; and Trinity, at the N.W. end of Dean Bridge, overhanging the romantic village of the Water of Leith. This last is a beautiful Gothic pile erected in 1839 after a design by John Henderson. The Roman Catholic chapels in Broughton, Cowgate, and Lothian streets are plain Gothic buildings. The former, St. Mary's, contains a magnificent altar-piece by Vandyck, "The Dead Saviour." The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland holds a full meeting annually at Edinburgh in May, as does also the General Assembly of the Free Church. Edinburgh is also the seat of a bishop of the Scottish Episcopal Church, the residence of a Roman Catholic bishop, the head of a presbytery, and the meeting place of the synods of the various religious denominations mentioned above. Its educational and benevolential establishments are almost as numerous as its churches. Besides the university, medical and art schools above described, there are several first-class classical schools, as, the High School, originally founded as early as the beginning of the 12th century, and placed under the control of the canons of Holyrood. In 1598 it was remodelled, and took the name of Schola Regia Edinburgensis. In 1777 it was rebuilt on its original site, now occupied by the Infirmary; but as the city extended northwards, its situation in the Old Town was found inconvenient, and the present structure was commenced in 1825 on the S. slope of Calton Hill, which was deemed more convenient for the inhabitants of the city. The edifice, which cost £30,000, and was designed by the late Thomas Hamilton, architect, was completed in 1829. The main building is 270 feet in length, and has a magnificent hexastyle Doric portico in the centre, which is united to the wings by two corridors, the entablatures of which are supported by twelve columns, also of the Doric order. There is ample accommodation for conducting the various branches of study. The library contains about 7,000 volumes, selected by the rector and masters, to which all the pupils have access. The play-ground, a portion of which is roofed over, is spacious, extending to nearly two acres, and commands a picturesque view of the ancient city, and surrounding country. The Edinburgh Academy, which was established in 1824, and incorporated by royal charter from George IV., is situated to the N.E. of the Royal Circus. It is a handsome building, after a design by Mr. Burn, and cost upwards of £14,000. It is under the superintendence of a board of 15 directors, and is divided into two schools called the classical and modern sides. The Edinburgh Institution was established in 1832, and occupies a large house in Queen-street. Besides these there are upwards of 150 schools of a public character in Edinburgh, such as the Lancastrian, Bell's, Church of Scotland Training College, Free Church of Scotland Normal Training College, &c., many of which are remarkable either for their commodiousness, for elegance, or for both. These, together with the private schools, which are half as many in number, are attended by 82·4 per cent. of the whole number of children in the Old and New towns, between the ages of five and twelve, the greatest proportion being at the age of nine. The benevolent and charitable institutions are numerous, comprising several rich foundations, as Heriot's Hospital, for the maintenance and education of 180 boys, the sons of burgesses. This hospital is situated on the summit of the southern ridge of Edinburgh, in a spacious park adjoining the Grass Market, and is esteemed the finest specimen of Gothic architecture designed by Inigo Jones. The building, a quadrangle of 162 feet each way in the exterior, with a central paved court and fountain, was commenced in 1628, and finished in 1650, at the cost of £30,000. The annual income having increased to above £15,000, an Act of Parliament was obtained (6 and 7 William IV., cap. 25) empowering the governors to erect elementary schools within the city for educating, free of all expense, the sons of poor burgesses. There were in 1861 twelve Heriot schools, namely, eight juvenile and four infant schools, attended by upwards of 800 boys and girls. George Watson's hospital, erected in 1741, at the cost of £5,000, stands at the back of George-square, near Heriot's hospital. It educates and maintains 86 boys, being the sons or grandsons of merchants, burgesses, or guild-brothers of Edinburgh, with a preference to the Merchant Company. John Watson's institution maintains and educates about 100 destitute children. Stewart's hospital, erected out of funds left by Daniel Stewart of the Exchequer, who died in 1814, was finished in 1853. It is a handsome building, 230 feet in length, adorned with towers at the angles, and stands near Dean Bridge, overlooking the road to Queensferry. It is designed for the maintenance and education of the children of industrious parents, residing within the city of Edinburgh or suburbs, preference being given to the names of Stewart and Macfarlane. The Merchant Maiden hospital, founded by the Company of Merchants of Edinburgh and Mary Erskine, stands at the extremity of Archibald-place, facing the Meadows. It was erected in 1816, after a design by Burn, at the cost of £12,250. The edifice is 180 feet long, with a handsome Ionic portico. It at present maintains and educates about 86 girls, being the daughters or granddaughters of merchant-burgesses of Edinburgh, or of ministers of the city or suburbs, or of those who have been governors or benefactors of the hospital. Donaldson's hospital was founded by James Donaldson, of Broughton Hall, printer, who died at Edinburgh, in October, 1830, bequeathing the greater part of his property, amounting to about £200,000, to trustees for the

endowment and erection of a hospital for the maintenance of poor boys and girls, after the plan of the orphan hospital in Edinburgh and John Watson's institution. The building, which occupies a commanding position at the W. end of the city, is a large and beautiful quadrangular structure in the Elizabethan style, from a design by the late W. H. Playfair. It was finished in 1851, and covers a space of 258 feet by 207, containing a court of 176 feet by 164. The hospital can accommodate 300 children, whom it maintains and clothes, but in 1861 contained only 177, of whom 72 (45 boys and 27 girls) are deaf and dumb. Besides the above, are numerous other foundations, as the Orphan hospital, Trades' Maiden hospital, Cauvin's hospital, at Duddingston, for the maintenance and education of boys, being the sons of respectable but poor teachers and poor but honest farmers, &c.; James Gillespie's hospital and free-school; Fettes's endowment for the maintenance, education, and outfit of young people whose parents have either died or are through misfortune unable to give suitable education to their children: the management of the charity is vested in trustees. Chalmers's hospital, for the sick and hurt, recently erected in Laurieston. Edinburgh school for blind children. Society for the Industrious Blind; this asylum continues to depend principally for its support on the annual bounty of the citizens, and the sale of goods manufactured by the blind. The number of inmates in 1861 was upwards of 120; nearly one-third of the male members are married, and their families are also maintained by means of the charity. The Edinburgh Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, established in 1810. Edinburgh Deaf and Dumb Benevolent Society, instituted in 1835. The Edinburgh Association for Improving the Lodging-houses of the Working Classes, instituted in 1841. The first house was opened in September, 1841. These establishments, of which, in 1861, there were three belonging to the association, are called "Victoria Lodging-houses," and for the small sum of 3*d.* per night accommodate the lodger with a comfortable bed, a kitchen, and utensils for cooking and taking his food, and a sitting-room, containing a select library. The other benevolent institutions and clubs, with the religious and missionary societies, of Edinburgh are too numerous for even a bare mention.—Although not a manufacturing town, Edinburgh has several ancient guilds or trades union, first incorporated by James III. so early as the middle of the 15th century. The Lord Dean of Guild is still an important officer, holding his separate court; and burgess-ship is considered an indispensable qualification for the office of councillor. There are fourteen incorporated trades, which were formerly represented in the town-council, and still form a separate guild, under the title of the "Office-bearers and Deacons of the Incorporated Trades of Edinburgh." These comprise the goldsmiths, skinners, farriers, hammermen, wrights, masons, tailors, bakers, fleshers, cordiners, websters, waulkers, and bonnet-makers. The weavers, dyers, and cloth-dressers, &c., form another guild, entitled, "The Convenery of Canongate," and were incorporated by royal charter, Charles I., 1630. The incorporated trades of the barony of Calton form a third body, with separate constitution and officers. The candlemakers and barbers also enjoy, by virtue of ancient charters, the usual privileges of incorported trades, but were not represented in the convenery or town-council. The Merchants' Company, established by royal charter, 1681, is intimately connected with the guildry, and has the virtual patronage of three important public charities. The last Act of Parliament regulating this society is dated 28th May, 1827, and fixes the entry-money at £63, with privilege to admit into the society "all persons being merchants, burgesses, and guild-brethren, or entitled to be chosen merchant-councillors or magistrates of the city of Edinburgh." Besides these ancient trades, modern ingenuity has introduced various other manufactures, employing as many if not more hands than the privileged trades, as silk-weaving, stockings, glass, cotton, shawls, golf-balls, chairs, coach-building, hair, iron, brass, jewellery, linen, nails, rope, twiners, and weavers; but the great industry of Edinburgh is connected with the learned professions and literature, including lawyers, clergy, school-teachers, teachers of music, painters, sculptors, authors, publishers, booksellers, engravers, die-sinkers, type-founders, and printers, who together constitute a larger proportion of the population than are engaged in similar pursuits in any other town of the United Kingdom, except London. The publishing trade alone is not far from being the staple manufacture of the Scotch metropolis, employing six large establishments, entirely devoted to wholesale or number publishing, besides agencies for several others, and thirty firms which combine publishing with retail bookselling. These together bring out many ponderous and standard works, at an enormous expense, besides an unrivalled series of periodicals, including the *Edinburgh Review*, first started in 1802, *North British Review*, *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*, *British and Foreign Evangelical Review*, *Edinburgh Philosophical Magazine*, *Quarterly Journal of Agriculture*, *Monthly Medical Journal*, *Medical and Surgical Journal*, *Edinburgh Medical Journal*, *Macphail's Magazine*, *Chambers' Edinburgh Journal*, *Scottish Congregational Magazine*, *News of the Churches*, *Home and Foreign Record of the Free Church*, *Missionary Record of the United Presbyterian Church*, *Scottish Christian Journal*, *Christian Treasury*, *Hogg's Instructor*, *British Mothers' Magazine*, the *Bulwark*, and the *Evangelist*. The Edinburgh newspapers are—daily, the *Evening Courant*, and the *Caledonian Mercury*, which succeeded the *Mercurius Scoticus*, published first in 1651, and were once edited by Defoe and Ruddiman respectively, the *Scotsman*, which has the largest circulation, the *Daily Review*, and the *North Briton;* twice a week, the *Edinburgh Gazette*, *Advertiser*, and *Evening Post*, and the *Scottish Press;* weekly, the *Edinburgh Guardian*, *Edinburgh News*, *North British Advertiser*, *North British Agriculturist*, *Northern Standard*, *Lady's Own Journal*, *Scottish Railway Gazette*, and the *Scottish Tribune*. —The names illustrious in history and literature connected with Edinburgh are too numerous even to mention, but amongst those born in the city were James I. of England; Archbishop Leighton, Bishop Burnett; Law, the financier, Dr. Pitcairn, Keith, the mathematician; Nesbit, the antiquary; the two Blairs; Dr. Campbell, author of "Lives of the Admirals;" Dalrymple, second Earl of Stair; Dalrymple Lord Hailes; Davies, author of the Life of Garrick; Boswell, author of the Life of Johnson; Dr. Cumming, the antiquary; Robert Ferguson, the poet; Dugald Stewart; Raeburn, the painter; Dr. Allan, the painter; Alison, Sir Walter Scott, Sir D. Baird, Sir C. Bell; P. Nasmyth, the painter; T. Drummond, and Lord Brougham, besides numerous other worthies.—In the vicinity of Edinburgh are several interesting and pleasant spots, as Bruntsfield Links, where golf is played; Craigmillar Castle, Merchiston, Craigcrook, and the caves of Hawthornden.—Edinburgh is divided into five districts for the registration of births, deaths, and marriages, viz. St. George's, St. Andrew's, Canongate, St. Giles's, and Newington.—The markets are both numerous and well supplied, the grand market day both for corn and cattle being Wednesday; the former held in the spacious corn-market built in the Grass Market, and the latter in the triangular space between Westport, Lady Lawson's-wynd, and Laurieston-place. Town markets are also held daily in the large area under the North Bridge, as also at West Nicholson-street, Stockbridge, and Dublin-street. Races take place in August, on an oval course of little more than 1½ mile, at Musselburgh, 6 miles from Edinburgh.

EDINBURGHSHIRE, or MID-LOTHIAN, a sea-side co. in the S.E. of Scotland, lying between N. lat. 55° 39′ 30″ and 55° 59′ 20″, and between W. long. 2° 52′ and 3° 45′ 10″. It is bounded on the E. by Haddington, on the S.E. by Berwick, on the S. by Selkirk and Peebles, on the S.W. by Lanark, on the W. by Linlithgow and the river Almond, and on the N. by the Frith of Forth. It extends from E. to W. 36 miles, from N. to S. 18 miles, with a circuit of 108 miles, of which 12 are coast line. Its area is 397 square miles, or 254,300 acres, of which more than two-thirds are cultivated,

and the remaining one-third hilly grounds, inaccessible to the plough. The northern and western sections of the county are on the whole fertile and richly cultivated, being chiefly arable, while the southern and south-eastern sections are chiefly pastoral. In ancient times the greater part of the fertile lands were covered with forest, and were occupied by tribes called the *Ottadeni* and *Gadeni*, who were subsequently vanquished by the Romans, and their territory included within the province *Valentia*. Three years after the departure of the Romans, viz. in 449, it was conquered by the Saxons, and formed part of the kingdom of Northumbria, till overrun by the Scoto-Irish in 843, who came in from the W., and acquired entire ascendency, as is evidenced by the superinduction of Gaelic names upon Anglo-Saxon ones. In 1020 this, together with the adjoining counties, was ceded to Malcolm II., and was amalgamated, with the rest of Scotland, by David I., who made it shire ground. This monarch did much for the improvement of agriculture and horticulture, becoming himself the greatest farmer in Mid-Lothian, and maintaining many agricultural establishments, including the palace garden mentioned in his charter to Holyrood. Edward III., during his occupation of Scotland, carried agricultural improvements further, by clearing the forests, and alleviating the condition of the cultivators of the soil, who held their farms by a strange tenure called the "steel bow," by which they were bound to deliver up all they possessed whenever they vacated their farms. This system for long retarded all permanent improvement; and it was not till the close of the 18th century that agriculture had advanced beyond a very rude state, though the greater part of the county is well adapted for tillage. The farms, which are now let on lease of nineteen years, are of medium size, well adapted for the scientific system of high farming, for which the Lothians are so justly famed. The lands immediately around the capital are laid out in nurseries, market gardens, and orchards, with occasional patches of meadow land, for the pasturing of cows to supply the city with milk; those beyond and to the W. are planted in potatoes, turnips, and clover, all being kept in a high state of luxuriance by the judicious application of sewage manure, conveyed from the city chiefly by means of the Union canal; on the more distant arable lands wheat is chiefly cultivated, with barley, oats, clover, and green crops up the hill sides. The old valuation rental of the county was £15,921; the new valuation for 1861, £376,498, exclusive of railways, which give an addition of £71,045. The assessment for prisons is 1¾*d.*, for police and rogue money 1¾*d.*, in the pound.—The general character of the soil is clayey, though much diversified with sand, loam, and gravel, which are all frequently met with in the same field; in other parts moorland and moss occur, but these are not unfrequently rendered subservient to cultivation, while in the hilly districts to the S. and S.E., and along the banks of the Gala, the unploughable lands are covered with short sweet pasture, admirably adapted for sheep, of which large flocks are kept. The chief ranges of hills are the Pentlands, extending from the confines of Peeblesshire, across the county, to within 4 miles of Edinburgh, and, in places, rising 1,800 feet above the sea level. From various points of this range a magnificent view is obtained, taking in almost the whole of the county, with its richly cultivated plains, numberless villas, and old country seats, half hidden in the well-wooded parks which surround them. The Moorfoot hills also enter from Peeblesshire, forming a continuation of the Lammermuir hills, and penetrate the county of Edinburgh in two lines, running N.E. and S.E. Besides these there are several brief hilly chains, as Corstorphine Hill, and the remarkable congeries of elevations environing the capital, including Arthur's Seat, Calton Hill, &c. The rivers, or rather streams, which water the county, are the Esk, the Almond-water, the Water of Leith, the Tyne, and the Gala, with its tributaries, the Heriot and the Luggate. Although these streams are too small to admit of navigation, the county is well supplied with the facilities of water carriage by means of the Union canal, and the noble estuary of the Forth, which washes the whole of the N. boundary of the county, and is from 7 to 12 miles broad, abounding in herrings, white fish, and shell-fish. —Along the shore of the frith are situated the important towns of Musselburgh and Portobello, both of which are resorted to in the summer months as bathing-places; also the ports of Leith and Granton, from which the steamers sail, and to the former of which 43 steamers, with a total tonnage of 8,383, and 138 sailing-vessels, with a tonnage of 21,585, were registered as belonging in 1861. Musselburgh is a fishing station, and the chief port for the shipping of coal which is worked in the valley of the North Esk, the bed extending across the county from Carlops to Musselburgh, and being, in places, from 2 to 15 feet in thickness. The quantity annually raised yields a royalty of £12,000 to the proprietors of the mines. Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, is the county town, and the only royal burgh in Mid-Lothian. It returns two members to the imperial parliament, and, with Dalkeith and Mid-Calder, is a polling-place for the county, which returns one member, and had, in 1860, a constituency of 1,922. The seaport towns of Leith, Portobello, and Musselburgh are municipal and parliamentary burghs, together returning one member to parliament. Dalkeith is a burgh of barony; Canongate and Portsburgh burghs of regality; besides which there are about 165 villages and hamlets.—The county is divided, for civil purposes, into 48 parishes, with parts of 2 others, and is governed by a lord-lieutenant, vice-lieutenant, sheriff, sheriff-substitute, and 22 deputy-lieutenants. The court of lieutenancy comprises 6 districts. The sheriffs' courts are held at Edinburgh and Leith, and a monthly circuit court at Dalkeith. The justices of peace hold courts monthly for the recovery of small debts, and for the administration of the roads trusts. The ecclesiastical divisions coincide with the civil, except that there are, besides the 48 *quoad civilia* parishes, 4 *quoad sacra* parishes, and 19 chapels-of-ease. These are all comprised within the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and constitute the presbyteries of Edinburgh and Dalkeith, with 2 parishes in the presbytery of Linlithgow. Besides the Established Church, which has above 70 churches and chapels within the county, the Free Church, United Presbyterian, Reformed Presbyterian, Original Seceders, Episcopalians, Independents, Baptists, Society of Friends, Unitarians, Wesleyan Methodists, Primitive Methodists, Glassites, New Church, Roman Catholics, Catholic and Apostolic Church, and Jews, have places of worship. There are also 13 meeting-houses belonging to isolated congregations. The average stipend of ministers of the Established Church in the country districts is £250; in the city of Edinburgh and Leith from £400 to £500. The number of day schools in Edinburghshire is about 500, exclusive of evening and Sabbath schools. In 1860 the number of the police force in Edinburgh was 339, in Leith 31, and in the country districts 46, giving a total of 416 for the county. The number of criminal prisoners confined within the county prisons at Edinburgh and in the court buildings was 5,665 during the year 1858-9. The number of persons brought before the judges of police in Edinburgh in 1856 was 9,260; in 1857, 8,552; in 1858, 8,650: the number punished in 1856 was 5,748; in 1857, 5,350; in 1858, 5,651. The number of persons found drunk in the streets of Edinburgh and kept by the police till they were sober, and the number who were drunk when apprehended for crimes and offences, was, in 1856, 7,736; in 1857, 7,785; in 1858, 8,308. The number of drunken persons taken charge of by the police on Saturdays, Sundays, and Mondays was, in 1856, 3,365; in 1857, 3,530; and in 1858, 3,742. For the year ended 14th May, 1859, the returns of the Poor-law Commissioners show that there were at that time 9,296 permanent or registered poor within the county, costing a total expenditure of £56,023, besides 4,866 casual poor, costing £1,766. The number of pauper lunatics in the same year was 596,

maintained by the county at an annual expense of £10,189, or £17 1*s.* 4*d.* per head. The employments of the people are variously distributed between trade, commerce, manufacture, labourers, servants, independent persons, learned professions, and farmers. The first three include nearly one-fifth of the whole population, though Edinburgh is by no means a manufacturing county. Home-made paper first issued from this county, and is still the staple manufacture, employing about 4,000 hands. Paper-mills exist at Colinton, Pennycuick, Currie, Lasswade, Balerno, Polton, Auchendinny, and various other places on the rivers of Leith and Esk. Besides these there are numerous mills for corn, meal, sawing, fulling, snuff, flax, and other purposes. In 1835 a large silk-mill was erected on the banks of the Union canal, a little to the W. of the city of Edinburgh, but this branch of manufacture has not been so successful as was anticipated. The building, which has been much enlarged, is now occupied by the North British Rubber Company. The other manufactures, including flax, rope-walks, soap, candles, spirits, leather, printing, book-binding, hair, glass, brass, iron, nails, stockings, pottery, coach-building, shawls, and cotton, are chiefly carried on within the city of Edinburgh and the port of Leith. The only powder-mills in Scotland are situated at Stobbs and Roslin, within this county. The mineral productions of Edinburghshire are coal, which is extensively wrought, limestone, ironstone, building stone, and traces of copper at Currie. Gems used to be abundant, but are now rarely met with. There are several chalybeate and sulphureous springs, as Corstorphine, St. Bernard's Well, Mid-Calder, Pennycuick, St. Catherine's, and Cramond.—The antiquities scattered through the county are numerous, and of all periods of history, as Druid remains at Kirknewton and Heriot Hill; cairns at Colinton, Borthwick, and Mid-Calder; Roman stations at Cramond, Borthwick, and Inveresk; camps at Crichton, Pennycuick, Heriot, Liberton, Lasswade, and Ratho; also a pillar or battle-stone at Kirkliston; besides numerous ancient castles and ruined churches, each of which has a history of its own, and will be mentioned under the parishes in which they are situated, as Lenox Tower, where Queen Mary lived; Baberton, the hunting seat of James VI.; Dalkeith, the stronghold of the Grahams and Douglases, visited by Froissart, &c.—The seats of the nobility and gentry are very numerous, and some almost regal in magnificence, as Dalkeith Palace, of the Duke of Buccleuch; Duddingston House, of the Marquis of Abercorn; Newbattle Abbey, of the Marquis of Lothian, where formerly stood the famous abbey; Dalhousie Castle, of the Marquis of Dalhousie; Dalmahoy House, of the Earl of Morton; Oxenford Castle, of the Earl of Stair; Melville Castle, of Viscount Melville; Calder House, of Lord Torpichen, and in which Knox first celebrated the sacrament after the reformed manner; Colinton House, of Lord Dunfermline; Dalmeny, of the Earl of Rosebery; Hailes House, of Carmichael, Bart.; Pennycuick House, of Clark, Bart.; Prestonfield, of Dick Cunningham, Bart.; Greenhill, of Stewart Forbes, Bart.; Pinkie House, of Sir Archibald Hope, Bart.; Hawthornden, of Sir J. Walker Drummond, Bart.; Beechwood, of Sir David Dundas, Bart.; Coniston, of Forrest, Bart.; Clifton Hall, of Maitland, Bart.; Woodhouselee, with its ancient tower, of Tytler; and numerous others.—All the great lines of railway and the principal roads in the county diverge from the metropolis. The North British main line takes an eastward direction through Inveresk to Berwick-upon-Tweed, where it communicates with the English lines. A branch of this line goes off in a south-eastward direction to Peebles, Selkirk, Hawick, and Kelso. The Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, recently amalgamated with the North British line, traverses only about 5 miles of the county in a direct line, to North Leith and Granton. The Edinburgh and Glasgow line traverses about 8 miles of the county in a W. direction, by Corstorphine, Gogar, and Norton. The Caledonian line traverses 20 miles of the county in a southerly direction, by Slateford, Currie, Mid-Calder and Harburn. The roads may be grouped into nine heads—one leading along the coast, by Portobello, to Haddington, Berwick-upon-Tweed, and the E. of England; another, leading to Lauder and Kelso, passes through Dalkeith to Fala, at which point it quits the county, 15 miles from Edinburgh; a third road passes through Newbattle and Middleton to Selkirk and Carlisle, or, by another route, through Jedburgh to Newcastle-on-Tyne; a fourth passes through Roslin and Pennycuick to Peebles; a fifth passes through Morningside to Biggar and Dumfries; a sixth through the villages of Slateford and Currie to Lanark; a seventh through East-Calder and Whitburn to Glasgow; an eighth through Corstorphine and Kirkliston, whence one branch leads to Bathgate and Glasgow, another to Linlithgow, Falkirk, and Stirling; a ninth road passes through the suburb of Dean to Queen's ferry, 10 miles, where a steam-boat crosses the Forth, continuing the great road to Perth and the N. A number of cross roads intersect the county, affording ready communication with all the villages, and are well repaired.

EDINGALE, or EDGINGHALL, a par. partly in the N. div. of the hund. of Offlow, co. Stafford, and partly in the hund. of Repton and Gresley, co. Derby, 5 miles N.E. of Tamworth, its post town, and 7 N.E. of Lichfield. It is situated on the river Meese, which bounds the parish on the S. and S.W. The Haselour railway station, on the Birmingham and Derby line, is 2 miles S.W. of the village. There are some traces of a Roman raised way in the direction of Lullington in Derbyshire, and near it is a tumulus. The tithes were commuted in 1791. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £80, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a plain brick structure dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Buckeridge, the antiquary, for some time held the living. The charities produce about £4 per annum. The Earl of Lichfield is lord of the manor.

EDINGLEY, a par. in the lib. of Southwell and wap. of Thurgarton, co. Nottingham, 3 miles N.W. of Southwell, its post town and nearest railway station, and 8 S.E. of Mansfield. The hmlts. of Greaves Lane and Osmond Thorpe are included in this par. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1777. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £51, in the patron. of the Chapter of the Collegiate Church of Southwell. The church is a small structure dedicated to St. Giles. The western doorway is of great antiquity. There is a day school with a small endowment, and a Sunday school. The Archbishop of York is lord of the manor. The manor-house, a very old edifice, is the principal residence.

EDINGTHORPE, a par. in the hund. of Tunstead, co. Norfolk, 3 miles N.E. of Walsham, its post town. It is situated near the sea-coast and the river Ant, and forms part of the Tunstead and Happing incorporation. The parish is of small extent, and the land chiefly arable, with about 30 acres of furze and waste. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £201. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a small ancient structure with a round tower. The nave is separated from the chancel by a beautiful screen. The register commences in 1558. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge.

EDINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Mitford, W. div. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland, 4 miles S.W. of Morpeth. It formerly belonged to the monastery of Newminster.

EDINGTON, a tythg. in the par. of Hungerford, hund. of Kentbury Eagle, co. Berks. It is situated on the river Kennet, in the vicinity of Hungerford. It was the *Ethandun* of the Saxons, and said to be the place where King Alfred, disguised as a harper, discovered the designs of his enemies, the Danes, and put them to flight.

EDINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Whorwelsdown, formerly written *Wervelesdon*, co. Wilts, 3½ miles N.E. of Westbury, its post town and railway station, and 6 S.E. of Trowbridge. The par., which is of large extent, includes also the tythgs. of Baynton, West Coulston, and Tinhead. The land is nearly evenly divided

between pasture and arable. The bishops of Salisbury formerly had a palace here, which was destroyed by the mob, in 1450, under Jack Cade, when Bishop Ayscough was dragged from the altar of his chapel, where he was officiating at mass, and stoned to death on a neighbouring hill. In the village are the remains of a collegiate establishment or monastery, founded in 1347 by William de Edyngdon, Bishop of Winchester. He was made lord treasurer and afterwards lord chancellor of England, in 1357, in the reign of Edward III. The college was at first occupied by a dean and 12 ministers, of whom some were prebendaries, but in 1358 was given to a reformed order of Augustine Friars called "Bonihomines" or Bonhommes, at the desire of Edward the Black Prince. Its revenue at the Dissolution was estimated at £521 12*s.* 5½*d.*, and the monastic buildings converted into the residence of the Paulet family and the dukes of Bolton. The living was formerly a vic., but is now a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £160. The church is a large edifice in the form of a cross, with a central tower and lofty S. porch, and is altogether a handsome building. It is dedicated to St. Mary, St. Catherine, and All Saints, and contains monuments of several families, some very old, also effigies and heraldic devices. It is considered the earliest example of the transition from the decorated to the perpendicular style. The charities produce about £5 per annum. On an eminence about 2 miles from the village is a strong irregular entrenchment, enclosing about 23 acres, called Bratton Castle; and on the declivity of the same hill, to the S.W., is a figure of a horse, 100 feet high, cut in the chalk. It is supposed to commemorate a victory obtained over the Danes by King Alfred in the year 878—perhaps that of *Ethandun*, mentioned in the Saxon chronicles, though the exact position of this battle is uncertain. S. W. Taylor, Esq., is owner of the property and lord of the manor.

EDINGTON, a parochial chplry. in the par. of Moorlinch, hund. of Whitley, co. Somerset, 6½ miles N.E. of Bridgwater, its post town. The Edington Road station on the Somerset and Dorset railway is 2 miles to the N. of the village. This is now a separate ecclesiastical district, and includes the hmlt. of Burtle. There is a chalybeate spring impregnated with sulphur, said to be efficacious in scorbutic disorders. The neighbouring moor is much resorted to by the lovers of botany on account of the variety and rareness of its ferns and orchids. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. with the cur. of Chilton-on-Polden, £120. The church is a stone edifice of ancient date, dedicated to St. George. There is also a district church at Burtle Hill. The charities amount to about £25 per annum. There is a school with a small endowment. Lady Waldegrave is lady of the manor. In the vicinity have been discovered a Roman tessellated pavement and other antiquities.

EDINGTON CASTLE, co. Berwick, Scotland, 2 miles E. of the vil. of Chirnside. Here are remains of an ancient fortalice.

EDINGWORTH, a hmlt. in the par. of East Brent, co. Somerset, 5 miles S.W. of Axbridge. Here was formerly an alien priory of Benedictine monks, forming a cell to the Abbey of St. Sever in Normandy. The lands were granted by Edward IV. to Eton College.

EDINKILLIE, a par. in co. Elgin, Scotland. It lies along the right bank of the Findhorn, on the W. side of the county. Forres is its post town. It is surrounded by Dyke, Rafford, Dallas, Knockando, Crondale, Ardclach, and Auldearn. It is 13 miles long by 7 wide. The surface is hilly. The Knock of Moray rises 1,000 feet above sea level. The Divie and other tributaries of the Findhorn water the interior. There is a large proportion of pasture and a considerable amount of fine wood, the principal forests being Darnaway and Dundaff, which add beauty to one of the most romantic rivers of Scotland. This par. is in the presb. of Forres and synod of Moray. The minister has a stipend of £174. The church was erected in 1741. There are a Free church, two Society schools, a girls' school, savings-bank, and parish library. The residences are Logie, Dunphail, and Relugas, besides a shooting lodge of the Earl of Moray. The bridge of Rannich over the Divie, near Dunphail Castle, is very ancient, and is supposed to be named after Randolph, Earl of Moray, Regent of Scotland. There are ruins of an old fortification on the Downe Hill, Relugas. Lochindorb is an expansion of the Dorback, a feeder of the Findhorn. Within it is an island, with ruins of a castle. Great numbers of salmon are taken at Sluie.

EDINSHALL, the site of a tower standing to the N. of Cockburnlaw, co. Berwick, Scotland, said to have been erected by the Saxons on their first invasion.

EDINVILLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Dallas, co. Elgin, Scotland, 5 miles S.E. of Forres.

EDITHMEAD, a hmlt. in the par. of Burnham, co. Somerset, 8 miles N.E. of Bridgwater.

EDITH-WESTON, a par. in the hund. of Martinsley, co. Rutland, 6 miles S.E. of Oakham, and 7 S.W. of Stamford, its post town. The Luffenham railway station is about 2 miles from the village, which is situated near the river Gwash. An alien priory, of which there are some remains, formerly stood here. It was given by William de Tankervill, chamberlain of Henry I., to the Abbey of St. George, at Banguervill, in Normandy; and upon the suppression of alien priories in the reign of Richard II., it was conveyed to the Carthusians of Coventry. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £155. The church is an ancient structure with tower and spire. It is dedicated to St. Mary. An effigy of St. Christopher, of great size, was recently found here. There are some small charities producing about £3 per annum. There is a school for boys and girls. R. Lucas, Esq., is lord of the manor.

EDLASTON, a par. in the hund. of Appletree, co. Derby, 3 miles S. of Ashbourne, its post town and railway station. It includes the tnshp. of Wyaston. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £212, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a small ancient structure dedicated to St. James. There is an old yew tree in the churchyard of unusual size. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel in the township, and there is an infant school. Snelston Hall is the principal residence.

EDLASTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Acton, hund. of Nantwich, co. palatine of Chester, 1 mile S.W. of Nantwich. The Birmingham and Liverpool canal passes near the township. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. The Marquis of Cholmondeley is lord of the manor. Edlaston Hall is the principal residence.

EDLICLIFT, or EDEECLIFF, a tnshp. in the par. and hund. of Clun, co. Salop, 2 miles N. of Clun.

EDLINGHAM, a par. in the N. div. of Coquetdale Ward, co. Northumberland, 5 miles S.W. of Alnwick, its post town. It is situated in the vicinity of Aydon Forest, and includes the tnshps. of Abberwick, Bolton, Broome Park, Learchild, and Lemmington. It is watered by the river Aln, which here receives several small tributary streams. The surface is undulating, and in parts hilly, affording good sheep pasture. The village, which is small, is situated on the Great North Road to Edinburgh. Stone is quarried, and there are coal-mines, but not at present in operation. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Durham, val. £483, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is a stone structure in the Gothic style of architecture. It is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The register commences in 1659. There are some remains of Edlingham Castle, built prior to the reign of Henry II. Sir John Swinburne is lord of the manor. Edgar Atheling, son of Edmund the Outlaw, is mentioned as residing here in 1167, if so he must at that time have been 120 years old, as he came into England with his father while a boy, in 1057.

EDLINGTON, a par. in the N. div. of the wap. of Gartree, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 2 miles N.W. of Horncastle, its post town and railway station on the Great Northern line. It is situated under the Wolds, near the river Bain. Nearly two-thirds of the land is pasture and meadow, the remainder arable, with 50 acres of woodland. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of

Lincoln, val. £352, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, which has recently been partially rebuilt, is dedicated to St. Helen, and contains a monumental brass. The register commences in 1561. There is a National school for both sexes. John Hassard Short, Esq., is lord of the manor. Here is a meet for the South Wolds hounds.

EDLINGTON, a par. in the S. div. of the wap. of Strafforth, West Riding co. York, 5 miles S.W. of Doncaster, and 7 N.E. of Rotherham, its post town. The Conisborough station on the Doncaster and Sheffield branch of the Midland railway is about 2 miles to the N. of the village, which is very small. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of York, val. £260. The church is an ancient stone structure with a square tower and three very handsome stained-glass windows. It contains a very old font and register chest, and is dedicated to St. Peter. The nave is separated from the chancel by a fine Norman arch. Edlington Wood, consisting of more than 400 acres, mostly covered with wood, and in which are some remains of an entrenched camp, called Double Dykes, and of a stone fort called Blow Hall, is the property of Earl Fitzwilliam. It has recently been divided into several portions by roads, all meeting in the centre. W. B. Wrightson, Esq., is lord of the manor.

EDMONDBYERS, a par. in the W. div. of Chester Ward, co. palatine of Durham, 7 miles N. of Stanhope, and 9 N.W. of Wolsingham. Gateshead is its post town. The village, which is irregularly built of stone, is situated on the slope of a hill, near the S. bank of the river Derwent. The par. includes the hmlt. of Ruffside, and the tnshp. of Edmondbyers. Lead ore, limestone, and freestone are obtained here, and there are furnaces for smelting the ore. The moors afford abundance of sport in the season. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Durham, val. £178, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The parish church is an ancient stone structure in the Saxon style of architecture. It is dedicated to St. Edmund. There is also a district church at Hunstanworth, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £60. The register commences in 1700. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship, and there is a parochial school. The Dean and Chapter of Durham and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners are the lords of the manor.

EDMONDSHAM, a par. in the East Shaston div. of the hund. of Cranborne, co. Dorset, 1 mile S. of Cranborne, its post town, and 10 N.E. of Wimborne. The hmlt. of West Worth is in the par., and there is a chalybeate spring. The living is rect. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £277. The church is dedicated to St. Edmund. The register commences in 1639. There is a free school in the village for both sexes. The Earl of Shaftesbury is lord of the manor.

EDMONDSLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Chester-le-Street, middle div. of Chester Ward, co. palatine of Durham, 5 miles N.W. of Durham. It is situated on a small tributary of the river Wear. There are extensive collieries and stone-quarries in this township.

EDMONDSTON, a vil. in the par. of Biggar, co. Lanark, Scotland, near Biggar.

EDMONDSTONE, a vil. in the par. of Newton, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 2 miles N.W. of Dalkeith, near the vil. of Woolmet. Here, in 1547, the Scots encamped at the battle of Pinkie. Edmondstone House stands in a fine park; the estate, from a very early date down to the end of the 16th century, belonged to the Edmondstones, who were supposed to have come over with the Queen of Malcolm Canmore. There is a considerable quantity of coal mined here.

EDMONDSTOWN, a vil. in the par. of Whitechurch, bar. of Rathdown, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S. of Rathfarnham.

EDMONDSTRIP - BEENHAM and EDMONDSTRIP-LANCES, two tythgs. in the par. of Kingsclere, co. Southampton, 1 mile N. of Kingsclere.

EDMONDTHORPE, a par. in the hund. of Framland, co. Leicester, 6 miles N. of Oakham, its post town, and 7 S.E. of Melton Mowbray. The Whissendine station on the Midland Counties railway is about 3 miles to the S.W. of the village, which is small. It is situated near the Melton Mowbray and Oakham canal. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £630, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is a plain structure, with embattled tower and pinnacles. It is dedicated to St. Michael, and contains some old monuments. There are charities producing about £12 per annum. A day school is established here. William Pochin, Esq., is lord of the manor. In the vicinity are remains of a Roman camp.

EDMONTON, a par. in the hund. of Edmonton, co. Middlesex, 7 miles N.E. of London. It is a station on the Enfield branch of the Great Eastern railway. The par. includes Winchmore Hill and Southgate, besides the town of Upper and Lower Edmonton, which two last form one continued line of street, on the main road from London to Hertford and Ware. The town is well lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water, the New River winding through the parish. It is also divided into four wards, called Bury-street, Church-street, Fore-street, and South-street. The old highway Ermine Street passed through the parish, and the Lea navigation pursues its course in the immediate vicinity, affording ready conveyance for timber, in which there is a considerable trade. The town is very old, and in Domesday Survey is called *Edelmeton*. Petty sessions are held here, also a county court, monthly. The Union workhouse is in Upper Edmonton, where is a police station. In the vicinity are many elegant mansions and handsome villas, surrounded by well-planted grounds and parks. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of London, val. £1,160, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. The parish church is an ancient structure, and underwent considerable alterations at the latter end of the last century. It is dedicated to All Saints, and contains several monuments and brasses, some nearly 500 years old, among others there are tombs of the Myddelton and Huxley families. In the churchyard is the tomb of Charles and Mary Lamb. The learned theologian, Dr. John Owen, for some time held this living. The register commences in 1557. There are also the following district churches, the livings of which are perpet. curs. in the patron. of the vicar:—St. Paul's, Winchmore Hill, val. £200; Southgate, val. £300; and St. James's, Upper Edmonton, val. £200. The parochial charities are numerous, producing altogether about £1,000 per annum, and are under the management of a Board of Trustees; among the principal are Latymer's school for boys, Stanbridge's for girls, and Wild and Styles' almshouses. The Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel; that of the Independents, built in 1850, is an edifice of peculiar beauty. In addition to the endowed schools, there are two National, for both sexes, and an infant school. The Edmonton Poor-law Union comprises five parishes in Middlesex, one in Essex, and one in Hertford. On Bush Hill, in this parish, are the remains of a large circular encampment, supposed to have been the site of a British town, near which Sir Hugh Myddelton had a residence. Bury Hall, the seat of President Bradshaw, retains much of its pristine appearance. Peter Fabell, *alias* the "Merry Devil of Edmonton," and Dr. Brook Taylor, secretary to the Royal Society, were born here. The village is also celebrated in Cowper's popular ballad of "John Gilpin."

EDMONTON HUNDRED, one of the 6 subdivisions of Middlesex, outside the metropolis, situated in the N.E. part of the co. It contains the pars. of Edmonton, Enfield, Hadley, South Mimms, and Tottenham. Its area is about 31,000 acres.

EDNAL, a tnshp. in the par. of Old Radnor, co. Radnor, 2 miles S.E. of New Radnor. The living is a cur. annexed to Old Radnor.

EDNAM, or EDENHAM, a par. in the district of Kelso, co. Roxburgh, Scotland, 2 miles N.E. of Kelso, its post town. It lies along the N. bank of the Tweed, having Roxburgh on the S. and Sprouston on the E. Its length is over 3 miles, and its breadth 3½ miles. The surface is generally flat, Ednam and Henderside

hills being the highest ground. The parish is traversed by the river Eden, along whose banks the country is delightfully wooded. This par. is in the presb. of Kelso, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale, in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £158. The church was built in 1800. The parish church, as far back as the 12th century, belonged to the monks of Kelso, and had independent chapels at Newtondon and Nanthorn. The chief residences are Eden House and Henderside House. The village, which is prettily situated on the Eden, was burnt by the Earl of Northumberland in 1558. About a mile distant from it stands a monument to James Thompson, the poet, who was born at the Manse in 1700. There are corn-mills and a brewery. The road from Kelso to Berwick passes through the interior. Marl of good quality is procured. Curious stone coffins have been found at Picts Knowe.

EDNASTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Brailsford, co. Derby, 5 miles S.E. of Ashborne. Ednaston Lodge is the principal residence.

EDRENS, ST., a par. in the hund. of Dewisland, co. Pembroke, 8 miles N.W. of Haverfordwest, its post town. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £120, in the patron. of the lord chancellor.

EDRINGTON, a ruined border castle, in the par. of Mordington, co. Berwick, Scotland. It stands on a precipitous rock on the Whitadder, and appears to have been a stronghold of considerable strength. Its possession was frequently contested by the English and Scots. It was restored to James V. by Henry VIII. in 1534.

EDROM, or ADDERHAM, a par. and post vil. in the district of Merse, co. Berwick, Scotland, 3 miles E. of Dunse. It is a station on the North British railway. The parish lies on the S. side of the Whitadder, which becomes confluent with the Blackadder at the postal village of Allanton. It has Buncle on the N., Hutton on the E., Whitsome on the S., and Langton on the W. Its length is 10 miles, its breadth about 6 miles. The surface is flat, and the soil rich. This par. is in the presb. of Chirnside, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale, in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £243. The church stands in the village, and is thought to date its foundation from 1499. It was repaired and improvements made in 1696 and 1782. The Free church is at Allanton. Here are libraries and two private schools. Nisbet is the seat of Lord Sinclair; other mansions are Kelloe, Allanbank, Kimmeryhame, and Blackadder House. Part of an aisle, which was added to the ancient church by Robert Blackadder, first Archbishop of Glasgow, is still standing. Near Langton Burn is the Dunse Spa, a medicinal spring. Shell-marl is excavated at Kimmergham. Trout abounds in the rivers.

EDSTASTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Wem, hund. of North Bradford, co. Salop, 2 miles N.E. of Wem. It is situated on a branch of the Ellesmere canal. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £160, in the patron. of the Rector of Wem. The church is an ancient structure, with Norman doorways, and has a beautiful painted window. It is dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel.

EDSTOCK, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Cannington, co. Somerset, 3 miles N.W. of Bridgwater.

EDSTONE, a hmlt. in the par. of Wootton-Wawen, co. Warwick, 3 miles S.E. of Henley-in-Arden. The river Alne passes through the hamlet. Somerville, the poet, was born here.

EDSTONE, GREAT, a par. in the wap. of Ryedale, North Riding co. York, 5 miles S.E. of Helmsley, and 8 W. of Pickering. It is situated near the river Rye, and includes the tnshp. of North Holme. The land is chiefly arable. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £188. The church is an ancient structure, but the numerous modern repairs have removed all traces of its early architecture. It has a dial stone, with a Saxon inscription, and a very ancient font. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a day school in winter.

EDSTONE, LITTLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Sinnington, wap. of Ryedale, North Riding co. York, 1 mile N.E. of Great Edstone.

EDVIN-LOACH, a par. in the hund. of Doddingtree, co. Worcester, 3 miles N. of Bromyard. Hops are cultivated in this neighbourhood. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. with the rect. of Tedstone-Wafer annexed, £156. The church is an ancient stone structure. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge. There are some traces of an ancient British encampment.

EDVIN RALPH, a par. in the hund. of Wolphy, co. Hereford, 2 miles N. of Bromyard, its post town, and 9 S. of Tenbury. The main road between the two towns passes through the village. Limestone is extensively quarried, and hops are much cultivated. The hmlt. of Butterley is in this parish. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. with the rect. of Collington annexed, £403. The church is a plain Norman structure, with a tower, and contains some ancient monuments and a font of modern date. The charities produce about £6 per annum. W. L. Childe, Esq., is lord of the manor.

EDWALTON, a par. in the N. div. of the wap. of Rushcliffe, co. Nottingham, 3 miles S.E. of Nottingham, its post town, and 16 N.W. of Melton Mowbray. It is situated close to the main road between the two towns, and near the Grantham canal. The land is chiefly arable. The village is very small, and is picturesquely situated. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £97. The church is a small ancient structure, dedicated to the Holy Rood. The trustees of John C. Musters, Esq., are lords of the manor and owners of the soil.

EDWARDSTONE, a par. in the hund. of Babergh, co. Suffolk, 2 miles N.W. of Boxford, and 4 E. of Sudbury, which is the nearest railway station on the Great Eastern line. Colchester is its post town. It is situated on a tributary of the river Stour. In the early part of the 12th century a cell to Abingdon Abbey was formed here, and afterwards given to Colne Priory. The bishops of Ely are the proprietors. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £203. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and has a brass. There is a National school. A fair is held on the 24th December.

EDWARDTHORPE, hmlt. in the tnshp. of Darfield, West Riding co. York, 4 miles E. of Barnesley. The North Midland railway passes through the hamlet.

EDWINS, a hmlt. in the par. of Llansawel, co. Carmarthen, 10 miles N. of Llandeilo-fawr.

EDWINSTOWE, a par. in the Hatfield div. of the wap. of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham, 2 miles W. of Ollerton, its post town. It is situated in the North Walk of Sherwood Forest, on the rivers Medin and Mann. The par., which is extensive, includes within its bounds the market town of Ollerton, and the tnshps. of Budby, Carburton, Clipstone, and Edwinstowe, and the hmlt. of Thoresby. It comprehends some fine old woodland scenery, and many modern plantations, with several open tracts of forest land, affording good pasture for sheep. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. with the curs. of Carburton and Ollerton annexed, £864, in the patron of the dean and chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone edifice, with a handsome tower, surmounted by an octagon spire. In it Robin Hood is related by tradition to have compelled Friar Tuck to celebrate the marriage of Allan-à-Dare with a wealthy heiress. The charities produce nearly £120 per annum, about half of which is derived from land, and there are almshouses for four widows. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There is an endowed free school, also an infant school. At Clipstone are some remains of a very old building said to have been the palace of King John. The principal residences are—Thoresby Park, the seat of Earl Manvers, surrounded by 2,000 acres of well-wooded park, and Cockglode. A fair is held on the 24th October for cattle.

EDWINSTREE HUNDRED, one of the eight subdivisions of Hertfordshire, situated in the north-eastern part of the co., and bounded on the N. by the co of Cambridge, E. by Essex, S. by the hund. of Hertford, and W. by the hunds. of Odsey and Broadwater. It contains the pars. of Albury, Anstey, Aspeden, Barkway,

Barley, Buckland, Much and Little Hadham, Great and Little Hormead, Layston, Meesden, Pelham Brent, Pelham Furneux, Pelham Stocking, Throcking, Wakely, and Wyddiall, comprising about 38,000 acres.

EDWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Biggleswade, co. Bedford, 3 miles S.E. of Biggleswade, and 5 N.W. of Baldock, its post town. It is situated near the old Roman road. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £170. The church is a small stone edifice dedicated to St. George. William Hale, Esq., is lord of the manor.

EDZELL, a par. and postal vil. in the district of Forfar, cos. Forfar and Kincardine, Scotland, 5 miles N. of Brechin. It is situated in the neighbourhood of the headwaters of North Esk, and is surrounded by Strachan, Fettercairn, Strickathrow, and Lochlee. The East water passes over part of the parish. Its length is 11 miles, its breadth 6. The surface is hilly in the N. and W. quarters, with a large proportion of heath. This par. is in the presb. of Brechin and synod of Angus and Mearns, in the patron. of the crown. The minister has a stipend of £158. The church was built in 1818. There are a Free church and two schools. The Kincardine portion of the parish is called New Dosk, and belongs to the Gladstones of Fasque. All the remaining district is the property of Lord Panmure. The village formerly called Slateford has been greatly improved since 1839. Edzell Castle, a fine ruin, formerly belonged to the Lindsays of Glenesk. Auchmull and Innermask were two other small castles built in the 16th century. At Culindir and Dalbogg are Druidical remains. There is a woollen mill, and linen is manufactured. Salmon are taken in the rivers.

EFENECHTYD, a par. in the hund. of Ruthin, co. Denbigh, 1 mile S. of Ruthin. It is situated near the river Clwyd. Limestone is obtained. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Bangor, val. £200, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. Bishop Lloyd for several years held this living. In the neighbourhood are remains of a military camp.

EFFIN, a par. in the bar. of Coshlea, co. Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles S.W. of Kilmalloch, its post town. It is situated on the road from thence to Charleville. The surface is hilly, but consists of good soil, affording excellent pasturage. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Limerick, val. £254. The nearest church is at Kilmallock, that of Effin being in ruins. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Kilbreadyminor. There are two hedge schools.

EFFINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Effingham, co. Surrey, 3½ miles S.W. of Leatherhead, its post town and nearest railway station, and 4 N.W. of Dorking. The parish includes a great variety of soils: in the N. part clay, in the middle gravel, and the S. chalk. The village was anciently much more considerable than at present. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £226, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is an ancient structure, partly of flint and partly brick, with a handsome E. window. It is dedicated to St. Lawrence. The register commences in 1565. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school. H. M. Parratt and M. Stringer, Esqs., are lords of the manor. The Howards of Grange take the title of earl from this place. Effingham Hall is the principal residence.

EFFINGHAM HUNDRED, one of the 13 subdivisions of Surrey, situated in the southern part of the co., and bounded on the N. by the hund. of King, E. by the hunds. of Wallington and Reigate, S. by the co. of Sussex, and W. by the hunds. of Watton and Elmbridge. It contains the pars. of Great and Little Bookham and Effingham, comprising an area of about 7,000 acres.

EFFORD, a tythg. in the parochial chplry. of Harbridge, hund. of Christ Church, co. Hants, 1½ mile N.E. of Ringwood.

EGBURY, a tythg. in the par. of Bourne St. Mary, co. Southampton, 3 miles N.W. of Whitchurch.

EGDEAN, a par. in the hund. of Rotherbridge, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex, 2 miles S.E. of Petworth, its post town. The river Rother or Arundel navigation passes to the S. of the parish. The village is very small and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £110. The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. Fairs are held on the 1st May and 4th September for horses, cattle, and sheep.

EGERTON, a par. in the hund. of Calehill, lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 3 miles S.W. of Charing, and 7 N.W. of Ashford, its post town. The Pluckley station on the South-Eastern railway is about 4 miles S. of the village. The principal produce is hops. Near the village is a petrifying spring. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £111, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. The church is a fine ancient structure, recently restored. It is dedicated to St. James. The register commences in 1684. The charities produce about £2 per annum. The Baptists have a chapel, and there is a National school for both sexes. There is a fair on the 5th August for hardware goods, toys, &c.

EGERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Malpas, higher div. of the hund. of Broxton, co. palatine of Chester, 4 miles N.E. of Malpas. There are ruins of the ancient hall, which was for some time used as a barn. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel. Sir Philip Egerton is lord of the manor.

EGERTON, a small place in the vicinity of Bolton, co. palatine of Lancaster.

EGERTON, HIGHER, a hmlt. in the par. of Litton Cheney, co. Dorset, 4 miles N.E. of Bridport. Under Egerton Hill are the remains of a large Roman camp of an oval form.

EGGBOROUGH, a tnshp. in the par. of Kellington, lower div. of the wap. of Osgoldcross, West Riding co. York, 5 miles W. of Snaith. It is situated on the Goule canal, and includes the hmlts. of High and Low Eggborough and Hut Green. There is a mill for bone crushing and one for grinding corn. The Wesleyans have a chapel. A pleasure fair is held on Whit-Monday.

EGG-BUCKLAND, a par. in the hund. of Roborough, co. Devon, 3 miles N.E. of Plymouth, its post town. It is situated near the river Plym, and contains the hmlt. of Eastover and part of Knackersknowle, with the ext. par. place Laria Green. Copper ore has been found, and the slate quarries are extensively worked. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £500, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is an ancient structure partly built with stone from Buckland Abbey. It is dedicated to St. Erasmus. The parochial charities produce about £25 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. Christopher Tolchard, Esq., is lord of the manor. Widey Court, the principal residence, was, during the civil wars of Charles I., occupied by Prince Maurice as his head-quarters. A fair is held on the second Wednesday in June.

EGGERTON, a hund. in the Bridport div. of co. Dorset, contains the pars. of Askerswell, Hook, Longbredy, Winterbourne-Abbas, Wraxall, and part of Poorstock, comprising an area of 9,090 acres.

EGGESFORD, a par. in the hund. of North Tawton, co. Devon, 2 miles S.W. of Chumleigh, and 7 N. of North Tawton. Wembworthy is its post town. The North Devon and Exeter railway has a station at Eggesford. The village, which is very small, is situated on the river Taw. Here was formerly an hospital founded by Ibote Reigny. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £121. The church is an ancient stone structure dedicated to All Saints. There are some small charities, and a free school for both sexes. The Earl of Portsmouth is lord of the manor.

EGGINTON, or EGGINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Morleston, co. Derby, 4 miles N.E. of Burton-on-Trent, its post town. It is situated near the old Roman highway Icknield Street, and within a short distance of the Willington station, on the W. branch of the Midland Counties railway. In Domesday Book it is written *Eghintune*, and is there described as having a church, a priest, a mill, and six farmers. The rivers Dove and Trent and the Grand Trunk canal pass through the parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £453. The church is an ancient structure with a low

tower, and has some remains of ancient stained glass. It is dedicated to St. Wilfrid. There is a school endowed with a house and garden. Sir Henry Every, Bart., is lord of the manor. The tithes were commuted for land under the Enclosure Act of 1791. On the neighbouring heath a skirmish took place in the reign of Charles I. between the royalists and parliamentarians, in which the former were routed.

EGGINTON, or EGGINGTON, a chplry. in the par. of Leighton Buzzard, hund. of Manshead, co. Bedford, 2 miles E. of Leighton Buzzard, and 5½ N.W. of Dunstable. The village is small. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £94, in the patron. of the parishioners. The church is a plain brick edifice. Eggington House is the principal residence.

EGGLESTONE, a chplry. in the par. of Middleton-in-Teesdale, S.W. div. of Darlington ward, co. palatine of Durham, 4 miles S.W. of Middleton, and 5 N.W. of Barnard Castle, its post town. A small stream called Egglestone Burn passes through the village, and flows into the river Tees, which is here crossed by a bridge. Lead ore has for a long period been obtained, and there are extensive smelting-works, and a mill belonging to the London Lead Company. There is a mechanics' institute, having a good library. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Durham, val. £100, in the patron. of the Rector of Middleton. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there are two schools. In the neighbourhood may be seen the remains of a cromlech. Egglestone Hall is the principal residence. About a mile N. of the village is a circle of rough stones, with an inner trench enclosing a cairn. From the ancient excavations and tools found in the vicinity, the lead mines are believed to have been worked by the Romans.

EGGLESTONE ABBEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Startforth, wap. of West Gilling, North Riding co. York, 1 mile S.E. of Barnard Castle. It is situated on the river Tees, and has remains of the abbey for Premonstratensian Canons, founded by Ralph de Multon in the 12th century. At the Dissolution, its revenue was estimated at £36 8s. 3d. The abbey church, a cruciform structure, is almost entire. There is a bridge crossing the river, built by the owner of Rokeby Hall, a handsome seat in the township.

EGGLETON, a tnshp. in the par. of Bishop's Frome, hund. of Radlow, co. Hereford, 7 miles N.W. of Ledbury. It is situated near the river Frome. The tithes were commuted under an Enclosure Act in 1813. There is a school for girls.

EGHAM, a par. and small town in the second div. of the hund. of Godley, co. Surrey, 1½ mile W. of Staines, 2 E. of Virginia Water, and 19 from London, being a station on the London and Reading section of the London and South-Western railway. It is situated on the Great Western Road, on the banks of the river Thames, and comprises the north-western portion of the county, including a considerable portion of the Windsor Great Park. This parish is divided by the Thames from the counties of Bucks and Middlesex. It includes Runnymede, Virginia Water, Englefield Green, Egham Hill, Cooper's Hill, and Shrubb's Hill. On the 15th of June, 1215, a conference was held by King John with the barons at Runnymede, on the banks of the Thames, both parties encamping like open enemies, but on the fifth day the king, with unexpected willingness, signed and sealed the famous Magna Charta. Egham comprises five manors, of which the Queen is lady paramount; George Simon Harcourt, Esq., is lord of the manor of Ankerwyke Purnish; the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of St. John's College, Cambridge, are lords of the manor of Broomhall; and the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, of the manor of Milton. From Egham Hill is a road through Windsor Great Park to Reading, which is 19 miles distant. Egham is a very healthy spot, the ground being undulating, and the soil chiefly loam and gravel, with a clayey subsoil. The town, which consists chiefly of one long street, is lighted with gas, well paved and amply supplied with water. It contains a literary and scientific institution, and many respectable houses. A handsome stone bridge here crosses the river to Staines, forming a more direct line with the London road than the old bridge, which has been taken down. Egham is in the County Court district of Chertsey, and Union of Windsor. Peace-officers are appointed every Whit-Tuesday at the court-leet of Hardwich, which is held at the Swan Inn, Chertsey. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. with the cur. of St. Jude's, Englefield Green, annexed, £400, in the patron. of the Gostling family, who are the lay impropriators. This vic was the dowry of Catherine of Braganza, consort of Charles II.; the annual value of the lay impropriation being £1,130. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a modern edifice, built of brick, with a clock and five bells. It contains an altar-piece, by Westall, of Elijah raising the Widow's Son; a mural monument to Sir John Denham, the poet's father, and two, by Bailey and Flaxman, to the Gostlings. The old church was endowed by John de Ruthewyke, Abbot of Chertsey. Christ Church is a district church at Virginia Water. It was erected in 1838, by subscription, and was endowed by Miss Irvine. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the patron. of trustees. The Wesleyans and Independents have each a chapel. There is a National school at Englefield Green, likewise a free-school with 12 almshouses, having together an income of £610 per annum from the Coopers' Company of London, who are the trustees by the will of Henry Strode, Esq. The Independents have schools for the education of 120 children. There are in addition to the almshouses before named, five others, founded by Sir John Denham, for five widows, besides various charities amounting to £400 per annum. Denham Court was the seat of the poet's father, Sir John Denham. The principal seats are Runnymede Park, Cooper's Hill, Portnall Park, and Milton Place. Sir J. A. Cathcart, Bart., and Colonels Challoner and Salwey are the chief landowners. A fair is held on the 29th May at Englefield Green, and races take place in August at Runnymede.

EGILSHAY, or EAGLESHAY, one of the Orkney Islands, in the par. of Rousay, Scotland, 10 miles N. of Kirkwall. It is over 3 miles in length, and is 1 mile in breadth. At the W. end of the island a small church stands on the reputed scene of the murder of St. Magnus, to whom it is dedicated.

EGLETON, a par. in the hund. of Oakham Soke, co. Rutland, 1 mile S.E. of Oakham, its post town. It is situated on the river Gwash, near the Uppingham road. The living is a cur.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, annexed to the vic. of Oakham. The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is very ancient, and is only a portion of the original one, annexed to which was a chantry. The charities produce about £4 per annum. There is a free school. George Finch, Esq., is lord of the manor.

EGLINGHAM, a par. in the N. div. of Coquetdale Ward, co. Northumberland, 6 miles N.W. of Alnwick, its post town. The par., which is very extensive, is situated near the river Aln, and includes the tnshps. of Bassington, Beanley, New and Old Bewick, Brandon, Branton, Crawley, Ditchburn, Eglingham, Harehope, Hedgley, East and West Lilburn, Shipley, Titlington, and several small places. The river Bremish rises in the Cheviot hills, and, with numerous other streamlets, intersects the parish. Along its banks the soil is a rich gravelly loam, but towards the centre of the parish clay predominates, and in the S. and E. parts the land is unenclosed moorland, forming extensive sheepwalks. There is a fine sheet of water, called Kimmer Loch, covering nearly 10 acres. Coal, limestone, and freestone are abundant, and are extensively wrought in the western portion of the parish, where the land gradually rises to the Cheviot hills. In the township of Shipley is a chalybeate spring. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £855. The church is a stone structure, dedicated to St. Maurice. It was rebuilt after the Restoration, having been destroyed, together with the chapels of Old Bewick, Worperton, West Lilburn, and Brandon, by the Scots during the Rebellion, and was enlarged by the addition of a transept in 1836. The chapel of Old Bewick was also

rebuilt, but was unroofed by a gale of wind in 1760. The Presbyterians have a chapel at Branton. There are charities producing about £3 per annum, and parochial schools at Eglingham and Bewick. Major Robert Ogle is lord of the manor. At a short distance from the village are traces of Roman and British encampments, and remains of an old border tower.

EGLINTON CASTLE, the seat of the Earl of Eglinton, in the par. of Kilwinning, co. Ayr, Scotland, 2 miles N. of Irvine. It stands on the banks of the Lugton, and was built in 1798. The park extends over 1,200 acres. The family of Eglinton trace their descent from Roger de Montgomery, who came over with William I. [*See* EAGLESHAM.] In 1829 a tournament was held here.

EGLISH, a bar. in King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, bounded on the N.W. by Garry-Castle, N.E. by Ballboy, and S.E. by Ballybrit. Its length is about 7 miles, by 6 broad. It contains the pars. of Eglish and Drumcullen, comprising about 28,704 acres, and is sometimes called the bar. of Fircall.

EGLISH, a par. in the bar. of Eglish, King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Birr. Five-Alley is its post town. The parish includes Lough Coura, which is 172 feet above the sea-level, and has an island, with ruins. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Fercall, £2,001. The church is ancient. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Drumcullen. There are six day schools in the parish. The residences are Eglish Castle, Woodfield, Dovegrove, and several others.

EGLISH, a vil. in the par. of Dungannon, co. Tyrone, Ireland, 4 miles S.W. of Dungannon.

EGLISH, a par. in the bar. of Armagh and Tiranny, co. Armagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles W. of Armagh. Moy is its post town. It is situated on the Ulster canal and river Blackwater, and has a hilly surface, consisting of excellent land. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. £429, in the patron. of the Rector of Armagh. The church was erected in 1821 by means of subscription and loan from the late Board of First Fruits. It is a handsome building, with tower. About 1¼ mile distant are the ruins of the old church. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Grange, and one in Armagh. There are seven day schools, two were endowed by Lady Charlemont and Archbishop Robinson. Eglish was the seat of the Hy Nials, kings of Ulster, and remains of their castles, &c., are still visible. Here is also Navan rath, which is very perfect and extensive, and within a short distance is Lisdown, the City of Forts. Elm Park is the seat of Earl Charlemont. Limestone is quarried here.

EGLISH. *See* AGLISH, co. Cork.

EGLOSHAYLE, a par. in the hund. of Trigg, co. Cornwall, 1 mile S.E. of Wadebridge, its post town. It is situated on the river Allen, or Camel, which is spanned by a bridge of sixteen arches, connecting the village with the town of Wadebridge, of which it is now considered a part. The parish is of large extent, and the land chiefly arable. Petty sessions for the division are held here on the last Monday in every month. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £327, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a stone structure, with a tower. It has a stone pulpit and two monuments to the Molesworths, of Pencarrow. The parochial charities produce about £12 per annum. There are chapels belonging to the Wesleyans and Association Methodists. There is a National school. In the neighbourhood are remains of fortifications, and of an ancient treble entrenched camp, called Castle Killibury. The Kelly rounds, or barrows, are also in this parish.

EGLOSKERRY, a par. in the N. div. of the hund. of East, co. Cornwall, 4 miles N.W. of Launceston, its post town. It is situated on a small tributary of the river Tamer. In the Domesday Survey this parish is called *Penhele*. It was the seat of the Speccots, who furnished a troop of horse for the service of Charles I. Manganese and blue felspar are found, and stone is quarried for building purposes. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. with the perpet. cur. of Tremaine, £111. The church is an ancient stone building, with tower containing six bells. It is dedicated to St. Petrock, and contains monuments of the Speccot family and others; also a very handsome stained-glass window. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, and a parochial school at Tregeare.

EGLWSFAIRACHYRIG, a chplry. in the par. of Henllan Amgoed, hund. of Derllys, co. Carmarthen, 16 miles N.E. of Narberth. It is situated on the river Taff. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, annexed to the rect. of Henllan Amgoed, in the patron. of the land proprietors thereof. The church is dedicated to St. David.

EGLWYS-BREWIS, a par. in the hund. of Cowbridge, co. Glamorgan, 4 miles S. of Cowbridge. There is no village, only a few scattered farmhouses. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £93. The church, which is dedicated to St. Bride, is very small, being only 33 feet long by 20 broad.

EGLWYS-CYMMIN, a par. in the hund. of Derllys, co. Carmarthen, 4 miles W. of Laugharne. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £147, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret, and contains a monument to Sir J. Perrot. There are some small charities.

EGLWYS-FACH, a vil. in the tnshp. of Scybory-Coed, co. Cardigan, 5 miles S.W. of Machynlleth. It is situated in the vicinity of the river Dovey. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £74.

EGLWYS-FACH, a par. partly in the hund. of Isdulas, co. Denbigh, and partly in the hund. of Isaf, co. Carnarvon, 7 miles N. of Llanrwst. It is situated on a small tributary of the river Conway, and includes the hmlts. of Bodnod, Cefny-loed, Esgorebrill, Pennant, and Maenan. An abbey formerly stood here. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £220, in the patron. of the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St. Martin. The parochial charities produce about £35 per annum, £25 of which is for education. Fairs are held on the 24th February, 11th March, 24th August, and 24th November.

EGLWYSFAIR, a small place in the W. of the co. Carmarthen, South Wales, 6 miles N.E. of Narberth.

EGLWYSLLAN, a par. in the hund. of Caerphilly, co. Glamorgan, 4 miles N.W. of Caerphilly, which town is included in the parish. It is situated at the very eastern edge of Glamorganshire, behind a ridge of hills, which on the S. separates it from Cardiff, and on the W. from the Taff Vale. In the vicinity are the Cardiff canal and the river Taff. The par. includes the vils. and hmlts. of Ener-Glyn, Glyn-Taff, Hendredenny, Park, and Rhyd-y-Bortham. The district abounds in iron, coal, and tin; most of the inhabitants being employed in the mines, potteries, and iron foundries. Porcelain of superior quality is manufactured here. In the neighbourhood is a celebrated spring known by the name of Fynnon Taff. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £140, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. There are also two district churches, viz. St. Martin, Caerphilly, a perpet. cur. in the patron. of the dean and chapter, and Glyntaf, a cur.* in the patron. of the bishop. The parish church is dedicated to St. Helen. The parochial endowment consists of £60 per annum for a girls' school at Caerphilly. The principal residence is Varm, a seat of the Earl of Plymouth. Caerphilly Castle, now in ruins, is one of the most extensive, as well as interesting, of the feudal fortresses to be met with in this part of the country. It is supposed to have been built about the reign of Edward I., and was besieged in 1326 by Queen Isabel, the she-wolf of France. When and by whom its destruction was brought about is not recorded, but from the fact of its having been dismantled and blown up by powder, it is supposed to have been by order of parliament after the Great Rebellion.

EGLWYSN-EWYDD, a chplry. in the par. of Llanfihangel-y-croyddin, hund. of Upper Ilar, co. Cardigan. *See* LLANFIHANGEL-Y-CROYDDIN.

EGLWYS-RHOS, a par. in the hund. of Creuddyn, co. Carnarvon, 2 miles N.E. of Conway. In this neighbourhood copper and lead are obtained. It was anciently a British station of the *Ordovices*, and on an adjoining hill are the scanty remains of Diganwy, or Gannock, a strong castle, erected by Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, in which Henry III. was besieged. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of St. Asaph, val. £167, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Hilary, is an ancient cruciform building, with oak roof and stained-glass windows. It contains monuments of the Mostyn and Gloddaeth families. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum. The principal residences are Bodyscallen and Gloddaeth; this last is situated on the slope of a well-wooded hill, and contains some fine timber-work and carving.

EGLWYSWRW, a par. in the hund. of Kemess, co. Pembroke, 5 miles S. of Cardigan. It is situated at the foot of a hill called Precelly Top, on the old highway Sarn Helen. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £105, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Eirw.

EGLYNOD-EAGLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangollen, co. Denbigh, in the vicinity of the town of Llangollen.

EGMANTON, a par. in the South Clay div. of the wap. of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham, 1 mile S. of Tuxford, its post town. The soil is adapted for brick and tile making, which is extensively carried on. The village, which is small, is situated about a mile W. of the great N. road. The land is chiefly arable, with some pasture and several extensive orchards. The surface is undulating, and from an eminence N. of the village is a pleasant view of the rich vale of the Trent, with Lincoln Minster in the distance. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £148. The church is an ancient structure dedicated to St. Mary. The charitable endowments produce about £14 per annum. The Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. There is a Sunday-school, but no day school. The Earl of Scarborough is lord of the manor. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1821. Egmanton Hall is a fine old mansion, erected by Nicholas Poutrell, a justice of assize, in the reign of Elizabeth.

EGMERE, a par. in the hund. of North Greenhoe, co. Norfolk, 3 miles W. of Little Walsingham. Fakenham is its post town. The parish, which is of small extent, occupies comparatively elevated ground. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. with the rect.* of Waterden annexed, £180. There is no church, it having for many years been in ruins.

EGMONT, a ruined castle in the par. of Churchtown, bar. of Orrery and Kilmore, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Buttevant. It is the property of the Percivals of Lohort, to whom the place gives the title of earl.

EGREMONT, a par. in the hund. of Derllys, co. Carmarthen, 4 miles N.W. of Narberth. It is situated on the river Cleddau. Stone quarries are worked in this neighbourhood. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £51.

EGREMONT, a par. and ancient market town in the ward of Allerdale, above Derwent, co. Cumberland, 5 miles S.E. of Whitehaven, its post town, and 20 S.W. of Carlisle. The Nethertown station on the Whitehaven and Furness Junction railway is about 2 miles S.W. of the town. There is also a branch line from Whitehaven to the N. side of the town. This place is of great antiquity, and the neighbourhood is asserted by tradition to have been the scene of several engagements between the Danes and Saxons. At the Conquest, Ralph de Meschines, to whom William had granted the whole county of Cumberland, gave the barony of Egremont, then called Copeland, to his brother, William de Meschines, who erected the castle, the ruins of which still occupy a hill to the N.W. of the town. A new bridge has been built over the river Ecben. The town, which is situated within 3 miles of the Irish Sea, was anciently a borough, and returned members to parliament in the 23rd of Edward I., but was on its own petition disfranchised in the 24th of the same reign. It is governed by a borough serjeant, 2 bailiffs, 4 constables, &c., appointed at the court-leet of the lord of the manor, held in April. It consists mainly of one long street, lighted with gas. The houses are for the most part ancient. It is a polling place for the western division of the county. The people are chiefly employed in the flax and paper mills, tanneries, brewery, quarries, and in the manufacture of check and sailcloth. Soapstone is found here, and a considerable quantity of lime is burnt. The business of the place has greatly improved of late years, there having been a greatly increased demand for the mineral products of the district. Above 100 tons of iron ore are raised per day, and shipped at Whitehaven for the supply of the iron foundries of South Wales. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £249. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure with low tower. It contains a handsomely-carved oak pulpit and ancient stone font of an octagon form. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. There are chapels belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists and Wesleyan Association. There is a parochial school for boys and girls, also an infant school. The remains of the old Norman castle consist chiefly of the gateway, tower, and vaulted entrance, of circular Norman arches, with the western and three narrow gateways. There are several good residences in the neighbourhood. General Wyndham is lord of the manor. The market is held around the cross on Saturday, and is well supplied with corn. Fairs for horses, cattle, &c., take place on the 17th February, third Friday in May, and 18th September; also on the 5th of every month for live stock. Statute fairs for hiring servants are held at Whitsuntide and Martinmas.

EGREMONT, in the co. palatine of Chester, 2 miles N.W. of Birkenhead. It is situated on the banks of the river Mersey, from whence there is a steam ferry to Liverpool. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Chester.

EGTON, a par. in the E. div. of the lib. of Langbaurgh, North Riding co. York, 6 miles S.W. of Whitby, and 1½ W. of the Grosmont railway station on the Whitby branch of the Great Eastern line. It is situated on the river Esk, and includes the hmlt. of Egton Bridge. This place received a charter for a market and four annual fairs from William III., and had a priory, founded in the early part of the 13th century. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £120, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is an ancient stone structure in the early English style of architecture. It is dedicated to St. Hilda. There is also the district church of Grosmont, with an endowment of £40. The charities produce about £4 per annum. The Independents and Roman Catholics have each a chapel. The trustees of the late R. C. Elwes, Esq., are lords of the manor. Fairs are held on Tuesdays before the 14th February, before Palm Sunday, before the 18th May, from then every Tuesday till July 15th, and the same day of the week before 12th August, 4th September, 11th October, and 23rd November, for cattle, &c., and one on the 3rd November for hiring of servants.

EGTON-CUM-NEWLAND, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Ulverstone, hund. of Lonsdale North of the Sands, co. palatine of Lancaster, 3 miles N. of Ulverstone. It is situated near the river Leven, and includes the vils. of Arrad Foot, Green Odd, Penny Bridge, and Spark Bridge. Here are iron-works and foundry, also a cotton mill, bobbin turnery, steam saw-mills, and timber yards. Coals are brought by water to Green Odd, between which place and Liverpool goods are conveyed by small sailing vessels. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £92. The church is a plain structure of rough stone, built in the latter part of the last century. It is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a National school for both sexes, with a small endowment; also a Sunday-school. The Duke of Buccleuch is lord of the manor.

EGWAD, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanegwad, co. Carmarthen, 7 miles N.E. of the town of Carmarthen.

EGYPT, a hmlt. in the par. of Nettlecombe, co. Somerset, 4 miles S. of Watchet.

EIDDA, a tnshp. in the par. of Yspytty, hund. of Nant-Conway, co. Carnarvon, 9 miles S.E. of Llanrwst. It is situated on the river Conway.

EIGG, or EGG ISLAND, in the par. of Small Isles, co. Inverness, Scotland, 12 miles W. of Arasaig. It is 6 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. The surface is somewhat hilly. The highest summit is Scure-Eigg, and on the coast is a cave 200 feet long. Here are Danish remains, and an old Catholic chapel, near which is the reputed grave of Donnan, the patron saint of Eigg. On the island stands the manse, and there is a school-house.

EIKE, a lough near the head of the Shannon, co. Leitrim, Ireland. It is situated between Lough Allyn and Ree.

EILDON HILLS, in the pars. of Melrose and Bowden, co. Roxburgh, Scotland. They are three in number. The highest of them is 1,364 feet above the level of the sea, and commands a magnificent view, taking in Melrose Abbey and the Tweed. On this hill a Roman camp can be traced 1½ mile in circumference.

EIL-LOCH, the upper part of Loch Linnhe, lying between cos. Argyle and Inverness, Scotland. On its shores stands the seat of the Cameron family, besides the vils. of Maryborough and Fortwilliam.

EIRIAS, a tnshp. in the par. of Llandrillo-yn-Rho, hund. of Crenddyn, co. Carnarvon, 4 miles N.E. of Conway. The Fynnon Eilian, or Holy Well, is in this township.

EISEY, a par. in the hund. of Highworth, co. Wilts, 1 mile N.E. of Cricklade, its post town. It is situated on the river Isis, and includes the tythg. of Water Eaton. The Severn and Thames canal passes through the parish, which is flat, and occasionally subject to inundation. The living is a vic. annexed to the vic.* of Latton, in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is a small Gothic structure, dedicated to St. Mary. The Earl of St. Germans is lord of the manor.

EISHART LOCH, in co. Inverness, Scotland, on the S. side of the Isle of Skye; it is 6 miles long by 3 broad. On its banks are the castles of Dunscaich and Ord.

ELAMUND, a par. joined to Kilmonivaig, co. Inverness, Scotland.

ELAN, a small river rising in co. Radnor, which, after joining the river Clearwen, falls into the Wey below Rhayader. It is a good salmon stream.

ELAN-NAN-EACH and ELAN-NAN-MUCK, two islands forming part of the par. of Small Isles, co. Argyle, Scotland, 6 miles N.W. of Ardnamurchan.

ELANSINAN, an ancient par. now united with Ardnamurchan, co. Argyle, Scotland.

ELBERTON, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Berkeley, co. Gloucester, 2 miles S.W. of Thornbury, and 8 N.W. of the railway station at Yate. Almondsbury is its post town. The road from Sodbury to Aust Passage runs through the village, and the Thames and Severn canal passes in the vicinity. Two-thirds of the land is pasture, the remainder arable and woodland. The soil is partly sandy, and partly a deep rich loam. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £226, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a stone building in the early English style of architecture. It is dedicated to St. John. There are a few small charities, and a National school for both sexes. In the neighbourhood may be seen some traces of a Roman camp. R. C. Lippincott, Esq., is lord of the manor.

ELCHIES, an ancient par. now joined to Knockando, co. Elgin, Scotland, 3 miles S. of Rothes. It contains the hmlts. of Easter and Wester Elchies.

ELCHO CASTLE, an ancient castle in the par. of Rhynd, co. Perth, Scotland. It stands on the banks of the Tay, and was the residence of the earls of Wemyss, to whom it gives the title of baron.

ELCOMBE, a tythg. in the par. of Wroughton, co. Wilts, 2 miles S.W. of Swindon. Elcombe House is the principal residence.

ELCOTE, a tythg. in the par. of Pershute, co. Wilts, in the vicinity of Marlborough.

ELDEN. *See* ELVEDEN, co. Suffolk.

ELDERSFIELD, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Pershore, co. Worcester, 7 miles W. of Tewkesbury, its post town, and 8 S.W. of Upton-on-Severn. It includes the hmlts. of Rue Green and Link End. Stone for building is quarried. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £290. The church is a stone structure, with an embattled tower surmounted by a spire. It is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The parochial charities produce about £40 per annum, £18 of which is for education. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There is a National school, also Sunday-schools. Sir Edmund A. H. Lechmere, Bart., is lord of the manor. On a neighbouring eminence, called Gadbury Hill, are traces of a Roman camp.

ELDERSLIE, a vil. in the par. of Abbey-Paisley, co. Renfrew, Scotland, near Paisley. The Glasgow and Johnstone canal, and Glasgow and Ayr railway both pass in the neighbourhood of the village. This was the birthplace of Sir William Wallace. At the W. end of the village are remains of Wallace's oak. Near the tree, on the other side of the road, is an old building, said to be the house in which Wallace was born. The barony of Elderslie was held by Sir Malcolm Wallace, and the estate remained in that family till 1729, when it fell, in default of a male heir, to the Campbell family, by whom it was re-sold in 1769. The present proprietor is Alexander Spiers, Esq., of Elderslie House. There is a chapel-of-ease in the village.

ELDON, an ecclesiastical district in the West Riding co. York, in the vicinity of Sheffield. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £170, in the patron. of the crown and archbishop alternately. The church is dedicated to St. Jude.

ELDON, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Andrew Auckland, S.E. div. of Darlington ward, co. palatine of Durham, 2 miles E. of St. Andrew's, and 3½ S.E. of Bishop-Auckland. Coal is abundant. The Scott family take the title of earl from this place.

ELDON, UPPER, an ext. par. place, in the Romsey div. of the hund. of King's Sombourn, co. Hants, 3 miles S. of Stockbridge.

ELDRIG, the principal summit on the boundary of cos. Lanark and Renfrew, Scotland. Its height is 1,600 feet. From it issues the rivers White-cart and Rotten Calder.

ELDRIG, a vil. in the par. of Roberton, co. Roxburgh, Scotland, 9 miles W.S.W. of Hawick.

ELDRIG, a vil. in the par. of Mochrum, co. Wigton, Scotland, 8 miles S.W. of Wigton. Near the village is Eldrig Loch.

ELDROTH, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Lawkland, par. of Clapham, West Riding co. York, 5 miles N.W. of Settle. The old chapel-of-ease has been converted into a school, which has a small endowment.

ELDWICK, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Bingley, West Riding co. York, in the vicinity of the town of Bingley.

ELEIGH, MONK'S. *See* MONK'S ELEIGH, co. Suffolk.

ELERCH, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanbardarn Fawr, hund. of Geneur Glynn, co. Cardigan, near Aberystwith.

ELFORD, a tnshp. in the par. of Bamborough, N. div. of Bamborough Ward, co. Northumberland, 5 miles S.E. of Belford. It is situated near the coast.

ELFORD, a par. in the S. div. of the hund. of Offlow, co. Stafford, 4 miles N.E. of Lichfield. It is situated on the river Tame, 1 mile W. of the Haselour station on the Birmingham and Derby railway. Previous to the Norman Conquest it was possessed by Earl Algar. The greater portion of the land is arable, and the soil a rich loam. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £300. The church is an ancient structure, with a square tower, and has recently been restored and much beautified. It is dedicated to St. Peter, and contains monuments of the Ardernes and Stanleys, also several brasses. The parochial charities produce about £30 per annum, half of which is applied to education. There are National and infant schools. The Hon. Mrs. Howard

is lady of the manor, whose seat is Elford Hall. Edward IV. is said to have frequently hunted here, and Henry VII. rested at the house previous to the battle of Bosworth.

ELGAR, or ELLA ISLAND, one of the Orkney group, 1 mile S. of Shapinsay Island, in which par. it is included.

ELGIN, a royal and parliamentary burgh and market town, co. Elgin, or Moray, Scotland, of which it is the county town, 116 miles N. of Edinburgh, and 71½ N.W. of Aberdeen, by the Great North of Scotland and Inverness and Aberdeen Junction railway. It is situated in a fertile valley, about 5½ miles from the sea at Lossiemouth. This place is of great antiquity, having been erected into a royal burgh by Alexander II. in 1234. The cathedral, originally founded in 1224, was destroyed by the "Wolf of Badenoch," son of Robert II., in 1390. It was entirely rebuilt in 1414, and received the name of "The Lanthorn of the North," from the magnificence of its architectural design. Of this venerable building only a few fragments now remain. Its length, as attested by the ruins, was 264 feet long, by 114 broad at the transepts, with a central tower of 198 feet. The lead of its roof was taken by the Regent Morton to pay his troops. Adjoining the cathedral was a college, within the walls of which were the house and garden of the bishop and those of the 22 canons. On the S. side of the town are the ruins of a convent of Grey Friars, and on the top of Lady Hill was a royal castle or fort, which existed prior to the reign of William the Lion. Near this last stands a pillar erected in honour of George, last Duke of Gordon. The town is governed by a provost, town clerk, 4 bailies, and 17 councillors. It returns, conjointly with Banff, Cullen, Inverurie, Kinton, and Peterhead, one member to parliament. The constituency of the municipal borough in 1861 was 287, and of the parliamentary 291. The population, according to the census of 1861, was 6,403, against 5,383 in 1851, showing an increase of 1,020 in the decennial period. The corporation revenue in 1860 was £885, and the value of real property £19,004. The main street, which is nearly a mile in length, is spacious, well paved, and lighted with gas. The other streets are narrow and mean. The principal buildings are Gray's hospital, situated at the W. end of the town, with a handsome Grecian portico and cupola; Anderson's Institution, a handsome quadrangular building, surmounted by a circular tower and dome, and ornamented with Doric columns and sculptured figures; it was founded by the late General Andrew Anderson, who bequeathed £70,000 for the support of the aged and the education of youth; the Court-house, where the sheriff and burgh courts are held, and the Elgin Museum, both new buildings; Grey friars, prison, lunatic asylum, in which, in 1861, were 35 males and 42 females; and Assembly Rooms, situated in North-street. A public fountain now occupies the site of the old gaol. Several of the Scottish banks have branches in the town, and there is also a savings-bank with branches in the neighbourhood. The par. of Elgin is in the presb. of Elgin and synod of Moray. The old church of St. Giles was pulled down in 1828, and on its site was erected the present structure, at a cost of £8,300. There are two Free churches, called High and South. A handsome Gothic Roman Catholic chapel has been recently built at the S. end of the town, and there is a neat Episcopal chapel with a parsonage. The Elgin Academy has three endowed professorships, for Latin, mathematics, and English. There are also in the town a trades-school and infant school. Market days are Tuesday and Friday. The corn market is held on Friday, for which a new and covered market-place has recently been constructed.

ELGIN, or MORAY, a maritime co. in the N. of Scotland, comprising the eastern portion of the ancient prov. of Moray, Murray, or Murreff. It lies between the Grampian mountains and the Moray Firth, by which it is bounded on the N., on the W. by Nairnshire, E. and S.E. by Banffshire, and on the S. by Invernessshire, which intersects a small portion near its southern extremity. It is situated between 57° 10′ and 57° 43′ N. lat., and 3° and 3° 45′ W. long. Its mean length from N. to S. is about 40 miles, and its breadth from 8 to 26 miles. Along the sea-coast the surface is flat, but inland it rises into hills of moderate elevation, intersected by fertile valleys. The coast line extends for above 30 miles, and is indented by several small harbours, with a lighthouse at Covesea, Skerries Point. In the middle portion it presents a range of bold precipitous sandstone rocks, with the "Holyman Skerries" and a few detached rocks lying seaward; while at either end, for several miles, the sea has formed vast mounds of shingle and sand. The Cullen Sands have recently drifted over many acres of fertile land to the W. of the river Findhorn, rendering them irretrievably sterile. Along the coast are several harbours, as Kingston and Garmouth, at the mouth of the Spey; Findhorn, the seaport for the burgh of Forres; Hopeman, a fishing station; and Burghhead, where the steamers from London, Leith, and Sutherland touch. The caves of Covesea, lying in the parish of Drainy, are large natural excavations in the sandstone cliff, and were formerly the resort of smugglers.—The chief rivers are the Spey, Findhorn, and Lossie, the two first remarkable for their romantic and picturesque scenery, and for their fine salmon fisheries. The Spey rises in Badenoch, a district of Inverness-shire, and is joined in its course through Elgin by the Nethy, Dulnan, and Avon. It waters the valleys of Dipple, Dundurcas, Rothes, Dandaleith, and Dalvey, and is crossed by an iron bridge at Craigellachie, where is much fine scenery. The Findhorn also rises in Inverness-shire, among the Monadleadh hills, and is joined in its course through Elgin by the Durie, a fine salmon stream. The Lossie, which, is inferior to the former rivers both in the length of its course and the picturesqueness of its scenery, rises in the hills between Dallas and Strathspey, and passing to the W. of the town of Elgin, where it is joined by the Lochty or Blackburn, falls into the Moray Firth near Stotfield-head.—There are several lochs in the county, abounding in excellent trout. The loch of Spynie, which bounds the parish of Drainy on the S., has greatly varied, both in superficial extent of surface and the quality of its waters, at various eras. At no very distant epoch it was an inlet of the Firth of Moray, as attested by the abundance of marine shells at its bottom, principally oyster and cockle shells. Subsequently, by the action of the sea, it became converted into a lake or lagoon, and the salt or brackish water replaced by fresh, which destroyed all the marine molluscs, and nourished typhæ and cyperaceæ. In recent times attempts have been made to drain off its waters; but in 1829 the Moray floods swept away the floodgate which regulated the discharge of the superfluous waters of the lake; and the gate not having been replaced since, the waters have again become brackish, and fuci and other æstuarian species have made their appearance on its banks, which are famed as the resort of wild fowl, particularly of the migratory sorts. The loch of Glenmore lies in a well-wooded valley in Abernethy; Lochindorb on the outskirts of the county, adorned by an island, on which are the remains of a royal castle. Besides these are Lochnabo, Trevie, Dallas, and Noir, all favourite resorts of the angler. The banks of the Spey, towards its mouth, where the underlying strata have been laid bare by the action of water, exhibit secondary rocks of the Old Red sandstone formation, extending over the northern part of the county. In the southern portion the underlying rocks are igneous, chiefly gneiss, granite, felspar, rock-crystal, and mica slate, with isolated patches of sandstone and gravel. Along the coast are several large and inexhaustible quarries of freestone and slate, which are extensively worked; but neither coal, lime, nor metallic ores occur in any quantity, and the inhabitants have to depend entirely for their fuel upon the coal-fields of the S., while lime is imported in large quantities, even for agricultural purposes.—The soil of the northern part of the county, called the How of Moray, is very fertile, and produces wheat, potatoes, and turnips, which are now

extensively cultivated; barley, beans, peas, clover, and grasses are also grown to a small extent, but oats are still the chief crop in the inland districts, which are less fertile. In the uplands there are extensive pastures, on which Cheviots, Leicesters, and black-faced sheep are bred, and a small variety of native cattle, recently improved by importations from Skye, Aberdeen, and Argyle. The hilly regions of the S. were formerly clothed in wood; but most of the native forests having been cleared, vast tracts of land produce nothing but furze and broom. These have recently been planted; and in some districts thriving plantations of Scotch fir, larch, and hard-wood are now to be met with; but at present only about one-third of the surface of the whole county, which is estimated at 531 square miles, or 340,000 acres, is under cultivation. The old valued rent was £5,467; the valuation for 1857 was £116,851.—There is one line of railway, the Inverness and Aberdeen Junction; and steamboats sail regularly from one or more of the Elgin seaports (generally Burghhead) to London, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and other parts of Scotland. The principal roads are those from Elgin, the county town, to Forres, a royal burgh; to Lossiemouth, the chief seaport for Elgin, which is 5½ miles inland; to Burghhead, the steamboat station; and to Orton; also from Burghhead to Forres, and from the last place to Granton. Besides these, many cross roads have been constructed during the last forty years, which have greatly facilitated the progress of agriculture and commerce. The assessment in 1860 for military roads was £231 19*s.* 8*d.* Besides the towns above mentioned, there are several important villages, as Fochabers, a burgh of barony, in the parish of Bellie, one of the most charmingly situated villages in the N. of Scotland; Bishopmill, a small village, separated from Elgin by the Lossie, on which are several corn-mills; Kingston, near the mouth of the Spey, a large fishing village, and the chief shipbuilding station on the Moray Firth.—There are many ancient seats and mansions belonging to landed proprietors, as Innes, Duffus, Gordonston, Grant Lodge, Milton, Brodie, Bromoriston, Palmercross, Inverugie, Newton, and Westerton, in the vicinity of Elgin; Sanquhar House, Invererne, Lea Park, Grange Hall, and Drumduan, in the vicinity of Forres; Elchies and Orton, on the Spey; Dalvey, Brodie, Moy, and Kincorth, on the Findhorn.—The whole of the county is included within the synod of Moray, and is divided into 23 parishes, without Elgin, which is a collegiate charge, and head of a presbytery, as also is Forres. The Free Church, United Presbyterian Church, Episcopalians, Independents, Baptists, and Roman Catholics have congregations and chapels.—The principal manufactures are whisky and ale brewing, which are extensively carried on at Elgin and Forres, and a factory for tartans and plaids at Elgin. There are also a foundry, tannery, ropewalks, and brick and tile works; the last being situated near the loch of Spynie. The chief exports consist of corn, timber, whisky, and salmon. The constituency in 1859 was 828, returning one member to parliament conjointly with Nairnshire.—There are numerous indications of the occupation of this county by the Scandinavian tribes, but few traces of the Romans. The old church of Bernie, in which the early bishops of Moray lie buried, was built before 1224; it is believed to be the oldest ecclesiastical building in the county. Another venerable pile is the abbey of Pluscarden, near Elgin, founded in 1230 for Cistercian monks. It stands in a well-wooded glen, and is now in ruins. The abbey of Kinloss, near Forres, is now a complete ruin, only the foundations and some detached portions of the walls remaining. The ruins of the cathedral, of the Grey Friars, and of the bishop's palace, are all objects of interest, the first being considered one of the finest ruins in Scotland. Darnaway Castle is interesting from its associations with the Regent Randolph, who built the spacious hall, with its oak roof, and from having been the residence for a time of Queen Mary, who held her court here in 1564. There are many other ancient buildings, as Coxton Tower, Dallas and Duffus castles, &c., which will be found under the respective places where they are situated.

ELHAM, a par. in the hund. of Loningborough, lathe of Shepway, co. Kent, 6 miles to the N.E. of Hythe, 12 S. of Canterbury, its post town, and 5 N. of the Westenhanger station, on the South-Eastern railway. At the time of the Norman Conquest it was possessed by Earl Hugh, who procured for it many privileges; it afterwards passed to the Leybourne and Oxenden families, and enjoyed the privilege of a weekly market, granted by Henry III., but which has long been discontinued. It is now a considerable village, pleasantly situated on the small river Stour, containing many neatly-built brick houses. The parish is well wooded, and the surface undulating. It is the seat of a deanery in the archdeaconry and diocese of Canterbury, of a Poor-Law Union of 20 parishes, and of a superintendent registry. Petty sessions for the division are held monthly. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £390, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is a commodious structure, with a fine timber roof and handsome massive tower. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains some monumental tablets. The parochial endowments produce nearly £70 per annum, of which £65 is for the free school founded by Sir John Williams in 1720. The Wesleyans and Armenians have each a chapel, and there are National and British schools. Fairs are held on Palm, Easter, and Whit Mondays, and on the 20th October for horses, cattle, and pedlery.

ELIBANK, an estate in the par. of Yarrow, co. Selkirk, Scotland, 8 miles N.W. of Selkirk. It is situated on the banks of the Tweed, and gave title of baron to Sir Patrick Murray in 1643. Russell, the historian, was born here.

ELIE, a par. and post town in the district of St. Andrew's, co. Fife, Scotland, 5 miles S.E. of Largo. It lies on the N. coast of the Firth of Forth, stretching out to the formation of Elie Ness and Elie Bay. It is otherwise bounded by the pars. of St. Monance, Kilconquhar, and Newburn. Its length is 2 miles, its breadth but half a mile. The surface is perfectly flat, and the coast basaltic rock. Elie is a coastguard station and watering-place of some repute. This par. is in the presb. of St. Andrew's, and synod of Fife. The minister has a stipend of £149. The church was erected in 1726. The village contains a Free church, Congregational chapel, two private schools, savings-bank, and library. This par. was returned as part of Kilconquhar up to 1640. Elie House is the seat of Sir W. Anstruther, who is the principal heritor. The village of Elie stands close on the coast of the bay, and from the character of many of its buildings, was formerly a place of importance. The greater part of the parish anciently belonged to the Dischington family, under the title of barons of Ardross. Sir William Scott next held it in the early part of the 17th century, from whom it descended to the Anstruthers as a burgh of barony. The harbour is most commodious, and includes Wadeshaven, so called from General Wade, who pointed out its fitness for a government shipping station. At Kincraig is Macduff's Cave. [*Sees* EARLSFERRY.] Coal seams exist. Weaving gives employment to many of the inhabitants. A coach goes to the Leven railway. The Leith and Anstruther boat touches here three times a week.

ELING, a par. in the hund. of Redbridge, Romsey div. of co. Hants, 3 miles N.W. of Southampton, its post town. The Totton station, on the London and South-Western railway, is about 1½ mile to the N.W. of the village. It is situated at the upper end of the Southampton Water, near the river Test, and is of great extent, including several tnshps. and hmlts., the principal of which are North and South Eling, Marchwood, Netley, and Totton, and the manor of Bury Farm, which last is held of the crown by the tenure of presenting to the king, on his visiting the New Forest, a brace of white greyhounds in silver couples, which ceremony was last performed in 1789, on the event of George III.'s visit to Lindhurst. The village is called in Domesday Survey, *Edlinges*, and was at that time a place of considerable importance,

having a church, two mills, a fishery, and a saltern. It at present carries on a considerable trade in corn, timber, and coal, and has great facilities for ship-building, on account of its proximity to the New Forest. The ship-building establishment has, however, been removed to the opposite side of the water, at Redbridge. At Marchwood, about 2 miles to the E. of the village, is an extensive powder-magazine for the supply of the garrison at Portsmouth. The workhouse for the New Forest Poor-law Union is situated in this parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £630. The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a structure of the 11th century, of stone and flint, but has been enlarged at different periods, thus exhibiting various styles of architecture. There are also the following district churches—St. John's, Marchwood, a perpet. cur.,* val. £121; Netley, perpet. cur.*; North Eling, vic., val. £260. The charities consist of almshouses for 4 persons and a small school endowment. The Rev. Sir J. B. Mill, Bart., is lord of the manor. A handsome manor-house has been recently built near the S. foot of Tachbury Mount, on the summit of which are the remains of a British military station, with trenches leading from the terrace by which it is surrounded

ELIOGARTY, a bar., co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland. It is bounded by Ikerrin on the N., by the co. Kilkenny on the E., by Middlethird on the S., and by Kilnemanagh and Upper Ormond on the W. Its length is 14 miles, by 10 wide, and it extends over 90,681 acres. The surface is varied, consisting of middling quality soil, with a large proportion of bog. It contains the pars. of Athnid, Ballymurreen, Drom, Fertiana, Galbooly, Inch, Kilclonagh, Kilfithmone, Loughmoe East and West, Moycarky, Moyne, Rahelty, Shyane, Thurles, and Twomileborris, and parts of Ballycahill, Holycross, Kilcooly, Templetouhy, and Templemore, with the towns of Templemore and Thurles.

ELISHAW, a hmlt. in the par. of Elsdon, S. div. of Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, 9 miles N.E. of Bellingham. Here are ruins of a hospital.

ELITH, a par. now annexed to Alyth, co. Perth, Scotland.

ELKINGTON, a tnshp. or par. in the hund. of Guilsborough, co. Northampton, 2½ miles S. of Welford, its post town, and 9 N.E. of Rugby. It is situated in the vicinity of the Grand Union canal. There is no church, it having gone to decay many years back. Sir James Hey Langham, Bart., is lord of the manor, which formerly belonged to the monastery of Daventry, and subsequently to that of Pipewell.

ELKINGTON, NORTH, a par. in the Wold div. of the hund. of Louth Eske, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4 miles N.W. of Louth, its post town, and railway station on the Great Northern line. The parish is of small extent, and the subsoil chalk. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, united with South Elkington, val. £164. The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is a modern edifice with a very handsome E. window of stained glass. Echard the historian for some time held this living. There is a school for the children of this parish and South Elkington. In the neighbourhood are several tumuli, and to the E. of the village are traces of a Roman road. The Rev. W. Smyth is lord of the manor.

ELKINGTON, SOUTH, a par. in the Wold div. of the hund. of Louth Eske, parts of Lindsey, in the co. of Lincoln, 1 mile to the S. of the above, and 2½ N.W. of Louth. It contains the hmlts. of Ackthorpe and Coach Grange. Gravel is obtained here, and chalk for burning into lime. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, united with North Elkington, val. £206. The church is a neat edifice, partly modern, dedicated to All Saints. The register commences in 1701. South Elkington Hall and Thorpe Hall are the principal residences.

ELKSLEY, a par. in the Hatfield div. of the wap. of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham, 4 miles S.W. of Retford, its post town, and 6 N.E. of Ollerton. It is situated on the rivers Poulter and Idle, E. of Clumber Park. Hops are cultivated, and the scenery is pleasing. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £125. The church is an ancient stone edifice with a tower. It is dedicated to St. Giles. The charities are very small. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The manor-house is the principal residence. The Duke of Newcastle is lord of the manor.

ELKSTONE, a par. in the hund. of Rapsgate, co. Gloucester, 7 miles S. of Cheltenham, and 8 N.W. of Cirencester, its post town. It is situated near the ancient highway Ermine Street, and contains the hmlts. of Cockleford and Combend. Stone quarries are worked for building purposes, the stone being much prized for its peculiar quality of hardening on exposure to the air. A part of the population are employed in a manufactory for bone manure. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Gloucester, val. £360. The church is an ancient edifice, erected in the reign of Richard II. It is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. Earl Craven is lord of the manor. In the hamlet of Combend, in this parish, were found fragments of a Roman tesselated pavement.

ELKSTONE (upper and lower divs.), a chplry. in the par. of Allstonefield, N. div. of the hund. of Totmonslow, co. Stafford, 5 miles N.E. of Leek, its post town, and 6½ N.W. of Allstonefield. It is situated near a small river called Manifold. A copper mine is being worked in the neighbourhood. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £73, in the patron. of the Vicar of Allstonefield. The chapel-of-ease is at Upper Elkstone. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship. The Duke of Devonshire is lord of the manor of Upper, and Sir John Harper Crewe, Bart., lord of the manor of Lower Elkstone.

ELLA, KIRK, a par. within the lib. of the borough of Kingston-upon-Hull, East Riding of co. York, 5 miles N.W. of Hull, its post town. It includes the tnshp. of Ella West. This place derives its name from Ella, the Saxon King of Deira, of whose demesne it formed a part. At the Domesday Survey it belonged to the Mortimers, and afterwards passed to the Wake family. The village, which consists of well-built houses and modern villas, inhabited by wealthy merchants of Hull, occupies a commanding site overlooking the river Humber and the port of Hull. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of York, val. £235. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient structure with a lofty square tower. It contains monuments of the Sykes family.

ELLAGH, a hmlt. in the bar. of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, Ireland, 9 miles N.E. of Carrickhart.

ELLAM, a quondam par., now included in the par. of Longformacus, co. Berwick, Scotland. It was granted to Thomas Erskine after its forfeiture by the Earl of Dunbar. Near Ellam ford, on the Whitadder, are seen the remains of the hamlet and old church.

ELLAN-CHOLUIMCILLE, or ST. COLUMBA'S ISLE, is in the bay of Portree, Skye, Scotland.

ELLAN-DHEIRRIG, an island of Loch Riddan, in the par. of Inverchaolain, co. Argyle, Scotland. Remains of a fort are seen, erected by Archibald, Earl of Argyle, who made a magazine of the place when acting with Monmouth in 1685. It gave name to a branch of the Campbells.

ELLANDONAN CASTLE, on Donan island, in Loch Alsh, co. Ross, Scotland. It is a beautiful ruin. In 1266 it was given to Colin, son of the Earl of Desmond, by Alexander III. Some sixty years later, Randolph, Earl of Moray, beheaded sixty offenders here, and caused their heads to be stuck upon the castle walls. A ballad written by Mackenzie, the friend of Sir Walter Scott, refers to the defeat and death of the Baron of Slate, who attacked the castle in 1537.

ELLAND WITH GREETLAND, a tnshp. in the par. of Halifax, wap. of Morley, West Riding of co. York, 3 miles S. of Halifax, its post town. It is situated on the river Calder, over which is a handsome stone bridge. It is a railway station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire line. This was formerly a market town, and had a cloth-hall of its own. The manor was held by the Ealand family, who procured various privileges from Edward II. The town is well paved, clean, and lighted with gas. There are collieries, and quarries of a superior

kind of stone for building purposes, in the immediate vicinity. Cotton and woollen goods are extensively manufactured, also machinery for carding. Large quantities of tiles, bricks, and black earthenware are made, and there are some copperas works. To the W. is the hmlt. of Greetland, the greater part of which was moorland previous to 1803, when an Act was procured for its enclosure. On the N. side of the river Calder is the Calder and Hebble navigation, and near this point the railway passes through a tunnel 410 yards in length. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £200, in the patron. of the Vicar of Halifax. The church is an ancient stone structure with a tower containing a peal of eight bells. It has a very handsome E. window with the arms of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and is dedicated to St. Mary. The register commences in 1559. The Independents, Wesleyans, New Connection Methodists, Baptists, and Unitarians, have each a chapel. There is a National school for boys and girls, also an endowed school for ten girls, founded in 1734 by Grace Ramsden. The Church Missionary Society has a college here. The trustees of the Saville estates are the lords of the manor. Near the village is the "Spa Well," the water of which holds in solution sulphuretted hydrogen and a free alkali, and at Greetland is a similar spring. A fair is held on the first Monday after 12th August.

ELLASTONE, a par. in the S. div. of the hund. of Totmonslow, co. Stafford, 5 miles S.W. of Ashbourn, its post town, and 6 N.E. of Uttoxeter. The Rochester station on the North Staffordshire railway is 3 miles to the S. of the village. It is situated near the rivers Dove and Churnet, which abound in trout, and includes the tnshps. of Colwick or Calwich, Ellastone, Prestwood, Ramshorn, Stanton, and Wootton. Copper and lead are found in the neighbourhood, but the mines at Stanton are not at present in operation. The Uttoxeter canal, which passes through the parish, affords ready means of conveyance. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. with the cur. of Stanton annexed, £154. The church is a handsome structure, built in 1388, and recently enlarged. It has a tower containing six bells, and is dedicated to St. Peter. The chancel contains handsome monuments to the Fleetwoods, and several tablets. The charities produce about £5 per annum. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. There is a National school for boys and girls. This was the birthplace of Archbishop Sheldon. On the top of Weaver Hill in this parish are several barrows which, when opened, were found to contain some ancient coins. In the vicinity are traces of a Roman encampment. The Rev. W. D. Bromley is lord of the manor.

ELLEL, North and South, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Cockerham, hund. of Lonsdale South of the Sands, co. palatine of Lancaster, 4 miles S.E. of Lancaster, its post town. Bay Horse and Galgate stations on the London and North-Western railway are both in this township. It is situated on the river Conder and the Preston canal, and contains the vils. of Dolphinholme and Galgate. Here are two silk mills and a worsted factory, giving employment to most of the inhabitants. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £150, in the patron. of the Vicar of Cockerham. The church is a stone edifice dedicated to St. John. The parochial charities produce about £5 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, also an infant school. Ellel Hall and Ellel Grange are the principal residences.

ELLEN, a parcel in the par. of Ystradgynlais, co. Brecon, 9 miles N.E. of Neath.

ELLEN, or ALNE, a small river rising in Caldbeck fells, co. Cumberland, and falling into the sea at Maryport, near Ellenborough.

ELLENABAICH, a vil. in the par. of Kilbrandon, co. Argyle, Scotland. It stands on the S. of Oban.

ELLENBOROUGH WITH EWANRIGG, a tnshp. in the par. of Dearham, ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 1 mile S.E. of Maryport, its post town, and 1½ S.W. of Dearham. This is a coal district, and most of the people are employed in the collieries. There was a Roman camp or entrenchment here, of which there are still some remains, and various relics of that period, as altars, inscribed tablets, &c., have been found. Camden and Baxter suppose it to have been *Volantium*, Horsley *Virosidum*, and others *Olenacum*. The Law family take the title of earl from this place. Joseph Pocklington Senhouse, Esq., is lord of the manor.

ELLENBROOK, a tnshp. in the par. of Eccles, hund. of Salford, co. palatine of Lancaster, 4 miles N.E. of Leigh. Manchester is its post town. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £137.

ELLENHALL, a par. in the S. div. of the hund. of Pirehill, co. Stafford, 2 miles S. of Eccleshall, its post town, and 5 N.W. of Stafford. This was formerly a seat of the Nöels. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £91. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure in the Gothic style of architecture. There is an oak tree here of an extraordinary size. The Earl of Lichfield is lord of the manor.

ELLENTHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Aldborough, wap. of Hallikeld, North Riding co. York, 1 mile E. of Boroughbridge.

ELLERBECK, a tnshp. in the par. of Osmotherley, wap. of Allertonshire, North Riding co. York, 5 miles N.E. of Northallerton.

ELLERBURN, a par. in the wap. of Pickering Lythe, North Riding co. York, 2½ miles N.E. of Pickering, the nearest railway station on the Whitby branch of the North-Eastern line. It includes the tnshps. of Farmanby and Wilton. A small rivulet, called Thornton Beck, runs through the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York, val. with the cur. of Wilton annexed, £131, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is an ancient stone structure, originally in the Saxon style of architecture, but having been repaired at different times, other styles have been introduced. It has a tower and porch, and is dedicated to St. Hilda. It contains an ancient font, register chest, and piscina. The charities produce about £2 per annum. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. The Rev. John R. Hill is lord of the manor. There is a chapel-of-ease at Wilton.

ELLERBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Swine, middle div. of the wap. of Holderness, East Riding co. York, 3 miles N.E. of Swine, and 6 N. of Hedon. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Woodall, a handsome seat, is the principal residence.

ELLERBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Lythe, E. div. of the lib. of Langbaurgh, North Riding co. York, 4 miles W. of Lythe, and 7 N.W. of Whitby. It is situated near the coast.

ELLERDINE, a tnshp. in the par. of Ercall-Magna, co. Salop, 6 miles N.W. of Wellington.

ELLERGILL, a hmlt. in the par. of Orton, co. Westmoreland, near the town of Orton.

ELLERHOLM, an island. *See* ELLWICK, Orkney Islands.

ELLERINGTON, a quarter in the par. of Haydon, co. Northumberland, 4 miles W. of Hexham. It is situated near the river Tyne.

ELLERKER, a tnshp. and chplry. in the par. of Brantingham, wap. of Howdenshire, East Riding co. York, 1 mile S. of South Cave, and 3 miles N.W. of Brough, its post town. The Hull and Selby railway crosses the township. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of York, annexed to the vic. of Brantingham, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. There is a National school for both sexes. The Bishop of Ripon is lord of the manor.

ELLERS, HIGH and LOW, hmlts. in the par. of Cantley, West Riding co. York, 2 miles S.E. of Doncaster.

ELLERTON-ABBEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Downholme, wap. of West Hang, North Riding co. York, 2 miles W. of Downholme, and 6 S.W. of Richmond. It is situated on the river Swale. A Cistercian nunnery was founded here in the reign of Henry II. Its revenue at the Dissolution was £15 10*s.* 6*d.* J. S. Drax, Esq., is lord of the manor

ELLERTON HALL, a small place in the co. Salop,

5 miles N.W. of Newport. The river Mees passes through it.

ELLERTON PRIORY, a par. in the Holme Beacon div. of the wap. of Harthill, East Riding co. York, 8 miles N.W. of Howden, near the Bubwith station on the Selby and Market-Weighton branch of the North-Eastern railway. The village, which is scattered, is situated on the E. bank of the river Derwent. A priory was founded here in the beginning of the 13th century by William Fitz-Piers for canons of the Semperingham Order. At the Dissolution its revenue was £78 0s. 10*d*. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. £110. The church is a stone structure, dedicated to St. Mary. It formed part of the nave of the ancient abbey church. The charities are Bethell's almshouses, with an endowment of £45 per annum, and others producing about £20. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

ELLERTON-UPON-SWALE, a tnshp. in the par. of Catterick, wap. of East Gilling, North Riding, co. York, 6 miles S.E. of Richmond. This was the birthplace of H. Jenkins, who was born 1500, in the reign of Henry VII., and lived to the great age of 170, dying in the reign of Charles II. In 1743 a monument, with a suitable epitaph, was erected to his memory in the church of Bolton-upon-Swale, where he was interred.

ELLESBOROUGH, a par. in the hund. of Aylesbury, co. Bucks, 3 miles S.W. of Wendover, its post town. It contains the hmlt. of Dunsmore. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £285. The church is an ancient Saxon edifice, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. It contains a monumental brass and tombs. There are almshouses and other charities worth nearly £100 per annum, and a well-supported school for both sexes. Oliver Cromwell at one time resided at Chequers Court in this parish, now occupied by a branch of the Russell family. In the neighbourhood are some remains of ancient entrenchments, called "Belinus's Castle."

ELLESMERE, a div. of the hund. of Pimhill, co. Salop, contains the pars. of Welsh Hampton, Hordley, Loppingdon, and parts of Ellesmere and Middle, comprising together above 40,000 acres.

ELLESMERE, a par. and market town, partly in the Ellesmere div. of the hund. of Pimhill, and partly in the hund. of Maylor, cos. Salop and Flint, 6 miles N.E. of the Whittington station on the Shrewsbury and Chester railway, 16 N.W. of Shrewsbury, and 169 from London. It is situated on the Ellesmere canal, near the celebrated lake or mere anciently called *Aels mere*, from which it derives its name. The par. includes a large number of tnshps., of which Colemere, Cockshutt, Dudleston, and Penley are the principal. According to the Domesday Survey it appears to have belonged to Earl Roger, and afterwards, in the reign of Edward III., was bestowed upon the Lestranges, and from them came to the families of Kynaston, Stanley, and ultimately to the Egertons, to whom it gives the title of earl. There was a castle here, the possession of which was frequently contested by the English and Welsh chiefs; of this there are no remains, the site is used as a bowling-green, and from it there is a magnificent view over nine or ten counties. In addition to the larger lake, which is bordered on one side by the town, and on the other by the grounds of Oakley Park, there are six small ones, varying in extent from 50 to 120 acres. The neighbourhood abounds with various species of ferns and mosses. The town does not present any particular appearance of antiquity; it is well paved, clean, lighted with gas, and the houses tolerably well built. It has a market-place, in which is situated the townhall, a substantial edifice of brick faced with free-stone. The principal employments are malting, iron and brass founding (both extensively carried on), and tanning. There are also stocking makers and flax spinners. The Ellesmere canal, with its several branches, affords great facilities for the transmission of goods to all parts of the country. It unites the Severn, the Dee, and the Mersey, forming a line of navigation from Liverpool to Bristol, and opens a communication with North Wales. Petty sessions are held here on the first Monday in every month, and it is a polling-place for the northern division of the county. The government of affairs is vested in two bailiffs, chosen annually. There is a mechanics' institution, with a good library. At a short distance from the town, near the margin of the lake, is the house of industry for the Ellesmere Poor-law Union, which comprises nine parishes or places in the county of Salop, and the like number in the county of Flint. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £386. The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a commodious structure of ancient date, but has recently undergone extensive repairs. It is in the form of a cross, with a lofty embattled tower, crowned with pinnacles, and containing a clock and a peal of eight bells. On the S. of the chancel is a chapel, containing monuments of the Kynastons, the ceiling of which is elaborately groined. There are also the following district churches, the livings of which are perpet. curs., and in the patron. of the vicar, viz. Cockshutt, val. £86; Dudleston, val. £238; and Penley, val. £105. The parochial charities produce about £115 per annum, £23 of which is for school purposes. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. There are National schools for both sexes, and a school for instructing youth in the higher branches of education. Earl Brownlow is lord of the manor. Tuesday is the market day for corn, butter, cheese, and poultry. Fairs are held on the Tuesday preceding the first Wednesday in each month, for horses, cattle, and live stock.

ELLESMERE PORT, a hmlt. in the par. of Eastham, co. palatine of Chester, 7 miles N. of the city of Chester. It is situated on the banks of the river Mersey, at the entrance to the Ellesmere canal. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Chester, in the patron. of the bishop.

ELLINGHAM, a par. in the lower half of the hund. of Fordingbridge, co. Hants, 2 miles N. of Ringwood, its post town and railway station on the London and South-Western railway, and 4 S. of Fordingbridge. It is situated on the banks of the river Avon. A cell to St. Saviour's, Normandy, was founded here in the reign of Henry II., by W. de Salariis, of which there are some traces, and given to Eton by Henry VI. The surface is flat and the soil a gravelly loam, mixed with sand. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £159, in the patron. of Eton College. The church occupies the site of the ancient cell, some portions of it being the same materials. It is dedicated to St. Mary. In the churchyard is a plain stone commemorating the execution of Lady Lisle, who was beheaded by Judge Jeffreys in her old age, on a charge of harbouring rebels in her mansion of Moyle's Court. The charities produce about £5 per annum. The Earl of Normanton is lord of the manor.

ELLINGHAM, a par. and tnshp. in the S. div. of the ward of Bamborough, co. Northumberland, 6 miles S.E. of Belford, and 8 N. of Alnwick. The Newham station on the North-Eastern railway is about 2 miles N.E. of the village, which is situated near the coast of the North Sea. The par. includes the tnshps. of North and South Charlton, Chat Hill, Doxford, Preston, and the hmlt. of Tynley. Coal and limestone are obtained here in great quantities. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Durham, val. £538, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The parish church is a stone structure, dedicated to St. Maurice, and originally founded in the 12th century; it has recently been rebuilt. The register commences in 1697. There is also a district church at South Charlton, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £160, in the patron. of the Duke of Northumberland two turns, and the dean and chapter one turn.

ELLINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Clavering, E. div. of co. Norfolk, 4 miles S. of Loddon, and 2 N.E. of Bungay, its post town. It is situated on the river Waveney, which is navigable from Yarmouth to Bungay. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £414, in the patron. of trustees. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with square embattled tower. The register commences in 1538. The parochial charities produce about £80 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. John Kerrich, Esq., is

lord of the manor. Ellingham Hall is the principal residence.

ELLINGHAM, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Shropham, co. Norfolk, 2 miles N.W. of Attleborough, its post town and nearest railway station. The village is irregularly built, and consists chiefly of scattered houses. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. with the vic. of Little Ellingham annexed, £735. The church, dedicated to St. James, is a spacious structure, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a spire. The Baptists and Wesleyans have each a chapel. There is a British school for boys and girls. Ellingham Hall, an ancient mansion surrounded by a moat, is now a farmhouse.

ELLINGHAM, LITTLE, a par. in the hund. of Wayland, co. Norfolk, 2 miles N.W. of Great Ellingham, and nearly 5 N.W. of Attleborough. At the time of the Conquest, this place is said to have been 3 miles long, but is now only a small hamlet. The common lands were enclosed in 1769, when an allotment of 40 acres was assigned to the poor. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, annexed to the rect.* of Great Ellingham. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower on the S. side. There are charities producing about £45 per annum.

ELLINGSTRING, a tnshp. in the par. of Masham, wap. of West Hang, North Riding co. York, 4 miles N.W. of Masham. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Admiral Harcourt is lord of the manor.

ELLINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Woodhorn, E. div. of Morpeth ward, co. Northumberland, 6 miles N.E. of Morpeth. It is situated on a small stream, near the coast.

ELLINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Lawrence, hund. of Thanet, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent. It is situated within a short distance of Ramsgate. A fair is held here on the 10th August.

ELLINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Leightonstone, co. Huntingdon, 5 miles W. of Huntingdon, and 6 N.E. of Kimbolton, its post town. A small tributary of the river Ouse passes through the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £170, in the patron. of St. Peter's College, Cambridge. The church is a handsome edifice, dedicated to All Saints. There are charities for the church and poor, producing nearly £60 per annum. The Baptists have a chapel. The Rev. Frederick Beadon is lord of the manor.

ELLINGTON, NETHER AND OVER, a tnshp. in the par. of Masham, partly in the lib. of St. Peter's, York, and partly in the wap. of East Hang, North Riding co. York, 2½ miles N. of Masham. There is a school for the children of the township. Admiral Harcourt is lord of the manor.

ELLINORTON, a vil. in the par. of Kirriemuir, co. Forfar, Scotland.

ELLISFIELD, or ILLSFIELD, a par. in the Basingstoke div. of the upper half of the hund. of Bermondspit, co. Hants, 5 miles S. of Basingstoke, its post town. By some this is supposed to derive its name from Ella the Saxon, who here gained a victory over the Britons. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £295. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Martin. The charities produce about £4 per annum. There is a small school. The Earl of Portsmouth is lord of the manor.

ELLISTON, or ELLIOTSTON, a tower in the par. of Lochwinnoch, co. Renfrew, Scotland. It stands near Castle-Semple Loch, and was the ancient seat of the Sempill family.

ELLOE, a wap. in the parts of Holland, co. Lincoln, It is situated in the S.E. part of the co., adjoining the cos. of Cambridge and Norfolk, and contains the pars. of Cowbit, Crowland, Fleet, Gedney, Holbeach, Moulton, Pinchbeck, Spalding, Long Sutton, St. Mary Tydd, Weston, Whaplode, and parts of Deeping Fen, comprising an area of about 148,500 acres.

ELLON, a district in co. Aberdeen, Scotland. It is bounded by the sea on the E. and extends westerly to the basin of the Ythan. It includes the pars. of Cruden, Ellon, Foveran, Logie Buchan, Slains, Methlick, Forvie, Tarves, and Udny, and gives name to a presb. in the synod of Aberdeen embracing the above pars. The Free Church district of Ellon comprehends Cruden, Ellon, Udny, New Machar, and Old Meldrum.

ELLON, a par. and post town in the district of its name, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 15 miles N. of Aberdeen, and 126 from Edinburgh. It is surrounded by Deer, Cruden, Logie Buchan, Udney, Tarves, and New Deer, Its length is 9 miles, its breadth 5. The surface is broken and hilly, with much heath, and is traversed on the E. by the river Ythan. The soil is unproductive. This par. is a presb. in the synod of Aberdeen. The minister has a stipend of £219. The church was built in 1777. There are a Free and United Presbyterian church, Congregational and Episcopal chapels, and six schools, two of which are parochial. Haddo House is the seat of the Earl of Aberdeen; Ellon House that of the Gordon family. The village is situated on the banks of the Ythan, which is here crossed by a handsome bridge, and on the road from Aberdeen to Peterhead. Here are three branch banks, a savings-bank, and benefit societies. In former times the court of the earldom of Buchan sat here. The site of the court (the moat hill) is now occupied by one of the principal inns. The monks of Kinloss anciently owned the church of Ellon with its lands. There is a good salmon fishery.

ELLOTHORP, a hmlt. in the par. of Edenham, wap. of Beltisloe, co. Lincoln, 4 miles W. of Bourne.

ELLOUGH, a par. in the hund. of Wangford, co. Suffolk, 3 miles S.E. of Beccles, its post town. The village is small and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £300. The church is an ancient structure dedicated to All Saints, and contains a brass of Margaret Chowt (1607). There is a parochial school for both sexes. A good parsonage house has recently been built. The Earl of Gosford is lord of the manor.

ELLOUGHTON-CUM-BROUGH, a par. in the wap. of Harthill, East Riding co. York, 2 miles S.E. of South Cave, and 10 N.E. of Hull. It includes the tnshps. of Brough and Wauldby. The former is a post town and railway station on the North-Eastern line. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of York, val. £150, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is built in the form of a cross, with stained-glass windows. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and is very ancient. The parochial charities produce about £14 per annum. The Calvinists and Wesleyans have each a chapel. Miss Broadley is lady of the manor.

ELLSRICLE, or ELLSRIDGHILL, a vil. in the par. of Wallston, co. Lanark, Scotland, 4 miles N. of Biggar. It stands at the extreme S. of the parish, and contains a Free church and a school. Stone coffins were found here some years ago.

ELLWICK, a vil. on the island of Shapinshay, Orkney Islands, Scotland. It is situated opposite to Ellerholm Island, on the harbour of its name.

ELM, a par. in the hund of Wisbeach, co. Cambridge, 2 miles S.E. of Wisbeach, its post town and nearest railway station on the Great Eastern line. The Wisbeach canal passes through the parish. The land is chiefly pasture and arable, with 25 acres of plantation. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £400, in the patron. of the bishop, who is lord of the manor. The parish church is a stone structure, with square tower surmounted by a spire. It is dedicated to All Saints. The register commences in 1550. There is also a district church at Friday Bridge, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £300, in the patron. of the bishop. The parochial charities produce about £200 per annum, above £50 of which is for education. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and there is an endowed school for boys. A tesselated pavement was found adjoining Needham Hall, which was taken down in 1804. In the vicinity numerous Roman coins have been found.

ELM, a par. in the hund. of Frome, co. Somerset, 2 miles N.W. of Frome, its post town, and 3 from the

railway station. It is situated on the river Frome, surrounded by beautiful scenery. The hmlt. of Little Elm is in the par. This place abounds with limestone and there are several kilns at work. There are likewise iron works, giving employment to many of the people. On the banks of the Frome are various mills and several manufactories for agricultural implements. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath, val. £193. The church is an ancient structure of stone, with a fine Norman arch at the W. entrance. It is dedicated to St. Mary. The register commences in 1697. There is a National school for boys and girls. In the vicinity of the village there are remains of a Roman camp on the edge of a precipice. William Strachey, Esq., is lord of the manor.

ELM, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Eccleshield, West Riding co. York, 4 miles N. of Sheffield.

ELM, or NORTH ELM, a tythg. in the par. of Chew-Magna, co. Somerset, 5 miles S.W. of Bristol.

ELMBRIDGE, a chplry. in the par. of Dodderhill, upper div. of the hund. of Halfshire, co. Worcester, 3 miles N. of Droitwich, its post town and railway station on the West Midland line, and 4 S.W. of Bromsgrove. It is situated on a small stream known as Hampton Brook. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Worcester, annexed to the vic. of Dodderhill. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure, and has one brass. George Penrice, Esq., is lord of the manor. Elmbridge Green is the principal residence.

ELMBRIDGE, or EMLEY, HUNDRED, one of the 13 subdivisions of Surrey, situated in the northern part of the co., and bounded on the N. by the river Thames, E. by the hunds. of Kingston and Effingham, S. by Effingham, and W. by the hund. of Woking. It is in two divs.; the first contains the pars. of East and West Moulsey, Walton-on-Thames, and Weybridge. The second div. contains the pars. of Cobham, Esher, Stoke-Dabernon, and part of Thames Ditton, comprising together an area of about 21,000 acres.

ELMDON, a par. in the Solihull div. of the hund. of Hemlingford, co. Warwick, 5 miles S.W. of Coleshill, and 6 S.E. of Birmingham, its post town. The Hampton-in-Arden station on the London and North-Western railway is 3 miles to the W. of the village. It is situated near the Birmingham and Warwick canal, on the London and Holyhead road. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £230. The church is a small edifice, dedicated to St. Peter. The charities are small. Charles Alston, Esq., is lord of the manor.

ELMDON, a par. in the hund. of Uttlesford, co. Essex, 5 miles N.W. of Saffron Walden. Royston is its post town. The Audley End station on the Great Eastern railway is 4½ miles S.E. of the village. This place, which is ancient, is situated at the extreme N.W. of the county, bordering upon Cambridge. The surface is hilly, and the soil rests on a substratum of chalk. The village is built on the declivities of two low hills, and has a picturesque appearance. The living is a vic. annexed to the rect.* of Wendon Lofts. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas, and contains a monumental brass. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum, £17 of which are an endowment for Crawley's school. There is a National school for both sexes. In the neighbourhood are remains of an ancient place of interment. The tithes were commuted for corn rents under an Enclosure Act in 1824. The Rev. R. Wilkes is lord of the manor.

ELMER, a hmlt. in the par. of Middleton, hund. of Avisford, rape of Arundel, co. Sussex, 2 miles E. of Bognor. There is a coastguard station.

ELMHAM, NORTH, a par. in the hund. of Launditch, co. Suffolk, 5 miles N. of East Dereham. Thetford is its post town. It is situated on the river Wensum, and is a railway station on the Great Eastern line. This was once a city and seat of a diocese in the kingdom of the East Angles, from the latter part of the 7th century till 950, when the see was united to that of Dunwich, and subsequently transferred to Thetford and thence to Norwich. The Episcopal palace, situated on a neighbouring hill, was converted by Bishop Spencer, in the reign of Richard II., into a castle with a double entrenchment, of which there are some few remains, probably of the keep. The village is pleasantly situated on the W. bank of the river Wensum, and is spacious and well built. Petty sessions are held on the first Wednesday in alternate months. The old park of the Earl of Leicester in this parish comprises about 500 acres, well wooded. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £316. The church is a spacious edifice of considerable architectural beauty—cruciform, with a lofty square tower containing a peal of eight bells, surmounted by a slender spire. It is dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, and contains remains of a beautiful screen and some handsome monuments. The register commences in 1538. There are some small parochial charities, £20 of which are for education. The Independents have a chapel. There is a National school for boys and girls. A great many antiquities, consisting of Roman coins, urns, &c., have been found in this neighbourhood. Lord Sondes, of Elmham Hall, is lord of the manor of Elmham Nawers, and the Dean and Chapter of Norwich lords of that of North Elmham, both in this parish. From the altar in the church ran a subterranean passage to the bishop's palace.

ELMHAM, SOUTH, ALL SAINTS, a par. in the hund. of Wangford, co. Suffolk, 5 miles S.W. of Bungay, and 5 N.W. of Halesworth, its post town. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. with that of St. Nicholas annexed, £270. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure with a circular Norman tower and a beautiful arch at the S. entrance still perfect. The other parts of the church have been rebuilt at various dates. This and the following Elmhams give name to a deanery in the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and diocese of Norwich. Sir R. Adair, Bart., is lord of the manor.

ELMHAM, SOUTH, ST. CROSS, or SANDCROFT, a par. as above, 5 miles S.W. of Bungay, and 4 N.E. of Harleston, its post town. There was formerly a monastic establishment here, the remains of which are surrounded by a moat. The living is a rect. annexed to that of Homersfield, in the dioc. of Norwich. The church is a neatly built edifice with square embattled tower, and Norman arch at the S. entrance. St. Margaret's Hall is the principal residence. Sir R. Adair is lord of the manor.

ELMHAM, SOUTH, ST. JAMES, a par. as above, 5 miles N.W. of Halesworth, and 7 S.W. of Bungay. Harleston is its post town. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £300. The church is a compact structure with square embattled tower. There are charitable bequests producing about £20 per annum. Sir R. Adair is lord of the manor. In the vicinity are the ruins of an ancient building called the Minster.

ELMHAM, SOUTH, ST. MARGARET, a par. as above, 5 miles N.W. of Halesworth, and 5 E. of Harleston, its post town. The bishops of Norwich had formerly a palace here. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. with that of St. Peter annexed, £250. The church is a plain structure, with a Norman arched doorway on the S. side. The parochial estates, producing £70 per annum, are vested in the trustees for charitable uses. Sir R. Adair is lord of the manor.

ELMHAM, SOUTH, ST. MICHAEL, a par. as above, 4 miles S. of Bungay, its post town. The living is a vic. annexed to the perpet. cur. of Rumburgh. The church is ancient. Sir R. Adair is lord of the manor.

ELMHAM, SOUTH, ST. NICHOLAS, a par. as above, 5 miles N.W. of Halesworth. The living is a rect. annexed to that of All Saints. There is no church, and only a few scattered houses.

ELMHAM, SOUTH, ST. PETER, a par. 1 mile to the N.E. of the above, and 4 miles S. of Bungay. The living is a rect. annexed to that of St. Margaret. The church is an ancient structure with square embattled tower. There are charitities for the poor producing nearly £10 per annum. Sir R. Adair is lord of the manor. St. Peter's Hall, the old seat of the Tasburghs, is now a farmhouse.

ELMHURST, a tnshp. united with Curborough in the par. of St. Chad, N. div. of the hund. of Offlow, co. Stafford, 2 miles N. of Lichfield. Elmhurst Hall is the principal residence.

ELMINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Oundle, co. Northampton, 2 miles N.E. of the town of Oundle. The Peterborough railway passes in the neighbourhood.

ELMIRE WITH CRAKEHILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Topcliffe, wap. of Birdforth, North Riding co. York, 4 miles S. of Thirsk, its post town.

ELMLEY. *See* EMLEY, co. York.

ELMLEY CASTLE, a par. in the middle div. of the hund. of Oswaldslow, co. Worcester, 4 miles S.E. of Pershore, its post town, and 4 S.W. of the Evesham station on the West Midland line. This was formerly a market town, but is now only a small village. Kersoe is a hamlet in this parish. A castle was built here in early times, and held by the Beauchamp and other families. Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, founded a college or chantry here for eight priests, in honour of the Virgin Mary. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £112, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains some handsome monuments to the Savage family, and one to the Earl of Coventry. The charities produce about £5 per annum. Elmley Park is the principal residence. Bishop Bonner is said to have been born here. The Earl of Beauchamp takes the title of viscount from this place. On Bredon Hill are the ruins of a castle surrounded by a moat.

ELMLEY, ISLE OF, a par. in the isle of Sheppey, lathe of Scray, co. Kent, 3 miles S.E. of Queenborough. It is situated on, and nearly surrounded by, the Swale, across which there is a ferry to Milton. In the village is a coastguard station. The land is principally rich sheep pasture. It was once an island, but is now connected by a narrow neck of land with the isle of Sheppy. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £340, in the patron. of All Souls' College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. James, and was for long in ruins, but has recently been repaired.

ELMLEY LOVETT, a par. in the lower div. of the hund. of Halfshire, co. Worcester, 4 miles N.W. of Droitwich, and 5 S.E. of Bromsgrove. The Hartlebury station on the West Midland line is about 1½ mile to the N.W. of the village. It contains the hmlts. of Bellington and Snead's Green. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £527, in the patron. of Christ's College, Cambridge. The church has been rebuilt with the exception of the spire, which is ancient, and contains six bells. It is dedicated to St. Lawrence. The parochial charities produce about £130 per annum, £81 of which is for education, and a portion for keeping the church in repair. The Rev. William Orme Foster is lord of the manor. The Lygon family take from this place the title of viscount.

ELM, LITTLE, a hmlt. in the par. of Elm, hund. of Frome, co. Somerset.

ELMORE, a par. in the middle div. of the hund. of Dudstone, co. Gloucester, 5 miles S.W. of Gloucester, its post town, and about 4 miles distant from the railway station on the Great Western line. It is situated on the eastern bank of the river Severn. The greater portion of the land is meadow and pasture. A rock here obstructs the course of the Severn, and renders it unnavigable at low water. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £73. The church is an ancient stone structure with an embattled tower at the W. end. It is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and contains monuments of the Guise family. There are charities producing about £17 per annum, and a free school for both sexes. Elmore Court, the ancient seat of the Guise family, is a handsome Elizabethan mansion, situated on an eminence. Sir J. W. Guise is lord of the manor.

ELMORE GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Motcombe, co. Dorset, half a mile N. of Shaftesbury. The supply of water for that town is drawn from several wells in this neighbourhood.

ELMSALL, NORTH, a tnshp. in the par. of South Kirkby, upper div. of the wap. of Osgoldcross, West Riding co. York, 2 miles N. of South Kirkby, and 6½ S.E. of Pontefract. It is situated on the London and Doncaster road, and includes the hmlts. of Mensthorpe and Wrangbrook. Colonel Cholmley is lord of the manor. Elmsall Lodge is the principal residence.

ELMSALL, SOUTH, a tnshp. as above, 7 miles S.E. of Pontefract. It is situated near the little river Skelbrook. There are both steam and wind mills for grinding corn, also malt-kilns. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There is a school for both sexes. Colonel Cholmley is lord of the manor.

ELMSETT, a par. in the hund. of Cosford, co. Suffolk, 4 miles N.E. of Hadleigh, its post town and railway station on the Great Eastern line, and 8 N.W. of Ipswich. It is situated on a tributary of the river Orwell. There is a dropping well in this parish, the water of which is said to possess a healing virtue for certain complaints. This was the birthplace of the Rev. John Boyse, one of the translators of the Bible. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £580, in the patron. of Clare Hall, Cambridge. The church is an ancient structure of flint. It is dedicated to St. Peter, and contains some old monuments. The register commences in 1684. There are charities producing about £3 per annum. The Baptists have a chapel. A fair is held on Whit-Monday.

ELMSHURST. *See* ELMHURST, co. Stafford.

ELMSTEAD, a par. in the hund. of Tendring, co. Essex, 4 miles E. of Colchester, its post town and railway station on the Great Eastern line. It is situated in the vicinity of the old Roman road, Stone Street, and includes the hmlt. of Elmstead Market, where a market was formerly held. It is supposed to derive its name from the number and luxuriant growth of the elm-trees on the banks of the river Colne. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £310, in the patron. of Jesus College, Cambridge. The church is a small stone structure, dedicated to SS. Anne and Lawrence. There is an endowed National school for both sexes. Elmstead Hall is the principal residence. A fair is held on the 15th May, chiefly for toys.

ELMSTED, a par. in the lathe of Shepway, hund. of Stouting, co. Kent, 7 miles N.E. of Ashford, its post town, and 5 E. of Wye, the nearest railway station on the Canterbury branch of the South-Eastern line. Hops are much cultivated, and there is a considerable tract of common. The parish is well wooded. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £80, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. James, and contains several monumental tablets. There is a free school, supported by Sir Courtney Honeywood, Bart., whose seat is Evington, in this parish.

ELMSTHORPE, a par. in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 3 miles N.E. of Hinckley, its post town. There is no village, only a few scattered houses. A portion of the army of Richard III. encamped here on the night preceding the battle of Bosworth Field. The living is a sinecure rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, with the perpet. cur. of Earl Shilton annexed, in the patron. of trustees. The church has long gone to decay, there now being only the tower and some bare walls, within which some sturdy elm-trees flourish. It was dedicated to St. Mary. Lady Noel Byron is lady of the manor. The land is chiefly marsh, abounding with plants peculiar to that kind of soil.

ELMSTONE, a par. in the hund. of Preston, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 5 miles N.W. of Sandwich, 6 E. of Canterbury, and 2 N. of Wingham, its post town. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The soil is generally fertile, and hops are cultivated. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £240. The church is a small structure, with square tower built of flint. It stands on an eminence, and has been recently repaired. The register commences in 1552.

ELMSTONE-HARDWICKE, a par. partly in the hund. of Westminster, and partly in the lower div. of the hund. of Deerhurst, co. Gloucester, 5 miles S. of

Tewkesbury. Cheltenham is its post town and railway station, from which it is distant about 4 miles to the N.W. The par., which is situated on the high road to Worcester, contains the hmlts. of Uckington and Hardwicke. The tithes have been commuted in two separate portions for each of these hamlets. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Gloucester and Bristol, val. £233, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. It has a battlemented tower, and the exterior of the edifice is adorned with some curious figures in bas-relief. There are some small charities. The Dean and Chapter of Westminster are the lords of the manor. Springs similar to those at Cheltenham are met with in this parish.

ELMSTREE, a tythg. in the par. of Tetbury, co. Gloucester, 2 miles S.W. of Tetbury.

ELMSWELL, a par. in the hund. of Blackburn, co. Suffolk, 5 miles N.W. of Stowmarket, and 1 mile N. of Woolpit, its post town It is a station on the Great Eastern line. The abbots of Bury St. Edmund's at one time had a seat here, which was given by James I. to Sir Robert Gardiner, and is now a farmhouse. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £404. The church is an ancient stone edifice, dedicated to St. John. Its walls are strengthened by buttresses, and the tower is lofty. It contains a curious antique font and carved screen, also a marble monument to Sir Robert Gardiner, and several tablets. The charities are Gardiner's almshouses for six poor women, with an endowment producing about £40 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a parochial school for both sexes, also one belonging to the Wesleyans. A fair is held on the 1st November.

ELMTON, a par. in the hund. of Scarsdale, co. Derby, 7 miles S.W. of Worksop, and 9 N.E. of Chesterfield, its post town and railway station. It includes the hmlt. of Cresswell, from which it is separated by a wide common on the N.E. Limestone is plentiful in the neighbourhood. The soil is a thin marl. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £120. The church is a small plain edifice, dedicated to St. Peter. There are a few small charities for the poor. W. H. De Rodes, Esq., is lord of the manor. Jedediah Buxton, the calculating boy, was born here.

ELPHIN, a par., post and market town, in the bar. and co. Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 5 miles N.W. of Strokestown, and 94 from Dublin. The surface is chiefly pasture. It has an excellent soil, with some limestone and bog. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Elphin, val. with Ogulla, £354, in the patron. of the crown. The cathedral serves as the parish church; it is a plain edifice, dedicated to St. Mary. The interior contains several monuments to the bishops of the diocese. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Shankill and Kilmacumsey. There are twelve schools in the parish. Oliver Goldsmith was born in the neighbourhood, and educated at the diocesan school. The so-called city stands on a considerable eminence, and when viewed at a distance creates a much more favourable impression than upon a close inspection; the majority of the habitations are of one story and thatched. It is a head police station and petty sessions town. Here are a loan-fund, market-house (lately erected), and dispensary within the Carrick-on-Shannon Poor-law Union. The bishop's palace is situated on the road to Boyle, and is a neat old building. The Deanery stands to the W. of the town. The bishopric of Elphin is supposed to have been founded by St. Patrick, who built a monastery here, but no traces remain of the supposed house; it is said to have been converted into a Franciscan abbey in 1450. The diocese in 1833 was annexed to Kilmore and Ardagh. It extends over a large part of Roscommon, Sligo, Galway, and a small part of Mayo. It contains—parishes 76; churches, 33; meeting-houses, 8; Roman Catholic chapels, 80; and 386 day schools. The Roman Catholic diocese contains 43 parishes; the bishop's seat is at Athlone. There are several handsome residences in the neighbourhood. Here are two raths, with caves and ancient burial-grounds, and remains of a cromlech. Wednesday is market day. Fairs are held on the 3rd May, 27th June, 26th September, and 10th December.

ELPHINSTONE, a vil. in the par. of Tranent, co. Haddington, Scotland, 2 miles S. of Tranent. It is situated on the road from Dalkeith to Haddington. The estate belonged to the Johnstones in the 15th century. There is a square tower here of the 14th century; the mansion to which it is attached was built some two centuries later. Most of the inhabitants are employed in the colliery.

ELRICK, a vil. in the par. of Deer, co. Aberdeen, Scotland, 2 miles from Deer.

ELSDON, a par. in the S. div. of Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, 9 miles S.W. of Rothbury, and 20 N.W. of Morpeth. Newcastle is its post town. It is situated near the river Reed, on the high road between Jedburgh and Morpeth, and contains the tnshps. and wards of Elsdon, Byrness, Monkridge, Otterburn, Rochester, Troughend, Woodside, Ramshope, and several hmlts. Coal, iron, and limestone are abundant, and afford employment to the inhabitants. This is a polling-place for the northern division of the county. The surface chiefly consists of dreary moors; the eastern part resting upon beds of limestone, and the western upon porphyry and basalt, with some mountain limestone. In the reign of Elizabeth the men of Redesdale lived a nomadic life, pasturing their cattle on the moorlands, and plundering or levying black mail upon their neighbours on both sides of the border, which occasioned frequent dissensions between the English and Scotch authorities. Oats and barley ripen well in some seasons, but wheat seldom comes to perfection. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £803. The parish church is a stone structure, dedicated to St. Cuthbert. There is also a district church, the living of which is a perpet. cur. Byrness, Otterburn, and Horsley are chapels-of-ease. The charities produce about £2 per annum. There are five schools. In the neighbourhood some Roman relics have been found, also a quantity of human remains. The ancient castle, erected by Sir Robert Taylboys in the 14th century stands near the church, and has the arms of the Umfraville family in the S. porch. The lower story is spanned by a single arch. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor.

ELSDON WARD, a tnshp. in the par. of Elsdon, S. div. of Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland.

ELSECAR, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Brampton-Bierlow, par. of Wath-upon-Dearne, West Riding co. York, 5 miles S.E. of Barnesley. The neighbourhood abounds in ironstone and coal, which are extensively worked; there are also quarries of excellent building-stone. A branch of the Dearne and Dove canal extends to the village, which is considerable, and contains extensive works for the smelting of pig-iron, and foundries for castings of all kinds. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York. There is a village school. Some beautiful fossils are found. Earl Fitzwilliam is the chief proprietor of the land.

ELSENHAM, a par. in the hund. of Uttlesford, co. Essex, 4 N.E. of Bishop's Stortford, its post town, and 7 N.E. of Dunmow. It is situated on a tributary of the river Stort, and is a station on the Great Eastern railway. The place is very ancient. The land is chiefly arable. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £92, in the patron. of trustees. The church is a small edifice, with square tower, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin. The parochial charities produce about £9 per annum. There is a National school. Mrs. Rush is lady of the manor.

ELSEY, a hmlt. in the par. of Mumby, Marsh div. of the hund. of Calceworth, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 3 miles S.E. of Alford.

ELSFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Bullingdon, co. Oxford, 3 miles N.E. of Oxford, its post town. The river Cherwell runs in the vicinity, and a branch of the London and North-Western railway passes through to Oxford. This was anciently a place of considerable importance, but is now a small hamlet. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £215. The church, built in 1273, is dedicated

to St. Thomas-à-Becket, and formerly contained three private chapels. This living was held for some time by Wise, the Saxon scholar, and first librarian of the Radcliffe Library, at Oxford. Archbishop Parker was also vicar of the parish. The charitable endowments produce about £10 per annum. In the chancel is preserved a large stone, with an inscription round the edge in Saxon characters, to the memory of Johannes de Chiltenham.

ELSHAM, a par. in the N. div. of the hund. of Yarborough, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 2 miles N. of the Barnetby station on the Manchester and Lincolnshire railway, and 4 N.W. of Brigg, its post town. It is situated on the Wolds. A hospital for Austin Canons was founded here in the 12th century by Beatrix de Amundeville, and dedicated to SS. Mary and Edmund. Its revenue at the Dissolution amounted to £83 17*s.* 10*d.* The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £46, The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a neat structure, with handsome western porch. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. Elsham Hall is the principal residence. T. G. Corbett, Esq., is lord of the manor.

ELSING, a par. in the hund. of Eynsford, co. Norfolk, 4 miles N. of East Dereham, its post town and nearest railway station. It is situated near the river Wensum, along the southern bank of which the village is situated in irregular detached portions. An Enclosure Act was obtained in 1841. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £299. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure, and contains a brass of Sir Hugh de Hastings, and other monumental figures. In the E. window are full-length portraits in stained-glass of Sir Hugh de Hastings and his wife, the supposed founders. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel. There are several small charities and almshouses. Francis Browne, Esq., is lord of the manor.

ELSLACK, a hmlt. in the par. of Broughton-in-Aredale, E. div. of the wap. of Staincliff, West Riding co. York, 4 miles S.W. of Skipton, its post town. It is situated on the river Aire, and contains the parish church. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £190, in the patron. of Christ Church College, Oxford. The church is an ancient stone edifice. The register commences in 1674.

ELSON, a tnshp. and ecclesiastical district in the par. of Alverstoke, co. Hants, 1½ mile N.W. of Gosport, its post town and nearest railway station. It contains the hmlt. of Hardway. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £90, in the patron. of the Vicar of Alverstoke. The church is dedicated to St. Thomas. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school for boys and girls.

ELSON, a tnshp. united with Greenhill, in the par. of Ellesmere, co. Salop, 2 miles N.W. of Ellesmere.

ELSTEAD, a par. in the hund. of Farnham, co. Surrey, 4 miles W. of Godalming, its post town, and 5 S.E. of Farnham. The river Wey passes in the vicinity. Worsted is manufactured here. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £78. The Independents have a chapel, and there are National and British schools for boys and girls.

ELSTED, a par. in the hund. of Dumpford, rape of Chichester, co. Sussex, 4 miles S.W. of Midhurst, and 6 S.E. of Petersfield, its post town. It is situated at the foot of an eminence, known as Beacon Hill. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. with the rect. of Treyford and cur. of Didling annexed, £331. The church is a very old edifice, and is not at present in use. The register commences in 1571. There is a National school. Lord Leconfield is lord of the manor.

ELSTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Edenham, wap. of Beltisloe, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 4 miles E. of Corby. It is situated on the river Glen. This is a meet for the Cottesmore hounds.

ELST LOCH, in the par. of Criech, co. Sutherland, Scotland. It lies near Bonar Bridge, and is about 2 miles long, with excellent trout fishing. The Elst Water connects it with Dornock Firth.

ELSTOB, a tnshp. in the par. of Great Stainton, N.E. div. of the Stockton ward, co. palatine of Durham, 7 miles N.E. of Darlington. This is supposed to be the place where Ella, the Danish chief, first pitched his tent. The trustees of Lord Eldon are the lords of the manor.

ELSTON, a chplry. in the par. of East Stoke, N. div. of the wap. of Thurgarton, co. Nottingham, 5½ miles S.W. of Newark. The village, which is considerable, adjoins the village of Elston. The living is a cur. annexed to East Stoke, in the dioc. of Lincoln, in the patron. of the bishop. The chapel here is a small ancient structure, with a Saxon doorway. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Sir Robert Howe Bromley, Bart., is lord of the manor.

ELSTON, a tythg. in the par. of St. George Orcheston, hund. of Heytesbury, co. Wilts, 6 miles N.W. of Amesbury.

ELSTON, a par. in the S. div. of the wap. of Newark, co. Nottingham, 5 miles S.W. of Newark, its post town, and 5 S.E. of Southwell. The Fiskerton station on the Midland Counties line is 3 miles to the N.W. The river Trent passes within 2 miles of the village, and on its bank is a wharf for landing coal and other goods for supply of the neighbourhood. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £375. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a small edifice, the greater part of which was rebuilt by the late W. B. Darwin, Esq. It contains monuments of the Darwin family, to whom the manor belongs. The parochial charities produce about £55 per annum, £24 of which is for the school and almshouses for four widows, founded by Mrs. Ann Darwin. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and there is a free school.

ELSTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Preston, hund. of Amounderness, co. palatine of Lancaster, 4 miles N.E. of Preston. It is situated on the river Ribble.

ELSTOW, a par. in the hund. of Redbornestoke, co. Bedford, 1 mile S. of Bedford, its post town and railway station. It is situated on a tributary of the river Ouse, and the Luton road passes through the village. An abbey or nunnery was founded here by Judith, niece of William I., of which there are still some traces. At the Dissolution its revenue amounted to £325 2*s.* 1*d.* The soil is a mixture of clay and gravel. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £75. The church, originally the conventual church of the abbey, is an ancient structure in the Norman style of architecture, with lofty tower and steeple. It is dedicated to St. Helen, and contains several ancient monuments, tablets, and brasses. The parochial charities produce nearly £50 per annum. The Independents have a chapel. This was the birthplace of John Bunyan, author of "The Pilgrim's Progress." His cottage and forge is still shown. Elstow House is the principal residence. W. H. Whitbread, Esq., is lord of the manor.

ELSTREE, or IDLESTREE, a par. in the hund. of Cashio, lib. of St. Alban's, co. Hertford, 4 miles W. of Barnet, and 3 N.W. of Edgware. Stanmore is its post town, and the Harrow station of the London and North-Western railway is about 5½ miles S.W. of the village. It is situated on the St. Alban's road and old Watling Street, bordering on Middlesex, a part of the village being in that county. The manor was part of the demesne of St. Alban's Abbey. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. £304, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is a fine structure, with tower and spire, dedicated to St. Nicholas. It was erected in the reign of Elizabeth, and has been enlarged. The charities produce nearly £30 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. In the neighbourhood are several good residences, and about a mile S. of the village are the foundations of the ancient city of *Sullonìacum.*

ELSTRONWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Humbleton, middle div. of the wap. of Holderness, East Riding co. York, 1½ mile S. of Humbleton, and 4 miles N.E. of Hedon. The Keyingham Level Drain passes through the township. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of York, annexed to the vic. of Humbleton, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The chapel-of-ease is a plain structure,

built in the reign of Henry VIII., and contains monuments of the Bell family. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel, and there is an endowed free school.

ELSTUB AND EVERLEY, a hund. in the E. div. of the co. Wilts. It includes the pars. of Collingbourne-Ducis, Enford, Everley, Fittleton, Fyfield, Ham, Little Hinton, Netheravon, Patney, Rollston, Stockton, Westwood, Wroughton, and parts of Collingbourne-Kingston, and Overton, comprising an area of 40,590 acres.

ELSWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of St. John, Newcastle, W. div. of Castle ward, co. Northumberland, 1 mile W. of Newcastle. It is situated on the northern bank of the Tyne, and was part of the demesne of Tynemouth Priory. Coals were obtained here as far back as the 13th century, and now, together with the quarries, lead and copperas works, give employment to the people. The village contains many good houses and various manufactories, particularly a tower for casting shot, 175 feet high, erected in 1796. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £258, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The church is dedicated to St. Paul. Elswick Hall is the principal residence. At Quarry-field good building stone is extensively quarried.

ELSWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Michael-on-Wyre, hund. of Amounderness, co. palatine of Lancaster, 4 miles S.E. of Poulton-in-the-Fylde, and 6 N. of Kirkham. Elswick Lodge is the principal residence.

ELSWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Papworth, co. Cambridge, 5 miles N.E. of Caxton, and 10 N.W. of Cambridge. St. Ives is its post town, and the Offord station on the Great Northern line is about 7 miles to the W. of the village. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £480. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a handsome structure, with a lofty tower and pinnacles. The register commences in 1540. The parochial charities produce about £60 per annum, £52 of which is an endowment for Franklin's almshouses. Here is a chapel belonging to the Particular Baptists, and a National school for both sexes, also an Infant school. Philip Gardner, Esq., is lord of the manor.

ELTHAM, a par. in the hund. of Blackheath, Sutton-at-Hone lathe, co. Kent, 2 miles S. of Woolwich, and 8 S.E. of London, of which it is a suburb. It is situated on the road from London to Maidstone, S. of Shooter's Hill, which is included in the par., and the ext. par. hmlt. of Mottingham joins it to the S. of Eltham church. The nearest railway station is Lewisham, on the North Kent line, about 2 miles W. of the town. This was formerly a market town, and is of ancient date. In the Domesday Survey it is called *Alteham;* and a palace was built here about the 12th century, which was the occasional abode of royalty from the time of Henry III. to the reign of Queen Mary. Edward II. had a son born here, and in the reign of Edward III. parliaments were held. Eltham is within the Metropolitan Police district, and jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court. The town is clean, well paved, and lighted with gas. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of London, val. £355. The church is a plain edifice dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and contains monuments of the Shaw family. In the churchyard were interred Bishop Horne; Sir William Baines, Bart.; and Doggett, the comedian, whose bequest of a coat and badge is annually contended for on the 1st August by six young watermen of the river Thames. Christ Church, a modern structure in the early English style, is a district church at Shooter's Hill. The charitable endowments of the parish produce altogether about £560 per annum, the principal of which are Passey's almhouses, with £235, Philpot's, £166, and Leggatt's school bequest of £24. The Independents and Wesleyans have each a chapel, and there is a National school for boys and girls; also an infant school. There are some remains of the ancient palace, consisting for the most part of the great hall, some walls, parts of windows, and underground passages. Eltham Park and Eltham Place are the principal residences.

ELTHORNE, a hund., one of the 6 subdivisions of Middlesex, situated in the western part of the co., is bounded on the N. by the co. of Hertford, E. by the hund. of Gore, S. by the hund. of Isleworth, and W. by the co. of Bucks. It contains the pars. of Cowley, Cranford, Great Greenford, Hanwell, Harefield, Harlington, Harmondsworth, Hayes, Hillingdon, Ickenham, Northolt, Norwood Precinct, Perrivale, and Ruislip, together comprising about 36,000 acres.

ELTISLEY, a par. in the hund. of Longstow, co. Cambridge, 2 miles N.W. of Caxton, its post town, and 5 E. of St. Neot's, the nearest railway station. Previous to the Norman Conquest there was a nunnery here, with which is connected a traditionary account of a Scottish princess, Pandiania, taking refuge and being buried within its precincts. The village is situated on the road from Cambridge to Oxford. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £51. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship. Near the church on the S. side was a famous well, still called St. Pandiania's Well, but now filled up with rubbish.

ELTON, a par. in the S.W. div. of Stockton ward, co. palatine of Durham, 3 miles S.W. of Stockton-on-Tees, its post town, and 8 N.E. of Darlington. The road between the two towns passes through the village, which consists of a few farmhouses. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £170. The church is a small stone structure recently erected, with handsome E. window. Elton Hall is the principal residence.

ELTON, a par. in the N. div. of the wap. of Bingham, co. Nottingham, 4 miles S.E. of Bingham, its post town, and 10 N.W. of Grantham. It is situated near the Grantham canal. The road between the above towns passes through the village. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £286. The church is a small ancient structure dedicated to St. Michael. Some years back a great number of small silver coins of the reign of Henry II. were found in the churchyard. There is a meet for the Belvoir hounds. W. F. Norton, Esq., is lord of the manor.

ELTON, a par. in the hund. of Norman Cross, co. Huntingdon, 5 miles N.E. of Oundle, its post town, and 8 S.W. of Peterborough. It is situated on the N.W. border of the co., on the river Nen, and 1 mile W. of the Elton station on the London and North-Western railway. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1807. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £478, in the patron. of University College, Oxford. The church is a handsome structure, with stained-glass windows. It is dedicated to All Saints. There is a chapel belonging to the Wesleyans. The charities consist of Cooper's almshouses, with an income of £160 per annum, and a school for boys with an endowment of about £40 per annum. There are also schools for girls and infants. Earl Carysfort, whose seat is Elton Hall, is lord of the manor.

ELTON, a small place in the co. of Berks, 5 miles N.E. of Hungerford. The river Kennet passes through it.

ELTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Bury, hund. of Salford, co. palatine of Lancaster, 1 mile from Bury, of which it may be considered a suburb. It is situated close to the Yorkshire and Lancashire railway, and the two places, Starling and Summerseat, are included in the township. Here are chemical works, and cotton is largely manufactured. Bleaching and dyeing are also carried on. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £230, in the patron. of the rector. The church is a fine stone edifice of Norman architecture, dedicated to All Saints. There is a National school for both sexes, and a large Sunday-school.

ELTON, a chphy. in the par. of Youlgreave, hund. of Wirksworth, co. Derby, 1 mile N.W. of Winster, its post town, and 6 miles S. of Bakewell. It is situated at the base of Mouldridge Hill. Lead and small quantities of iron-ore are found here. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £98, in the patron. of the inhabitants. The church is a modern structure erected on the site of the old one, and is dedicated to All Saints. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and also schools. William Pole Thornhill, Esq.,

is lord of the manor. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1809.

ELTON, a par. in the hund. of Wigmore, co. Hereford, 3 miles N.E. of Wigmore, its post town, and 5 S.W. of Ludlow. It is situated on the turnpike road between the two towns. The land is nearly equally divided between arable and pasture. There is some fine oak timber. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £145. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone structure with tower. It contains some old carvings and tablets, and a register chest of rather ancient date. There are small charities of about £2 per annum. Mrs. Salwey is lady of the manor.

ELTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Warmingham, hund. of Northwich, co. palatine of Chester, 2 miles S.W. of Sandbach, a station on the North-Western railway. It is situated on the river Wenlock, and the Trent and Mersey canal passes through the township. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel. Lord Crewe is lord of the manor, and owner of the soil.

ELTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Thornton-le-Moors, second div. of the hund. of Eddisbury, co. palatine of Chester, 4 miles S.W. of Frodsham, and 6 N.E. of Chester. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. The Marquis of Westminster is lord of the manor. Elton Hall is the principal residence.

ELTON WATER, a lake under Great Langdale Pike, co. Westmoreland, 3 miles W. of Ambleside. It is about three quarters of a mile in length, and the river Brathay flows through it. The banks are low, but well wooded.

ELTRINGHAM, a tnshp. in the par. of Ovingham, E. div. of Tindale ward, co. Northumberland, 1 mile N.W. of Prudhoe, and 12 miles W. of Newcastle. Gateshead is its post town. It is situated on the S. bank of the Tyne, across which there is a ferry. The ext. par. place of Masters Close joins this tnshp., and the Newcastle and Carlisle railway intersects it. Coal is abundant, and fire-bricks are manufactured.

ELVASTON, a par. in the hund. of Morleston, co. Derby, 5 miles S.E. of Derby, its post town, and 2 S. of the Draycott station on the Derby and Nottingham branch of the Midland Counties railway. It is situated between the rivers Derwent and Trent, and is intersected by the road from Derby to London. It includes the hmlts. of Ambaston and Thurlston. Alabaster is found here. The soil is a rich loam, resting upon a substratum of gravel. The land is chiefly pasture. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £350. The church is an ancient structure with a lofty tower, surmounted by pinnacles. It is dedicated to St. Bartholomew, and contains monuments to the Stanhope and Harrington families. The parochial charities produce about £150 per annum, £100 of which is solely for the poor. Elvaston Castle is the seat of the Earl of Harrington, who is lord of the manor.

ELVEDEN, or ELDEN, a par. in the hund. of Lackford, co. Suffolk, 4 miles S.W. of Thetford, its post town, and 5 S. of Brandon. It is a station on the Great Eastern railway. The land is chiefly arable, with a portion of woodland. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £360. The church is an ancient structure, having a thatched roof and square tower of flint, surmounted by four full-sized statues. The parochial charities produce about £9 per annum. Elden Hall is the principal residence. Admiral Keppel took from this place the title of viscount. William Newton, Esq., is lord of the manor.

ELVESTON. *See* ELSTON, co. Nottingham.

ELVET, a hund. in the W. div. of the co. Carmarthen, contains the pars. of Abergwilly, Abernant, Convil-in-Elvet, Kenarth, Llangeler, Llanllawddog, Llanpumpsaint, Merthyr, Newchurch, Panboyr, Irelach-ar-Bettws, parts of Kilrhedin and Llanegwad.

ELVETHAM, a par. in the hund. of Odiham, co. Hants, 3 miles N.W. of Winchfield, its post town, and 4 N.E. of Odiham. The Fleetpond station of the London and South-Western railway is about 2 miles S.E. of the village. The springs in this neighbourhood are highly chalybeate. A range of gently rising hills crosses the parish from N. to S. On the flat summit of one of these is the village of Hartford Bridge. The soil in the higher ground is gravelly, and in the valley a rich loam, alternating with sand and peat. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £235. The church is an ancient structure. The parochial charities produce about £60 per annum, £27 of which is the school endowment. Elvetham Hall is the seat of Lord Calthorpe, who is lord of the manor. It formerly belonged to the Marquis of Hertford, who, in 1591, entertained Queen Elizabeth here for four days. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge.

ELVET, OLD AND NEW, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Oswald, in the city and co. palatine of Durham, consists of two long streets, forming the eastern div. of the city. It is situated on the banks of the river Wear, across which is Elvet Bridge, and has within its limits St. Oswald's church, the court-house, county gaol, and the racecourse on Elvet Moor.

ELVINGSTON, a vil. in the par. of Gladsmuir, co. Haddington, Scotland, 4 miles N.E. of Tranent.

ELVINGTON, a par. in the wap. of Ouse, East Riding co. York, 7 miles S.E. of York. The village is pleasantly situated on an acclivity rising from the western bank of the Derwent, across which there is a stone bridge. Salmon fishing is carried on here to a considerable extent. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1769. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £280, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, a neat brick structure, rebuilt in the early part of the present century, is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a day school for both sexes. S. Wormald, Esq., is lord of the manor. The Manor House, Brinkworth Hall, and The Villa are the principal residences.

ELVIS, ST., a par. in the hund. of Dewisland, co. Pembroke, 10 miles N. of Haverfordwest. It is situated in the vicinity of St. Bride's Bay. There are some indications of silver, but not in sufficient quantity to be remuneratively worked. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of St. David's, val. £72, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church is dedicated to St. Teilant.

ELWAND, or ALLAN WATER, a branch of the Tweed, in co. Roxburgh, Scotland, between Melrose and Abbotsford.

ELWELL, a hmlt. in the par. of Upway, co. Dorset, 4 miles S.W. of Dorchester.

ELWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Belford, N. div. of Bamborough ward, co. Northumberland, 2 miles N.E. of Belford. It is situated on the coast. Small shellfish are abundant here.

ELWICK, a tnshp. in the par. of Hart, N.E. div. of Stockton ward, co. palatine of Durham, 2 miles W. of Hart, and 8 N.E. of Stockton-upon-Tees. This was formerly the property of the Neville family. Here is a meet for the Durham hounds.

ELWICK HALL, a par. in the N.E. div. of Stockton ward, co. Durham, 6 miles W. of Hartlepool, and 9 N. of Stockton-upon-Tees. Ferry Hill is its post town. It is situated near the Beacon Hill. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Durham, val. £542, in the patron. of the Bishop of Manchester. The church is an ancient edifice, dedicated to St. Peter. It stands on an acclivity, and is approached on one side by a flight of steps rising from the dell which separates this place from the village of Elwick. There is a parochial school. Elwick Hall is the principal residence.

ELWORTH, a hmlt. in the par. of Abbotsbury, co. Dorset, 6 miles N.W. of Weymouth.

ELWORTH, a vil. in the par. of Sandbach, co. palatine of Chester, 1 mile N.W. of Sandbach. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Chester, val. £120, in the patron. of the Vicar of Sandbach. The church is dedicated St. Peter.

ELWORTHY, a par. in the hund. of Williton and

Freemanners, co. Somerset, 5 miles S.E. of Watchet, and 12 W. of Taunton, its post town. The Trowbridge station of the West Somerset railway is 3 miles to the N. of the village. On Willett Hill, in this parish, is a lofty tower, from the summit of which is obtained an extensive prospect over the Bristol Channel and the surrounding country. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £300. The church is a small edifice, dedicated to St. Martin. There is a National school for both sexes. John Blommart, Esq., is lord of the manor. Willett House is the principal residence. On Brendon Hill, about a mile from the village, are the Elworthy Burroughs, a British encampment, and several tumuli.

ELWY, a river rising in co. Denbigh, near Gwytherin, and joining the Clwyd at St. Asaph.

ELY, a hund. in the Isle of Ely, co. Cambridge; contains the city of Ely, and the pars. of Downham and Littleport. Besides the above, the Isle of Ely comprises the hunds. of North and South Witchford, March, Thorney, Whittlesea, and Wisbeach, including the whole of the land which, in ancient times, rose above the water of the surrounding marshes. It is under the immediate jurisdiction of the Bishop of Ely, who appoints the magistrates. The land is extremely productive, consisting principally of rich black earth and loam, with patches of turf-moor, and is intersected by numerous dykes, or cuts, to carry off the waters of the Fens.

ELY, a city, market and assize town, in the hund. of the same name, in the Isle of Ely, co. Cambridge, 16 miles from Cambridge by road, or 15 by rail, and 67 from London by road, or 72½ by rail. This city is situated on a considerable eminence in the middle of the county, near the river Ouse, and forms the capital of the division of Cambridge called the Isle of Ely. Its boundaries include 17,480 acres, and, according to the census of 1861, contained 1,559 houses, with a population of 7,428 inhabitants, against 6,176 in 1851, showing an increase of 1,252 in the decennial period. There are railways to Cambridge, London, Lynn, Huntingdon, and Peterborough, and water communication with Cambridge, London, Lynn, and Wisbeach, by means of the river Ouse and canals. Its name, Ely, is derived from the Saxon *eleg* or *elge*, signifying an "eel," referring to the number of eels found in the neighbourhood. The city originated from a church founded by Ethelbert at Cratendon Field, afterwards removed to the hill on which now stands the city of Ely, and where St. Etheldreda, daughter of Anna, King of the East Angles, founded an abbey on her retiring from the court of Egfrid, King of Northumbria, to whom she was married after the death of her first husband, Tondberct, an East Anglian nobleman, from whom she had received as her dower the Isle of Ely. Having taken the veil at Coldingham, she retired hither in 673, became the first abbess, died in 679, and was canonised as a saint. The monastery was destroyed during the Danish invasion of 870, and Ely did not regain importance till 970, when the monastery was refounded by Athelwold, Bishop of Winchester, who purchased the Isle from King Eadgar. He filled his monastery with Benedictines, and appointed Brithnoth, Prior of Winchester, abbot. The charter of King Edgar was confirmed by Canute and Edward the Confessor, and afterwards also by the Pope. The Isle was gallantly defended by Hereward, the Saxon champion, against the repeated attacks of William the Conqueror, but was at length forced to surrender, and most of the property of the monastery was seized: during the government, however, of the Abbot Theodwin it was again restored. Ely was created a bishopric by Henry I. in 1107, who appointed Hervey, Bishop of Bangor, to the new bishopric, at which time the manors belonging to the monastery were divided between the bishopric and the monks, and a prior called the lord prior was appointed to the government of the monastery, which continued to be governed by priors until its dissolution in 1539.—The Isle of Ely held the privileges of a county palatine until the reign of Henry VIII., who, after the surrender of the monastery, granted a charter to convert the conventual church into a cathedral, by the title of the Cathedral Church of the Undivided Trinity. This cathedral, which is an object of great admiration on account of its antiquity and beauty, is one of the most remarkable edifices in England. The more ancient part was erected in the reigns of William Rufus and Henry I., but additions were continually made to the noble structure until the year 1534, so that it presents an almost unbroken series of the various styles of architecture which prevailed in England from the Conquest to the Reformation, yet so judiciously blended, and generally so perfect in their kind, as to produce no disagreeable effect by their admixture. The nave is Norman, and is considered one of the finest specimens of that style in England. The principal feature of the cathedral is the octagon in the centre, built by Alan de Walsingham, after the fall of the original central tower. This unique structure was finished in 1342. The lantern surmounting it is now (1864) being restored as a memorial to the late Dean Peacock. Amongst numerous other improvements, a new arrangement of the choir, the introduction of new and richly ornamented substalls, and the restoration and repolishing of the beautiful piers of Purbeck marble, have been completed. The architect, Mr. G. Basevi, unfortunately lost his life during his superintendence of the work. Progress is now (1864) making in the great work of redecorating the ceiling of the nave, begun by the late Mr. Styleman L'Estrange. The cathedral contains the tombs and effigies of Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, beheaded in 1471, and of bishops Alcock and Goodrich, together with a part of Haddenham cross of the 7th century. A fine old gateway of the time of Richard II. forms the principal entrance to the precincts. At the Bishop's palace is preserved a copy of the Tabula Eliensis, representing the Normans and monks on friendly terms after the siege. The bishops of Ely formerly held *Jura Regalia*, granted them by Henry I., and in consequence appointed their own chief justice and other officers, but this right was abolished by an Act of the 6th and 7th of William IV., cap. 87, and it is now vested in the king, whose prerogative it is to appoint a *Custos Rotulorum* for the Isle of Ely.—The city, which is old and irregularly built, chiefly of stone, contains about 1,400 houses, two churches, and five chapels. It consists principally of one long street, is lighted with gas, and partially paved. In the centre of the town is the market-place, containing the corn-exchange and a cattle-market, both belonging to the Corn-Exchange, Fairs, and Cattle Market Company. There are docks at Ely, and vessels now come up to the town. The townhall is a spacious building, containing court-rooms, a chapel, and an infirmary, with a house of correction attached. The mechanics' institute, established in 1842, possesses a library containing 2,000 volumes. There are a savings-bank and two private banks. Part of the townspeople are employed in the manufacture of earthenware and tobacco-pipes, and in mills for the working of hemp, flax, and colza-seed oil. Lime burning is also carried on, and there are several breweries.—Quarter sessions are held in the town by the justices of the peace of the Isle, and the assizes by the justices of the Norfolk circuit. This town is also the seat of the Fen office for the corporation of the Bedford Level, which superintends the drainage of a vast district of marsh land.—The diocese of Ely is in the province of Canterbury, and includes Cambridgeshire, Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire, with a part of Suffolk, and is divided into four archdeaconries, namely, Ely, Huntingdon, Bedford, and Sudbury. The chapter is composed of a dean, and 6 canons, 4 archdeacons, a chancellor, and 4 minor canons. Nearly 50 livings are in the patronage of the bishop, who is visitor of four colleges at Cambridge, and appoints the master and one fellow of Jesus' College, and holds the right of selecting, out of two nominated by the society, to the head mastership of St. Peter's College. The city, exclusive of the lib. of the college, which is ext. par., comprises the pars. of St. Mary and the Holy Trinity. The livings of both are perpet. curs. in the dioc. of Ely, and in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The latter church was formerly the chapel of Our Lady, and adjoins the cathedral on the S. side. It was built by the sub-prior Alan in the reign of Edward II., and is

considered one of the most perfect buildings of that age. There are Baptist, Wesleyan, Independent, Primitive Methodist, and the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion chapels. There is a grammar school, otherwise called Ely College, founded by Henry VIII. in 1541, under the superintendence of the dean and chapter, who hold the right of appointing the master. The school is free for 24 boys, who, in addition to instruction, receive yearly £3 6*s.* 8*d.* each, but the number of scholars has of late years been considerably increased. There is also a National school for both sexes, and a charity school, founded in 1730 by Mrs. Catherine Needham, who endowed it with lands producing about £400 per annum, for the instruction and clothing of 30 boys, to each of whom £20 is given as an apprentice fee, the proceed of lands granted by Bishop Lancy for that purpose.—The antiquary, Parker; the writer on church law, Sir T. Ridley; Nicholas, Bishop of Ely; Bishop Westfield; and the Bonthams, belonged to this city. Many geological curiosities have been discovered in the neighbourhood.—There are extensive gardens in the vicinity of the town, which supply the London market with fruit, asparagus, and other vegetables, extraordinary crops being obtained through the successful system of drainage. The fens have been protected from inundation by artificial banks constructed along the rivers, and mills and steam-engines are employed to pump the drainage into dykes, thence conveyed into the river, thus gaining many acres, now well cropped. Market day is Thursday, for corn and cattle; and fairs are held on Ascension Day and the eight days following, and on the 29th October for horses, cattle, hops, and Cottenham cheese.

ELY, a hmlt. in the par. of Llandaff, co. Glamorgan. The river Ely passes through it on its course to the Severn.

ELY, a demesne in the co. of Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It is situated on Lower Lough Erne, 4 miles N. of Enniskillin. The demesne includes part of the lough, which is beautifully studded with numerous wooded islets. Ely Lodge is the residence of the Marquis of Ely, a descendant of the Loftus family.

ELY COLLEGE, an ext. par. place in Ely city, Isle of Ely, co. Cambridge. *See* ELY.

ELYHAUGH, a tnshp. in the par. of Fellon, E. div. of Coquetdale ward, co. Northumberland, 2 miles W. of Felton, and 9 N. of Morpeth.

ELY, HOLY TRINITY, a par. in the isle and city of Ely, co. Cambridge. *See* ELY.

ELY RENTS and ELY PLACE, libs. in the par. of St. Andrew's, Holborn, Holborn div. of the hund. of Ossulstone, co. Middlesex. *See* LONDON.

ELY, ST. MARY, a par. in the isle and city of Ely, co. Cambridge. *See* ELY.

ELY WESTMOOR FEN, in the par. of Holy Trinity, Isle of Ely, co. Cambridge.

EMATRIS, a par. in the bar. of Dartree, co. Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 4 miles W. of Ballybay, containing Rockcorry, its post town. On the W. border flows the Cootehill river, and the Cootehill lake lies on the S. The road from Cootehill to Monaghan passes through the parish. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Clogher, val. £299, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built by Richard Dawson in 1729, and is situated at Dawson Grove. There are Roman Catholic chapels at Carrowaugh and Edrigole, also Presbyterian and Wesleyan meeting-houses, four Sunday and eleven day schools, two assisted by the National Board, and three by the London Hibernian Society. Prominent among numerous seats is Dawson Grove, the residence of Lord Cremorne, surrounded by a well-wooded park. A large rath is seen at Freame Mount.

EMBER AND WESTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Thames Ditton, second div. of the hund. of Elmbridge, co. Surrey, 2 miles S. of Kingston. It is situated on the river Mole. The South-Western railway passes in the neighbourhood. Ember Court is the principal residence.

EMBERTON, a par. in the hund. of Newport, co. Bucks, 1 mile S. of Olney, its post town, and 4 N.E. of Newport Pagnel. It is situated near the river Ouse, and is intersected by the road from London to Wellingborough. There are quarries of freestone and good building-stone. Many of the women are employed in making pillow-lace. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £453. The church is an ancient structure, with an embattled tower. It has a handsome E. window, and is dedicated to All Saints. There is a school endowment, and some small charities producing about £30 per annum. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act in 1798. Sir Everard Digby, who was concerned in the Gunpowder Plot, is said to have been buried here.

EMBLETON, a tnshp. in the par. of Sedgefield, N.E. div. of Stockton ward, co. palatine of Durham, 4 miles S.E. of Sedgefield, and 7 N. of Stockton. It includes the hmlts. of Embleton, East and West Murton, and Swainston. There is a chapel-of-ease served by clergymen from Sedgefield.

EMBLETON, a chplry. in the par. of Brigham, ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 3 miles S.E. of Cockermouth, and 4 E. of Brigham. It contains the hmlts. of Beckhouse, High Side, Shatton, Stanger, and Stanley Hall. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £54. The church is a plain modern structure, dedicated to St. Cuthbert. There is a parochial school for both sexes. General Wyndham is lord of the manor.

EMBLETON, a par. in the S. div. of Bambrough ward, co. Northumberland, 6 miles N.E. of Alnwick. Chat Hill is its post town. It is situated within 1 mile of the sea-coast, and includes the tnshps. of Broxfield, Brunton, Craster, Dunston, Embleton, Fallowden, Newton, Rennington, Rock, and Stamford. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Durham, val. £815, in the patron. of Merton College, Oxford. The parish church of Embleton is a stone structure dedicated to the Holy Trinity. There are also the following district churches, which are val. £115 each, and in the patron. of the vicar, viz. Rennington, perpet. cur.,* and Rock, perpet. cur. The parochial charities produce about £14 per annum, exclusive of an endowment of £8 towards the support of the parochial school. There is a library with reading-room. Lord Tankerville is lord of the manor, and owner of the whole of the soil.

EMBLEY, a tythg. in the par. of East Wellow, hund. of Thorngate, Romsey div. of co. Hants, 2 miles W. of Romsey. Embley Park is the principal residence.

EMBO, a vil. in the par. of Dornoch, co. Sutherland, Scotland. Chiefly occupied by fishermen.

EMBOROUGH, or EMBORROW, a par. in the hund. of Chewton, co. Somerset, 5 miles N. of Shepton-Mallet, and 5 N.E. of Wells. The village, which is small, is situated on the road from Wells to Bath, in a well-wooded district, abounding in beautiful scenery. The road winds by the banks of a lake, covering about 10 acres, with a thick wood in the background. Two-thirds of the land is in pasture, the rest arable and wood. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, annexed to the vic.* of Chewton Mendip. The church is a small stone structure, dedicated to St. Mary. John Hippisley, Esq., is lord of the manor. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £140, and the vicarial for £74.

EMBSAY WITH EASTBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Skipton, E. div. of the wap. of Staincliffe, West Riding co. York, 2 miles E. of Skipton, its post town and railway station on the Midland Counties line, and 10 N. of Keighley. It is situated on a tributary of the river Wharfe, and about two-thirds of the land is enclosed. A priory was founded here in the 12th century for Augustine canons by William de Meschines, but was shortly after removed to Bolton. Skibeden is a hmlt. included in the tnshp. of Embsay. Limestone quarries are extensively worked, and many of the inhabitants are employed in the cotton and worsted mills. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £120, in the patron. of Vicar of Skipton. The church is a modern stone edifice,

erected on the site of one built about the same time as the priory, and which for a long time was in ruins; the present is in the early English style of architecture, and is dedicated to the Virgin Mary. There are a few small charities. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Swedenborgians have each a chapel. There is a National school for both sexes, also a school supported by the Swedenborgians. A spring in the township still bears the name of St. Cuthbert's Well, the saint to whom the priory was dedicated.

EMLAGH, or IMLAGH, a par. in the bar. of Lower Kells, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Kells, its post town. It is situated on the rivers Borora and Blackwater, and has a fair soil, with a tract of bog. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with Newtown, £359, in the patron. of the crown and bishop.

EMLAGHFAD, or EMLYFAD, a par. in the bar. of Corran, co. Sligo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It is situated on the road from Boyle to Coolaney, and contains its post town, Ballymote. The surface is pleasantly hilly, and the soil fertile. The Awinmore flows through the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Achonry, val. with four others, £562, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a handsome building in the early English style, erected at Ballymote at the expense of the Earl of Orkney, the Bishop of Killala, E. S. Cooper, Esq., and a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There are Roman Catholic chapels here, and at Kilmorgan, Tumore, and Drumrat. There are Presbyterian and Methodist meeting-houses in the parish, and seven day schools, three assisted by the National Board, and one by the Roman Catholic clergy. Earlsfield and Temple House are the principal residences. An abbey is alleged to have been founded here by St. Columb. There are ruins of a castle, built in 1300 by Richard de Burgh, second Earl of Ulster; also remains of an old church, and of a lodge of the Knights Templars.

EMLEY, or ELMLEY, a par. in the lower div. of the wap. of Agbrigg, West Riding co. York, 7 miles N. of Huddersfield, and 8 S.W. of Wakefield, its post town. It is situated on a tributary of the river Dearne, and includes the hmlts. of Cumberworth-Half and Skelmanthorpe. The village is pleasantly situated on the declivity of a hill, and a considerable number of the inhabitants are employed in weaving and in the collieries. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £422. The church is a stone edifice, with square embattled tower, and is dedicated to St. Michael. The register commences in 1600. The parochial charities produce about £24 per annum, £2 of which are for school purposes. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists and Reformed Wesleyans have each a place of worship. There is an endowed British school. The old family seat of the Ketons has been demolished, and the park divided into farms. The Earl of Scarborough is lord of the manor.

EMLY, a par., post and market town, and nominal city, in the bar. of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 8 miles W. of Tipperary. The soil is generally of excellent quality, and the road from Cashel to Charleville passes through the interior. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Emly, val. £132, in the patron. of the bishop. The cathedral serves as the parish church. It is a handsome building in the later English style, erected in 1827 out of the Cathedral Economy Fund. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and two hedge-schools. The town, though now but a mere village, was the *Imlagh* and one of the three chief cities, of Ptolemy. It has a police station. The see of Emly is said to have been founded by St. Ailbe, who also founded an abbey in the 6th century, and from whom descended the kings of Munster. In 1568 the see was incorporated with Cashel, and in 1833 these two were united to Waterford and Lismore. It contains 46 parishes, 13 churches, 31 Roman Catholic chapels, and 70 day schools. The Roman Catholic diocese is also incorporated with Cashel. Near the church is a rough stone-roofed well, dedicated to St. Ailbe, who died on the 12th September, 527, and on each anniversary of the day numbers of the peasantry throng to pay homage to these relics. An ancient canoe was discovered in this neighbourhood, and other relics have been found in the bogs. Fairs are held on the 21st May and 22nd September.

EMLY, a small hmlt. in the co. Northumberland, 6 miles S. of Hexham. It is situated in the vicinity of the Devil's Water.

EMLYFAD. *See* EMLAGHFAD, co. Sligo.

EMLYGRENNAN, a par. in the bars. of Clanwilliam and Coshlea, cos. Tipperary and Limerick, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 4 miles E. of Kilmallock. The soil is generally good. The living is a suspended rect. in the dioc. of Limerick. The collegiate church, which stood here, was pulled down in 1641.

EMLYN, a hmlt. in the par. of Kenarth, hund. of Elvet, co. Carmarthen. It is situated in the N.W. of the county, near the river Teify, and includes Newcastle-Emlyn and Aberarad. Earl Cawdor takes the title of viscount from this place.

EMMINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Lewknor, co. Oxford, 4 miles S.E. of Thame. Tetsworth is its post town. The surface is level, and the soil is a strong clay. There is no village, only a few farmhouses. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £162. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Nicholas, and has a singular parallelogram-shaped tower, without any visible entrance from the outside. There are a few small charities.

EMMOTLAND, a hmlt. in the par. of Frodingham, East Riding co. York, 5 miles S.E. of Great Driffield. It is situated in the vicinity of the river Hull.

EMNETH, a par. in the Marsh Land div. of the hund. of Freebridge, co. Norfolk, 2 miles S.E. of Wisbeach, its post town, and about 1 mile S.W. of the Emneth station on the Great Eastern railway. The Wisbeach canal passes close to the village. The land is nearly equally distributed between arable and pasture. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £300, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an ancient structure, with a large square tower. It is dedicated to St. Edmund, and contains an altar tomb with the recumbent effigies of Sir Thomas Howard, his wife, and child. There are small charities. The Wesleyans, Reformed Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel. Charles Metcalf, Esq., is lord of the manor.

EMO, a demesne, in the bar. of Ratheonrath, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 2 miles S.S.W. of Ballymore. The mansion is very ancient, having been a seat of the Mac Coans, a branch of the Mac Dermott family. In the neighbourhood are numerous earthworks.

EMO PARK, a postal vil. in the par. of Coolbanagher, bar. of Portnahinch, Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles N.E. of Maryboro'. It stands on the road from Dublin to Limerick, and contains a police station. Emo Park, formerly called Dawson's Grove, is the seat of the Earl of Portarlington. Within the demesne is the parish church.

EMPER, or IMPER, a hmlt. in the par. of Kilmacnevin, bar. of Moygoish, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 10 miles N.W. of Mullingar. Here is a castle formerly belonging to the Daltons, and subsequently to the Tuites of Sonna.

EMPINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of East, co. Rutland, 6 miles E. of Oakham, and 5½ N.W. of Stamford, its post town. It is situated on the river Gwash. The place is ancient, and was formerly a market town, though now only a small village. The manor was possessed anciently by the Normanville and Passeley families, and afterwards passed to the Heathcotes. Petty sessions are held monthly. The land is chiefly arable. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £400, in the patron. of the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is an ancient structure. The interior has Norman and Gothic arches of great beauty, and the windows bear traces of heraldic designs. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship, and there is a National school with a small endowment. There are

some charities for the poor. The tithes have been commuted for a corn-rent under the Enclosure Act of 1794.

EMPSHOT, a par. in the lower half of the hund. of Selborne, co. Hants, 5 miles N. of Petersfield, its post town, and 6 S.E. of Alton. The Liss station on the London and South-Western railway is about 2 miles S.E. of the village. Hops are much cultivated in this parish, which is hilly. Stone of good quality is quarried for building purposes. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £103. The church is a handsome structure, recently restored. It is dedicated to the Holy Rood, and contains a richly carved oak screen. There is a National school for both sexes. The Rev. Thomas Butler is lord of the manor.

EMPTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Kington, hund. of Huntingdon, co. Hereford, 3 miles S.W. of Kington. The river Arrow flows in the vicinity.

EMSCOTE, or EDMONSCOTT, a hmlt. in the par. of Milverton, co. Warwick, 2 miles N.E. of Warwick.

EMSTREY, a tnshp. in the par. of Atcham, co. Salop, 2 miles S.E. of Shrewsbury. It is situated on the river Severn.

EMSWELL WITH KELLEYTHORPE, a tnshp. in the par. of Driffield, Bainton Beacon div. of the wap. of Harthill, East Riding co. York, 2 miles N.W. of Great Driffield.

EMSWORTH, a par. and town in the hund. of Bosmere, co. Hants, 2 miles S.E. of Havant. This was formerly a chplry. of Warblington par., but by a recent Act of Parliament has been made a separate par. It is a post town and railway station on the London, Brighton, and South Coast line. It is situated on the N. shore of Hayling harbour, along the great road from Southampton and Portsmouth to Brighton *viâ* Chichester, and on the Sussex border, opposite to Thorney Island, at the head of Emsworth Channel, which is navigable along Hayling Island to the English Channel for vessels of 200 tons. At the commencement of the present century, it was only a small fishing village, but from its favourable situation has risen to the importance of a prosperous trading town, having many vessels engaged in the conveyance of goods coastwise, and a number of small craft employed in the oyster fishery. Ship-building, sail-cloth manufacture, rope and brick making, and the breweries, afford employment to a large proportion of the inhabitants. Coal is brought here by sea, and the exports are chiefly flour and timber, for which two good quays have been constructed. The town contains many well-built houses, and hot and cold sea-water baths have been erected. Communication with Thorney Island is obtained by a causeway, over which carriages pass at low water, and the environs of the town are studded with pleasant villas. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £180, in the patron. of the Rector of Warblington. The church is a modern structure, built in the form of a cross, with two towers at the W. end, and surmounted with octangular turrets, terminating in low spires, between which is the entrance porch. It is dedicated to St. James, and was erected in 1840, at an expense of £1,200. It has since been enlarged by the erection of N. and S. aisles, and has seat-room for upwards of 800 persons. The Independents and Baptists have each a chapel. Large and handsome National and infant schools have been recently (in 1863) erected at the expense of the present rector. An Act of Parliament has been obtained for reclaiming large portions of the mud-lands in the harbour, the works for which are already commenced. Fairs are held at Easter, the 15th April, and 18th July, for hardware, toys, &c.

EMYVALE, a postal vil. in the par. of Donagh, bar. of Trough, co. Monaghan, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 6 miles N. of Monaghan. It is situated on the road from Dublin to Londonderry, and is a police and petty sessions station. Fairs are held on the 2nd of every month.

ENBORNE, a par. in the hund. of Kintbury Eagle, co. Berks, 2 miles S.W. of Newbury, its post town. The Avon and Kennet canal passes through the parish. The custom of free bench prevails in this manor. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £416. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Michael. There is a National school. The Earl of Craven is lord of the manor.

ENCHMARSH, a tnshp. in the par. of Acton-Scott, co. Salop, 4 miles N.E. of Church-Stretton.

ENCOMBE, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Corfe Castle, co. Dorset, 2 miles S.W. of Corfe Castle. It is situated on the sea-coast, and gives the title of viscount to the Earl of Eldon, who has a seat here.

ENDCLIFFE, a vil. in the par. of Nether Hallam, West Riding co. York, 2 miles W. of Sheffield.

ENDELLION, ST., a par. in the hund. of Trigg, co. Cornwall, 5 miles N. of Wadebridge, its post town, and 9 N.W. of Bodmin. It is situated on the coast, about midway between Tintagel Head and Padstow Point, near the bays of Quin and Port Isaac, the fishing town of the latter being within this parish. Copper, lead, manganese, antimony, and the peculiar rock known as "mandlestone," are found here. A large number of the people are engaged in the fisheries, of which the pilchard is the chief. Slate is extensively quarried and shipped hence to various parts of the United Kingdom. Nearly the whole of the land is arable. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £196, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church, a stone structure, standing on an eminence, is dedicated to St. Endellion, and having a lofty tower, is regarded as a landmark by the mariner. It is collegiate, and contains three prebends, which are sinecures, exclusive of the rectory, viz. Endellion, Bodmin, or Kings, val. £63, Trehaverock, val. £115, and Mornhays. The Wesleyan and Association Methodists and the Bible Christians have each a chapel. According to tradition there was anciently a religious house belonging to the Grey Friars in the vale of St. Tillick. On the estate of Roscarrock in this parish are two barrows.

ENDERBY, a par. in the hund. of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 5 miles S.W. of Leicester, its post town. Countesthorpe railway station is 3 miles to the S.E. of the village, which is pleasantly situated on a hill rising from a widely-extended plain. The Union canal passes through the parish, which is bounded on the S.E. by the river Soar. The chief employment is frame-work knitting. The Blaby union workhouse is situated in this parish. The soil is of a light sandy quality, resting on a substratum of granite and sandstone. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. with the cur. of Whetstone annexed, £300. The church is a structure of the 13th century, with tower surmounted by pinnacles. It is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and contains some old monuments and a handsomely carved arch. The Independents have a chapel, and there is an endowed free school. C. Mitchell, Esq., is lord of the manor.

ENDERBY, BAG, a par. in the hund. of Hill, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 6½ miles N.W. of Spilsby, its post town, and 6 N.E. of Horncastle. It is situated on the Wolds, near the river Steeping. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £210. The church is an ancient edifice, dedicated to St. Margaret, and contains some monumental brasses and tombs, also an antique font. In the churchyard is an ancient cross in excellent preservation; the shaft is 15 feet in height, and the head of the cross has on one side a sculptured figure of the Saviour, and on the other of the Virgin and Child. The Rev. L. B. Burton is lord of the manor.

ENDERBY, MAVIS, a par. in the soke of Bolingbroke, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 2 miles N.W. of Spilsby, its post town, and 7 N.W. of the railway station at Firsby, on the Boston and Great Grimsby branch of the Great Northern line. It is situated under the Wolds. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £400. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Michael, and contains some monumental tablets of the Best family. A house here was formerly a monastic establishment belonging to Revesby Abbey. The register commences in 1561. The parochial charities produce about £6 per annum. Thomas Coltman, Esq., is lord of the manor. The tithes were commuted for land and

a corn-rent under an Enclosure Act in 38 George III. at which time 9 acres were allotted to the poor.

ENDERBY, WOOD, a par. in the soke of Horncastle, parts of Lindsey, co. Lincoln, 4 miles S.E. of Horncastle. Boston is its post town. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the rect. of Moorby, in the dioc. of Lincoln, of the joint val. of £200, in the patron. of the Bishop of Manchester. The church, dedicated to St. Benedict, has recently been enlarged and beautified. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. In the neighbourhood of the village is an ancient barrow.

END-MOOR, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Preston Richard, co. Westmoreland, 3 miles N.E. of Milnthorpe. It is situated on the river Beetha.

ENDON, a chplry. in the par. of Leek, N. div. of the hund. of Totmonslow, co. Stafford, 4 miles S.W. of Leek, its post town. It is situated on the Caldon canal, and embraces within its limits the tnshps. of Endon, Longsdon, and Stanley. The road from Leek to Newcastle-under-Lyne passes through the village. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £110. The church is a plain structure, with a handsome tower crowned with turrets and pinnacles. It is dedicated to St. Luke, and contains tablets to the Goddrells, Heatons, and others. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum for the poor. There is a free school with a small endowment. Gibbs Crawford Antrobus, Esq., is lord of the manor.

ENDRICK, a river flowing through the cos. of Stirling and Dumbarton, Scotland. Its source is among the Gargunnock hills. After receiving the Burnfoot's tributary, it falls over the Loup of Fintry, making a cataract of 90 feet. It then flows westerly, and passing through Killearn, has another beautiful fall called the Pot of Gartness. Near this spot it is joined by the Blane, and ultimately falls into Loch Lomond, after a course of 23 miles. Salmon and trout are in plenty. The valley of the Endrick is at some points very romantic, and is the "Sweet Innerdale" of Scotch poetry.

ENER-GLYN, a hmlt. in the par. of Eglwys Llan, hund. of Caerphilly, co. Glamorgan. It is situated near the river Rumney, in the south-eastern part of the county. The town of Caerphilly is within the boundary of the hamlet. There are iron-works which give employment to most of the inhabitants. Ener-Glyn House is the principal residence.

ENFIELD, a par. and town in the hund. of Edmonton, co. Middlesex, 2 miles N.W. of Edmonton, and 10 N.E. of London. It is connected with the Great Eastern railway by a branch line of about 3 miles. The parish includes the hmlts. of Cock Fosters, Enfield Highway, Bullscross, and Ponder's End, where there is a railway station; and is divided into three divisions, called the Town and Chase division, Green Street and Ponder's End division, and Bullscross division, each under separate management, and containing several small villages. The New River flows through the parish, which extends eastward to the river Lea. In Domesday Survey it is called *Enefelde*, and was then held by Geoffrey de Mandeville. It afterwards passed to the crown, and was converted into a royal chase, well stocked with deer. Several privileges and exemptions were granted to the inhabitants by various sovereigns from the time of Richard II., and the Tudor kings built a palace here for the purpose of hunting. Edward VI., Elizabeth, James I., and Charles II., frequently held their courts here. During the Civil Wars, the parliamentary army destroyed the game and cut down the trees, and a considerable portion of the land was divided into farms. At the Restoration, the Chase was replanted and stocked with deer, and so continued till 1777, when an Act of Parliament was obtained for its disafforesting, and the land partioned out into allotments. On admeasurement, the Chase was found to contain 8,550 acres, of which the greater part is now in tillage. The town, which is situated to the W. of the Hertford road, or Roman Ermine Street, consists of two streets, in which are several well-built houses. Petty sessions are held here, and it is a polling place for the county. There is a Board of Health for sanitary purposes, and police stations in four different parts of the parish. Here is a government manufactory for small arms on an extensive scale, also a brewery, corn-mill, and saw-mills. The town and neighbourhood are lighted with gas, and well supplied with water from springs. At Ponder's End in this parish is a large manufactory for finishing crape. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of London, val. £1,174, in the patron. of Trinity College, Cambridge. The parish church is about 500 years old, and is thought to have belonged to Saffron Walden Abbey; having a chantry attached, now converted into a vestry. It is dedicated to St. Andrew, and contains several curious and finely-executed monuments and brasses. The register commences in 1550. There are also the following district churches, viz. St. James, perpet. cur., val. £150, Jesus Chapel, perpet. cur. • val. £118, both in the patron. of the vicar, and Trent Christ Church, perpet. cur. The charitable endowments of the parish produce nearly £1,000 per annum, the principal of which are Blossom's grammar school, Wright's, Wilson's, Eaton's, Meyer's, and David's, and several other charities for the benefit of the poor. Of Dissenting chapels there are five, viz. one Independent, three Wesleyan, and one Primitive Methodist, in different parts of the parish. Of schools there are four National, one British, and six for infants; also a free grammar school, and a school of industry for girls. Of the ancient palace there are some remains, but the greater part was taken down in 1792. The one room which remains is in its original state, with oak panels and a richly ornamented ceiling. White Webbs House was the rendezvous of Fawkes and his fellow conspirators in the Gunpowder Plot. Coins, urns, and other Roman remains, have been found. There are several handsome seats and residences in the neighbourhood. Enfield gives the title of viscount to the Earl of Strafford. The manor of Enfield and part of the soil belongs to the duchy of Lancaster. James Meyer, Esq., is lord of the manors of Worcester, Capel, and Goldbeaters; and Woodham Connop, Esq., is lord of the manors of Durants and Garstons. Saturday is market day, and fairs are held on the 23rd September and 30th November for horses, &c.

ENFIELD, or INNFIELD, a postal vil. in the par. of Rathcore, bar. of Lower Moyfenrath, co. Meath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 5 miles W. of Kilcock, on the road from Dublin to Galway. It stands on the Royal canal and Mullingar railway. There is a police station and a dispensary within the Trim Poor-law Union.

ENFIELD. *See* EDENFIELD, co. Lancaster.

ENFORD, a par. in the hund. of Elstub and Everley, co. Wilts, 7 miles S. of Pewsey, and 6 N. of Amesbury, its post town. The village is pleasantly situated on the river Avon, near a ford connecting the line of road from Warminster to Everley. It is called in Domesday Survey *Enedford*, and adjoins Salisbury Plain. The par. includes within its limits the tythgs. of Chisenbury, Combe, Compton, Enford, Fifield, Littlecott, and Long Street. The soil is a light loam, mingled with flints, and resting upon a subsoil of chalk. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £350, in the patron. of Christ's Hospital, London. The church is a handsome modern structure, erected on the site of a former one struck by lightning in the year 1817. It is dedicated to All Saints, and is noticed by Addison in one of his poems. The parochial charities produce about £4 per annum. The Baptists have a place of worship. Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart., is lord of the manor. This is a meet for Mr. T. A. Smith's hounds. In the vicinity are several barrows, in which ancient armour and earthen vessels have been found.

ENGINE, NEW and OLD, two vils. in the par. of Newton, co. Edinburgh, Scotland, 5 miles S.E. of Edinburgh.

ENGLAND, NEW ISLAND, in the par. of Little Wakering, co. Essex. It is situated between the islands of Foulness and Haven Gore.

ENGLEBOURNE, GREAT and LITTLE, hmlts. in the par. of Harberton, co. Devon, in the vicinity of Totnes.

ENGLEFIELD, a par. in the hund. of Theale, co. Berks, 6 miles W. of Reading, its post town. The river Kennet passes through the neighbourhood, and the Pangbourne station on the Great Western railway is about 1 mile S. of the village. This place was called *Englafeld* by the Saxons, and an engagement took place here between them and the Danes, in which the latter were defeated. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £450. The church is a very old edifice, and contains many monuments and tombs of the Englefield and other families. The parochial charities produce about £30 per annum. There is a National school. Englefield House is the residence of R. B. de Beauvoir, Esq., who is lord of the manor.

ENGLISH BICKNOR. *See* BICKNOR ENGLISH.

ENGLISHCOMBE. *See* COMBE ENGLISH, co. Somerset.

ENGLISH STREET, a tnshp. in the par. of St. Cuthbert, city of Carlisle, co. Cumberland. *See* CARLISLE.

ENHALLOW, an island, one of the Orkneys, Scotland. It lies in Enhallow Sound, 1 mile S. of Ronsay, in which parish it is included. It is about 1 mile in circuit.

ENHAM, KING'S, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Andover, co. Hants, 2 miles N. of Andover.

ENHAM, KNIGHT'S, a par. in the hund. of Andover, co. Hants, 2 miles N.W. of Andover, its post town and nearest railway station. The parish is of small extent. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £208, in the patron. of Queen's College, Oxford. The church is dedicated to St. Michael, and was enlarged in 1838. The charitable endowments produce about £50 per annum, £27 of which is for education.

ENMORE, a par. in the hund. of Andersfield, co. Somerset, 4 miles S.W. of Bridgwater, its post town and railway station on the Bristol and Exeter line. The parish is well wooded, and contains several extensive orchards and gardens. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £183. The church is an ancient stone structure with embattled tower. It is dedicated to St. Michael. In the churchyard is an old yew-tree of large girth, and an ancient cross. The register commences in 1653. There are charities producing about £12 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes, and a Sunday-school. Enmore Castle and Barford House are the principal residences.

ENMORE GREEN, a chplry. in the par. of Gillingham, co. Dorset, in the vicinity of Wincanton. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Gillingham, in the dioc. of Salisbury.

ENNELL LOUGH, in the bars. of Fartullagh, Moycashel, Moyashel, and Magheradernon, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland. Its dimensions are about 2 miles by 4, and its area 3,603 acres. Its surface is dotted by numbers of picturesque islets. The surrounding scenery is beautiful. Among the numerous seats adorning its shores are—Belvedere, of the Earl of Lanesborough, Carrick, Rochfort, Lynnbury, Bloomfield, and La Manoha.

ENNERDALE, a chplry. in the par. of St. Bees, ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 5 miles N.E. of Egremont, and 6 S.E. of Whitehaven. St. Bees is its post town. The Frizington station on the Whitehaven and Egremont branch line is nearly 3 miles to the W. of the village. It is situated on the river Ellen, a little to the W. of the lake known as Ennerdale Water, now much visited by tourists, and abounding with fine fish. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £75. The church is a modern structure, built on the site of the old chapel. The charities are small. There is a parochial school. General Wyndham and Lord Lonsdale are lords of the manor. A fair is held on the second Tuesday in September for sheep.

ENNEREILLY, or ENORELY, a par. in the bar. of Arklow, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles N.E. of Arklow, its post town. It is situated on the coast, which stretches out into the promontory known as Mizen Head. The soil is of fair quality. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with Kilbride, £193, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is in ruins. There is a day school. The seats are Kilpatrick and Buckroney House. On the grounds of the former are two raths.

ENNERIC, a river which rises in Loch Cluny, co. Inverness, Scotland, and, after a course of 18 miles through Glen Morriston, falls into Loch Ness.

ENNIS. For names with this prefix, *see* also INNIS.

ENNIS, a market town and parliamentary borough, in the par. of Dromcliffe, bar. of Islands, co. Clare, of which it is the county town, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 8 miles S.E. of Corrofin, and 141 W.S.W. from Dublin. It is the terminus of the Limerick and Ennis railway. The town is situated on the river Fergus, which is crossed by four bridges, and is navigable as far as Clare, 2 miles lower down the river. At this point goods, conveyed in lighters from Ennis, are shipped for exportation. On its banks are several extensive flour-mills. This town was the ancient seat of the O'Briens, and was called *Innisclúan ruadha*, from which it takes its present denomination. It was chartered in the reign of James I., and returned two members to the Irish parliament before the Union; it now sends one to the imperial parliament. Constituency in 1859, 191. The cleansing of the town is vested in 18 commissioners under the Towns' Improvement Act. Until recently it was a neglected place, without trade or manufacture, but has been much improved, and now carries on a brisk trade in butter and grain. It is an assize and sessions town, and chief police station. The population has decreased from 10,519 in 1851, to 7,127 in 1861. In the town stands the parish church, a modernised part of the old abbey. It is a handsome structure, but in 1817 was much damaged by lightning, and restored in 1819. The organ was the gift of the Earl of Egremont. The Roman Catholic chapel is an elegant cruciform structure, considered to be the Cathedral of Killaloe diocese. Here are also Presbyterian and Wesleyan chapels, a grammar school, founded by the Erasmus Smith charity, court-house, gaol, infirmary, lying-in hospital, market-house, linen market, townhall, and two banks; also barracks for 600 men. A public library is in course of erection. There are two newspapers published in Ennis—the *Clare Journal*, established in 1770, published on Monday and Thursday, and the *Clare Freeman*, published every Saturday. Here stood a Franciscan abbey, erected in 1240 by O'Brian, Prince of Thomond, which, together with the town, was burnt in 1306 by Dermot, grandson of Brian Roe. It was restored by the Macnamaras a few years later. Terence O'Brian, Bishop of Killaloe, is said to have been murdered in this abbey in 1460 by Brian O'Brian. Part of the E. window, which is of extreme beauty, is still remaining. There are also several handsome tombs and the abbot's chair to be seen. The Poor-law Union of Ennis contains 18 electoral divisions in the county of Clare, with 28 guardians, and the poorhouse affords shelter to 1,200 indoor paupers. Stamer Park is the principal residence. Coaches and cars run to Ennistymon, Galway, Kilrush, Limerick, Milltown, and Oranmore. Saturday and Tuesday are market days. Fairs are held on the 22nd April and the 3rd September. Races take place in the neighbourhood.

ENNISCOFFEY, a par. in the bar. of Fartullagh, co. Westmeath, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles S.E. of Mullingar. The greater part of the surface consists of grass land. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Meath, val. with another, £129, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1818 by the late Board of First Fruits, and is a neat structure. In the Roman Catholic arrangement this parish forms part of the union of Fartullagh. There are parochial and other day schools. At Gaybrook an action took place between the forces of William III. and James II., in which the latter were routed.

ENNISCORTHY, a post and market town in the pars. of Templeshannon and St. Mary's, Enniscorthy, bars. of Scarawalsh and Ballaghkeen, co. Wexford, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 7 miles S.W. of Ferns, and 80 from Dublin. It is situated at the foot of Vinegar Hill, on the banks of the Slaney, which is here crossed by a handsome bridge of six arches. It is alleged to have

been the capital of the *Coriandi* of Ptolemy. In 1649 the castle was taken by Oliver Cromwell, and again by the rebels in 1798, who, 7,000 in number, encamped upon Vinegar Hill, and attacked the garrison of 290 men, who, after a short but valiant resistance, were murdered with the greatest cruelty. The town was burnt, and scenes of horror and bloodshed enacted such as have hardly been equalled in the annals of history. The principal seats are Edermine House and Wilton Here are the remains of a Franciscan friary, founded in 1460 by Donald Kavanagh. The site was granted by Queen Elizabeth, with the manor, to Sir Henry Wallop. There are also traces of an Augustinian monastery of the 13th century, a cell to the Abbey of St. Thomas of Dublin, founded by Gerald de Prendergast, and granted to Spenser the poet by Queen Elizabeth. Enniscorthy Castle is a remarkably fine specimen of early Anglo-Norman military architecture. It is said to have been founded by Raymond-le-Gros, relative of Strongbow. The corn trade is the principal staple of the town, and the navigation of the Slaney greatly facilitates commerce. There are several factories for blankets. It is a chief police station and sessions town, and returned two members before the Union to the Irish parliament. Here are the parish church, a nunnery, a Methodist chapel, a Roman Catholic chapel, two banks, almshouses endowed by Bishop Vigor, and a fever hospital. The Poor-law Union of Enniscorthy has 14 electoral divs. in the cos. of Wexford and Carlow, with 29 guardians. The poor-house has arrangements for 1,039 paupers. The town is the property of Lord Portsmouth. The conveyances are —coaches and cars to Newross and Wexford every day. A railway is now open to Enniscorthy, on the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford line. The river abounds in fine salmon and trout. Thursday and Saturday are market days. Fairs are held on the 21st January, February, and March, and the 25th April, 10th May, 7th June, 5th July, 26th August, 19th September, 10th October, 15th November, and 21st December.

ENNISCRONE, or INISHCRONE, a vil. in the bar. of Tireragh, co. Sligo, Ireland, 7 miles S.W. of Easky. It is situated on the E. side of Killala Bay, and is a coastguard station. The principal residence is Enniscrone House.

ENNISKEEN, a par. in the bars. of Clonkee, Lower Kells, and Morgallion, cos. Meath and Cavan, provs. of Leinster and Ulster, Ireland. It contains Kingscourt, its post town. The surface is hilly, rising to the height of 1,116 feet on Mount Loughanleagh, but the soil is generally good. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Meath, val. £196, in the patron. of the crown. The church, at Kingscourt, was erected in 1787. There are also Roman Catholic chapels, Presbyterian and Wesleyan meeting-houses, a Sunday and eighteen day schools. Cabra Castle, situated in a beautiful glen, is the seat of J. Pratt, Esq. In the grounds are ruins of an old castle. Enniskeen was anciently a chief Danish settlement, and is surrounded by numerous forts and earthworks. Large quantities of coins and weapons have been found at different times. Upon the summit of Loughanleagh is the "healing pool," said to be very beneficial in skin diseases, and near it is a curious cairn. At Muff there are ruins of a castle and bridge. Good building stone is extensively quarried.

ENNISKEEN, a post town in the par. of Kinneigh, bar. of East Carbery, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 7 miles W. of Bandon. It stands upon the river Bandon, on the road thence to Bantry. On either side of it are the seats Palace Anne and Phale. The Roman Catholic par. of Enniskeen is in the dioc. of Cork.

ENNISKERRY, a post town in the par. of Powerscourt, bar. of Rathdown, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 12 miles from Dublin, and 3 S.W. of Bray, which is a station on the Dublin and Wicklow railway. It is situated in a romantic spot, on the mountain side, and contains a police station, schools, fever hospital, and dispensary within the Rathdown Poor-law Union. Petty sessions are held every fortnight. In the neighbourhood is Powerscourt, the seat of Lord Powerscourt; also the residences of Lord Monck and the Earl of Carnwath. This spot has become a favourite resort of the citizens of Dublin, and now possesses conveniences for the comfort of visitors.

ENNISKERRY, islands in the bar. of Ibrickan, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 2 miles N.N.W. of Dunbeg Bay. Mutton Island, the largest of the group, has an area of 201 acres.

ENNISKILLEN, a par., market town, and parliamentary borough and county town of Fermanagh, in the bars. of Magheraboy and Tirkennedy, co. Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 102 miles N.W. of Dublin. It is a station on the Irish North-Western railway. Enniskillen is a place of comparatively modern origin, having been previous to the reign of James I. only a stronghold of the Maguires, which was taken by Sir Richard Bingham in 1594. In 1612 William Cole, the ancestor of the Earls of Enniskillen, obtained a charter from James I. for the foundation of the town, which speedily rose into importance. At the Revolution the Enniskilleners declared for William III., and twice defeated the besiegers. The parish is partially mountainous, and is very picturesque. The average quality of the soil is good. The living is a rect. and vic. forming the corps of the Precentorship of Clogher Cathedral, in the dioc. of Clogher, net val. £430, in the patron. of Trinity College, Dublin. The church stands in the town; it is a plain building, with tower and spire, erected in 1637. There is also a church at Tempo, and a school-room licensed for Church of England worship at Dengechan; there are, besides, a Roman Catholic, a Presbyterian, and two Methodist chapels. There are, under the National Board, two Roman Catholic schools and one Church of England school, besides five Sunday-schools. The Royal School, founded by Charles I., is conspicuously situated on the skirts of the town, the greater part of which stands upon an island lying between the N. and S. expansion of Lough Erne. It is connected with its suburbs by a bridge at either end of the principal street, which is rather irregular, with smaller streets and lanes branching off on either side. Part of the town extends into the parish of Rossory. Its general appearance is cheerful, clean, and prosperous. Enniskillen is an assize and sessions town, also a chief police station and head-quarters of the county militia. The corporation, styled "the portreeve, free burgesses, and commonalty of the borough of Enniskillen," is now extinct, and its property vested in town commissioners, under the Act 9 George IV. Its population in 1861 was 5,701, against 6,094 in 1851, showing a decrease of 393 in the decennial period. It returns one member to the imperial parliament, and had in 1860 a constituency of 256. In the town are situated the townhall, in which are preserved the banners borne by the Enniskilleners at the battle of the Boyne; the county prison, the county court-house, a fever hospital, infirmary, infantry and artillery barracks, dispensary, linen-hall (now used as a schoolroom), tanneries, three banks, market-house, butter market, corn market, and gas-works. The principal trade is in corn and linen. The newspapers published are the *Fermanagh Mail* and the *Fermanagh Reporter*. The Poor-law Union has 20 electoral divisions in Fermanagh, Cavan, and Tyrone, with 30 guardians. The poorhouse affords room for 1,270 paupers. Thursday is market day; butter markets are held on Mondays and Tuesdays. Fairs are held on the 10th of every month, and on the 26th May and 26th October.

ENNISNAG, a par. in the bars. of Knocktopher and Shillelogher, co. Kilkenny, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles S. of Kilkenny. Stoneyford is its post town. It is situated on King's river, near its confluence with the Nore. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. £142, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a neat structure, erected in 1817 by the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is at Ladieswell, and is united to those of Danesfort, Bennet's Bridge, and Kells.

ENNISTRAHUL, an island in the par. of Clonca, bar. of Innishowen, co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ire-

land, 7 miles N. of Malin Head. It has a revolving light.

ENNISTYMON, a post and market town in the par. of Kilmanaheen, bar. of Corcomroe, co. Clare, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 15 miles N.W. of Ennis, and 154 from Dublin. It is pleasantly situated on the river Ennistymon, which is here crossed by a bridge. Under the town is a ridge of rock, causing a fine waterfall. Quarter and petty sessions are held in the town, which is a chief police station. The parish church is a handsome cruciform structure, built in 1830; there are also a Roman Catholic chapel, Christian Brothers' school, National girls' school, courthouse, bridewell and dispensary. Ennistymon House is an ancient seat of the O'Briens, and contains some family portraits. At a distance of 2 miles is Lahinch, a favourite sea-side retreat, with racecourse. Ennistymon Poor-law Union embraces 20 electoral divisions in Clare, with 21 guardians. The poorhouse has room for 800. An abbey is alleged to have stood here, over which St. Luchtighern presided. The ruins of an old church are seen to the E. of the town. An inferior class of coal has been worked here. This town gives name to a Roman Catholic parish in the dioc. of Killaloe. There was formerly a brisk trade in worsted goods, but the market has declined. There are cars running every day to Ennis, Lisdoon-Varna, and Milltown Malbay. Fairs are held the 25th March, 25th May, 2nd July, 22nd August, 29th September, 19th November, and 17th December.

ENOCH, a vil. in the par. of Eaglesham, co. Renfrew, Scotland, 10 miles S.E. of Paisley.

ENOCH, a loch 14 miles W.N.W. of New Galloway, in the co. Kirkcudbright, Scotland. In this loch the river Doon takes its rise.

ENODER, ST. a par. in the hunds. of Pyder and Powder, co. Cornwall, 4 miles S.W. of St. Columb Major, its post town, and 10 N.E. of Truro. It includes the hmlt. of Summer Court, and the vils. of Mitchell, Penhale and Fraddon. The village of Mitchell was formerly a borough, and was represented in parliament by Sir Walter Raleigh and Carew, the historian. The land is chiefly arable. The substratum is rich in mineral wealth, especially tin, of which one mine is in full operation. Porphyry, granite, and slate are also quarried. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £278, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an ancient structure of stone, with tower surmounted by minarets. It is dedicated to St. Enoder, and contains a Norman font and several old monuments. The Wesleyans have a chapel. There is a National school for both sexes. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £460, and the vicarial for £320. Fairs are held on the 28th July and 25th September for horses and sheep.

ENODOCK, ST., a chplry in the par. of St. Minver, co. Cornwall, 5 miles N.W. of Wadebridge, and 2 N.E. of Padstow. It is situated near the mouth of the river Alan. The living is a cur. annexed to St. Minver.

ENSAY, one of the Western Islands, on the coast of Scotland. It lies off the S.W. of Harris Island, in Harris Sound, and is included in that parish. It is 2 miles long by 1 mile wide, surrounded by rocks, but well cultivated.

ENSDON, a tnshp. in the par. of Montford, co. Salop, 6 miles N.W. of Shrewsbury.

ENSHAM, a par. in the hund. of Wootton, co. Oxford, 6 miles E. of Whitney, and 6 N.W. of Oxford, its post town. It is situated on the river Isis, and includes the hmlts. of Barnard Gate and Freeland. This place appears to have been a stronghold of the Britons, from whom it was taken by the Saxons under Cuthwulf, who gave it the appellation of *Egonesham*, its present name. It was subsequently the scene of several severe engagements between the Britons and West Saxons, as evidenced by the barrows at Stanton Harcourt, and the stones called the Devil's Quoits. In the reign of Ethelred it was a royal village, and is styled "Locus Celebris" in a charter of that monarch, who, with the advice of Alphage and Wulfstan, archbishops of Canterbury and York, held a grand council here, at which many ecclesiastical and civil decrees were enacted. In the early part of the 11th century, Aylmer, Earl of Cornwall, founded here a Benedictine abbey, of which some traces are still remaining. Its revenue at the Dissolution amounted to £441 12*s.* 2½*d.* The parish, which is of considerable extent, is well wooded, and consists chiefly of arable and pasture land. The village, formerly a market town, is situated near the river Thames, and contains a paper-mill, at which paper of very superior quality is manufactured. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £176. The church is an ancient edifice, dedicated to St. Leonard. The parochial charities produce about £175 per annum, of which nearly £40 is for education. The Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel in the parish. There are free and National schools for both sexes. The tithes have been commuted under an Enclosure Act for land and a corn-rent. In the parish are remains of Roman, Saxon, and Danish encampments.

ENSON, a tnshp. united with Salt, in the pars. of St. Mary and St. Chad, hund. of Pirehill, co. Stafford, 4 miles N.E. of Stafford. The river Trent passes through the township.

ENSTONE, a par. in the hund. of Chadlington, co. Oxford, 4 miles S.E. of Chipping Norton. It is situated on the river Glyn, and comprises the hmlts. of Church Enstone and Neat Enstone, Chalford, Cleveley, Gagingwell, Lidstone, and Radford. Nearly the whole of the land is arable. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £357. The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a spacious and substantial structure. There are charitable bequests producing about £70 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school. Lord Dillon is lord of the manor.

ENTWISTLE, a tnshp. in the par. of Bolton, hund. of Salford, co. Lancaster, 6 miles N. of Bolton. It is a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. Calico printing is carried on, and there are several collieries in operation.

ENVILLE, a par. in the S. div. of the hund. of Seisdon, co. Stafford, 5 miles N.W. of Stourbridge, its post town, and 8½ S.E. of Bridgnorth. It is situated near the Birmingham and Stafford canal, and includes the hmlt. of Lutley. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £979. The church is a stone structure, with tower and stained-glass windows. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and has some effigies and heraldic designs. The parochial endowments produce about £150, principally for the free schools founded by Lady Dorothy Grey and Mr. Gravenor. Enville House is the seat of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington; the grounds were laid out by the poet Shenstone. Here is a meet for the Albrighton hounds.

ENZIE, a *quoad sacra* par. and postal vil. in the par. of Bellie, co. Banff, Scotland, 22 miles W. of Banff. It is about 6 miles in length and 4 in breadth, and takes its name from the old district so called, which comprehends the pars. of Rathven and Bellie. The minister has a stipend of £62. The church was built in 1785. Here is a Free church.

EORSA, or HORSE ISLAND, in the par. of Kilfinichen, co. Argyle, Scotland. It lies at the S.W. extremity of Mull, and formerly belonged to the abbey of Iona. It is the property of the Duke of Argyle, and is devoted solely to pasture.

EOUSMIL, a rock half a mile in circumference, lying off the W. of North Uist, Western Islands. Seals are caught here.

EOY, one of the small islands of the Hebrides, Scotland, lying between Barra and South Uist.

EPPERSTONE, a par. in the S. div. of the wap. of Thurgarton, co. Nottingham, 7 miles S.W. of Southwell, its post town, and 9 N.E. of Nottingham. The nearest railway station is at Lowdham, on the Midland Counties line, 2 miles to the S.E. of the village. It is situated on a tributary of the river Trent. The principal employment is framework knitting and agriculture. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £309, in the patron. of Hulme's Trustees. The church, an ancient structure, recently restored, is dedicated to the Holy

[illegible] and carries over into the embankment. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

of the last century, the present one commencing in 1846. The parochial charities produce nearly £10 per annum, a portion being to widows possessing not between £20 and £30 to the poor. The Baptists, Wesleyans, Primitive and New Connexion Methodists have each a chapel. There is an endowed free school for boys, and a National school for girls: there are also Sunday-schools in connection with all the places of worship. George J. Lewis, Esq., is lord of the manor. Thursday is market day for lambs, poultry, &c. Fairs are held on the Thursdays after the 1st May and 29th September for horses, cattle, &c.

EPYNT-MYNYDD, a range of mountains in co. Brecon, between Builth and Llandeilo.

ERCHFONT, a par. partly in the hund. of Swanborough, and partly in the hund. of Heytes, co. Wilts, 6 miles S.E. of Westbury. It is situated on the river Lox, and was formerly part of the possessions of Bruges Priory. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of St. Asaph's val. £200, in the patron. of the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is dedicated to St. Hilary.

ERCHILL, CHURCH. See Church Erchill, co. Salop.

ERCHLA, MARTIN, or ERSHE, a par. in the W. division the of the hund. of South Bradford, co. Salop, 4 miles S.W. of Wellington, its post town and railway station on the Shrewsbury and Birmingham line and 4 S.E. of Shrewsbury. It is situated near the river Severn, and contains the hamlets and townps. of Ebnal-hall, Ebnal-Church-Erchlaston, Condigstone, Broughton, Leaton-upon, Calcutton, Preston, Dallas, Kinnerley, Tern, and Walton. The Shrewsbury canal passes through the place. All the tithes of the Shrewsbury Abbey lands were an old tithery and a market. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £220. The church is an ancient structure with two towers containing six bells. It is dedicated to St. Michael. There is also a chapel of ease at Leaton, the living of which is a perpet. cur., val. £60. The parochial charities produce £200 per annum, of which £200 is for Leaton's free grammar school, and £10 for Earl Bradford's benefit.

ERCHFONT, See Carmarthen, co. Wales.

ERCHFONT CASTLE, in the par. of Kilmarnock, co. Ayrshire, Scotland, 3 miles S.W. of Irvine. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Carmel and Glen. It is a well-preserved old castle, standing in a lovely spot, and in the ward of The Cunninghame.

ERCHLAND, See Eaglescarnie, co. Berwick.

ERDINGTON, a small and distinct par. in the par. of Aston, Birmingham div. of the hund. of Hemlingford, co. Warwick, 3 miles E.S.E. of Birmingham, its post town. It is situated near the small river Tame and the Fazeley canal, and the main road from Birmingham to Sutton Coldfield passes through it. The village is compact and was given by William the Conqueror to the Archbishops, and from them passed to the Bridgewater family, who built the fine hall, of which some remains are still to be seen. In the immediate vicinity are many villa residences, and in the church is buried Jervoise, an ancient gold mayors bearing called Jervoise Clere. The Tame appears to have been formerly here the original stream a other to that a mill which was built in the manor prior to the Conquest and of which the site is now occupied by Erdington House. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £200, in the patron. of the Vicar of Aston. The church is a recent structure erected by the Incumbent. The Roman Catholics have a handsome church and large college attached to the establishment, with suitable apartments for the tuition, board and lodging of the students. It is dedicated to St. Wulstan, and is called Oscott College. The Independents have a chapel, and there are National and infant schools. Erdington Hall is the principal residence.

ERDINGTON, See Bewdley, co. Worcester.

ERDRY, a parl.-market par. of and containing the Lough Town in the par. of Monaghan, co. Down, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It contains 40 houses, 4 of which were built at the present time.

ERDUNLOP, See Dunlop, East Division of Cunninghame, co. Ayr.

ERDWICK, a par. in the par. of Darfield, co. Yorkshire, W. R.

ERE, a small island in the par. of Dunnet, co. Caithness, Scotland, an extension of the Atlantic, extending about 14 miles between Dunnet and Whitehead. Its width is 4 miles and it contains several small islands. Its shores have a number of curious caves. Lyndall House is the neighbouring seat.

ERESBY, a manor in co. Perth, Scotland. The Lords and Thanes held the manor after their conference in the pass of Stanpercen. The united stream falls into the Loch near Upper Aberfeldy. It has a hall at Kerse, and the scenery is picturesque.

ERESBY LOCH, partly in the par. of Forfar-quah, co. Perth, and partly in the par. of Logie, co. Inverness, Scotland. It lies among the Grampians at the foot of Ben Ledlaw. It is 15 miles long by 1 broad, and is in communication with Loughs Lednock and Upbank. On the summit of a steep and narrow promontory with overhanging the lake are the remains of a stronghold of considerable history. A legend relates that this lake occupies the site of an ancient parish called Pendick. In very opposite a farm Dalmacarrick, across a tawny waste of bog and moor.

ERESEA, a moll in the par. of Tulla, co. Clare, Ireland, near Corrofin Mill.

ERESEY LODGE, in the island of Mull, co. Argyle, Scotland. A short distance north it is the Sound of Mull.

ERESAY ISLAND, one of the Hebrides, on the coast of Scotland. It lies between Scarba Isle and Jura islands.

ERESKAY ISLAND, one of the Hebrides, on the coast of Scotland. It lies on the S. of South Uist, and was the spot in which the Pretender landed in 1746. It is about 3 miles long. Its surface is hilly, and its coast rocky.

ERSHOLT HALL, a par. in the hund. of Lackford, co. Suffolk, 2 miles E. of Mildenhall, its post town, and 64 S. of the Lakenheath station on the Great Eastern rly. The R. of the parish are the ordinaries patron manors of Lakenheath. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £600. The church is an ancient structure, with a thatched roof and tower. It is dedicated to St. Peter, and contains a font and sculptured stone bearing date 1531. The parochial charities produce about £12 per annum. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and there is an endowed school. The land is chiefly owned by the Duke Bridgewater Company and the Society for the Spread of Gospel is resident.

ERETH, a par. in the hund. of Lessness, Sutton-at-Hone, prov. of Kent, 4 miles E.N.E. of Dartford, and 14 S.E. of London. It is a post town and railway station on the South Kent line. It is situated on the banks of the Thames, with commanded pass by steam-boats and includes the hamlet of Bostall Wood, Lessness Heath, and Abbey Wood. See the Liverpool in the place is Bellingham, from whom it passed to Sir Lucas who founded Lessness Abbey. In Domesday Book it is called Lessnes and was once an unappropriated manor town. The East India ships and vessels, which frequently anchor opposite the place, add to the passage of the river, causing a considerable traffic. Many of the inhabitants are employed in gunpowder mills, and brickmaking is extensively carried on. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £600. Both church is a very ancient structure, nearly covered with ivy, and from its situation commands extensive prospects. It is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and contains many monuments and brasses, among the latter is the effigy one of Sir John Sandes, and a bust of Elizabeth Countess of Shrewsbury. There is also a National school, Sir Henry Schneider, the bishop of which is a proper name* in the patron. of Dartford. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum. The Congregationalists and Wesleyans have each a chapel. The former are a numerous body, there. There is a National school for both sexes. Captain Wheatley is lord of the manor. Lessness House, the seat of the Cowley family, Bostall, and Abbey Wood, are the principal residences.

ERETH, a par. partly in the hun. of Galtway, co. Kilkenny, and partly in the hun. of Gaultymagh, and

Charmallagh, Queen's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Johnstown. Maryborough is its post town. The surface is very hilly, the highest ground being 555 feet above sea-level. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Ossory, val. £550, in the patron. of the crown. The church was built in 1824 by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits. There are two Roman Catholic chapels united to that of Fertagh, and several day schools. Here is a police station.

ERLAS, a tnshp. in the par. of Gresford, hund. of Bromfield, co. Denbigh, North Wales.

ERMBRIDGE. *See* ERMINGTON, co. Devon.

ERME, ST., a par. in the hund. of West Powder, co. Cornwall, 3 miles N.E. of Truro, its post town. It includes the hmlt. of Trespan, and part of that of Tresillian. It formerly belonged to the Killigrews, who had a seat here. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £473. The church is a modern stone structure, built on the site of the old one. It is dedicated to St. Erme, and contains some monuments with quaint inscriptions. The parochial charities produce about £8 per annum. There are some ancient British burial-places in the neighbourhood.

ERMINE, or ERMYN, STREET, a British highway; went from Pevensey, near Beachy Head, by Wadhurst, Tunbridge Wells, and Holwood Hill, to London; thence to Enfield, Royston (where Icknield Street crosses), Godmanchester, Castor, Casterton (near which a cross-branch went by Thorpe, Southwell, and Doncaster, to Castleford on Ryknield Street), Ancaster, Lincoln, and Winterton, across Humber, to Brough, Market Weighton, Stamford, Easingwold, and Northallerton, to Catterick, on Ryknield Street, here called Watling Street.

ERMINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Ermington, co. Devon, 1 mile N.W. of Modbury, and 2 miles S. of the Cornwood-road station on the South Devon railway. It is situated on the river Erme, and contains the hmlt. of Ermbridge. It was formerly a market town and seat of the woollen cloth trade, but of late it has much declined. Limestone is found, and there are saw-mills. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. with the cur. of Kingston annexed, £356, in the patron. of the crown and J. B. Cholwick, Esq. The church is an ancient structure, chiefly remarkable for its handsome granite arches and leaning spire. It is dedicated to St. Peter, and contains monuments of the Strechleys. Fleet House is the principal residence. Fairs are held on the 2nd February and 23rd June.

ERMINGTON HUNDRED, one of the twenty subdivisions of Devonshire, situated in the southern part of the co., and bounded on the N. by the hund. of Tavistock, on the E. by the hund. of Stanborough, on the S. by the English Channel, and on the W. by the hund. of Midland Rodborough. It contains the pars. of Aveton-Gifford, Bigbury, Cornwood, Ermington, Harford, Holbeton, Kingston, Modbury, Newton-Ferrers, Ringmore, and Ugborough, comprising an area of about 51,000 acres.

ERNE, a river and two lakes in co. Fermanagh, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. The river rises in Lough Gounagh, and takes a north-westerly course of 72 miles, passing through Lough Oughter, co. Cavan, Lough Erne, and so to Donegal Bay. It is navigable for a draught of 12 feet as far as Ballyshannon, where there is a fine salmon leap of 20 feet. On nearing the N. boundary of Cavan the river expands into Upper Lough Erne, one of the finest lakes in Ireland; its greatest length is 12 miles, its greatest width 4½ miles, and its depth varies between 10 and 30 feet. The river again resumes its character for about 10 miles, when it opens out into Lower Lough Erne, forming a strait between these two magnificent lakes. The greatest length of the Lower Lough is 20 miles, and its greatest width is 7½, its depth varies between 100 to 226 feet. Both loughs are profusely studded with islets, which offer every imaginable description of scenic beauty, including ruins, mansions, wood, and lawn. There are 90 of these islets in the Upper Lough, and 109 in the Lower. The lakes abound in salmon, trout, pike, perch, and bream, and wild fowl frequent the spot in the winter. Among the residences are Innismore, Bon, Belle Isle, Killy Gowan, Ennismacsaint, Ennis Granny, and Devinish. A city is said by Giraldus Cambrensis to have been carried away from this site by the flooding of the lakes, which lie respectively 151 and 149 feet above sea-level. The Crichton family, of Crum Castle, take the title of earl from this place. Enniskillen is the principal town on the shores of these lakes.

ERNE, a small lake in the par. of Annahilt, bar. of Lower Iveagh, co. Down, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It is very deep, and has an abundance of trout, &c.

ERNE, a small river rising in Dartmoor Forest, co. Devon, and falling into Bigbury Bay. It is a hunt for the Lyncham otter-hounds.

ERNEY, ST., a par. united with Landrake, in the hund. of South East, co. Cornwall, 3 miles W. of Saltash. It is situated on Lynher Creek.

ERNGROZO, a loch in the par. of Crossmichael, co. Kirkcudbright, Scotland. It contains two small islands, much frequented by sea-fowl.

EROCKIE WATER, a stream in the par. of Blair Atholl, co. Perth, Scotland. It joins the Garryat at Strowan.

ERPINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of South Erpingham, co. Norfolk, 3 miles N. of Aylsham, and 15 N.W. of Norwich. Hanworth is its post town. It is situated near the river Bure. This was the seat of the Erpingham family, one of whom was at Agincourt. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, annexed to the rect.* of Blickling. The church is a handsome structure, with a square tower. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains a brass of Sir John Erpingham (1370). The register commences in 1559.

ERPINGHAM HUNDRED, in co. Norfolk, is divided into North and South. The first contains the pars. of Aldborough, Autingham, Aylmerton, Barningham-Norwood, Barningham-Winter, East Beckham, Beeston-Regis, Bessingham, Cromersic-Felbrigg, Gimingham, Gresham, Gunton, Hanworth, Knapton, Matlask, Metton, Mundsley, Overstrand, Plumpstead, North and South Repps, Roughton, Runton, Sherringham, Sidestrand, Sufflield, Sustead, Thorpe-Market, Thurgarton, Truningham, and Trench. The South contains the pars. of Alby, Aylsham, Baconsthorpe, Banningham, Banningham Parva, West-Beckham, Belaugh, Blicking, Booton, Brampton, Burgh, St. Mary, Buxton (with Skeyton), Calthorpe, Cawston, Colby, Coltishall, Corpusty, Erpingham (with Blickling), Hautbois-Magna and Parva, Hevingham, Heydon, Ingworth, Irmingland, Lammas, Mannington, Marsham, Oulton, Oxnead (with Skeyton), Saxthorpe, Scottow, Skeyton, Stratton-Strawless, Swanton-Abbott, All Saints Thwaite, Tuttington, Wickmere (with Wolterton), and Wolterton. The two hunds. comprise about 86,500 acres.

ERRACK LOCH, co. Perth, Scotland. It is situated in Glen Lyon.

ERRELL, a hmlt. in the bar. of Clandonagh, Queen's County, Ireland, 4 miles W. of Rathdowney.

ERRICKSTANE BRAE, a hill near the meeting of the cos. Lanark, Peebles, and Dumfries, Scotland. It is 1,118 feet in height. A huge dell, enclosed by four hills, bears the name of the "Marquis of Annandale's Beef-stand," it having been used by the marauders of the border to conceal their stolen cattle. The road from Edinburgh to Dumfries takes its way past the hill.

ERRICK WATER, a stream, co. Inverness, Scotland, falling into the E. side of Loch Ness.

ERRIGAL, a par. in the bar. of Coleraine, co. Londonderry, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 5 miles N.W. of Kilreagh. It contains Garvagh, its post town. It is situated near the river Bann on the Agivey, a tributary to that river. The surface is mountainous and boggy. In 589 St. Columb founded a monastery here, which was destroyed by the Danes in the 9th century. Many of the inhabitants are weavers. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Derry, val. £461, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was built in 1697. There are two Roman

Catholic chapels, two Presbyterian meeting-houses, and ten day schools, some of which are assisted by the National Board. There are several fine seats, the principal of which is Garvagh, the residence of Lord Garvagh.

ERRIGAL KEROGUE, a par. in the bar. of Clogher, co. Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. It contains the town of Ballygawley, its post town, and is situated on the banks of the Blackwater, which is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge and two others. The surface is hilly, and in parts mountainous, rising to the height of 1,035 feet at Mount Shantavney. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Armagh, val. £888. The church is a handsome building erected in 1831 by the late Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to three others in this parish. Here are meeting-houses for Presbyterians and Wesleyan Methodists, and several schools. The seats are Ballygawley House and Moutray House. The scenery of this locality is very fine, particularly the glen called "Todd's Leap." This parish was part of the ancient Errigal, whose chiefs resided at Clogher. Some traces are seen of a friary founded by the O'Nials, and near it the remains of a round tower. A remarkable rath called the "Craigs" crowns a neighbouring summit. In the burial-ground of the ancient church is a holy well and cross, and there are numerous other relics and remains of antiquity in the parish. There are large quarries of limestone and freestone, and coal exists, but is not worked.

ERRIGAL TROUGH, a par. partly in the bar. of Trough, co. Monaghan, and partly in Clogher, co. Tyrone, prov. of Ulster, Ireland, 2 miles S.E. of Augher. Aughnacloy is its post town. It is situated on the river Blackwater, near Errigal Kerogue. The surface is mountainous and boggy. Loughmore lies on the N.W. boundary, and the road from Dublin to Londonderry traverses the interior. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Clogher, val. £160, in the patron. of the bishop. There is a very old church still standing, but in 1835 J. C. Moutray built and endowed a very handsome cruciform church in the later English style. There are also a chapel-of-ease, three united Roman Catholic chapels, three Sunday and eight day schools in the parish. Fort Singleton is the principal residence. Altadawin, in the Tyrone section of the parish, is a curious valley, 150 feet in depth. Within it rises a kind of natural platform, upon which stand two large rocks in the form of an altar and chair. Tradition points to this spot as the place where St. Patrick first called together his disciples. It is also alleged to have been the residence of a prince of the O'Nial family. Limestone and sandstone are found in abundance.

ERRINGDEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Halifax, in the West Riding co. York, 7 miles N.W. of Halifax. Manchester is its post town. It is situated in a hilly and scattered district, and includes the vils. of Hebden Bridge, where there is a railway station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire line, and Mytholmroyd. Cotton spinning is carried on here. There is no place of worship in the township, but there are churches and chapels in the adjoining districts, which are attended by the inhabitants of Erringden.

ERRIS, a bar. in the co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. The Atlantic bounds it on the N. and W., the bar. of Tirawley on the E., and that of Burrishoole on the S. The greatest length of Erris proper is 27 miles, its breadth 17, and its area is 232,889 acres. It contains the pars. of Kilmore and Kilcommon. The principal vils. are Belmullet, Binghamstown, and Fermoncarvagh. Erris in a general way is supposed to include the adjoining wastes of Tirawley and Burrishoole. The greater part of this barony is a vast tract of wild uninhabited waste, almost unknown before the construction of the government roads. Carrowmore is the only lake of consequence. The islands are North and South Inishkea and Davilin. Red deer are sometimes seen among the highlands.

ERRIS-HEAD, a promontory in the bar. of Erris, co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, Ireland. It is situated on the W. of the entrance to Broadhaven, near 5 miles N. of Belmullet. The coast-line is of extreme grandeur. There is an ancient earthwork on Doonamoe point.

ERROL, a par. and post town in the district of Eastern Perth, co. Perth, Scotland, 6 miles E. of Perth, to which it is a subport. It is a station on the Aberdeen railway. The par. stretches along the N. bank of the river Tay, and is otherwise bordered by the pars. of St. Madoes, Kinfauns, Kilspindie, Kinnaird, and Inchture. Its length is 5½ miles, its breadth 3 miles. It includes the vils. of Westtown, Leetown, Drums, Grange, Mains, and Pitrodie, and is traversed by the Perth and Dundee road. The surface is flat, excepting towards the W., where some slight elevations occur. The soil is rich and highly cultivated. This par. is in the presb. of Perth and synod of Perth and Stirling. The minister has a stipend of £311. The church was built in 1831. It is a cruciform building of the plain Saxon style, with square tower. Here are a Free church and three United Presbyterian churches, one of which is at Pitrodie. The village is beautifully situated near the banks of the Tay. It was made a burgh of barony by William the Lion. It contains a savings-bank, two libraries, and a friendly society. Errol House is the seat of the Allens. Errol gives title of earl to the Hays, hereditary high constables of Scotland, now of Slaines Castle, Aberdeenshire, upon whom the barony of Errol is said to have been conferred for driving out the Danes at Lancarty in 980. It was created an earldom in 1450. Sandstone is worked at the Clasbennie quarry, where some curious fossil remains have been found. A fair is held at Errol on the last Wednesday in July.

ERRY, a par. in the bar. of Middlethird, co. Tipperary, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles N.E. of Cashel. It is situated on the road from Cashel to Thurles, and within a brief distance of the river Suir. The living is a suspended rect. in the dioc. of Cashel. Here is a private school. The seats are Erryville and Grangemore.

ERRYRYS, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanarmon, co. Denbigh, Scotland, 5 miles S.E. of Ruthin. It is situated on the river Alyn, under the Clwyd hills. The population are chiefly engaged in the lead-mines.

ERSBY, or ERESBY, a hmlt. in the par. of Spilsby, parts of Lindsey, E. div. of the hund. of Bolingbroke, co. Lincoln, 10 miles S.E. of Horncastle. It is situated near the river Steeping, and was formerly a seat of the Willoughby d'Eresby family. A collegiate chapel at one time stood here.

ERSKINE, a par. in Upper ward, co. Renfrew, Scotland, 6 miles N.W. of Paisley. Bishopton is its post town. It lies on the S. bank of the river Clyde, at Dumbarton ferry. On its other boundaries it has Inchinnan, Houston, Kilbarchan, and Kilmalcolm. Its length is 6 miles, its breadth 3½ miles. The surface is flat, and is traversed by the road from Glasgow to Greenock. The soil is light and well cultivated. Freestone abounds. This par. is in the presb. of Greenock and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The minister has a stipend of £279. The church was built in 1813. It is a handsome structure in the Gothic style. Here is a Free church, two schools, savings-bank, friendly society, and parish library. Erskine House is the seat of Lord Blantyre. Other residences are—Drums, East Bank, and Dungarvel. Erskine, anciently Iriskine, has been supposed to derive its name from Eris Skyne, a legendary hero of the time of Malcolm II., but more probably comes from the British *irrisgyn, i.e.* "green rising ground." It belonged to the Erskines, afterwards earls of Mar, but was purchased of that family by Sir John Hamilton in 1638. Subsequently the Hamiltons sold it to the Blantyres, who also hold the Bishopton property anciently belonging to the family of Brisbane. Christian Shaw spun the first thread in Scotland at Erskine in 1700.

ERTH, ST., a par. in the hund. of Penwith, co. Cornwall, 5 miles N.E. of Penzance. It is situated to the S. of St. Ive's Bay, on the river Heyle, across which there is a bridge. The copper and tin mines afford employment to the people. Iron-founders' moulding sand is also obtained here. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £249, in the patron. of the dean and

chapter. The church is about five centuries old. It is dedicated to St. Erth, and contains several monuments and brasses. The charities, including a small school endowment, produce about £10 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school for both sexes. In the neighbourhood are some remains of crosses, a chapel, and a camp.

ERTHIG, or ERDDIG, a tnshp. in the par. of Gresford, hund. of Bromfield, co. Denbigh, 2 miles S.W. of Wrexham. It is situated on Offa's Dyke. Erthig Hall is the principal residence, and contains the Seabright collection of Welsh manuscripts. There are some remains of a camp.

ERVAN, ST., a par. in the hund. of Pyder, co. Cornwall, 5 miles N.W. of St. Colomb-Major, its post town. It contains the hmlts. of Churchtown and Penrose. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £405. The church is a neat edifice dedicated to St. Ervan. There are places of worship for Bryanites and Wesleyans, and a parochial school at Penrose. A cattle fair is held on the 29th May.

ERVILLS, or LEIGH, a tythg. in the par. of Hambledon, co. Hants, 6 miles E.S.E. of Bishop's Waltham.

ERWALLO, a tnshp. in the par. of Llangollen, co. Denbigh, a short distance from Llangollen.

ERWARTON, a par. in the hund. of Samford, co. Suffolk, 3 miles N.E. of Harwich, and 9 S.E. of Ipswich. Shotley is its post town. It is situated on the N. bank of the navigable river, and was formerly a market town in the possession of the Bacon family. It afterwards passed to the Drurys and Parkers, whose seat was Erwarton Hall, a structure in the Elizabethan style of architecture, now a farmhouse. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. with the rect. of Wolverstone annexed, £484. The church is an elegant structure, dedicated to St. Mary. It has recently been restored, and contains monuments of the Davelles, or Daveillers, and of the Calthorpe and Parker families. The register commences in 1558. The charities are Parker's almshouses, built about the middle of the last century, and a property for the poor producing about £7 per annum. John Berners, Esq., is lord of the manor. There is a National school.

ERWASH, or EREWASH, a river rising near Alfreton, co. Derby, a feeder of the Trent. The Erwash canal was cut in 1777, and runs close to the river from the Cromford canal to the river Trent, opposite the river Soar.

ERWICK, a hmlt. in the hund. of Wonford, co. Devon, not far from Exeter.

ERWID, or ERWOOD, a vil. in the par. of Crickadarn, co. Brecon, 9 miles W. of Hay. It is situated on the banks of the river Wye.

ERYHOLME, a chplry. in the par. of Gilling, wap. of East Gilling, North Riding co. York, 2 miles E. of Dalton station on the North-Eastern railway, and 4 S.E. of Darlington. It is situated on the river Tees, and commands an extensive prospect. Several plantations have been recently made. The living is a perpet cur.* in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £49, in the patron. of the Vicar of Gilling. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

ESBY, a hmlt. in the co. Dumfries, Scotland, 2 miles N. of Lochmaben. It is situated on the rivers Ae and Kinnll.

ESCEIBON, a tnshp. in the par. of Llanynys, co. Denbigh, 3 miles N.W. of Ruthin.

ESCLUSHAM, ABOVE and BELOW, tnshps. in the par. of Wrexham, hund. of Bromfield, co. Denbigh, near the town of Wrexham. They are situated on Offa's Dyke.

ESCOMB, a parochial chplry. in the N.W. div. of the ward of Darlington, co. palatine of Durham, 1½ mile W. of Bishop-Auckland, its post town, and 12 miles S.W. of Durham. It is situated near the river Wear. The Etherley station on the Stockton and Lancashire Union railway is about half a mile from the village. This is a coal district, and most of the people are employed in the mines. There is also a manufactory for fire-brick. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Durham, val £204, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an ancient edifice. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and there are two National schools.

ESCOT, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Ottery St. Mary, co. Devon, 2 miles N.W. of Ottery St. Mary, and 12 N.E. of Exeter. It is situated near the river Otter. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £75.

ESCRICK, a par. in the wap. of Ouse, East Riding co. York, 6 miles S.E. of York, its post town. It is situated on the high road from York to Selby, and includes the tnshp. of Deighton. The village is one of the most picturesque in the county, and the cottages, which are of recent date, are surrounded by tasteful gardens. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £530. The church is a handsome stone structure, recently erected on the site of an old one. It is dedicated to St. Helen. There is a day school for the children of the parish. Escrick Park, a handsome seat, is the property and residence of Lord Wenlock, who is lord of the manor and owner of the whole of the soil.

ESGOB, a tnshp. united with Castle, in the par. of Llanwnog, co. Montgomery, 6 miles N.W. of Newtown.

ESGOB-CNWCKCREEN, a vil. in the tnshp. of Above Sawthe, co. Carmarthen, not far from Llangadock.

ESGOREBRILL, a tnshp. in the par. of Eglwys-fach, co. Denbigh, 4 miles S.E. of Conway.

ESH, or ASH, a chplry. in the par of Lanchester, W. div. of the ward of Chester, co. palatine of Durham, 3 miles S.E. of Lanchester, and 4 N.W. of Durham, its post town. The village is small, and there is a common of 44 acres. The living is a perpet. cur * in the dioc. of Durham, val. £190, in the patron. of the Bishop of Manchester. The church is a stone structure, with a handsome E. window. It is dedicated to St. Michael. The Roman Catholics have a chapel and school, and a little to the E. is the Roman Catholic college of Ushaw. There is a parochial school. Sir Charles Frederick Smythe, Bart., is lord of the manor.

ESHAM, a hmlt. in the par. of Syleham, hund. of Hoxne, co. Suffolk, 5 miles N.E. of Eye. It is situated near the river Waveney.

ESHER, a par. in the second div. of the hund. of Elmbridge, co. Surrey, 4 miles S.W. of Kingston, 4 N.E. of Chobham, and 15 from London. It is situated on the old Portsmouth road, and the river Mole passes on the W. of the parish. The South-Western railway has a station here. A priory was founded in the reign of Henry II., and Cardinal Wolsey resided at Esher Place after he fell into disgrace. In the neighbourhood there is a well still bearing his name. Claremont is a handsome mansion, built by Lord Clive, now the property of the King of the Belgians, and in the occupation of the members of the Orleans family of France. Before her accession to the throne, Queen Victoria frequently resided here. The first brass-works in England were established here in the 17th century. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £148. The church is a modern stone structure in the early English style. It is dedicated to Our Saviour. The old church, not now used for public worship, contains monuments of Miss Porter and family, and several mural tablets and marble figures. The register commences in 1682. The parochial charities produce about £40 per annum. The Society of Friends have a meeting-house, and there is a National school for both sexes, an infant school, and a Sunday-school, with a small endowment. The King of the Belgians is lord of the manor. All that now remains of the palace of Esher is the old gateway, flanked with towers. A fair is held on the 4th September for horses.

ESHOLT, a tnshp. in the par. of Otley, upper div. of the wap. of Skyrack, West Riding co. York, 4 miles S.W. of Otley, and 5 N. of Bradford. It is situated on the river Aire, and the Liverpool and Leeds canal passes near it. A nunnery was founded here by Simon de Ward in the middle of the 12th century. At the Dissolution its revenue was returned at £19. The village is pleasantly situated on the N. side of the Aire; it contains a worsted-mill, scribbling and fulling mill, and a corn-

mill. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to Hawkesworth, in the dioc. of Ripon, val. £100. The church is a modern structure, dedicated to St. Paul. The Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and there is a National school for both sexes, also a Sunday-school. Esholt Hall is the principal residence. W. Stansfield, Esq., is lord of the manor.

ESHOTT, a tnshp. in the par. of Felton, E. div. of the ward of Morpeth, co. Northumberland, 3 miles S.E. of Felton, and 7 N. of Morpeth. Coal is obtained here. Eshott Hall is the principal residence.

ESHTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Gargrave, E. div. of the Staincliffe wap., West Riding co. York, 4 miles N.W. of Skipton. The Leeds and Liverpool canal passes in the vicinity. Eshton Hall, a handsome building, is the principal residence. The surface is boldly undulating, and the land chiefly meadow and pasture.

ESK, a river and lake between the bars. of Tyrhugh and Bannagh, in co. Donegal, prov. of Ulster, Ireland. The lake is a very beautiful piece of water, covering about 975 acres. Two small salmon streams empty their waters into it, and from it issues the river Esk, which falls into Donegal Bay. On the shores of the lake stretches the demesne which bears its name.

ESK. *See* Easky, co. Sligo.

ESK, a river in co. Dumfries, Scotland. The Black and White Esk, after uniting, take the name simply of Esk. It flows through Westerkirk, round Craighill, traverses the pars. of Langholm and Canonbie, and after lingering for about 1 mile on the border, enters Cumberland, and eventually falls into the Solway Firth near Sarkfoot. Its tributaries are the Ewes, near Langholm, the Wauchope, the Tarras, the Liddell, at Canonbie-holm, the Glenzier burn, and the Line, of Cumberland. Its banks are rich in every variety of delightful scenery. Its length is about 24 miles.

ESKAT, an ext. par. place in the ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 5 miles E. of Whitehaven.

ESK, BLACK and WHITE, two rivers in co. Dumfries, Scotland. The Black Esk rises in the par. of Eskdalemuir, and takes a southerly course through the mountains. After a meandering route of about 12 miles it joins its waters, in the S.E. of the par. of Eskdalemuir, with those of the White Esk, whose source proper may be traced to the head of the Bloodhope burn, a little above Ettrick-pen. It now runs parallel with the Black Esk, passing through Eskdalemuir, and in its course receiving the waters of the Davington and Garvald, and the burns of Langshaw and Rae. Its length is 16 miles. The united waters proceed on their journey under the name of the Esk, as above.

ESK, NORTH, a river in co. Forfar, Scotland. The East and West waters becoming one, continue their course under the name of the North Esk. The three head-waters of the East water rise among the Grampian hills; selecting an easterly course, this river passes the parish of Edzell, and having run a few miles on the S.W. border of Kincardineshire, it meets the West water, or the Dye, which rises in the southern extremity of the parish of Lethnot, where it is also called the Saughs water; passing between Edzell and Strickathrow, it joins the East water. The united streams then become the North Esk, which continues easterly through the pars. of Strickathrow, Logiepert, Montrose, and Kincardine, and so falls into the ocean a little above Montrose. Its length is 22 miles.

ESK, NORTH and SOUTH, two small rivers of the cos. Peebles and Edinburgh, Scotland. The North Esk has two head streams in the par. of Linton; it then passes easterly between cos. Peebles and Mid-Lothian. Receiving the Carlops-burn, it flows between the pars. of Pennycuick and Lasswade, co. of Edinburgh, and so past the pars. of Glencross and Cockpen, and the vil. of Lasswade, till it joins the South Esk in the N. of the par. of Dalkeith. On the banks of the river are Rosslin and Melville castles and Hawthorndean. The scene of Ramsay's "Gentle Shepherd" is laid hereabouts.—The South Esk rises in the par. of Eddelston, and flows northerly on the borders of cos. Peebles and Mid-Lothian. Tweeddaleburn is a tributary. After touching the par. of Temple, it then passes between that par. and Carrington, when the Gladhouse increases its volume. It next receives the Borthwick water, and leaving Cockpen par. on its right bank, unites with the North Esk. Its banks are beautifully wooded.

ESK, SOUTH, a river in co. Forfar, Scotland. Its source is among the Grampians, in the N.W. of the co. It passes through the pars. of Clova, Cortachie, and Strathmore. After receiving the tribute of the Prosen, it continues in an easterly direction, passing between the pars. of Kirriemuir and Tannadice, Oathlaw and Menmuir, and Aberlemno and Brechin. It then spreads out for the formation of Montrose Basin, a fine piece of water. Leaving this point by way of two branches, which again unite lower down the river, it falls into the ocean. The village of Ferrydon and the town of Brechin are among the principal places situated on its banks, besides the seats of Brechin Castle, Rossie, and Kinnaird, the last the residence of the Carnegies. The forking of the river so near its mouth stops all navigation beyond that point.

ESKDALE, a ward in the N.E. part of co. Cumberland, contains the pars. of Arthuret, Bewcastle, Brampton, Carlatton, Castle-Carrock, Crosby, Cumrew, Cumwhitton, Nether and Upper Denton, Farlam, Hayton, Irthington, Kingmoor, Kirkandrews, Kirk Linton, Lanercost, Scaleby, Stapleton, Walton, parts of Stanwix, Warwick, and Wetheral, and the tnshp. of Longtown, comprising an area of 204,120 acres.

ESKDALE, a chplry. and tnshp. with Wastdale Head, in the par. of St. Bees, ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 5 miles N.W. of Ravenglass. Holmrook is its post town. The Drigg station on the Whitehaven and Furness Junction railway is about 4½ miles to the S.W. of the village. It is situated on the river Esk, and includes the hmlts. of Boot, Gatehouse Green, and Mitredale. Iron ore is found here. In the neighbourhood are the waterfalls of Stanley Ghyll and Birker Force. Nearly half the land is in common and waste, with a large patch of coppice-wood. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Carlisle, val. £66. The church is a plain stone structure, dedicated to St. Catherine. In the E. window is a painting of the patron saint, and above the eastern gable a stone cross. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum, £6 of which is an endowment for one of the two schools here. General Wyndham is lord of the manor.

ESKDALE, a district in co. Dumfries, Scotland. It is the most eastern of the three districts into which the co. is divided. It is traversed by the river Esk. Part of the lands of Upper and Lower Eskdale were given to Robert Avenal, an Anglo-Norman settler, by David I., who granted them to the abbey of Melrose. The Rossedals held lands here in the time of Malcolm IV., and one of that family, Turgot, founded the priory of Canonbie. Eskdale was next possessed by the Douglases as a regality, but they having forfeited it in 1455, it passed to the Maxwells, who held it till the end of the 17th century. The Duke of Buccleuch received compensation for the jurisdiction of Eskdale in 1747.

ESKDALEMUIR, a par. in the district of Eskdale, co. Dumfries, Scotland. Langholm is its post town. It is surrounded by the pars. of Westerkirk, Hutton, Moffat, and the cos. of Selkirk and Roxburgh. Its length is 11 miles, its greatest breadth over 9 miles. The surface is mountainous. Ettrick rises 2,200 feet above sea-level. Loch Fell is the next prominent summit. The rivers Black and White Esk traverse the parish, with their numerous tributaries. There are very beautiful cascades on the Garvald water and Finglandhope rivulets. This par. is in the presb. of Langholm and synod of Dumfries. The minister has a stipend of £241. The church was erected in 1826. Here are a meeting-house for Reformed Presbyterians, two schools, private and parochial, and library. This parish was separated from Westerkirk in 1703. Traces of encampments are seen on nearly every hill-top, and at a spot near the meeting

of the two Esks is an oval encampment, supposed to be Roman. At Coatt farm are two circles, having the appearance of Druidical temples. A singular custom was in former times kept up here—that of "hand-fasting," or taking a wife on a twelvemonth's trial; if at the end of that period the parties did not agree, they separated, and were at liberty to make another choice at an annual fair held for that purpose.

ESKDALESIDE, or SLEIGHTS, a chplry. in the par. of Whitby, Whitby Strand lib., North Riding co. York, 3 miles S.E. of Whitby, its post town. It is a station on the Whitby branch of the North-Eastern railway. In the reign of John a small priory was founded here. Ironstone, building stone, and alum are obtained, and there are several chalybeate springs. The surface rises gradually from the bank of the Esk to a very considerable elevation, forming one of the highest moors in the county, and enclosing on that side one of the most magnificent valleys, through which the Esk pursues its course amidst picturesque and romantic scenery. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of York, val. with the perpet. cur. of Ugglebarnby annexed, £329. The church is a small elegant structure, erected in 1767. Henry W. Yeoman, Esq., is lord of the manor.

ESKE, a tnshp. in the par. of St. John Beverley, N. div. of the wap. of Holderness, East Riding co. York, 3 miles N.E. of Beverley. It is situated on the river Hull.

ESKELITH, a hmlt. in the par. of Arkengarth Dale, North Riding co. York, not far from Reeth.

ESKER, a par. in the bars. of Newcastle and Uppercross, co. Dublin, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 1 mile S.E. of Lucan, its post town. The surface consists of good soil. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Dublin, val. with Leixlip, £527, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is a picturesque ruin. In the Roman Catholic arrangement the parish is part of the union of Palmerstown, Lucan, and Clondalkin. Here is a private classical school. Esker was formerly a crown manor, and is quoted in an inquisition of 15 Henry VII. Esker House is the principal residence. Good building stone is quarried here.

ESKER-EVAN, a hmlt. in the par. of Llanfynydd, co. Carmarthen, 3 miles N.W. of Llandilo-fawr.

ESKERNANT, a hmlt. in the par. of Talley, co. Carmarthen, 7 miles N. of Llandilo-fawr.

ESKIRGILOG, a tnshp. in the par. of Moughtrey, hund. and co. of Montgomery, 3 miles S.W. of Newtown.

ESKIRIETH, a tnshp. in the par. of Tref-Eglwys, co. Montgomery, 4 miles N. of Llanidloes. The manufacture of flannel is carried on here.

ESKIRMAEN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llandinam, co. Montgomery, 5 miles N.E. of Llanidloes.

ESPERSHIELDS, a tnshp. in the par. of Bywell St. Peter, E. div. of the ward of Tindale, co. Northumberland, 7 miles S.E. of Stocksfield. It is a station on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway. Gateshead is its post town. It is situated on the river Derwent, and includes the tnshp. of Mill Shields. A Roman Catholic chapel, in the early English style of architecture, is erected in the grounds of Minster Acres Hall, the seat of C. Silvertop, Esq., who is lord of the manor. There is a school for the children of the place. At Winnis Hill, a little to the W., is a meeting-house belonging to the Society of Friends.

ESP-GREEN, a hmlt. in the par. of Lanchester, W. div. of Chester ward, co. Durham, 9 miles N.W. of Durham.

ESPLEY, a vil. in the tnshp. of Highlows, co. Northumberland, 2 miles N.W. of Morpeth.

ESPRICK, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Greenalgh, co. palatine of Lancaster, 3 miles N.W. of Kirkham.

ESS, a waterfall on the river Avonbeg, in the bar. of Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 4 miles W. of Glendalough, near the Glenmadure valley.

ESSENDINE, a parochial chplry. in the par. of Ryhall, hund. of East, co. Rutland, 4 miles N.E. of Stamford, its post town. It is a railway station on the Great Northern line. The village is situated near the river Wash. In the Domesday Survey it is described as belonging to the bishops of Lincoln. The living is a cur. annexed to the vic. of Ryhall, in the dioc. of Peterborough. The church is an ancient structure, said to be the oldest in this part of the country, with an arched Saxon doorway. It is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a Sunday-school. The Marquis of Exeter is lord of the manor.

ESSENDON, a par. in the hund. and co. of Hertford, 3 miles E. of Bishop's Hatfield, the nearest railway station on the Great Northern line, and 5 S.W. of Hertford, its post town. It is bounded on the N. by the river Lea. The surface is undulating, but a large part of the land is unproductive. The soil is loam and gravel, resting upon clay. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Rochester, val. with the cur. of Bayford annexed, £559. The church is dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, and contains a marble tomb and a brass. The parochial charities produce about £29 per annum. The register commences in 1653. There is a National school for both sexes. Baron Dimsdale and Sir Culling E. Eardley, Bart., have seats in this parish. The Marquis of Salisbury is lord of the manor.

ESSEX, a co. situated on the eastern coast of Great Britain, and lying between 51° 27′ and 52° 6′ N. lat., and 0° 4′ W. long., and 1° 17′ E. long. It is bounded on the N. by the cos. of Suffolk and Cambridge, W. by the cos. of Herts and Middlesex, S. by the estuary of the Thames, and S.E. and S. by the German Ocean. Its greatest length is 63 miles, and greatest breadth 37 miles, with a circuit of about 208 miles, including 56 miles of low, marshy, and broken coast. It contains an area of 1,533 square miles, or about 981,120 acres, of which nine-tenths are arable, meadow, and pasture, and about 60,000 forest. The population, according to the census of 1861, was 401,851, showing an increase of 35,533 since 1851. The first inhabitants of Essex recognised by authentic history, were the *Trinobantes*, a powerful tribe, who, at the invasion of Cæsar, allied themselves with Rome. In 43, after the defeat of Caractacus, the Trinobantes were subdued, and their capital, *Camalodunum*, taken, and made the seat of a Roman colony, which was, however, destroyed in the revolt of Boadicea. Her overthrow by Suetonius, near Waltham, decided the reduction of South Britain, which then became the Roman province of *Flavia Cæsariensis*. On the arrival of the Saxons, Essex formed a small kingdom, which from its relative position caused its possessors to be designated as East Saxons—hence its present derivation. The kingdom of the East Saxons included parts of Middlesex and Hertfordshire. Essex played a considerable part in the war between Alfred and the Danes; and in 1016 Assingdon was the scene of a bloody battle between Cnut and Edmund Ironside. In 1215, the Earl of Winchester seized Colchester Castle. In the reign of Richard II. Humphrey Duke of Gloucester was arrested at his castle of Plessy, near Chelmsford. In 1571 a number of Flemish refugees settled in Colchester, and introduced the woollen manufacture. At the approach of the Armada, a camp was formed at Tilbury. In the Civil War, Essex sided with the parliament, raising 2,000 men for service, besides large sums of money. Colchester was stormed by the parliamentarians under Fairfax in 1648. No later events of historical interest have occurred.—The county, which is reputed the most Conservative in England, is divided into North and South Essex for parliamentary purposes, each division returning two members; the former has a population of 189,435, with its seat of election at Braintree; the latter 179,883, with its seat of election at Chelmsford, which is also the assize and county town. The government of the shire is administered by a lieutenant and vice-admiral, assisted by 22 deputy-lieutenants, a high sheriff, and about 380 magistrates. The whole of the county is included within the home circuit and military district, but only that part adjoining Epping Forest is within the bounds of the Central Criminal Court and Metropolitan Police, being considered as a suburb of

the metropolis. The two divisions of the county comprise together nineteen hundreds and one liberty, containing 408 parishes and about 500 townships, with 4 extra-parochial places.—The county contains no cathedral city, but 22 market towns, including Chelmsford, the county town, Colchester, Harwich, and Maldon, parliamentary boroughs, each returning two members to parliament, with Braintree, Dunmow, Halstead, Rochford, Romford, Saffron Walden, Waltham Abbey, Brentwood, Billericay, Chipping Ongar, Epping, and Witham, the first twelve being also heads of new County Court districts.—The chief seaports are Colchester, Maldon, and Harwich, which last is connected with Ipswich by a line of steamers ascending the Orwell. The minor ports are Barking, Bradwell, Brightlingsea, Burnham, Grays, Leigh, Manningtree, Purfleet, Southend, Salcott, and Wakering. The principal trade of these ports is in the fisheries, especially the oyster fishery, and in the shipping of corn, coals, cattle, and timber.—Essex is ecclesiastically under the see of Rochester, and is distributed between the archdeaconries of Colchester and Essex, comprising the whole of the county except the ten metropolitan parishes, which are still retained in the see of London, and the village of Ballingdon, a suburb of Sudbury, in Suffolk, which is in the diocese of Ely.—The shire is of an irregular shape, and on the E. much indented with friths and creeks of the Stour, Colne, Blackwater, Crouch, and Thames. The coast presents a succession of unhealthy marshes, known as the South and East Hundreds, but the middle and northern districts of the county are remarkably healthy, so that the average duration of life is above that for all England. Even the marsh lands have lately been much improved by drainage and embankments, but still cover a large extent of surface, both along the bank of the Thames and on the E. coast. The marshes begin near the junction of the Lea with the Thames, and extend along the whole of the northern bank except near Leigh and Southend, where the coast rises into low cliffs. After passing the mouth of the Thames, they continue along the eastern coast to about 4 miles beyond St. Osyth Point, where the land presents a high broken coast-line, extending nearly 10 miles to the Naze, the most eastern point of the county. From the Naze to Harwich, for about 6 miles, the coast forms an inlet lined by salt marshes, and terminated in the estuary of the Stour, above Manningtree. Along the whole extent of this eastern coast the sea has for centuries been encroaching, in some places nearly 5 miles, as indicated by shoals, ruins of buildings, &c. On this coast, which in many places is defended from further encroachments by dykes and sea-walls, are the marsh islands of Canvey, Foulness, Wallasea, Mersea, Horsea, Havengore, Potten, Pevril, and Holmes, besides others. Most of these islands are low and marshy, being separated from the mainland by narrow intervening channels, and are embanked. In the creeks and inlets which surround and separate them are extensive oyster-beds, especially round Wallasea, hence called Wallfleet oysters. These are of so great value that the town of Colchester alone derives an income of £700 a year from licenses annually granted to dredgermen for the fishing of the Colne. It is calculated that above 15,000 bushels of oysters are taken in a season, and that the capital employed in the trade is from £60,000 to £80,000.—In its geological characteristics the greater part of the county belongs to the London clay formation, with freshwater deposits on the E. coast, containing animal remains. Near Harwich the stratum is crag, containing fossils, and to the S., about Purfleet and Grays, chalk predominates, as also in the N.W. beyond Dunmow and Halstead, where the continuation of the Chiltern hills forms the Chalk Downs.—The only hills of any considerable elevation are High Beach, near Waltham Abbey, 390 feet high; Laingdon Hill, 620 feet; Danbury Hill, 700; and Tiptree Heath, near Witham, about the same altitude. The rest of the county is level, or gently undulating, the slope, as determined by the water-shed, being towards the S. and E.—The Thames, which bounds it on the S. side, has several quays on the Essex shore, but no great haven. The Victoria Docks and the Metropolitan Steam Docks are in Plaistow level. Steamers run from London to Harwich, calling at Purfleet, Grays, Tilbury, Southend, and Walton. The Lea, which is navigable, bounds the county on the W. side till it meets the Stort, when it flows S. and joins the Thames. The Stour, which separates the county from Suffolk on the N.E., becomes navigable at Sudbury, and after passing the ports of Manningtree and Harwich, falls into the North Sea. There are besides several other minor rivers, as the Roding, or Roden, Bourne-brook, Ingerbourne, and the Marditch, which forms a creek at Purfleet; the Crouch, which waters the S.E. part of Essex and falls into the North Sea, forming a port at Burnham; the Chelmer, with its tributaries the Ter, Wid, Cann, and Sandon, being navigable from Chelmsford to the port of Maldon, near which place it is joined by the Blackwater and Podsbrook, and so falls into the North Sea; the Colne, which is navigable from Colchester, and receiving the waters of the river Roman, also falls into the North Sea. The Cam and Slade brooks water the N.W. part of the county, and then cross the Cambridge border. Besides these are the Holland and Broomhill creeks, the latter being navigable for 7 miles to near Rochford.—The soil is in general extremely fertile, being a rich loam, particularly well adapted for the growth of corn, as the superiority of Essex wheat sufficiently proves. The chief crops are wheat, which yields from 25 to 33 bushels per acre, barley 40 bushels, oats 12 to 14 quarters, beans 32 bushels, and potatoes 300 bushels per acre. The other principal productions are turnips, tares, rape, clover, mustard, and rye-grass. The raising of carraway, coriander, and teasel, which are planted together, is peculiar to this county, and is considered a very profitable crop. Grazing is confined to the marsh lands, the principal stock fed on which are Welsh and Scotch runts. The principal dairy farms are in the parish of Epping and its vicinity, and have for centuries been famous for the supply of the London markets with cream, butter, and dairy-fed pork. The suckling of calves, for which Essex is celebrated, and the fattening of North country cattle, is still largely carried on about Sandon, the river Lea, Barking, and Epping. The sheep are principally of the South Down breeds, and the pigs a small variety of the Berkshire. The size of the farms varies with the part of the county, but in general they average from 150 to 200 acres, and are held by yearly tenure, or on short leases of from seven to fourteen years.—The greater part of the industrial population is engaged in agriculture, there being but few manufactures. The woollen baize manufacture, originally introduced by the Flemings in the reign of Elizabeth, and formerly of so much importance, is now extinct. There are silk-mills at Colchester and Coggeshall, satin velvet mills at Halstead, and crape factories at Braintree and Bocking, besides straw-plait in several villages, and bricks and coarse pottery in various parts. At Waltham Abbey are the government powder-mills, at Purfleet extensive powder magazines, and at Shoeburyness an extensive practice ground for artillery.—Hunting has from time immemorial been a favourite sport in Essex, and the county can boast of several packs of hounds, as, the Essex, Essex Union, South Essex, East Essex, Essex and Suffolk, Mr. Tufnell's and Mr. Honeywood's harriers, the Hon. F. Petre's stag hounds, &c.—The county is crossed by the two main sections of the Great Eastern railway, one under the name of the Cambridge line, proceeding in a northerly direction by Waltham Abbey to Cambridge and Newmarket, with a branch to Hertford; the other in a N.E. direction by Chelmsford and Colchester to Ipswich, with numerous branches to all the principal towns on the East Coast. Another short line runs to Loughton in connection with the Great Eastern and North London railways. In the S.W. a short line runs from Stratford to North Woolwich, and another line from Stratford to Tilbury and Southend. The Tendring railway from Colchester to Wivenhoe has only recently been completed; and another line called the Colne Valley is in course of formation, com-

mencing at the Chapel junction on the Sudbury branch line, with an extension to Haverhill in Suffolk. A connecting line has likewise been just commenced from Stortford, through Dunmow, to Braintree. The principal roads in the county are the three roads from London to Norwich, by Ipswich, by Bury, and by Newmarket, with branch roads from Chelmsford and Colchester as centres to all the principal towns and ports on the Thames and the East Coast. The road which quits London by Shoreditch enters the county at Lea Bridge, and joins the Newmarket road at Snaresbrook. From the Colchester road, near Bow-Bridge, a road runs by Chipping Ongar to Dunmow and Bury St. Edmund's. A cross road enters the county from Hertfordshire, and passes through Dunmow and Braintree to Colchester.—Essex gives name to an archdeaconry in the diocese of Rochester, consisting of 16 rural deaneries, and the title of earl to the Capels. The chief seats are—Danbury Palace, of the Bishop of Rochester; Easton Lodge, of Viscount Maynard; Hill Hall, of Bowyer-Smijth, Bart.; Navestock Park, of the Dowager Countess Waldegrave; Terling Place, of Lord Rayleigh; Thorndon Park, of Lord Petre; Belhus, of Sir Thomas Barrett Lennard, Bart.; Audley End, of Lord Braybrook; Hyde Hall, of Lord Roden; Boreham House, of Sir John Tyssen Tyrrell, Bart.; Dagnam Park, of Sir Digby Neave, Bart.; Felix Hall, of T. S. Western; Forest Hall, of J. B. Stane; Mark Hall, of Loftus Arkwright, Esq.; Newton Hall, of Sir Brydges P. Henniker, Bart.; Rivenhall Place, of Rev. Sir John Page Wood, Bart.; Spains Hall, of Colonel S. B. R. Brise; Tiptree Hall, of J. J. Mechi; Wivenhoe Hall, of Sir Claude W. Champion de Crespigny, Bart. —British and Roman antiquities are widely scattered throughout the county. Of the former, consisting of camps and barrows, examples are met with at Blunts Walls, the Bartlow hills, Ambreys, Ruckolt, and Walbury, and on Lexden Heath is the famous Grim's Dyke. Of the Roman antiquities, the chief are altars, tesselated pavements, foundations of temples and villas, baths, and coins, which are more frequently met with on the line of the two Roman roads, one of which passed through Colchester, and the other, called the Stane or Ermine Street, by Bishop Stortford and Dunmow. The sites of several Roman towns have been pretty accurately determined, as, *Canonium*, near Witham; *Camalodunum*, now Colchester; *Cæsaromagus*, near Chelmsford; and *Durolitum*, near Romford. Of the Saxon and Norman periods there are castles and religious houses. The latter at one time amounted to 47. The former comprise the remains of Clavering Castle, built by Sueyn the Dane; Hedingham Castle, the seat of the De Veres; Walden Castle, of the Mandevilles; the castles of Colchester, Hadleigh, Stansted Monfichet, Ongar, and part of the foundations of Plessy, which belonged to the Good Duke Humphrey, as high constable. Of the religious houses only few remains exist: the chief are—Waltham Abbey, founded by King Harold, and recently restored; Barking Abbey; with the minor abbeys of Billeigh, Tiltey, Stratford, and the priories of Bychnacre, Colchester, Dunmow, Latton, and Leighs.

ESSINGTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Bushbury, E. div. of the hund. of Cuttlestone, co. Stafford, 2 miles N.W. of Bloxwich, where there is a station on the South Staffordshire railway, and 4 N.E. of Wolverhampton, its post town. It is situated near the Wyrley canal. Bricks and tiles are made in large quantities. There is a neat iron church with a small tower. New Town is a hamlet adjoining on the N.E., where there is a National school.

ESTERSNOW, a par. in the bar. of Boyle, co. Roscommon, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles S.E. of Boyle, on the road from thence to Tulsk. The soil varies in quality, and there is a large proportion of bog. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Elphin, val. with Kilcola, £101, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a plain old building. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to those of Croghan and Ballinameen. There is a parish school and four other day schools. Croghan House is the principal seat. Cavetown loughs lie to the W. of the church. At Cavetown are seen some curious caves, said to be of considerable extent, and there are some traces of an old castle known as Moylerg. It is said to have once belonged to the MacDermotts. Limestone is quarried here.

ESTIMANER HUNDRED, one of the subdivisions of Merionethshire, situated in the S.W. of the co. It contains the pars. of Llanfihangel-y-Pennant, Pennal, Talyllyn, and Towyn.

ESTON, a chplry. in the par. of Ormsby, E. div. of Langbaurgh lib., North Riding co. York, 4 miles N.W. of Guisborough. It is a station on the Stockton and Darlington railway. Middlesborough is its post town, from which it is distant nearly 2 miles. Eston Nab beacon is a short distance from the village. Ironstone is very abundant, and, being extensively worked, has contributed much to the increase and prosperity of the place. In the neighbourhood there are blast furnaces and foundries. The village lies at the foot of a detached hill of considerable elevation called Barnaby or Eston Moor. The living is a perpet. cur. annexed to the vic.* of Ormsby, in the dioc. of York, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is a small ancient structure. On the summit of the promontory called Eston Nab is an ancient Saxon encampment contemporary with the battle of Badon Hill, which was fought in the neighbourhood.

ESTON, a hmlt. partly in the par. of Arthuret, and partly in that of Kirk-Andrews, ward of Eskdale, co. Cumberland. It was anciently a distinct parish.

ESTYN. *See* HOPE, co. Flint.

ESTYNALLAN, a tnshp. in the par. of Llansilan, co. Denbigh, 7 miles S.W. of Chick.

ETAL, or HOTHAL, a tnshp. in the par. of Ford, co. Northumberland, 8 miles N.W. of Wooler. It is situated on the river Till, and was formerly a possession of the Manners. A castle once stood here, but was laid in ruins by the Scotch previous to the battle of Flodden Field. Etal Hall is the seat of the Earl of Glasgow. Here is a meet for Lord Elcho's hounds.

ETCHELLS, or STOCKPORT ETCHELLS, a tnshp. in the par. of Stockport and Northenden, hund. of Macclesfield, co. palatine of Chester, 4 miles S.W. of Stockport. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge. There is a small free school.

ETCHELLS, NORTHERN, a tnshp. as above, 1½ mile to the N.W. Here are some small charities for the poor. Thomas William Tatton, Esq., is lord of the manor. Field Hall is the principal residence.

ETCHILHAMPTON, a chplry. in the par. of Allcannings, hund. of Swanborough, co. Wilts, 3 miles S.E. of Devizes, its post town. It is situated at the base of a small hill in the vale of Pewsey, near the source of the small river Avon, which runs by Salisbury into the English Channel. Another river of the same name rises in the vicinity, and passing through Bath and Bristol, falls into the Bristol Channel at Pill. The living is a cur. annexed to the rect.* of Allcannings, in the dioc. of Salisbury. The chapel-of-ease is rather an ancient edifice, dedicated to St. Andrew, and contains monumental effigies of a knight and lady in the costume of the reign of Edward III. There is a free school in the village. Lord Ashburton is lord of the manor.

ETCHINGHAM, a par. in the hund. of Henhurst, Hastings rape, co. Sussex, 6½ miles S.E. of Wadhurst, and 7 N.W. of Battle. It is situated on the river Rother, and is a railway station on the Hastings branch of the South-Eastern line. The hmlt. of Hurst Green is partly in this parish, through which the letters are received. Hops are extensively cultivated in this place. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £518. The church is an edifice of the 14th century, with a central tower, containing monuments and brasses of the Etchingham family. The register commences in 1561. There is a National school for boys and girls. The Earl of Chichester is lord of the manor. The churchyard is surrounded by a moat, which is now dry.

ETHERDWICK, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Aldbrough, East Riding co. York, 7 miles N.E. of Hedon.

ETHERLEY, HIGH, a hmlt. in the co. palatine of Durham, 3 miles S.W. of Bishop Auckland. The South Durham and Lancashire Union railway has a station here. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Durham, val. £130, in the patron. of the Bishop of Manchester.

ETIVE, LOCH, an arm of the sea indenting the district of Lorn, co. Argyle, Scotland. It opens a little to the N. of the isle of Kerrera. Its length is about 20 miles, and its greatest width about 2 miles. It is navigable throughout for vessels of 100 tons. The scenery on the banks as observed from a boat is very charming. Numerous bays and creeks indent the shores of the loch.

ETLOE, a tythg. in the par. of Awre, co. Gloucester, 2 miles S.E. of Newnham. It is situated near the banks of the Severn.

ETON, a par. in the hund. of Stoke, in the co. of Bucks, 21 miles W. of London. Both the Great Western and South-Western railways have stations at Windsor. The town consists principally of one street, well paved and lighted with gas. The houses are neatly built, and there are several houses for the accommodation of the parents of those students who "live at home." It is situated on the N. bank of the river Thames, across which there is a neat iron bridge, supported on piers of stone, uniting Eton with the town of Windsor. The par. includes the ext. par. lib. of Eton College, with its magnificent school buildings, for which this place is chiefly distinguished. The inner and outer quadrangles are connected by an ancient tower gateway of great beauty, and in the outer quadrangle is a bronze statue of the royal founder. On the S. side of the outer quadrangle is the chapel, and in the inner the library, containing a collection of rare books, valuable paintings, drawings, and oriental manuscripts. The college was originally founded by Henry VI. in 1440, for a provost, 10 priests, 6 clerks, 6 choristers, and 25 poor grammar scholars, with 25 almsmen and a master, to be called "The College Royal of Our Lady of Eton beside Windsor." The present establishment consists of a provost, vice-provost, 6 fellows, two masters, with assistants, 7 clerks, 70 king's scholars, 10 choristers, inferior officers and servants, and nearly 700 independent scholars, the sons of noblemen and gentlemen. Scholars on the foundation are eligible to scholarships in King's College, Cambridge, for which purpose there is an annual election. For those who do not succeed in obtaining an election to King's College, there are scholarships and exhibitions in several other colleges of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The living is a rect. held by the Provost of Eton College. The tithes have been commuted for a rentcharge of £245. The church is collegiate. To accommodate the parishioners not connected with the college, a very beautiful church has been erected in the centre of the town. The charitable endowments comprise the Bridge estate in High-street, producing £200 per annum for the repair and maintenance of the bridge; an almshouse for 10 poor widows, founded by Dr. Godolphin in 1714; a charity school, founded in 1790 by Mark Anthony Porny, subsequently rebuilt on ground belonging to the college, at an expense of £1,723; and a bequest of about £120 for apprenticing poor children.

ETRURIA, a vil. in the par. of Shelton, co. Stafford, 2 miles N.E. of Newcastle-under-Lyne. Stoke-on-Trent is its post town. It is situated on the Grand Trunk canal, and the North Staffordshire railway passes through the place. Here are the celebrated potteries of Messrs. Wedgwood & Co., where the well-known Wedgwood ware is made. There are also collieries in operation, as well as an iron foundry, steam-engine manufactory, and gas-works. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £150, in the patron. of the crown and bishop alternately. The church is a stone structure in the Saxon style of architecture, dedicated to St. Matthew. The Wesleyans, New Connexion Methodists, and Unitarians, have each a chapel, and there are National, British, and infant schools.

ETTAGH, a par. in the bars. of Ballybrit and Clonlisk, King's County, prov. of Leinster, Ireland, 6 miles S.E. of Birr. Roscrea is its post town. It lies at the W. side of the Slievebloom mountains, and has a medium soil. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Killaloe, val. £132, in the patron. of the bishop. The church was erected by means of a loan from the late Board of First Fruits in 1813. The Roman Catholic chapel is united to that of Kilcoleman. There are six day schools. Shinrone is the principal residence.

ETTELTON, a quondam par. in the par. of Castletown, co. Roxburgh, Scotland. It is situated on the river Liddel. Here are remains of the old parish church and burial-ground.

ETTERBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Stanwix, ward of Eskdale, co. Cumberland, 1 mile N.W. of Carlisle. It is situated on the river Eden, and the ship canal passes near the township. On a lofty eminence called Etterby Scar there is obtained a fine view of the city and surrounding country.

ETTERICK. *See* ETTRICK, co. Selkirk.

ETTERSGILL, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Forest and Frith, co. palatine Durham, a short distance from Middleton-in-Teesdale.

ETTINGHALL, a vil. in the par. of Sedgeley, co. Stafford, 1 mile S.W. of Bilston. The people are mostly employed in the mines. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £150, in the patron. of the bishop.

ETTON, a par. in the Peterborough lib., co. Northampton, 3 miles S. of Market Deeping, its post town, and 7 N.W. of Peterborough. The hmlt. of Woodcroft is in the par. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £398. The church is built of stone, and is very old. It is dedicated to St. Stephen. Earl Fitzwilliam is lord of the manor.

ETTON, a par. in the Hunsley Beacon div. of the wap. of Harthill, East Riding co. York, 3 miles N. of Lund, and 4 N.W. of Beverley, its post town. The land is chiefly arable, with 45 acres of woodland. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of York, val. £700, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is an ancient edifice, with a low heavy tower, dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel, and there is a National school for both sexes. High Hall is the principal residence.

ETTRICK, or ETTERICK, a par. in co. Selkirk, Scotland, 18 miles S.W. of Selkirk, and 58 from Edinburgh. It is surrounded by the cos. of Peebles, Dumfries, and Roxburgh, and by the pars. of Moffat, Meggat, Yarrow, Kirkhope, Roberton, and Eskdalemuir. It is 10 miles square. The surface is nearly all hills, intersected by numerous streams and burns, tributaries of the Ettrick Water, which bisects the parish. Ettrick Pen, on the S. boundary, is 2,200 feet above the sea-level; Old Ettrick Hill is 1,860 feet, and Wardlaw is 1,986 feet. In the N.W. lies the Loch of the Lowes, which empties itself into St. Mary's Loch, out of which flows the river Yarrow. Sheep-walks extend over the greater part of the surface. The road to Moffat—which, however, is unfinished—follows the course of the Ettrick. This par. is in the presb. of Selkirk, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The minister has a stipend of £254. Near the parish church was the cottage where the Ettrick Shepherd, Hogg, was born. The church, which stands by itself, was built upon the site of an older structure in 1824. In the burial-ground is a monument to Thomas Boston, for many years minister of Ettrick, the author of "The Fourfold State." The Ettrick Shepherd is also buried in the churchyard. The old parish of Buccleuch is included in this parish, which was anciently part of the royal forest of Ettrick. A village stood opposite the church, which was destroyed about 1700. About half a mile from Thirlstane, the seat of the Napiers, are the ruins of Gamescleuch Castle, built by an ancestor of Lord Napier. In following the banks of the Rankleburn we come into a *cleugh*, or hollow, from which the family of Buccleuch take their title. Traces of the old parish church remain, and ruins are seen of the tower of Tushielaw, which, with the surrounding lands, belonged to Adam Scott, King

of the Border, and his clan. It is said that James V. captured and hung him up to an old ash standing a few yards from his castle, afterwards called the Gallows Tree.

ETTRICK, a river in co. Selkirk, Scotland, passes through Ettrick par., along the borders of the pars. of Yarrow and Selkirk. It falls into the Tweed near the town of Selkirk, after a course of 28 miles. The Tima Water and the Yarrow are its principal tributaries. Its banks possess most of the beauties of a highland stream.

ETTRICK-BRIDGE, a vil. in the par. of Kirkhope, co. Selkirk, Scotland, 6 miles S.W. of Selkirk. It is situated on the Ettrick Water.

ETTRICK-FOREST, anciently extending over co. Selkirk and parts of Peebles and Edinburgh shires, Scotland. This district, from the earliest ages, was the great hunting-ground of the Scottish kings. Edward I. was the first monarch to give away portions of the forest. It was forfeited by James Douglas in 1455, to whom it had been granted, and so again became royal property. James V., in 1528, made a grand hunting expedition into the forest, which lasted for a month, accompanied by the nobles and gentlemen of the land, amounting to 12,000 men. After the Union this noble forest degenerated into its present state, forming extensive sheep-walks, with hardly a trace of its having been once woodland.

ETWALL, a par. in the hund. of Appletree, co. Derby, 6 miles N.E. of Burton-on-Trent, 6 S.W. of Derby, its post town, and about 2 N. of Egginton station on the North Staffordshire railway. The manor formed a part of the demesne of Welbeck Abbey, and at the dissolution of the monastic orders, in the reign of Henry VIII., was given to the Port family, and by marriage and purchase passed to the Gerards, Mosleys, Sleighs, and Cottons. It includes the tnshps. of Bearwardcote and Etwall, and the hmlt. of Burnaston. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £342. The church is a plain structure with embattled tower. It is dedicated to St. Helen. The parochial charities produce about £12 per annum, in addition to Sir John Port's hospital, which was founded and endowed in the middle of the 16th century, for poor persons, who are well provided for, at present to the number of 16; together with a grammar school at Repton. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a school for both sexes. The Rev. C. E. Cotton is lord of the manor. Etwall Hall, containing some valuable antique carvings and paintings, and Etwall Lodge, are the principal residences.

EUARTH, or EYARTH, a tnshp. in the par. of Llantair-dyffryn-Clwyd, co. Denbigh, North Wales, 2 miles S.E. of Ruthin. Euarth House is the principal residence.

EUSTON, a par. in the hund. of Blackbourn, co. Suffolk, 3 miles S.E. of Thetford, its post town and railway station on the Great Eastern line, and 10 N. of Bury St. Edmund's. It is situated on the river Brandon, and contains the vil. of Little Fakenham, and the ext. par. place called Rymer. The Euston and Patishall families formerly possessed it, from whom it passed to Benet Earl of Arlington, and by marriage to the Duke of Grafton, in whose family it remains, and to whom it gives the title of earl. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. with the rects. of Fakenham Parva and Barnham annexed, £645. The church, dedicated to St. Genevieve, stands in Euston Park. It is a handsome structure with square tower, containing monuments of the dukes of Grafton, with the members and retainers of their family, also four brasses, dating back to the 15th century, and tombs of the 16th. Euston Hall is the seat of the Duke of Grafton. The park and gardens are laid out with great taste, and contain a temple, designed by Kent. There is a free school for the children of the place. The Duke of Grafton is lord of the manor.

EUXTON, a chplry. and tnshp. in the par. and hund. of Leyland, co. Lancaster, 2 miles N.W. of Chorley, its post town. It is situated near the river Yarrow, and is a station on the Preston and Wigan section of the London and North-Western railway. The hmlts. of Armetriding, Pincock Bridge, Runshaw, and Spout Hillock, are situated within this township. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Manchester, val. £200. The church is an ancient edifice of stone, and contains a Norman font and other antiquities in good preservation. The Roman Catholics and Wesleyans have each a chapel, and there is a National school for both sexes. The parochial charities produce about £10 per annum, £28 of which are for education. The heirs of the late Mr. Longworth are lords of the manor. Euxton Hall is the principal residence.

EVAL, ST., a par. in the hund. of Pyder, co. Cornwall, 4 miles N.W. of St. Colomb-Major, its post town, and 6 S.W. of Padstow. It is situated on the cliffs overlooking the Bristol Channel. There is a lead-mine, and slate is quarried. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £162, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is an ancient stone structure with lofty tower, which serves as a landmark to mariners. The Wesleyans and Bible Christians have each a chapel. In the neighbourhood there are extensive caverns and several massive rocks of singular form. On the cliff are vestiges of an ancient castle, and on the downs several barrows.

EVAN WATER, a stream rising under Rodger Law, co. Lanark, Scotland. It joins the river Annan below Moffat, in Dumfriesshire.

EVANTON, a postal vil. in the par. of Kiltearn, co. Ross, Scotland, near Cromarty Firth. It contains a meeting-house and schools.

EVEDON, a par. in the wap. of Aswardhurn, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 2 miles N.E. of Sleaford, its post town, and railway station on the Great Northern line. The Sleaford canal passes near it. Haverholm Priory is situated in the parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £300. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The register commences in 1558. The Earl of Winchilsea is lord of the manor.

EVELICK, a quondam estate in the par. of Kilspindie, co. Perth, Scotland. Evelick Hill, surmounted by an old stronghold, and the remains of Evelick Castle, the ancient seat of the Lindsays, are the most prominent objects.

EVELICKS, a small river in co. Sutherland, Scotland. It abounds in salmon and trout, and falls into Dornoch Frith at Meikle ferry.

EVENDINE, a hmlt. in co. Hereford, 4 miles N.E. of Ledbury. It is situated at the foot of the Malvern hills. Here are extensive limestone quarries, in which many fossils are found.

EVENJOBB, or ENJOBB, a tnshp. in the par. of Old Radnor, borough and co. Radnor, 4 miles N.W. of Kington. It includes Barland, Burfa, and Newcastle.

EVENLODE, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Oswaldslow, co. Worcester, 3 miles N.E. of Stow-on-the-Wold, and 3 S.E. of Morton-in-the-Marsh, its post town and railway station on the West Midland line. It is situated locally in the co. of Gloucester, on the small river Evenlode. In Domesday Book it is called *Evenlade*, and was part of the demesne of Worcester church. The surface is flat, and the soil a deep rich loam. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £396. The church is an ancient structure, partly Norman. The charities produce about £10 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. Whitmore Jones, Esq., is lord of the manor.

EVENLY, a par. in the hund. of King's Sutton, co. Northampton, 1 mile S. of Brackley, its post town. It is situated near the river Ouse. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £182, in the patron. of Magdalen College, Oxford. The church, dedicated to St. George, is an ancient structure in the form of a cross, and partly covered with ivy. There is a school for both sexes. The Hon. Philip Sydney Pierrepont is lord of the manor.

EVEN-SWINDON, a tythg. in the par. of Rodborne-Cheney, co. Wilts, 2 miles N.W. of Swindon. The Wiltshire canal and Great Western railway pass through this township.

EVENWOOD, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Andrew Auckland, N.W. div. of Darlington ward, co. Durham,

5 miles S.W. of Bishop Auckland. It is situated near the river Gaunless. There are coal-mines. The village, which is considerable, stands on the summit of a steep bank, to the S. of the Gaunless. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

EVERCREECH, a par. in the hund. of Wells-Forum, co. Somerset, 3 miles S.E. of Shepton-Mallet, and 5 N.E. of Castle Cary. It is situated near the Fosse Way, and includes the hmlts. of Bagbury, Chesterblade, Southwood, Stoney-Stratton, and some other small places. The nearest railway station is at Shepton-Mallet. Silk weaving is carried on. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. with the cur. of Chesterblade annexed, £226. The church is a handsome structure with tower surmounted by a pinnacle, and dedicated to St. Peter. The register commences in 1540. There are parochial charities producing about £50 per annum. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel, and there is a National school for both sexes, with a small endowment, also an infant school. Lord Talbot de Malahide is lord of the manor. There are traces of a Roman camp, and a saline spring.

EVERDON, a par. in the hund. of Fawsley, co. Northampton, 4 miles N.E. of Daventry, its post town, and 11 S.W. of Northampton. The nearest railway station is at Weedon, on the London and North-Western line, 3 miles S.E. of the village. It includes the tythg. of Little Everdon and the hmlt. of Snorscomb. A tributary of the river Nen passes through the parish. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £465, in the patron. of Eton College. The church is a fine edifice dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial charities produce about £70 per annum, £34 of which are for educational purposes. The Independents have a chapel, and there is a National school for both sexes. Everdon Hall is the principal residence.

EVERINGHAM, a par. in the Holme Beacon div. of the wap. of Harthill, East Riding co. York, 4 miles S. of Pocklington, and 5 N.W. of Market Weighton. It is situated on the Howden road, near one of the sources of the river Foulness. The country around Everingham Park is highly picturesque and adorned with thriving plantations. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of York, val. £237. The church is a plain structure dedicated to St. Emelde. It contains an ancient Saxon font, curiously carved. In the grounds of Everingham Park is a Roman Catholic chapel, a handsome Grecian structure, built by William Constable Maxwell, Esq., who is lord of the manor, and owner of the whole parish. His family has held the property for more than three centuries. There is a school for the children of the parish, built and supported by the lord of the manor.

EVERLEIGH, or EVERLEY, a par. in the hund. of Elstub, co. Wilts, 5 miles N.W. of Ludgershall, and 5 S.E. of Pewsey, its post town. The high road from Andover to Devizes passes through the village. Some of the early Saxon kings held their court here. It was formerly in the possession of the Plantagenets, dukes of Lancaster, but became the property of the crown on the accession of Henry IV. Queen Elizabeth gave the manor to Sir Ralph Sadler, from whose descendants it was purchased in the 18th century by the Astleys. The village was anciently a market town of considerable note. It is a petty sessions town, and a polling place for the S. division of the county. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Salisbury, val. £675. The church is a structure of the early part of the present century, with tower surmounted by pinnacles, and is considered a handsome edifice. It is dedicated to St. Peter, and contains a monument to Francis Dugdale Astley, Esq., who founded the present building. There is a National school for both sexes. Some ancient British relics have been found in the vicinity. Everleigh House is the principal residence. About 2 miles to the S. of the village is the fortified camp of Chidbury, to which there appears to have been a covered way from Everley. Sir F. Astley, Bart., is lord of the manor.

EVERLEY, a tnshp. united with Suffield, in the par. of Hackness, North Riding co. York, 5 miles W. of Scarborough.

EVERSAW, a hmlt. in the par. of Biddlesdon, hund. and co. Buckingham, 5 miles N.W. of Buckingham. Here was formerly a chapel-of-ease dedicated to St. Nicholas.

EVERSDEN, GREAT, a par. in the hund. of Longstow, co. Cambridge, 4 miles S.E. of Caxton, and 5 S.W. of Cambridge, its post town. It is situated near Bourn brook and Naro Way. Chalk is quarried, and fossils are found in great numbers. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £59, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The charities produce about £3 per annum. The register commences in 1541. The Independents have a chapel, and there is a British school for both sexes. The President and Fellows of Queen's College, Cambridge, are the lords of the manor.

EVERSDEN, LITTLE, a par. in the same hund. and co. as above, 1 mile to the E. of Great Eversden, and 7 W. of Cambridge, its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £188, in the patron. of Queen's College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. Helen. The register commences in 1703. The charities produce about £50 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes.

EVERSHOLT, a par. in the hund. of Manshead, co. Bedford, 2 miles S.E. of Woburn, its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £600. The church is an old edifice, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and has an ancient font and several monuments. The parochial endowments produce about £140 per annum, £10 of which are for education. There is a National school for boys, girls, and infants. The Duke of Bedford is lord of the manor.

EVERSHOT, a par. in the Dorchester div. of the hund. of Tollerford, co. Dorset, 6 miles N.E. of Beaminster, and a railway station on the Great Western line. Dorchester is its post town. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Salisbury, annexed to the rect.* of Frome St. Quintin, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to St. Osmond. The earliest entry in the register is in the year 1694. The parochial charities produce about £150 per annum, one-half of which is the endowment of the free grammar school. Lord Ilchester is lord of the manor. A fair is held on the 13th May.

EVERSLEY, a par. in the Odiham div. of the hunds. of Holdshott and Odiham, co. Hants, 6 miles N.E. of Odiham. Winchfield is its post town and nearest railway station on the London and South-Western line, 4½ miles to the S. of the village. It is situated within a short distance of the river Blackwater, and includes the tythgs. of Great and Little Bramshill. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £475. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The parochial endowments consist of the rents of four houses and about £3 per annum. Bramshill Park is the principal residence. The Rev. Sir W. H. Cope, Bart., is lord of the manor. Fairs are held on the 16th May and 18th October.

EVERTHORPE, a hmlt. and tnshp. in the par. of North Cave, in the wap. of Harthill, East Riding co. York, 1 mile N.W. of South Cave.

EVERTON, a hmlt. in the par. and hund. of Lymington, co. Hants, a short distance from Lymington.

EVERTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Walton-on-the-Hill, in the borough of Liverpool and co. palatine Lancaster, 1 mile N. of Liverpool, of which it is a populous suburb. It is situated on high ground, commanding fine views over the sea, the town of Liverpool, the river Mersey, and part of Cheshire. There are quarries of red sandstone, and extensive water-works. The union workhouse for West Derby is in this township. There are five district churches, viz. St. George's, St. Augustine's, Christchurch, St. Peter's, and St. Chrysostom's; that dedicated to St. George was erected in 1814, at the cost of £12,000; it stands on the spot formerly occupied by the beacon erected in the 13th century by Ranulph de Blundeville. All the livings are perpet. curs. in the dioc. of Chester, the two first-named of the val. of £200. Here is a Roman Catholic cathedral not yet completed.

EVERTON, a par. in the hund. of Biggleswade, co. Bedford, 6 miles N.E. of Biggleswade, and 11 E. of Bedford. Potton is its post town, and the Sandy station on the Great Northern railway is about 3 miles S.W. of the village. It is situated on the borders of Cambridge, a portion of the parish being in that county. The village is very small. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. with the vic. of Tetworth annexed, £200, in the patron. of Clare Hall, Cambridge. The church is a small building, dedicated to St. Mary. The charities amount to about £6 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. There are two manors in the parish—Everton and Tetworth. Stephen and Edward Thornton, Esqs., are lords of the first, and the Hon. Octavius Duncombe lord of the latter.

EVERTON, a par. in the North Clay div. of the wap. of Bassetlaw, co. Nottingham, 3 miles S.E. of Bawtry, its post town, and 6 N.E. of Retford. It is situated on the river Idle, and includes the tnshp. of Scaftworth and the hmlts. of Drakeholes and Harwell. The Chesterfield canal passes through the parish. On the S.E. brick-making is carried on. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £209. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. There are charities producing about £8 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel. Some Roman remains have been found in the neighbourhood. The Rev. Christopher Neville is lord of the manor.

EVESBATCH, a par. in the hund. of Radlow, co. Hereford, 5 miles S.E. of Bromyard, its post town. The village consists of a few farmhouses. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £150. The church is a plain structure, dedicated to St. Andrew. The parochial charities produce nearly £10 per annum.

EVESHAM, a market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, in the lower div. of the hund. of Blackenhurst, co. Worcester, 15 miles S.E. of Worcester, and 13 N.E. of Tewkesbury. It is a station on the West Midland railway. The town, which is situated on a bend of the river Avon, in the rich vale of Evesham, is a place of considerable antiquity, and was called by the Saxons *Eofesham* or *Eovesham*. It owes its origin to the mitred abbey founded here in 709 by St. Egwin, who retired hither after he had resigned the bishopric of Worcester to the Pope. The abbots sat in parliament as spiritual peers till the reign of Henry VIII., when, at the Dissolution, the greater part of the buildings were sold for the materials, and the possessions of the abbey, valued at £2,076 11*s.* 4*d.*, were forfeited to the crown. The clock tower, which served as the gate of entrance to the monastic cemetery, was purchased by the citizens, and was consequently preserved. It is 110 feet high, and about 28 feet square at the base, with panelled buttresses, and crowned with open battlements and pinnacles. The most memorable occurrence in the history of the town was the decisive battle fought on the 4th of August, 1265. During the parliamentary war of Charles I. the town was taken by Massey (1643). It was incorporated by James I., and returns two members to parliament. Its limits, which were unaltered by the Reform Bill, include the two pars. of All Saints and St. Lawrence, as below, and Bengeworth on the opposite side of the Avon, here crossed by a stone bridge. This last-named parish is situated on the eastern bank of the Avon, and was added to the borough by the second charter of James I. The municipal borough is governed under the new Act by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 18 councillors, with the style of the "mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Evesham."—The greater part of the town, which is built on a sloping eminence rising from the bank of the river Avon, consists of old wooden houses. The High-street is very spacious, and the streets are paved and lighted with gas under a local Act obtained in 1824. It contains an old townhall, situated in the market-place, two banks, a savings-bank, and two ribbon manufactories. In the vicinity are several corn-mills and a mill for the manufacture of linseed oil. Evesham is a polling-place for the eastern division of the county, a sessions town, and once an assize town; also the head of a Poor-law Union, embracing 28 parishes, 10 of which are in Gloucestershire, and 18 in Worcestershire. The union poorhouse is situated in Hampton parish. It is likewise the seat of a superintendent registry, and of a new County Court district. The limits of the municipal and parliamentary boroughs are co-extensive, comprising 2,150 acres, a great part of which is in gardens and orchards, letting at from £5 to £12 per acre.—The adjacent country is remarkable for its interesting scenery, and the whole of the Vale of Evesham, extending from Evesham to Tewkesbury, and from the Gloucestershire border to the Vale of Avon inclusive, is celebrated for the extreme richness and fertility of its soil. Horticulture constitutes the chief occupation of the labouring class, and asparagus and other vegetables are extensively cultivated for the supply of the principal towns in the surrounding district.—The parishes of All Saints and St. Lawrence were formerly in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Abbot of Evesham. The living of All Saints is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. with the perpet. cur. of St. Lawrence annexed, £208, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church of All Saints was built at the beginning of the 13th century as a chapel to the abbey. It is an irregular structure with a tower and spire, and has a western porch, surmounted by pinnacles at the angles. On the S. side is a chapel, built by Abbot Lychfield, the roof of which is finely groined and beautifully adorned with fan tracery. The church of St. Lawrence was in ruins until 1837, when it was restored. It has a tower and spire of earlier date than the body of the building, and attached to it is a small chapel of great beauty. The charities produce about £190 per annum, exclusive of the parish of Bengeworth. The Wesleyans, Baptists, Society of Friends, and Unitarians, have places of worship. There is a grammar school, founded in 1546 by Abbot Lychfield, which has an endowment of £13, of which £10 is paid out of the exchequer, under the settlement of Henry VIII., who assigned this sum in lieu of its former revenue on the dissolution of Evesham Abbey, to which it was attached. It was subsequently incorporated by James I., and placed under the government of the mayor and corporation. There is also a National school and a foundation school in the parish of Bengeworth. Of the abbey, which had 15 altars and 164 marble pillars, nothing now remains except the clock-tower mentioned above, and an elegant gateway. The ancient castle belonging to the De Beauchamps in the parish of Bengeworth was entirely destroyed by the Abbot William de Andeville in the 12th century.—Cardinal Hugh de Evesham, Bishop Watson, and Bernardi the Jacobite, were born here; Walter of Evesham, the chronicler, and John Feckenham, Dean of St. Paul's, were monks of Evesham.—Earl Somers takes the title of baron from this place.—The market is on Monday. Fairs are held on the 2nd February, Easter and Whit-Monday, and the 21st of September.

EVIE, a par. and postal vil., one of the Mainland Orkney Islands, Scotland. It includes Rendall and the isle of Gairsay. Its length is 10 miles, its greatest breadth 4 miles. The surface is broken and hilly. This par. is in the presb. of Kirkwall and synod of Orkney. The minister has a stipend of £154. The church stands at Evie. It was built about the year 1700. Here are also a Free church and Congregational chapel. There are four private and a Society's school. The best bay is that of Woodwick on the South Loch. Swana is within the limits. Fairs are held on the last Wednesday in June and the last Friday in October.

EVINGAR HUNDRED, one of the 39 hunds. or subdivisions of co. Hants, situated in the Kingsclere div., and lying on the N. side of the county. It is divided into Upper and Lower. The former contains the pars. of St. Mary Bourne, Freefolk Manor, Hurstbourne Priors, Tufton, and Whitchurch. The lower div. contains the pars. of Ashmansworth, Banghurst, Highclere, Itchingswell, Newtown, East Woodhay, and part of Burghclere, comprising together about 37,160 acres.

EVINGTON, a par. in the hund. of Gartree, co. Leicester, 3 miles S.E. of Leicester, its post town. The

Midland Counties railway passes through the parish. The village, which is small, is situated at a short distance from the road leading from Leicester to Uppingham. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £80, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Denis, and has some handsome stained-glass windows. The Calvinists have a chapel, and there is a free school. Evington Hall is the principal residence.

EVINGTON, a hmlt. in the par. of Leigh, lower div. of the co. Gloucester, 4 miles S.W. of Tewkesbury. It is situated near the river Severn.

EVIONYDD HUNDRED, one of the subdivisions of co. Carnarvon. It is situated in the southern part of the co., and contains the pars. of Beddgelert, Criccieth, Dol-ben-maen with Penmorfa, Llanarmon with Llangybi, Llanfihangel-y-Pennant, Llangybi, Llanystyn-dwy, Penmorfa, Tref-llys, and Ynys-cynhaiarn with Criccieth. It gives name to a deanery in the archdeaconry of Merioneth and diocese of Bangor.

EWANRIGG, a hmlt. in the par. of Dearham, ward of Allerdale-below-Derwent, co. Cumberland, 1 mile S.E. of Maryport. Coal is abundant. Ewanrigg Hall, a noble mansion, is the principal residence. It forms a township in union with Ellenborough.

EWART, a tnshp. in the par. of Doddington, E. div. of Glendale ward, co. Northumberland, 3 miles N.W. of Wooler. The river Till passes in the vicinity. There is a day school for both sexes kept up by the owner of the soil, Sir H. St. Paul, Bart., whose seat is Ewart Park.

EWDNESS, a tnshp. in the par. of Worfield, co. Salop, 3 miles N.E. of Bridgnorth.

EWE, LOCH, an inlet of the sea indenting the coast of the par. of Gairloch, co. Ross, Scotland. It receives the river Ewe at its head, a short stream which connects Loch Ewe with Loch Maree. Good fishing may be had here.

EWE, ST., a par. in the hund. of East Powder, co. Cornwall, 3 miles N.W. of Mevagissey, its post town, and 5 S.W. of St. Austle. It includes the hmlts. of Heligan, Mill, and Pengrugla. Tin and copper are obtained. The principal tin-mine in operation is that of Polgooth, which is of great extent and richness. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £440. The church is an ancient stone structure, and contains monuments of the Mohuns and others. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Bible Christians, have each a chapel, and there is a National school for both sexes. There is a fair held on the second Monday in the months of April and October.

EWELL, a par. in the hunds. of Copthorne and Reigate, co. Surrey, 1 mile N.E. of Epsom, 5 miles S.E. of Kingston, and 13 S.W. of London. There are two railway stations—that on the London and Brighton line to the S., and that of the London and South-Western to the N.W. of the town. It is situated on the river Hogs Mill, and includes the district of Kingswood. The chief employments of the labouring population are in the gunpowder mills, potteries, and brickmaking. There are flour-mills and malt-kilns in operation. A market was formerly held here. It gives name to a deanery in the archdeaconry of Surrey and dioc. of Winchester. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £277. There is also a district church at Kingswood, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £100. The parish church is a commodious modern edifice of stone. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains monuments of the Bulkeley, Glyn, and other families, also brasses and tablets dating from the early part of the 16th century. These were removed from the old church, which was pulled down, with the exception of the tower. The register commences in 1604. The charitable endowments produce about £170 per annum, £21 of which are for school purposes. There is a National school for boys and girls, and infants' schools. There is also a flourishing mechanics' institute. In the parish are two manors, Ewell and Fitznell. Edward R. Northey, Esq., is lord of the first, and Mrs. Gadesden lady of the latter. Fairs are held on the 12th May and 29th October for live stock.

EWELL, or TEMPLE EWELL, a par. in the hund. of Bewsborough, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 3 miles N.W. of Dover, its post town. It is a station on the London and Dover railway. The parish is situated at the source of the river Dour, and was formerly a seat of the Knights Templars, from whence it obtained the name of Temple Ewell. The living is a rect. and vic. in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £70, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, and, with the village, is seated in a valley. There are charities producing about £4 per annum.

EWELME, a par. in the hund. of Ewelme, co. Oxford, 3 miles N.E. of Wallingford, its post town. It is situated at the foot of the Chiltern hills. The old Roman road Icknield Street passes through the parish. In the Domesday Survey it is set down as *Lawelme*. A palace was built here in the early part of the 15th century by the De la Poles, of which there are still some traces. There is a chalybeate spring in the neighbourhood, and it is a meet for the Wormsley harriers. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Oxford, val. £556, in the patron. of and annexed to the Regius Professorship of Divinity in the University of Oxford. The church is a handsome structure, dedicated to John the Baptist, and contains the tomb of Chaucer and several brasses and monuments, some very old, also a fine antique font. The parochial charities produce nearly £500 per annum, including the Duchess of Suffolk's almshouses and a school endowment. The Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans have each a chapel. Ancient coins have been found in the neighbourhood. The Earl of Macclesfield is lord of the manor, and takes from this place the title of Viscount Parker of Ewelme.

EWELME HUNDRED, one of the 14 subdivisions of Oxfordshire, situated in the south-eastern part of the county, and bounded on the N. by the hund. of Thame, on the E. by the hund. of Pynton, on the S. by the hund. of Dorchester, and on the W. by the Thames. It contains the pars. of Berrick-Salome, Brightwell, Baldern, Cuxham, Easington, Ewelme, Great Haseley, Nettlebed, Newington, Nuffield, Swincombe, Warborough, Warpsgrove, with parts of Bensington and Ickford, comprising an area of about 25,000 acres.

EWEN, a tythg. in the par. of Kemble, co. Wilts, 3 miles S.W. of Cirencester. The Thames and Severn canal and Great Western railway pass through this neighbourhood.

EWENNY, a par. in the hund. of Ogmore, co. Glamorgan, 1 mile S.E. of Bridgend. It is situated on the old Roman road *Via Julia*. The river Ewenny, a tributary of the Ogmore, passes through the parish. The hmlts. of Cortown, Lampha, and Wallace, are included within its limits. A Benedictine priory was founded here, as a cell to Gloucester Abbey, 1141, by Maurice de Londres. The people are mostly employed in the potteries. The living is a don. cur. in the dioc. of Llandaff, val. £40. The church is a massive structure, and contains monuments of the Carne, Turbeville, and other families. There are several small charities of about £2 per annum. Here are traces of an ancient camp. This place is a meet for the Cowbridge harriers.

EWERBY, a par. in the wap. of Aswardhurn, parts of Kesteven, co. Lincoln, 3 miles N.E. of Sleaford, its post town, and 2 N.W. of the Heckington station on the Boston and Grantham branch of the Great Northern railway. The navigation from Sleaford to the Witham runs through a part of the parish. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Lincoln, val. £67, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is a Gothic structure, dedicated to St. Andrew. The register commences in 1556. The charities produce about £25 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. The Earl of Winchilsea is lord of the manor, and occasionally resides at Haverholm Priory, which has been lately rebuilt.

EWERBY-THORPE, a hmlt. in the above par.

EWES, a par. and post town in co. Dumfries, Scotland. The co. of Roxburgh bounds it on the N. and E., Canonbie and Langholm on the S., and Westerkirk on the W. Its length is 8 miles, and its greatest breadth

about 6 miles. The par. is nearly surrounded by mountains, from whose sides flow numerous streams and burns, tributaries of the rivers Ewes and Tarras, both of which have their sources in this parish. The road from Edinburgh to Carlisle leads through the entire length of the Ewes valley. This par. is in the presb. of Langholm and synod of Dumfries. The minister has a stipend of £241. The church underwent some alterations in 1831. Ewes has been anciently described as a district of Dumfriesshire called Ewesdale. There are remains of chapels at Unthank and Mosshaul, and an ancient church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, stood on the Ewes at a place called Kirktown; another church also stood on a spot then known as Ewes-duries. The Duke of Buccleuch is the principal proprietor.

EWESLEY, a tnshp. in the par. of Nether Witton, W. div. of Morpeth ward, co. Northumberland, 3 miles N.W. of Nether Witton, and 5 S. of Rothbury. The river Pont passes in the vicinity.

EWHURST, a par. in the second div. of the hund. of Blackheath, co. Surrey, 7 miles S.W. of Dorking, and 12 S.E. of Guildford, its post town. The nearest railway station is Gomshall, on the South-Eastern line, about 6 miles N. of the village. The parish is of small extent, but well wooded. The surface rises gradually towards the S. The soil is a mixture of chalk and loam. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £462, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. There is a National school for both sexes. In the neighbourhood are remains of a Roman camp, and on the summit of a hill, from which is an extensive view over the adjoining counties, are several tumuli.

EWHURST, a par. in the hund. of Kingsclere, lower half, co. Hants, 2 miles S.E. of Kingsclere, and 6 N.W. of Basingstoke, its post town and railway station on the South-Western line. The surface is undulating, and in parts rises into hills of considerable elevation. The soil in the low-lands is clay, but in the higher grounds is of a sandy character. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £104. The church was rebuilt in 1838. On Churl Common is a large camp called Holmbury, supposed to be of Roman origin. The Duke of Wellington is lord of the manor.

EWHURST, a par. in the hund. of Staple, rape of Hastings, co. Sussex, 6 miles N.E. of Battle, and 6 S. of Hurst Green, its post town. The Robertsbridge station on the Hastings branch of the South-Eastern railway is 4 miles W. of the village. It is situated in a hop-growing district, on the Kentish border. The river Rother flows by it on the N. The village is pleasantly situated on rising ground, commanding a fine view of the adjoining country. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Chichester, val. £784, in the patron. of King's College, Cambridge. The church is dedicated to St. James, and has a tower surmounted by an obtuse shingled spire. It contains a handsome marble font, and a brass to W. Crysford, 1520. The register commences in 1570. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school. Thomas Pix Smith, Esq., is lord of the manor of Ewhurst, and Edward Allfrey, Esq., lord of the manor of Robertsbridge, both in this parish. There is a fair on the 5th August for cattle, hops, &c.

EWLOE-TOWN, a tnshp. in the par. of Harwarden, hund. of Mold, co. Flint, 1 mile N.W. of Harwarden.

EWLOE-WOOD, a tnshp. as above.

EWSHOTT, a tythg. in the par. of Crondall, Odiham div. of the hund. of Crondall, upper half, in co. Hants, 3 miles N.E. of Odiham, and 3 S.W. of the railway station at Fleetpond. Ewshott House is the principal residence.

EWYAS-HAROLD, a par. in the hund. of Webtree, co. Hereford, 12 miles S.W. of Hereford, its post town. It is situated near the river Monnow, and the Pontrilas station on the West Midland railway is about 1 mile from the village. A castle was built here in the reign of Harold, and a monastery founded as a cell to Gloucester Abbey in the early part of the 12th century. At one time it was a lordship of great extent, and after the Conquest was given to William Fitz Osborne, Earl of Hereford. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £110. The church is an ancient stone edifice, dedicated to St. Nicholas. It contains some monumental tablets. There is a National school for both sexes. The Earl of Abergavenny is lord of the manor.

EWYAS-LACY HUNDRED, one of the 11 subdivisions of Herefordshire, situated in the south-western part of the co., and bounded on the N. by the hund. of Huntington, on the E. by the hund. of Webtree, on the S. by the co. of Monmouth, and on the W. by the co. of Brecon. It contains the pars. of Clodock, Cusop, Llancillo, St. Margaret, Michael-Church-Eskley, Rowlstone, Walterstone, and part of Cwmyry, comprising an area of about 35,000 acres.

EXBOURNE, a par. in the hund. of Black Torrington, co. Devon, 3½ miles S.E. of Hatherleigh, and 24 N.W. of Exeter, its post town. A tributary of the river Okement, or Ock, passes through the parish. The Copplestone station on the North Devon line is about 12 miles S.W. of the village. The soil is chiefly clay, but in parts a rich red loam. The meadows are very fine. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £261. The church is an ancient structure, built of granite. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and contains some old monuments. The charities amount to about £2 per annum. There is a National school for both sexes. A fair is held on the third Monday in April.

EXBURY, a par. in the lib. of Beaulieu, co. Hants, 6 miles to the N.E. of Lymington, and 9 from Southampton, its post town. The Beaulieu Road station is about 7 miles to the N.W. of the village, which is situated on the river Beaulieu, over which is a ferry to St. Leonard's. The par. includes the tythg. of Lepe, a small fishing town. White bricks are made here. The haven to which it gives name is navigable for vessels of 50 tons burthen. There are salt-works near the village. The neighbourhood is beautifully wooded, chiefly with natural oak. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Winchester, annexed to the rect.* of Fawley, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is a modern structure of white brick, and has a monument to the historian Mitford. There is a National school. Henry Mitford, Esq., is lord of the manor. Exbury House is the principal residence.

EXE, a river rising in Exmoor Forest on the borders of Somerset and Devon. It was anciently called the *Isca* or *Isaca*, and after passing Exeter, falls into the Channel by a wide mouth at Exmouth Bar.

EXE, NETHER, a par. in the hund. of Hayridge, co. Devon, 4 miles N.E. of Exeter, its post town. It is situated on the river Exe. The parish is of small extent, and the village consists of only a few farmhouses. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £68, in the patron. of eight feoffees.

EXELBY, a tnshp. in the par. of Burneston, wap. of Hallikeld, North Riding co. York, 2 miles E. of Bedale. The Leeming Bar station is 2½ miles to the N.E. of the village. The Wesleyans have a chapel.

EXETER, a city, seaport, municipal, and parliamentary borough, being the county town of Devon, and a shire of itself, but locally situated in the hund. of Wonford, South Devon, 193¾ miles W.S.W. of London by the Great Western and Bristol and Exeter railways, on which it has a station, and 173 by road. It is also the terminus of the London and South-Western, North Devon and South Devon railways. The situation of this city is commanding and picturesque; it occupies a flat ridge, or eminence, on the left bank of the river Exe, about 10 miles N.W. from its outlet into the English Channel, and is approached on the W. by a handsome stone bridge over that river. By means of a ship-canal 5 miles in length and 15 feet deep, vessels of 400 tons can now reach the city. A large floating basin has also been recently formed—extreme length 917 feet, width 110½ feet, at the entrance 90 feet, and depth 18 feet.—Exeter, which is variously named *Caer-Isc*, *Caer-Rydh*, *Caer-wisc*, *Isca*, *Exonia*, and *Uxela*,

by ancient writers, is a place of remote antiquity, and is spoken of by Ptolemy and Antoninus as the capital of the *Damnonian* Britons, from whom it was captured by the Romans, and made a station called *Isca Damnoniorum*. Its importance is attested by the number of coins, small bronze statues, penates, tesselated pavements, and other Roman remains, which have been found in the immediate vicinity or under the old walls, portions of which still remain. The Second Augustan Legion was for long stationed here; it is said to have been besieged by Vespasian. In the 6th century it was taken by the Saxons and Angles, and in the reign of Alfred the Great was surprised by the Danes, who wintered here in 867. It was several times taken and retaken during this reign, and was subsequently occupied by the Cornish Britons, who paid a merely nominal obedience to the Saxon kings; it was retaken by Athelstan, who walled it round, made it a mint town, and founded the abbey in 932. It continued to flourish for above half a century, and at one time had so many religious foundations that the Saxons called it *Monktown;* its general name, however, was *Exan-ceastre*, or the "Castle on the Exe," whence Excester, its present local appellation, and Exonia, or Exeter. In 1003 it was taken by Swein the Dane, and the monks were forced to fly, but were restored by Canute, who confirmed their privileges in 1019. Upon the union of the bishoprics of St. Germans and Crediton, the see was fixed at Exeter, and the monks were supplanted by secular canons at the instigation of Bishop Leofric. However, the chapter of this cathedral was not limited to a dean and twenty-four prebendaries till Bishop Briwere's time, 1225. After the assumption of the crown by Harold the city was occupied by Githa, his mother, and sustained a siege of eighteen days in 1067 by William the Conqueror, who rebuilt the castle of Rougemont, the ruins of which stand on a high eminence to the N. of the city. In the Domesday Survey it is described as possessing immunity from taxes, and great privileges, which are said to have been confirmed by Henry I., who granted the first charter. In the reign of Stephen its fortifications were strengthened, and the castle held by Baldwin de Rivers, Earl of Devon, for the Empress Maud, who sustained in it a siege of more than two months, when the city and cathedral were much damaged. It was visited by Edward I. in 1285 and 1297, by Edward the Black Prince in 1371, by Henry VI. in 1451, Edward IV. in 1469, and by Richard III. in 1483. In the 12th year of Henry VII.'s reign it was besieged by Perkin Warbeck, who assembled an army of above 6,000 men; but the citizens, aided by the Earl of Devon and other nobles, compelled him to retreat, and when the king shortly after visited the town, he presented the mayor with the sword he then wore, to be carried on public occasions. In 1501 the Princess Catherine passed through the city on her way to be married to Prince Arthur. In 1537 Henry VIII. made Exeter a county of itself. In the reign of Edward VI. the introduction of the reformed Liturgy was opposed by the peasantry of Devon and Cornwall, who surrounded the city, reducing the inhabitants to the greatest extremities, in compensation for which the king bestowed on the citizens the manor of Exe Island. Queen Elizabeth conferred on the city the title of "semper fidelis." In her reign the canal was commenced. In 1588 a gaol fever broke out here, which carried off the judge, 8 justices, 11 jurors, and others who attended the Western Assizes. At the commencement of the Great Rebellion, Exeter inclined to the royal interest, but soon fell, and was garrisoned for the parliament. It was then besieged by Prince Maurice, who took it in 1643, after a siege of eight months, and made it the headquarters of the royal army in the W. While staying here, the Queen of Charles I. gave birth to the Princess Henrietta, afterwards Duchess of Orleans. In 1646, after a blockade of two months, it surrendered to Sir Thomas Fairfax, the parliamentary general. Colonel Penruddock was beheaded at the castle by Cromwell.—After the Restoration, the manufacture of woollen goods, which had been introduced during the reign of Elizabeth by the numerous foreign clothworkers who settled here, received an additional stimulus, and in 1676 nearly the whole of the citizens were engaged in this branch of trade, which continued to thrive till the wars of Napoleon closed the continental ports to English manufactures. The cotton and shawl manufacture, at one time also considerable, has entirely ceased, but a good traffic is carried on in the shipping trade. There are paper-mills, tanneries, foundries, breweries, corn-mills, malt-kilns, &c.; and a large number of wholesale warehouses for the sale of every kind of merchandise. There is here likewise an assay office for gold and silver wares, Exeter having been appointed one of the mint towns by William III.—It was one of the earliest towns to return representatives to parliament, and has continued to send two members since the reign of Edward I. Under the Reform Act the limits of the parliamentary borough are more extensive than the municipal, the former comprising the parish of St. Leonard's, and parts of St. Thomas, Heavitree, Topsham, and Alphington, in addition to the twenty parishes included within the county of the city. The population of the former, in 1861, was 41,749, of the latter, 33,738; their relative numbers at the previous census of 1851 were 40,683 and 32,818, showing a steady increase in the decennial period. The town under the new Corporations Act is divided into six wards, instead of four as anciently, and is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 36 councillors, with the style of "mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the city of Exeter." It has a revenue of about £8,250, and includes an area of 1,800 acres, or within the new borough, 4,600. The corporation hold a court of quarter sessions, and the assizes are held by the judges of the Western Circuit twice a year for the county of the city at the guildhall, and twice a year for the county at the sessions-house. A County Court is held in the city. Petty sessions are held before the magistrates of the county every Friday at the sessions-house, and one of the city magistrates sits daily at the guildhall.—The city of Exeter, which is nearly 3 miles in circuit, consists of 5,381 inhabited houses, distributed into 18 parishes, and 2 parochial chapelries, with the extra-parochial precincts of the Cathedral Close and Bedford Chapel. The two principal streets intersect each other at right angles, and from them a number of smaller streets diverge, the latter extremely narrow, consisting chiefly of old houses, many of which, though now occupied by the poorest classes, bear evidence of having been formerly tenanted by wealthy persons. Though still presenting many indications of antiquity, the city has during the last quarter of a century been undergoing a process of renovation, and can now boast of as handsome squares, terraces, streets, and houses, all of modern erection, as any other in the kingdom. It is well paved, lighted with gas, amply supplied with water, and remarkably clean. Baths and washhouses were opened in 1852. The chief ornament of the city is its cathedral, a noble edifice of high antiquity, though the exact date of its erection is uncertain. The original cathedral was probably commenced in 1050, when Leofric, Bishop of Devonshire and Cornwall, settled both those sees at Exeter, and was completed by Warlewast, the Norman bishop. But this building was almost entirely destroyed in 1138 by King Stephen, during the siege of Exeter, and in 1280 the present structure was commenced, in the pointed style, the choir being finished in 1318 by Bishop Stapleton, and the nave in 1327 by Bishop Grandison, who put up the fine screen on the W. front. It is built principally of Beer stone, Purbeck being used for the columns. The building, dedicated to St. Peter, is cruciform, 408 feet in length from E. to W., including St. Mary's Chapel, and consists of a nave, with two side aisles, two short transepts, formed out of the two massive Norman towers, each 130 feet in height, a choir of the same width as the nave, and 128 feet in length, ten chapels or oratories, and a chapter-house. The W. front is richly decorated with a profusion of niches and elegantly carved figures of evangelists, kings &c. The

interior is magnificent: the vaulted stone roof of the nave, which contains the minstrels' gallery, is supported by clustered columns, surmounted by fine pointed arches, as is also that of the choir, which is separated from the nave by a screen of exquisite workmanship. The episcopal throne in the choir is of black oak, elaborately carved; it was erected towards the close of the 15th century, and rises to the height of 52 feet. The monuments are numerous, including one to the famous Humphrey de Bohun, several to the Courtenays, one a canopied brass of 1455, also a brass of a priest, 1413, a monument to General Simcoe by Flaxman, one to Northcote by Chantrey, &c. The chapter-house is in keeping with the cathedral, and has a handsome oak roof. In it are preserved the original Exon Domesday Book, King Stephen's Norman charter, granted in 1136, written on parchment 10½ inches by 4½, with part of the seal attached: also the cathedral library, containing about 8,000 volumes. The organ is one of the largest in Europe, having pipes nearly 23 feet in height, and 4 feet in circumference. The bell in the N. tower, called the "Peter Bell," weighs 12,500 lbs., second only to the Great Tom of Oxford; in the same tower is a large clock of antique workmanship; and in the S. tower is a peal of 11 bells, being one of the heaviest peals in the kingdom, the tenor weighing 2,000 lbs.—The modern edifices worthy of notice are the guildhall, in High-street, a massive structure, erected in 1464: it contains portraits of the Princess Henrietta and General Monk, by Lely; sessions-house, theatre, royal subscription-rooms, for balls and concerts, built in 1820, county gaol, by Blackburn, city prison, bridewell, cavalry and artillery barracks, Custom House, situated in the Quay, six banks, West of England Insurance Office, savings-bank, athenæum, Devon and Exeter Institution, founded in 1813, for the promotion of arts, literary and mechanics' institutes, museum connected with the Polytechnic Institution, founded in 1847, the iron bridge to St. David's Hill, the new bridge in Fore-street, the bishop's palace, built by Bishop Courtenay, the deanery, on the site of an ancient nunnery, Devon and Exeter Hospital, founded by Dean Clark, and a lunatic asylum. In Queen-street is situated the district bankruptcy court for the counties of Devon, Dorset, Cornwall, and West Somerset; it is a handsome building, completed in 1850, and also accommodates the business of the post-office and stamp-office. The city possesses two spacious covered markets, recently erected, at a cost of £88,220, under the provisions of an Act of Parliament. The eastern market, situated in Queen-street, is of the Doric order, built chiefly of granite and Bath stone, and is appropriated to butchers' meat, fish, fruit, and vegetables. The western market is in Fore-street, and is occupied mainly by butchers' stalls and corn and seed factors; over the front entrance is a large room appropriated to the Government School of Art. A new park has recently been enclosed and planted, called Victoria Park, formerly known as Berry Meadow.—There are twenty-four churches and episcopal chapels in the city and suburbs, but none of them remarkable for architectural elegance or antiquity. The livings of the sixteen parishes within the walls are all rects.,* varying in value from £18 to £212. The livings of all the churches without the walls are perpet. curs. There are two Independent chapels, two Baptist, a Presbyterian, and several other places of worship for Methodists and Unitarians, a Friends' meeting-house, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a synagogue. The charitable institutions of various kinds are numerous; they comprise the Devon and Exeter Hospital, for the sick and indigent, opened in 1747, containing 200 beds, supported partly by endowment; a dispensary, deaf and dumb institution, eye infirmary, penitentiary, lying-in charity, humane society, strangers' friend society, besides a number of minor charities, and endowed almshouses for about 120 aged poor. The income of the various charities amounts to several thousand pounds. There are numerous public schools, endowed, National, and charity, besides a school of art, two schools for training domestic servants, and thirteen seminaries devoted to infant training. The free grammar school in High-street was founded by the citizens in the reign of Charles I.; it occupies the buildings of St. John's Hospital, founded in 1239 as an Austin priory, and was enlarged and a new front erected in 1853. It has sixteen exhibitions to the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and was once under the mastership of Lempriere, the lexicographer. The other great educational endowment is Hele's Foundation, derived from the rents of large estates in Devonshire, left in trust by E. Hele in 1632 to the Maynards, to appropriate them to "some godly purposes and charitable uses." These for above 200 years were administered by the descendants of Sir J. Maynard, without being accountable in any manner for their application, but since the late proceedings in Chancery they have been vested in the crown, which, on application of the citizens, has distributed it in the following manner, viz. £1,500 for building a boys' school, with an endowment of £300 a year for its continual maintenance; £1,000 for building a training school, with £200 a year for its maintenance; £400 for an infants' school, with £100 a year for its maintenance; £400 for a girls' school, with £150 a year for its maintenance. Besides these are the blue-coat school, Exeter British school, and above fifty day schools.—In the city are published the *Exeter Flying Post, Western Times, Exeter and Plymouth Gazette*.—The chief antiquities are the ruins of the castle of Rougemont, built by William the Conqueror on the site of a much earlier fortress (some say of Julius Cæsar), the seat of the West Saxon kings: and the ancient Saxon gateway, which still remains, covered with ivy. Near it were discovered, in 1778, Roman penates, urns, coins, &c. Parts of the city walls, which were half a mile by three-eighths, still remain, and afford very fine views of the surrounding country. In the vicinity are traces of camps and of Roman roads, leading to Totnes, Stratton, Molland, and Collumpton, the last forming a portion of the famous Port Way.—Exeter diocese, composed of the old sees of Crediton and St. Germans, is in the province of Canterbury; it extends over the counties of Devon and Cornwall, and the Scilly Islands, including the archdeaconries of Exeter, Barnstaple, Totnes, and Cornwall, subdivided into 23 deaneries and 588 benefices, of which 42 are in the patronage of the bishop. Among the prelates who occupied this see were Coverdale, Hall, Ward, Trelawney, and Blackburn. The chapter consists of a dean, chancellor, the 4 archdeacons, subdean, precentor, 7 canons, and 17 prebendaries.—Exeter is the seat of a Poor-law Union and superintendent registry, co-extensive with the city, and the head of a new County Court and excise districts, which take several of the adjoining parishes.—Amongst the illustrious persons born in the city may be mentioned Cardinal Langton, archbishops Iscanus and Baldwin, Sir T. Bodley, founder of the library at Oxford, Sir S. Baskerville, the physician, Lock and Jackson, musicians, Hopkins and Yalden, the poets, D'Urfey, the wit, Hudson, the master of Reynolds, Walker, the defender of Londonderry, and Joanna Southcote. The Cecil family takes the titles of earl and marquis from this place.—Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday are market days, but a daily market is held for fish, fruit, &c. Fairs are held on the third Wednesday in February and May, on the last Wednesday in July, and on the second Wednesday in December. Races take place in July on Haldon Hill, the new race-course being a circle of one mile.

EXFORD, a par. in the hund. of Carhampton, co. Somerset, 7 miles N.W. of Dulverton, and 10 S.W. of Minehead, its post town. It is situated on the river Exe, over which is a stone bridge of three arches. The main road from Minehead to Exmoor Forest passes through the parish. There are vestiges of the ancient iron-works in which tradition says the entire wood of the adjoining forest was consumed. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £280, in the patron. of the Master and Fellows of Peterhouse, Cambridge. The church is a stone structure with a lofty tower. It is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. The

register commences in 1609. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a school for the children of the parish. The lords of the manor are Sir T. D. Acland and F. W. Knight, Esq. A fair is held on the 14th August for live stock. In the vicinity are circular entrenchments and several barrows.

EXHALL, a par. in the Stratford div. of the hund. of Barlichway; co. Warwick, 2 miles S.E. of Alcester, its post town. It includes the hmlts. of Little Britain and Grafton, and is the "Dudging Exhall" of Shakspeare. The land is chiefly arable, and the soil a stiff marly loam, with occasional mixtures of sand and clay. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under the Enclosure Act of 1767. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. with the cur. of Wexford annexed, £409, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is a plain edifice dedicated to St. Giles. The charities produce about £20 per annum, £7 of which are for school purposes.

EXHALL, a par. in the lib. of Coventry, co. Warwick, 4 miles N. of Baginton, and the same distance N. by E. from Coventry, its post town. It is situated on the road to Leicester, in the vicinity of the Coventry canal. A small stream called Beach brook passes through the parish. The hmlt. of Newland is included within its limits. The people are mostly employed in the manufacture of ribbons. There are several collieries and a mine of ironstone: building stone is also quarried. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Worcester, val. £143. The church is an ancient structure dedicated to St. Giles. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists, also an endowed charity school for boys and girls. The tithes were commuted for land under an Enclosure Act in 1761.

EXLEY-GATE, a hmlt. in the tnshp. of Denby, West Riding co. York, 3 miles N.W. of Peniston.

EXLEY-HEAD, a hmlt. in the par. of Keighley, West Riding co. York, a short distance from the town of Keighley.

EXMINSTER, a par. in the hund. of Exminster, co. Devon, 1 mile W. of Topsham, and 4 S.E. of Exeter, its post town and nearest railway station. It is situated on the river Exe, and is well adapted for agriculture and the breeding of cattle, which is here extensively carried on. The Devon County Lunatic Asylum is in this parish, and stands a short distance from the village. Archbishop Courtenay was born here in 1396. The Exeter canal passes through the parish. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Exeter, val. £253. The church is an ancient stone edifice, with tower containing a clock and six bells. It is dedicated to St. Martin. The parochial charities produce about £40 per annum, £15 of which are for education. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and there is a National school for both sexes. A fair is held on the 29th May for cattle.

EXMINSTER HUNDRED, one of the 20 subdivisions of Devonshire. It is situated in the eastern part of the co., and bounded on the N. by the hund. of Honiton, on the E. by the co. of Dorset, on the S. by the English Channel, and on the W. by the hund. of Woodbury. It contains the pars. of Ashcombe, Ashton, Bishopsteignton, Chudleigh, Dawlish, Doddiscombsleigh, Dunchideock, Exminster, Ide, Kenn, Kenton, Mamhead, Powderham, St. George Shillingford, East and West Teignmouth, and Trusham, comprising an area of about 44,000 acres.

EXMOOR, a par. in the hund. of Williton, co. Somerset, 14 miles N.W. of Dulverton, and 19 N. of South Molton, its post town. It is situated on the borders of Devonshire, and is now, with the vil. of Simondsbath, formed into a distinct parish. It includes the hmlts. of Chornam Ford and Sandy Way. Iron ore is procured in this district, and was worked at a very ancient period. It is supposed that most of the wood with which this district was covered in ancient times was consumed in the iron-smelting works, the remains of which are seen near Exford. The greater part of this wild romantic waste has recently been brought into cultivation. Exmoor is famous for its ponies. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £150, in the patron. of the crown. There is a parochial school for both sexes.

EXMOOR FOREST, an ext. par. place in the hund. of Williton, co. Devon, 12 miles N.W. of Dulverton. It is situated on the borders of Somerset, near Dunkerry Beacon, which rises to the height of nearly 1,800 feet. The rivers Exe and Barle pass through it. It was until recently of much greater extent, including Exmoor, which is now brought under cultivation and formed into a distinct parish. There are some traces of entrenchments and burial-places still to be seen. Red deer are to be met with, and sheep and a hardy race of horses are reared.

EXMOUTH, a market town, seaport, and fashionable bathing-place, in the pars. of Littleham and Withycombe Rawleigh, in the hund. of East Budleigh, co. Devon, 5 miles S.E. of Topsham, and 10 S.E. of Exeter. From this place there is a branch line of railway to Exeter, connected with the London and South-Western line. It is situated on the eastern side of the river Exe, close to its mouth, and is now much resorted to for its bathing accommodation. The Danes effected a landing here at the beginning of the 11th century, and in the reign of Edward III. Exmouth furnished several ships to assist in the siege of Calais. Its possession was contended for during the civil wars of Charles I., the royalists being ultimately obliged to surrender. The town, within the last few years, has undergone many and great improvements; a sea-wall of considerable extent has been built, with a beautiful promenade. There are several good terraces of houses, assembly-rooms, libraries, and baths. In the neighbourhood the walks and scenery are very fine, especially the views from Beacon Hill and Powderham Castle. The town is lighted with gas, and has a good water supply. Petty sessions are held monthly, and a manor-court annually in the month of November. Here is a station of the coast-guard service. The principal occupation of the male population is in fishing, and of the female the manufacture of lace. The entrance to the river is contracted, and the water shallow. The living is a cur. in the dioc. of Exeter, annexed to the vic.* of Littleham, in the patron. of the dean and chapter. The church, which stands in the town, is a chapel-of-ease to the parish of Littleham. It is a fine edifice, dedicated to St. Margaret. The charities produce about £120 per annum, and are under the management of the parochial authorities of Littleham. The Independents have two chapels, and the Reformed Wesleyans, Bible Christians, and Plymouth Brethren one each. There is an endowed National school for both sexes. The Pellews take from this place the title of viscount. Saturday is market day, and fairs are held on the 25th April and 28th October.

EXNING, a par. in the hund. of Lackford, co. Suffolk, 2 miles N.W. of Newmarket, its post town and nearest railway station on the Great Eastern line. It is situated near the Roman highway Icknield Street, and contains part of the town of Newmarket. This is said to have been the birthplace of St. Etheldred, by whom Ely Abbey was founded. The union poorhouse is in this parish. A rivulet passes through the parish, rather famous in the neighbourhood for its pickerel. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. with the cur. of Landwade, £465, in the patron. of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The church is an edifice of ancient date, with tower and fine Gothic window. It is dedicated to St. Martin, and contains some traces of armorial bearings and inscriptions. The register commences in 1492. The parochial charities produce nearly £160 per annum, £80 of which are for church purposes, and the remainder for the benefit of the poor; Mr. Shepherd's being the principal benefaction. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel. Exning Lodge is the principal residence.

EXTON, a par. in the upper half of the hund. of Meon-Stoke, co. Hants, 5 miles N.E. of Bishop's Waltham, and 10 N.W. of Fareham. The land is chiefly arable, with a considerable proportion of woodland. The village is small, and wholly agricultural. The living is a rect.*

in the dioc. of Winchester, val. £331, in the patron. of the bishop. The church is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. The Dean and Chapter of Winchester are lords of the manor. Grove House and Exton Lodge are the principal residences. On a hill, which divides this parish from that of Meon-Stoke, is a Roman encampment, and near it several barrows.

EXTON, a par. in the hund. of Williton, co. Somerset, 5 miles N.E. of Dulverton, its post town, and 9 S.W. of Dunster. The main road between these two places passes through the parish. It is situated on the river Exe, and includes the hmlt. of Bridgetown. The village stands on an eminence overlooking the river. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Bath and Wells, val. £291. The church is an ancient edifice of stone, dedicated to St. James. There are several small charities producing about 20*s.* per annum. Captain J. G. Evered is lord of the manor. On the first Sunday in August a revel is held here.

EXTON, a par. in the hund. of Alstoe, co. Rutland, 5 miles N.E. of Oakham, its post town and railway station on the Midland Counties line. A tributary of the river Gwash passes through the parish. This place was called *Exentune* before the Norman Conquest. It was possessed by David, Earl of Huntingdon, and the Bruces; subsequently by the Culpepers, Harringtons, and Noels. The surface is gently undulating, and the soil a reddish mould, resting on limestone, alternated with red rock. In this parish is a small mound, bearing the name of "Robin Hood's Cave," supposed to have been the retreat of that celebrated outlaw. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £325. The church is a handsome structure, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, and contains monuments of the Harrington and Noel families. The charities produce about £40 per annum. There is an endowed free school for boys, a girls' school, and one for infants; and a library and reading-room for the use of the inhabitants. Exton Park is the seat of the Earl of Gainsborough. Numerous fossils are found.

EXTWISTLE WITH BRIERCLIFFE, a tnshp. in the par. of Whalley, higher div. of the hund. of Blackburn, co. palatine of Lancaster, 3 miles N.E. of Burnley. It is situated at the foot of Boulsworth Hill. A cotton-mill gives employment to many of the people.

EXWICK, a hmlt. in the par. of St. Thomas, hund. of Exminster, co. Devon. This is a suburb of Exeter, being half a mile N.W. of the railway station, and situated on the river Exe. Blankets and serge are manufactured here, and there is a paper-mill. The church, or chapel-of-ease, is a modern stone structure, dedicated to St. Andrew, and has the interior very handsomely fitted up. James W. Buller, Esq., is lord of the manor. The hmlts. of Foghay and Foxhays are within a short distance.

EYAM, a par. in the hund. of High Peak, co. Derby, 5 miles N. of Bakewell, its post town, and 12 S.W. of Sheffield. It includes the tnshps. of Eyam, Foolow, and Woodland Eyam. The river Derwent passes close by the parish. The greater part of the land is pasture and meadow, with a considerable tract of moor and woodland. In September, 1665, the infection having been conveyed hither in a package from London, four-fifths of the inhabitants of the village were carried off by the plague. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £226. The church is an ancient structure, nearly covered with ivy. It is dedicated to St. Helen, and contains monuments of the Middletons and other families. The parochial charities produce about £20 per annum. The Wesleyan Methodists have places of worship in the parish, and there is an endowed free school. Fairs are held on the 13th April, 4th September, and 18th October for live stock and provisions. The dukes of Devonshire and Buckingham are lords of the manor.

EYARTH. *See* EVARTH, co. Denbigh.

EYDON, a par. in the hund. of Chipping Warden, co. Northampton, 9 miles N.W. of Brackley, and 10 S.W. of Daventry, its post town. There is a mineral spring, known by the name of Redwell. The tithes have been commuted for land under the Enclosure Act of 1761. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £477, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is a stone structure, dedicated to St. Nicholas, and contains a Norman font. The Moravians have a chapel, and the Society of Friends a meeting-house. There is a National school for both sexes. The Rev. Charles A. F. Annesley is lord of the manor, whose seat is Eydon Hall.

EYE, a par., market town, municipal and parliamentary borough, in the hund. of Hartismere, co. Suffolk, nearly 20 miles N. of Ipswich, 24 S. of Norwich, and 94 from London. It is situated between two streams, which here unite and flow into the river Waveney, hence its ancient Saxon name of *Ea*, or "island." A castle was built and a Benedictine cell to Bernay Abbey founded here by Robert Malet, shortly after the Norman Conquest, of which there are still some remains to the E. of the town; at the Dissolution its revenues amounted to £184 9*s.* 7*d.* In it was preserved St. Felix's Book of the Gospels, described by Leland as written in large Lombardic characters, and called the Red Book. The earliest charter granted to the borough is that of King John, which was enlarged and confirmed by William III. The government is now vested in a mayor, 3 aldermen, and 12 common councillors. Petty sessions are held here, also a magistrates' court, county court, and court of record. The principal employments of the people are in the preparation of flax and iron founding; brewing is also extensively carried on. Lace making used to be a source of employment, but has much declined. The town is pleasantly situated in a valley, surrounded by streams, and within 2 miles of the road from London to Norwich. It contains a townhall, corn exchange, two banks, savings-bank, theatre, and a library and newsrooms. The municipal boundaries of the borough are co-extensive with those of the parish of Eye. The elective franchise was conferred in the 13th of Elizabeth, from which time the borough returned two members to parliament until the 2nd of William IV., when it was deprived of one by the Reform Bill. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £331. The church is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, and contains several old monuments. The parochial charities produce about £450 per annum, mostly arising from land. The Baptists and Wesleyans have each a chapel here. There is a free grammar school, also National and infant schools. Some Roman remains are said to have been found in the neighbourhood. Brome Hall, Oakley Park, and Thornham Hall are the principal seats. Sir E. Kerrison, Bart., is lord of the manor. Tuesdays and Saturdays are the market days for corn, &c., and fairs are held on Whit-Monday for live stock, and 22nd July for lambs, &c.

EYE, a par. in the hund. of Wolphy, co. Hereford, 4 miles N. of Leominster, its post town, and 8 S. of Ludlow. The Shrewsbury and Hereford railway has a station a little to the W. of the village. It comprises two tnshps., Luston with Eye, and Ashton with Moreton. The Leominster canal passes through the parish. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £317, in the patron. of the lord chancellor. The church is a plain Gothic structure dedicated to St. Michael. The charities produce about £20 per annum. There is a school for the children of the parish. The principal residence is Berrington, the seat of Lord Rodney.

EYE, a par. in the lib. of Peterborough, co. Northampton, 3 miles N.E. of Peterborough, its post town. It is situated on the N.E. border of the co., near the river Muscat. The village is considerable. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under the Enclosure Act of 1820. The living is a perpet. cur.* in the dioc. of Peterborough, val. £312, in the patron. of the bishop, who is lord of the manor. The church is a modern structure dedicated to St. Matthew. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have each a chapel, and there are National and Sunday schools. At Singlesholt in this parish were formerly a chapel and hermitage.

EYE, a lib. in the par. of Sonning, hund. of Binfield, co. Oxford, 4 miles S. of Henley-on-Thames. It is situated on the W. bank of the Thames, and includes Dunston.

EYE, a loch in the par. of Fearn, co. Ross, Scotland. Its length is 2½ miles, its breadth half a mile. The river Eye and a chain of minor lochs issue from it, and fall into the Frith of Moray.

EYE, a river, co. Berwick, Scotland. Its source is among the Lammermuir hills, near Cockburnspath. It is 18 miles long. Eyemouth stands at the embouchure of the river into the German Ocean. It is noted for the abundance of trout which frequent its waters.

EYEMORE, a hmlt. in the quarter of Kidderminster Foreign, co. Worcester, a short distance from the town of Kidderminster.

EYEMOUTH, a par. and post town in co. Berwick, Scotland, 2½ miles N. of Ayton. Its northern side is open to the German Ocean. Ayton bounds it on the E. and S., and Coldingham on the W. The par. is about 1 mile each way. The coast consists of coarse conglomerate and trap rocks, broken only by occasional ruts sloping to the beach. The soil is rich and well cultivated. The par. is in the presb. of Chirnside, and synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The minister has a stipend of £131, and a tithe on fish, now commuted. The church, which stands in the town, was built in 1812. Here are also a Free church, an United Presbyterian church, Baptist and Methodist chapels, a parochial school, and an endowed girls' school, besides two other schools. The Manor House of Linthill is the principal residence. Eyemouth was constituted a parish in the time of James VI., anterior to which it had belonged to Coldingham Priory. The town is situated on the river Eye, and is a subport to Leith. It was held by Sir George Home of Wedderburn as a borough of barony, by charter dated 1597. It is irregularly built, and has a dark, mysterious appearance, well according with its former inhabitants, who were nearly all smugglers, every house having its receptacle for contraband goods: that traffic has now disappeared, and the herring and haddock fisheries are extensively carried on. A very considerable corn trade also flourished, but has become extinct since the formation of the railway. The harbour is not capable of affording shelter to more than a few vessels, and is in a neglected state. The pier was designed by Smeaton, and constructed in 1770. Coals, slate, bone, &c., are imported, while fish constitutes the main export trade. Cromwell paid a visit to Eyemouth, and caused a new fort to be constructed on the site of the ancient one. Here Logan of Restalrigg had a residence, in which he was staying during the time of the Gowrie conspiracy. Faint traces of a fortification are seen, built by the Duke of Somerset. The town was destroyed during the reign of Mary, and again just before the Union. Pudding-stone is quarried.

EYERIES, a vil. in the par. of Kilcathrine, bar. of Bere, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, Ireland, 3 miles N.W. of Bearhaven.

EYEWORTH LODGE, an ext. par. place in the Romsey div. of the hund. of Redbridge, co. Southampton, 5 miles to the E. of Fordingbridge. Here is a meet for the New Forest hounds.

EYFORD, a par. in the upper div. of the hund. of Slaughter, co. Gloucester, 3 miles S.W. of Stow-on-the-Wold, its post town, and 14 N.E. of Cheltenham. A tributary of the river Windrush passes through the parish. There is no church, the inhabitants attending the church of Upper Slaughter. Eyford Hall is the principal residence. It was formerly a seat of the dukes of Shrewsbury. In a summer-house in the garden, built over a cascade, but now pulled down, Milton is said to have written a part of "Paradise Lost."

EYHORNE HUNDRED, in the lathe of Aylesford, co. Kent, contains the pars. of Bearstead, Bicknor, Boughton-Malherb, Boughton-Monchelsea, Bredhurst, Broomfield, Chart, Frinstead, Harrietsham, Headcorn, Hollingbourn, Hucking, Langley, Leeds, Lenham, Otham, Otterden, Stockbury, East Sutton, Valence-Sutton, Thornham, Ulcombe, Witchling, and Wormshill, comprising about 52,000 acres.

EYKE, a par. in the hund. of Loes, co. Suffolk, 3 miles S.E. of Wickham Market, and 4 N.E. of Woodbridge, its post town. The river Deben passes close to the parish. The village consists of a few farmhouses. The living is a rect. in the dioc. of Norwich, val. £440. The church is a Norman structure of the 12th century, and is dedicated to All Saints. It had formerly a steeple between the nave and chancel, and contains a brass of very early date. The charities produce about £40 per annum. There is a parochial school. Nathaniel Barnardiston, Esq., and the Rev. J. G. Darling are lords of the manor. Roman and British remains have been discovered in the neighbourhood.

EYNART, a sea-loch penetrating 5 miles inland. It is situated on the E. coast of the island of St. Uist, Western Isles, Scotland.

EYNESBURY, a par. in the hund. of Toseland, co. Huntingdon, half a mile S. of St. Neot's, its post town, and railway station on the Great Northern line. It is situated on the banks of the river Ouse, across which there is a bridge. The place is of considerable antiquity, and is believed to have been the site of a Roman encampment. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under an Enclosure Act obtained in 1797. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Ely, val. £429. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a National school. The Earl of Sandwich is lord of the manor.

EYNESFORD, a par. in the hund. of Axton, lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, 5 miles S.W. of Dartford, its post town, and 8 N. of Sevenoaks. It is situated on the river Darent, and is a station on the London, Chatham, and Dover railway. The principal employment is in the manufacture of paper, several mills for which are in operation. On the E. side of the river, which passes through this place, the soil is a strong clay, alternating with shingle and flints; on the western side it is of superior quality. The surface is very hilly, and the scenery pleasing, with nearly 500 acres of woodland. The living is a vic.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £410, in the patron. of the archbishop. There is a district church at Crocken Hill, the living of which is a perpet. cur.,* val. £100, in the patron. of the archbishop. The church is a cruciform structure in the early Norman style of architecture, with an ancient doorway of singular workmanship, supposed to be Saxon. It has a tower at the W. end surmounted by a spire, and is dedicated to St. Martin. The register commences in 1538. The parochial endowments produce about £50 per annum. The Baptists have a chapel, and there are National and British schools for boys and girls. In the vicinity of the village are some remains of a castle, said to have been built about the time of the Conquest.

EYNESFORD HUNDRED, one of the 33 subdivisions of Norfolk, situated in the northern part of the co., and bounded on the N. by the hund. of Holt, on the E. by the hund. of South Erpingham, on the S. by the hund. of Taverham, and on the W. by the hunds. of Gallow and Launditch. It contains the pars. of Alderford, Bawdeswell, Billingford, Bintree, Brandistone, Bylaugh, Elsing, Foulsham, Foxley, Guestwick, Guist, Hackford, Haveringland, Hindolveston, Kerdiston, Lyng, Morton, Reepham, Ringland, Sall, Sparham, Swanningtton, Themelthorpe, Thurning, Twyford, Weston-Longville, Whitwell, Great and Little Wilchingham, Wood-Dalling, and Wood-Norton, comprising an area of about 50,000 acres.

EYNORT LOCH, on the S.W. side of the Isle of Skye, 4 miles long, near Cuchullin.

EYPE, HIGHER AND LOWER, a hmlt. in the co. Dorset, 1 mile S.W. of Bridport. It is situated within a short distance of the harbour.

EYRECOURT, a post and market town in the par. of Dononaughta, bar. Longford, co. Galway, prov. of Connaught, Ireland, 40 miles E. of Galway, and 101 from Dublin. It is situated on the road thence to Loughrea. It is a police and petty sessions station, and contains the parish church a Roman Catholic chapel,

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two schools, court-house, gaol, military barracks, and dispensary, within the Ballinasloe Poor-law Union. The place takes its name from the Eyre family, who have a fine castle in the vicinity. The Roman Catholic parish of Eyrecourt is in the dioc. of Clonfert. Market days are Monday and Thursday. Fairs are held on the 1st January, 25th March, 29th May, 9th July, 15th August, 10th October, and 11th December.

EYTHORN, a par. in the hund. of Eastry, lathe of St. Augustine, co. Kent, 6 miles N.W. of Dover, and 7 S.W. of Sandwich, its post town. The living is a rect.* in the dioc. of Canterbury, val. £400. The church is a small structure, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. The parochial charities produce about £11 per annum. The Baptists have a chapel, and there is a grammar school. In the neighbourhood are some barrows and traces of a Roman camp. A fair for toys and pedlery is held on Midsummer Day.

EYTHORPE, a hmlt. in the par. of Waddesdon, hund. of Ashendon, co. Buckingham, 4 miles W. of Aylesbury, formerly the seat of the Dormers, earls of Chesterfield.

EYTON, a par. in the hund. of Wolphy, co. Hereford, 2 miles N.W. of Leominster, its post town and nearest railway station on the Shrewsbury and Hereford line, and 15 N. of Hereford. The river Lug passes through the parish. Hops are much cultivated, but the greater part of the land is in pasture. The surface is undulating, and the soil chiefly clay and gravel. The living is a perpet. cur. in the dioc. of Hereford, val. £98. The church is an edifice of Norman origin, dedicated to All Saints, and has a handsome stained-glass window, rood-loft, and screen. Eyton Hall is the principal residence. Hackluyt, the traveller and historian, resided here; and several of the Kemble family are buried in the churchyard.

EYTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Alberbury, co. Salop, 7 miles N.W. of Shrewsbury. It is situated near the river Severn.

EYTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Baschurch, co. Salop, 6 miles S.W. of Wem.

EYTON, a tnshp. united with Plowden, in the par. of North Lydbury, 3 miles N.E. of Bishops Castle.

EYTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Wroxeter, co. Salop, 5 miles N.W. of Much-Wenlock. It is situated near the banks of the Severn.

EYTON, a tnshp. in the par. of Bangor, hund. of Bromfield, co. Denbigh, 5 miles S.E. of Wrexham. Eyton Park is the principal residence.

EYTON-UPON-THE-WILD-MOORS, a par. in the Wellington div. of the hund. of South Bradford, co. Salop, 2½ miles N. of Wellington, its post town, and 12 S.E. of Shrewsbury. It is situated on the Moors, and the Shrewsbury canal passes through the parish. The village consists of a few farmhouses. The living is a rect. annexed to the vic.* of Wellington, in the dioc. of Lichfield, val. £842. The church is a plain stone and brick edifice, dedicated to St. Catherine; it contains an ancient font. Eyton Hall is the principal residence. Edward Lord Herbert of Cherbury was born here in 1581. T. C. Eyton, Esq., is lord of the manor.

EYWORTH, a par. in the hund. of Biggleswade, co. Bedford, 3 miles S.E. of Potton, and 4 E. of Biggleswade, its post town. There is no village, only a few scattered houses. The living is a vic. in the dioc. of Ely, val. £96. The church is an old structure, dedicated to All Saints, and has a brass of R. Gadbury (1624). There are charities producing about £17 per annum.

END OF VOL. I.

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